The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

ETHICS AND ELECTIONS
Senator Latvala, Chair
Senator Sobel, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, January 14, 2013
TIME: 10:00 a.m.—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: *Pat Thomas Committee Room,* 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Latvala, Chair; Senator Sobel, Vice Chair; Senators Benacquisto, Braynon, Clemens, Diaz de la Portilla, Flores, Gardiner, Joyner, Lee, Legg, Soto, and Thrasher

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1		Testimony regarding the 2012 General Election	
		Florida Supervisors of Elections:	
		The Honorable Vicki Davis, Martin County	
		The Honorable Mark A. Andersen, Bay County	
		The Honorable Jerry Holland, Duval County	
		The Honorable David H. Stafford, Escambia County	
		The Honorable Sharon L. Harrington, Lee County	
		The Honorable Penelope Townsley, Miami-Dade County	
		The Honorable Susan Bucher, Palm Beach County	
		The Honorable Brian E. Corley, Pasco County	
		The Honorable Gertrude Walker, St. Lucie County	
		The Honorable Mike Ertel, Seminole County	

Other Related Meeting Documents

Martin County	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	101,174	101,276	101,834
Early Voting Ballots Cast	28,203	12,070	26,335
Election Day Ballots Cast	24,955	25,913	21,739
Provisional Ballots Cast	250	24	224
Provisional Ballots Counted	57	15	90
Provisional Ballots Rejected	193	9	134
Absentee Ballots Requested	29,487	20,524	35,562
Absentee Ballots Cast	25,966	17,585	31,433
Absentee Ballots Counted	25,790	17,488	31,289
Absentee Ballots Rejected	176	97	144
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$1,345,165.00	$1,278,758.00	$1,142,456.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$1,345,165.00	$1,278,758.00	$1,142,456.00
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	10	10	10
Early Voting Sites Used	5	5	6
Election Day Polling Places	52	46	31
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	52 – Election Day 5 – Early Voting	46 – Election Day 5 – Early Voting	32 – Election Day 10 – Early Voting
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	540	371	575
Poll Workers — Expected	348	188	292
Poll Workers — Actual	347	188	291
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	29	5	7
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	29	5	7

Martin County

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? 279

    a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?
        0 – No disruption to the process
    b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
        i. on election night; and, 0
        ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results 0

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?
    1. Signature was different from signature on file
    2. No signature on certificate

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? Yes

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
    1. Not registered to vote in Florida
    2. Voted in wrong precinct

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. Yes

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. No

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on Election Day? 3

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? Location within the county, functionality, accessibility and parking. What role did funding play in your decisions? None

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008? 52, 2010? 46 2012? 31

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? Same as above – we have one precinct at each polling site

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? We reapportioned our precincts in 2011 to have them in place for the Presidential Preference Primary in January 2012.

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

2008 – Largest Precincts

Precinct 45 – Covenant Fellowship Baptist Church = 3,851 voters
Precinct 18 – The Grace Place = 3,380 voters
Precinct 32 – Robert Morgade Library = 3,363 voters
Precinct 30 – Palm City Presbyterian Church = 3,123 voters
Precinct 41 – Prince of Peace Lutheran Church = 3,079 voters
Precinct 35 – Crossroads Community Church = 2,984 voters
Precinct 8 – Hobe Sound Civic Center = 2,970 voters
Precinct 42 – Tropical Farms Baptist Church = 2,921 voters
Precinct 31 – Ridgeway Clubhouse = 2,791 voters
Precinct 21 – VFW Post #10066 = 2,738 voters

2008 – Smallest Precincts

Precinct 15 – Rio Civic Center = 1,194 voters
Precinct 34 – Indiantown Fire Station = 1,191 voters
Precinct 49 – Immanuel Lutheran Church = 1,188 voters
Precinct 37 – Hobe Sound Library = 1,105 voters
Precinct 13 – Unitarian Universalist Church = 944 voters
Precinct 48 – Monarch Country Club = 779 voters
Precinct 26 – Booker Park Fire Station = 612 voters
Precinct 28 – Jupiter Island Town Hall – 595 voters
Precinct 50 – Pinelake Gardens Clubhouse = 588 voters
Precinct 14 – Town of Ocean Breeze Park = 270 voters

2010 – Largest Precincts

Precinct 30 - Palm City Presbyterian Church = 4,497 voters
Precinct 45 – Covenant Fellowship Baptist Church = 3,998 voters
Precinct 17 – South County Fire Station = 3,866 voters
Precinct 35 – The Cross Church = 3,714 voters
Precinct 32 – Robert Morgade Library = 3,481 voters
Precinct 18 – The Grace Place = 3,434 voters
Precinct 23 – Peace Presbyterian Church = 3,213 voters
Precinct 41 – Prince of Peace Lutheran Church = 3,142 voters
Precinct 49 – Immanuel Lutheran Church = 3,027 voters
Precinct 8 – Hobe Sound Civic Center = 2,920 voters

2010 – Smallest Precincts

Precinct 51 – St Lucie Falls Clubhouse = 1,363 voters
Precinct 27 – Indiantown Civic Center = 1,225 voters
Precinct 16 – Martin County Fairgrounds = 1,186 voters
Precinct 6 – The Meadows Clubhouse = 1,184 voters
Precinct 34 – Indiantown Governmental Annex = 1,173 voters
Precinct 37 – Hobe Sound Library = 1,114 voters
Precinct 48 – Monarch County Club = 770 voters
Precinct 26 – Mt. Zion Baptist Church = 606 voters
Precinct 28 – Jupiter Island Town Hall = 583 voters
Precinct 14 – Town of Ocean Breeze Park = 264 voters

2012 – Largest Precincts

Precinct 27 – Palm City Presbyterian Church = 7,409 voters
Precinct 6 – Covenant Fellowship Baptist Church = 5,399 voters
Precinct 7 – Women's Club of Stuart = 5,293 voters
Precinct 25 – Immanuel Lutheran Church = 5,251 voters
Precinct 13 – Peace Presbyterian Church = 4,717 voters
Precinct 26 – Cummings Library = 4,643 voters
Precinct 2 – North Stuart Baptist Church = 4,639 voters
Precinct 11 – Robert Morgade Library = 4,452 voters
Precinct 3 – VFW Post #10066 = 4,438 voters
Precinct 12 – Hobe Sound Library = 4,341 voters

2012 – Smallest Precincts

Precinct 29 – Elisabeth Lahti Library = 2,394 voters
Precinct 9 – Florida Oceanographic Coastal Center = 2,259 voters
Precinct 21 – County Line Civic Center = 2,138 voters
Precinct 8 – 10th Street Recreation Center = 1,840 voters
Precinct 10 – Sewall's Point Town Hall = 1,710 voters
Precinct 20 – VFW Post #10132 = 1,686 voters
Precinct 5 – Blake Library = 1,424 voters
Precinct 16 – Martin County Fairgrounds = 1,162 voters
Precinct 30 – Mt. Zion Baptist Church = 652 voters
Precinct 28 – Jupiter Island Town Hall = 608 voters

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

    In Martin County, we only have one precinct per polling site.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on Election Day?

    Yes

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

    Yes. In 2008 and 2010 they were used during early voting. In 2012, they were also used on Election Day.

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites – Election Center office only
    b. Polling places (election day). No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
    We have an alternate list of poll workers and it has worked well.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
    All needed alternate poll workers reported to work.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; 0
    b. For the first set of unofficial results 0

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; 0
    b. On election night 0

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. 5 to 10 minutes
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. 10 to 15 minutes
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
       First Saturday of early voting
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. 7 am

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? We did not experience any long wait times.

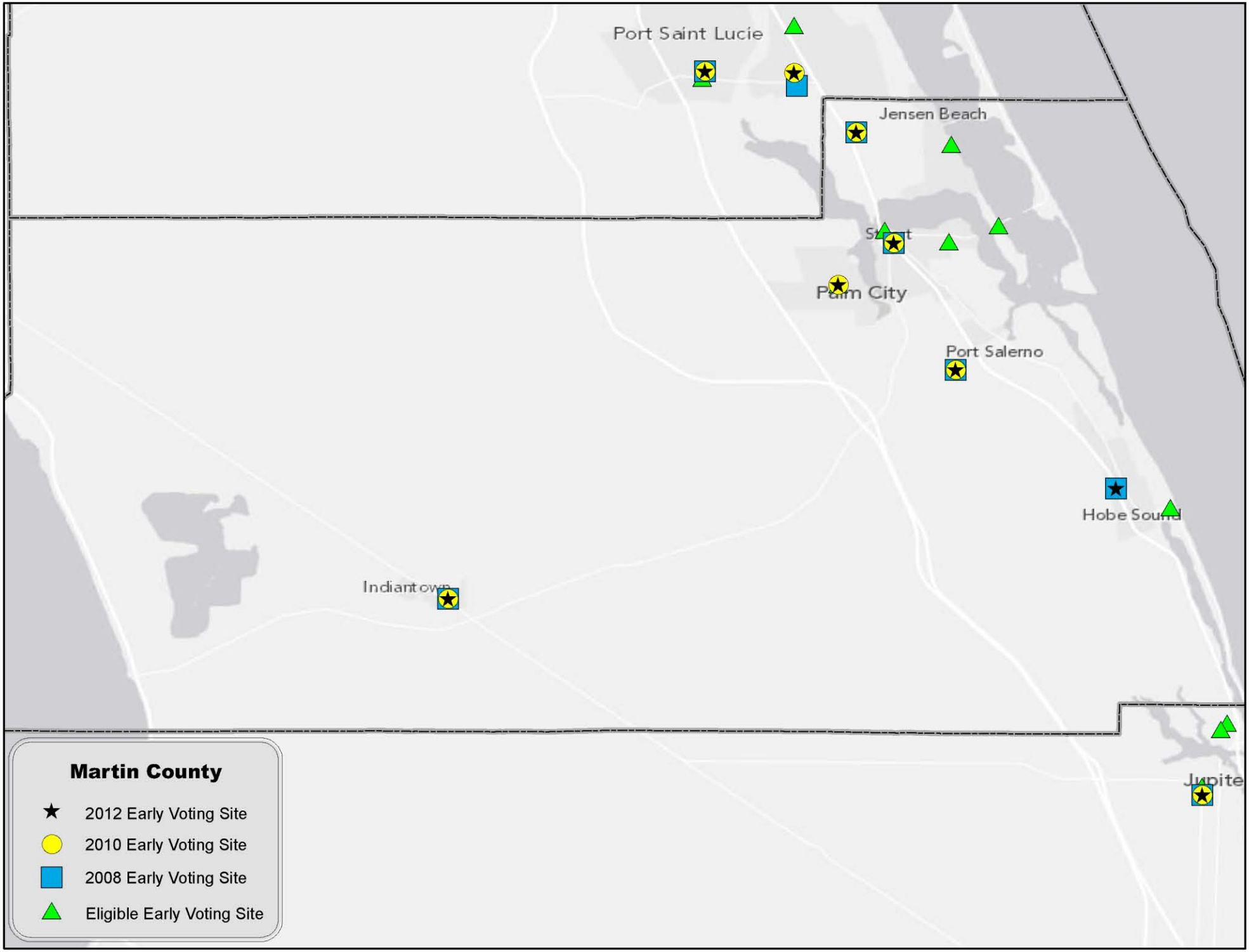
REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

    November 6, 2012 at 9 pm was the final upload of all absentees, early voting and Election Day results.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

    We officially certified the election on Friday, November 16, 2012 at 5:39 pm.


Port Saint Lucie
Jensen Beach
Palm City
Port Salerno
Hobe Sound
Indiantown
Martin County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Martin County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Elisabeth Lahti Library	X	X	X	X
Hobe Sound Branch Library	X		X	X
Hoke Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Jupiter Island City Hall				X
Blake Library				X
Ocean Breeze Park City Hall				
Palm City Cummings Library		X	X	X
Robert Morgade Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Sewall's Point City Hall				X
The Elections Center	X	X	X	
Stuart City Hall				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

On behalf of the Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections, and as Supervisor of Elections for Martin County, thank you for the opportunity to provide an elections overview and to address questions regarding the 2012 General Election.

Assignment and Scope

On November 6, 2012, the General Presidential Election was held. Following national media reports of voters in Florida waiting in long lines for hours and absentee ballots being tabulated for several days after Election Day, supervisors have been asked to present the high points of the 2012 General Election, county specific; identifiable problems specific to the conduction of the election, county specific; and, recommendations for consideration by the Ethics and Elections Committee.

Summary

The State of Florida had the highest voter turnout this past November with 8,491,920 voters casting ballots statewide. For a majority of Floridians, casting votes was a positive experience; however, we must continue to work to improve Florida's election process.

Background

Florida has made great strides in election reform since the election of 2000. In 2008 Florida played a decisive role in the presidential election without the negative media attention recently witnessed in Florida's November election. This basic question could, and should, be asked when analyzing this past election: **What changed from 2008 to 2012?** Here are some possible key indicators:

1.) For the first time in Florida's voting history the majority of the state had a multi-page ballot.
2.) Voters had to be prepared to vote on 11 lengthy state constitutional amendments containing over 2,600 words.
3.) Early voting hours were decreased from 116 hours in 2008 versus 96 hours of early voting in 2012.

4.) The number of early voting days was decreased from 12 or 14 days to eight days.
5.) In-office absentee ballot voting increased statewide.

Findings for Martin County

- **2012 Preparations**

The Martin County Elections team began preparing for the 2012 election cycle in January of 2011. It was determined preparations for an 80% - 85% turnout for the 2012 presidential election was needed based upon a 78% turnout in 2008. Other areas considered for planning purposes were redistricting efforts, an internal decision to reduce the number of precincts from 46 to 31 based on local voting trends, and a multi-page ballot being introduced to Martin County voters for the first time.

These factors were the driving indicators for determining:

1) Ballot quantities for early voting sites and precincts for Election Day;
2) The amount of equipment and supplies needed at each site to accommodate anticipated turnout;
3) Staffing levels for early voting sites, precincts, and, the elections office;
4) Revised training procedures for permanent staff, temporary staff and poll workers; and,
5) A comprehensive marketing plan to educate Martin County's 101,834 registered voters.

- **2012 Successes**

Due to extensive preparations, paying attention to details, being quick to adjust plans as needed on the part of the elections team it can be concluded Martin County voters had a positive experience.

Ballot quantities were more than adequate for early voting sites and precincts. The Martin County Elections Office entered into a contract with a private vendor to print and mail outbound absentee ballots which will be discussed further in this report under "Challenges".

Equipment allocations were appropriate for turnout; therefore, additional optical scanners were not necessary throughout the eight days of the early voting period or on Election Day. Electronic poll books (EVids) were utilized throughout the entire election cycle. These poll books created efficiencies by:

- Processing voters quickly and accurately – no more looking a voter up on a paper register;
- Directing voters to their correct precinct;
- Minimizing days/hours of manually imputing voter history into the voter registration database after Election Day; and,
- Assist with research for voters required to cast a provisional ballot.

Early voting sites and precincts were appropriately staffed and all poll workers, with the exception of one, reported for work as scheduled. Alternate poll workers were trained and were on standby, if needed. All polling locations opened on time throughout the election cycle.

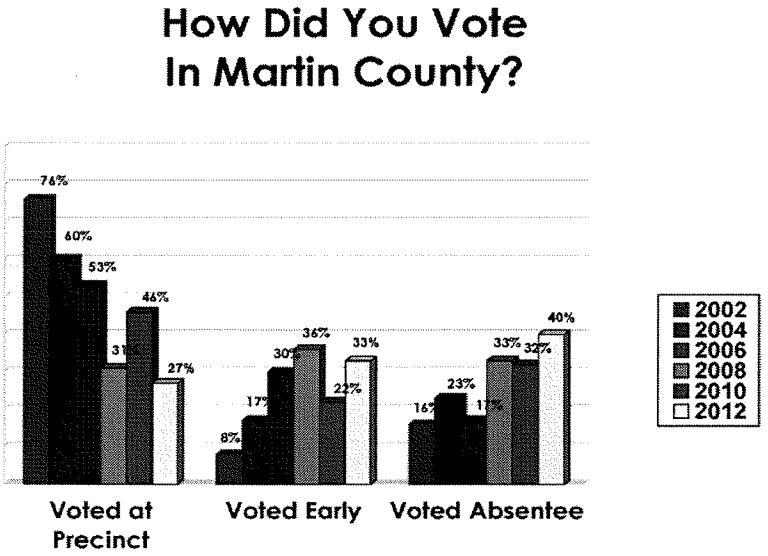
For the General Election, poll workers were trained with new procedures due to the multi-page ballot, and were required to participate in more extensive hands-on training with the equipment.

The Martin County Elections Office developed an extensive marketing and educational plan due to redistricting, the reduction in the number of precincts, the multi-page ballot, and the eleven state constitutional amendments appearing on the ballot. Marketing efforts included:

- Voter Information Cards mailed to every registered voter;
- Frequent press releases published in The Stuart News, and other local publications throughout the county;
- Guest columns and Letters to the Editor from the Supervisor of Elections and Deputy of Elections Outreach printed in The Stuart News;
- Purchased advertisements providing important election related information published throughout the county;
- Radio commercials were aired on multiple local stations;
- Commercial digital billboard space was acquired at no cost to the elections office;

- Sheriff's office and Martin County government provided mobile digital billboards programmed with election information at no cost, located in key areas throughout the county;
- The local government channel provided public announcements at no cost;
- Sample ballots were mailed to voters and also published on the MartinVotes website;
- Power point presentations were given at local chambers of commerce, homeowners associations, and numerous community events;
- Registration drives were conducted throughout the county at libraries, banks, restaurants, the local community state college, high schools, and churches ;
- Banners and posters were placed throughout the county to create awareness and provide information;
- Inserts providing election information were placed in utility bills; and,
- Informational postcards were mailed to voters throughout the election.

As a result of thorough preparations, training, planning and effective marketing voters were educated and prepared to cast their votes throughout the election cycle which equated to no lines. **73% of Martin County's turnout voted prior to Election Day**, with 40% voting by mail, 33% voting early, and a manageable 27% visiting their precinct to cast their votes on Election Day.



- **2012 Challenges**

Even with extensive planning and preparation, every election poses its own set of challenges.

The Martin County Elections Office has a permanent staff of eight, which includes the Supervisor of Elections. Leading up to Election Day temporary staff was added to assist with warehouse duties, phone banking, data entry, customer service, and various other activities needed to conduct an accurate and secure election. Seven temps were hired to work eight weeks prior to the general election for these purposes. It is difficult to locate, hire and adequately train individuals during "crunch time" when details are crucial and providing accurate information to voters is essential.

Staffing for early voting was not an issue. However, eight twelve-hour days was too much. It created stress for poll workers whose average age is 71 years. In Martin County poll workers rotated days between two teams per early voting site. They worked one day on, one day off. At the end of the eight days they were exhausted moving into Election Day.

Conducting early voting for eight twelve-hour days was a challenge for office staff as well. Twelve hour days turned into fourteen to sixteen hour days. Elections require paying attention to detail, detail, detail.

According to the specifics of F.S. 101.657 Martin County could have ten early voting sites. Six were utilized. The remaining four were not used for various reasons such as the closeness in proximity to established early votes sites, and/or inadequate space and parking. An additional early voting site for south county (Jupiter/Tequesta) voters would be added if given flexibility to provide for this geographically located community. Currently Jupiter/Tequesta voters have to drive up to fifteen miles to reach the Hobe Sound Library, their closest early voting site. In the 2010 General Election, the Hobe Sound Library was unavailable to any voter due to extensive roof damage leaving a complete void for voters in the southernmost part of the county.

In 2008 33% of Martin County's turnout voted by mail. Because of a substantial increase in the number of voters opting to vote by mail and limited staff, the

decision was made to enter into a contract with a private vendor to print and mail outbound ballots for this election cycle. After an initial mailing, said vendor experienced a delay in production in mailing daily requests for over a week. Upon discovery of this delay, the Supervisor of Elections and Chief Deputy took immediate action, and the vendor's services were terminated and the process was brought back in-house. In spite of the delay of receipt of ballots by voters, we maintained a return rate of 88%.

Election	Vote by Mail requests	Vote by Mail returns	Rate of Return
2008 General	29,487	26,023	88%
2012 General	35,562	31,433	88%

Having a multi-page ballot for the first time resulted in an extended period of time to tabulate vote by mail ballots received on the last two days of the election which then delayed the final posting of unofficial results until 8:50 p.m. election night. Also, a multi-page ballot required additional space for the security of voted ballots; and, additional time to prepare for the required tabulation of write-in candidates for official results and for the mandated post-election audit.

Throughout early voting and on Election Day, on-site voting equipment technicians did experience additional paper jams through the DS200 optical scanners because of the two-page ballot. Voters were not giving the equipment adequate time to receive the first page prior to the insertion of the second page. Also, the equipment software displayed "Thank You for Voting" after the insertion of each ballot page which created confusion for the voter. This is an issue the vendor should address.

Recommendations

- **Length of the Ballot:** Amend F.S. 101.161 (1) to limit all constitutional amendments to a 15-word title and a 75-word summary; and, to repeal F.S. 101.56075 (4) mandating full text of constitutional amendments containing stricken or underlined text.
- **Early Voting Days:** Amend FS 101.657 (1) (d) to require eight (8)days of early voting for a primary election with a minimum of eight days to a maximum of fourteen days for a general election.

- **Early Voting Locations**: Amend F.S. 101.657(1)(a) to allow supervisors of elections to select early voting sites consistent with the procedure used to select election day polling locations.

Demographics are changing regarding how votes are being cast. Voters are opting to vote prior to Election Day rather than casting votes at their assigned precinct. Florida's Supervisors of Elections and staff should have the ability to select the number of days and locations for early voting to provide the best opportunities for the voters within their individual counties.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to share this information to assist with your policy-making decisions on behalf of Martin County's voters and voters within the State of Florida.

2012 General Election
Early Voting

101,834 registered voters
- 2,994 Indiantown
98,840 divided by 5 sites = one site per 19,768 registered voters

Turnout

Early Voting Site	Turnout	Percent
Elections Center	4,200	16%
Elisabeth Lahti Library	941	4%
Hobe Sound Library	5,887	22%
Hoke Library	3,851	14%
Peter & Julie Cummings Library	5,695	22%
Robert Morgade Library	5,756	22%
Total	**26,330**	**100%**

Propose

South County Civic Center – within their community – closest Early Voting site would be the Hobe Sound library – 13 to 15 miles

- 4,871 registered voters

Sites not used

City of Stuart City Hall – within a mile of the Elections Center

Blake Library – within 3 miles of the Elections Center

Sewall's Point Town Hall

- Vote by Mail 511 voters
- Early 350 voters
- Election Day 598 voters

Jupiter Island Town Hall

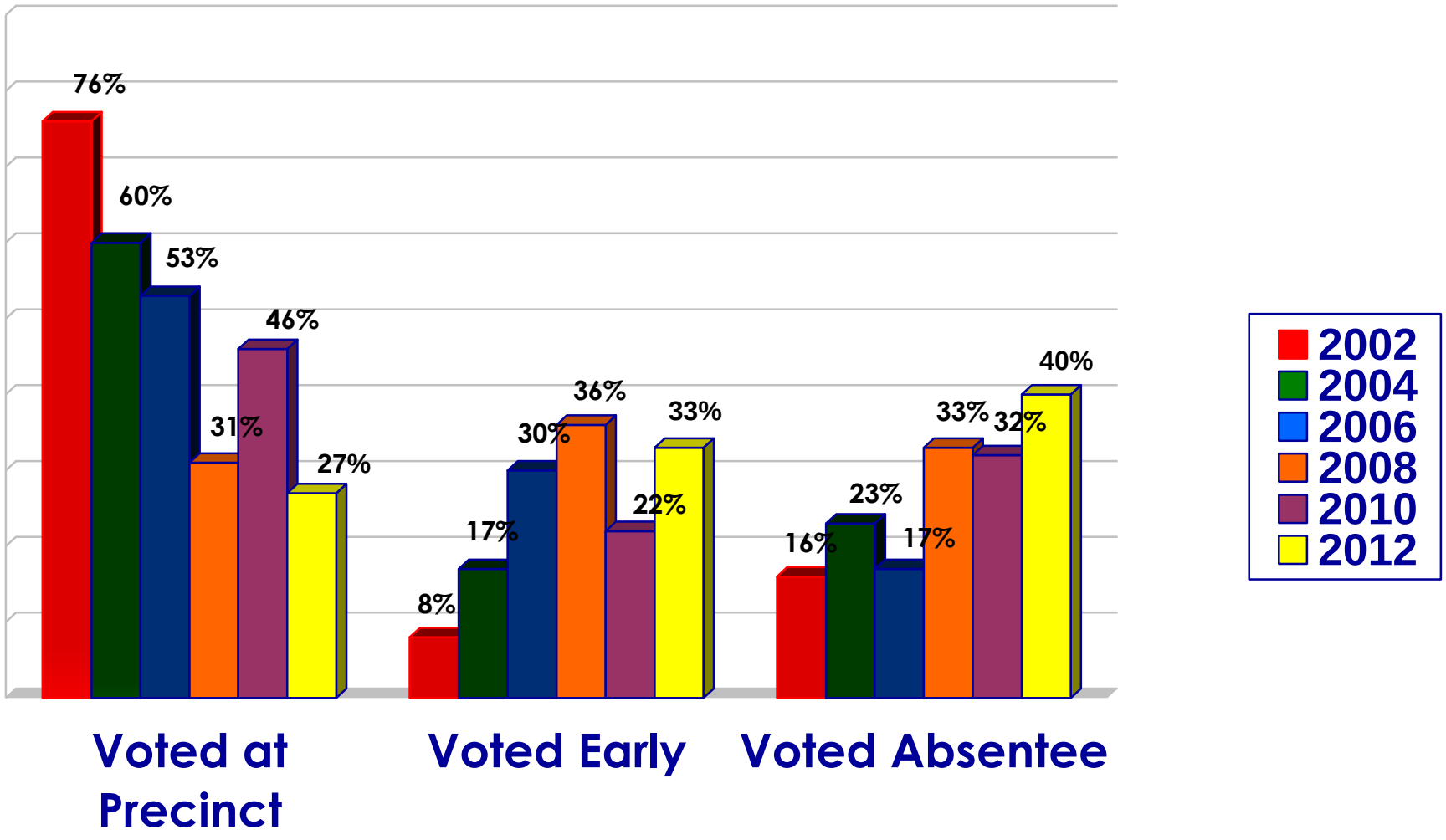
- Vote by Mail 224 voters
- Early 71 voters
- Election Day 211 voters

Early Voting Costs

Early Voting Site	Turnout	Cost	Cost per vote
Elections Center *	4,200	$ 9,346.60	$ 2.23
Elisabeth Lahti Library	941	$ 3,844.22	$ 4.08
Hobe Sound Library	5,887	$ 11,070.34	$ 1.88
Hoke Library	3,851	$ 10,208.92	$ 2.65
Peter & Julie Cummings Library	5,695	$ 11,280.70	$ 1.98
Robert Morgade Library	5,756	$ 11,462.82	$ 1.99
Total	**26,330**	**$ 57,213.60**	**$ 2.17**

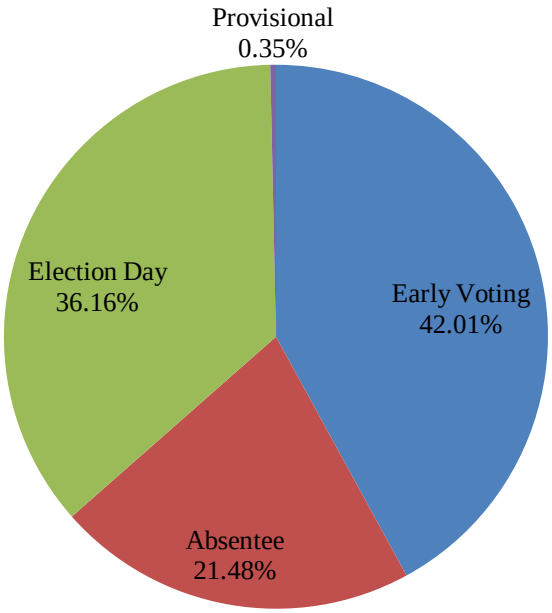
*Ballot on Demand printers used

How Did You Vote In Martin County?



	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	110,739	108,910	112,915
Early Voting Ballots Cast	29,404	17,978	33,774
Election Day Ballots Cast	33,385	27,101	29,072
Provisional Ballots Cast	204	66	460
Provisional Ballots Counted	108	46	280
Provisional Ballots Rejected	96	20	180
Absentee Ballots Requested	21,227	15,563	20,486
Absentee Ballots Cast	19,171	11,124	17,555
Absentee Ballots Counted	18,940	10,864	17,268
Absentee Ballots Rejected	231	260	287
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	FY 2008/2009 1,172,516	FY 2010/2011 1,167,569	FY 2012/2013 1,289,364
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,172,516	1,167,569	1,289,364
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	3	4	4
Early Voting Sites Used	3	4	4
Election Day Polling Places	53	53	44
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	54	54	44
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	378	378	378
Poll Workers — Expected	641	565	530
Poll Workers — Actual	615	535	509
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	6	4	8
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	6	4	8

2012 General Election

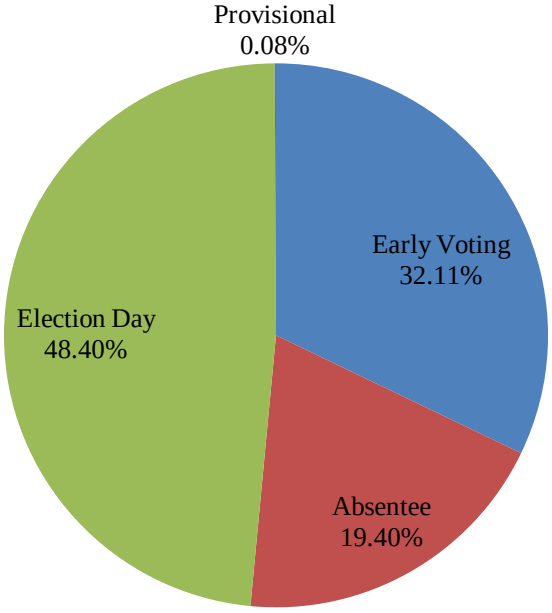


Registered Voters: 112,915
Ballots Cast: 80,421
Voter Turnout: 71.22%

Absentee: 17,295
Early Voting: 33,774
Election Day: 29,072
Provisional: 280

Early Voting Sites: 4
8 Days, 96 Hours

2010 General Election

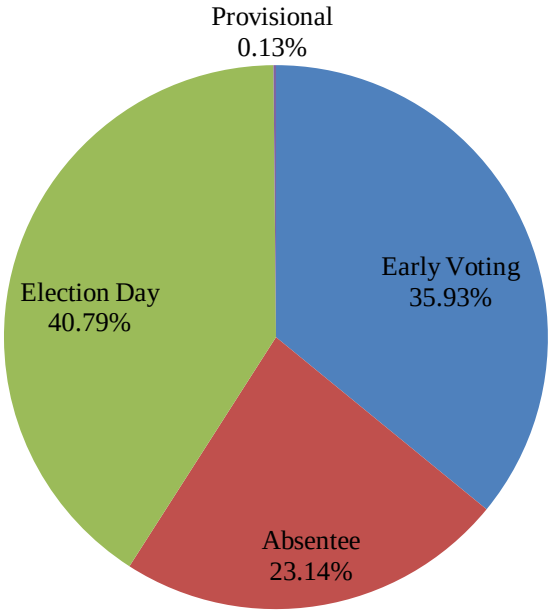


Registered Voters: 108,910
Ballots Cast: 55,989
Voter Turnout: 51.41%

Absentee: 10,864
Early Voting: 17,978
Election Day: 27,101
Provisional: 46

Early Voting Sites: 4
13 Days, 96 Hours

2008 General Election

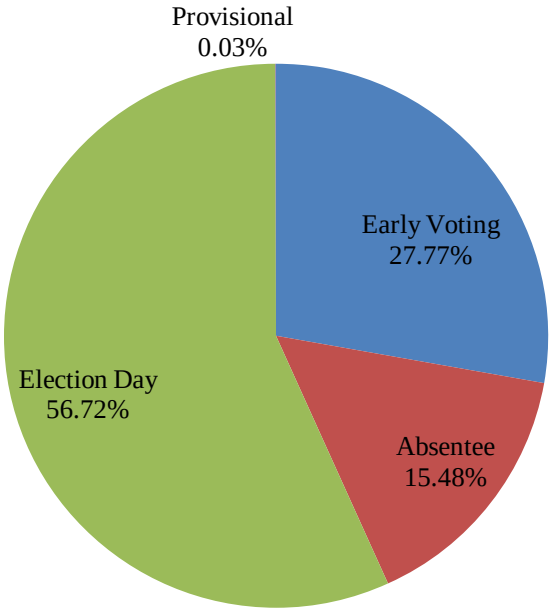


Registered Voters: 110,739
Ballots Cast: 81,729
Voter Turnout: 73.80%

Absentee: 18,832
Early Voting: 29,404
Election Day: 33,385
Provisional: 108

Early Voting Sites: 3
13 Days, 104 Hours

2006 General Election



Registered Voters: 108,001
Ballots Cast: 48,570
Voter Turnout: 44.97%

Absentee: 7,521
Early Voting: 13,488
Election Day: 27,548
Provisional: 13

Early Voting Sites: 3
13 Days, 104 Hours

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the <u>2012 General Election (November 6, 2012)</u>:

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, **<u>(0)</u>** Monday, November 5, 2012,**<u>(19)</u>** and on election day, November 6, 2012 **<u>(0)</u>**?

    a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?
    Scale - 2
    On November 4 & 5.Absentee voting was allowed and provided to anyone needing a ballot on November 4th & 5th.

    Scale - 4
    On November 6th voters are encouraged to go to their polling place or they must vote using the provisional process to ensure that the voter does not vote in the office and then go to their precinct and vote, or they may have already voted at the precinct and then vote by absentee.

    b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
        i. on election night; and,
        Scale – 2 low volume of absentee ballots received manageable.
        ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.
        Scale – 1 minimal.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?
No signature (Blank)
Unable to verify signature to current signature in voter record.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?
All accept the 10 day Federal Absentee UOCAVA voters, of which only the federal races are allowed to be counted.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
Not Registered
Voting in wrong precinct.

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.
Budget was approved as requested with 3% reduction required each year.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
No, however the desire to spend as little as possible does and can affect election planning. This is done in an environment of theory vs. fact. Will I have a 1 sheet, two page or a 2 sheet, four page ballot or more with the current requirements for amendment ballot text in the future?

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?
Zero

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election?
The only options available space/utility of the sites use was evaluated.

What role did funding play in your decisions?
Cost was a factor in all decisions

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in

2008 **(53 sites)**, 2010 **(53 sites)**, and 2012 **(44 sites)**?

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2008 **(54 precincts)**, 2010 **(54 precincts)**, and 2012 **(44 precincts)**?

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
YES

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

2008 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*
The Salvation Army	3121	N	West Bay Advent Church	442	N
Hampton Inn	3169	N	Youngstown Fire Station	711	N
Sleep Inn	3481	N	1st Presbyterian Lyn	938	Y, 1
Lighthouse to the Nations	3523	N	Cedar Grove City Hall	1007	N
Frank Brown Community	3833	N	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr.	1058	N
LYN City Hall Annex	2633	N	Bayou George Jaycee	1104	N
Fellowship Baptist Ch	2838	N	Bear Creek Assembly	1111	N
Emerald Coast Fellowship	2895	N	Marina Civic Ctr.	1138	N
The Rock	2977	N	La Quinta Inn	1247	N
Woodlawn Utd Methodist	3065	N	1st Bapt of Deerpoint	1367	N

2010 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*
Woodlawn United	3165	N	West Bay Advent Church	438	N
Hampton Inn	3187	N	Youngstown Fire Station	725	N
Sleep Inn	3340	N	1st Presbyterian Lyn	890	Y, 1
Lighthouse to the Nations	3421	N	Cedar Grove City Hall	999	N
Frank Brown Community	4020	N	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr.	1031	N
Emerald Coast Fellowship	2790	N	Callaway Utd Methodist	1081	N
The Rock	2783	N	Bear Creek Assembly	1084	N
Fellowship Baptist Ch	2709	N	Bayou George Jaycee	1089	N
LYN City Hall Annex	2625	N	CLW Comm Building	1308	N
1st Baptist of PCB	2600	N	Parker Utd Methodist	1326	N

2012 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Consolidated*
La Quinta Inn	4229	N	West Bay Advent Church	473	N
PCB Senior Center	4318	N	Bear Creek Assembly	611	N
Salvation Army	4480	N	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr.	1073	N
The Palms Conference Ctr.	4594	N	Daffin Park	1090	N
Bay County Public Library	4819	Y, 1	Youngstown Fire Station	1251	N
Frank Brown Comm. Bldg.	4104	N	Messiah Lutheran Ch.	1313	N
Emerald Coast Fellowship	3906	N	1st Bapt. Of Deerpoint	1367	N
SPR Comm. Bldg.	3866	Y,1	Marina Civic Center	1380	N
Harvest Worship Center	3787	N	First Assembly of God	1411	N
Callaway Arts and Conf.	3776	Y,1	North Bay Bapt. Ch.	1659	N

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

2008 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*
The Salvation Army	3121	1;1	West Bay Advent Church	442	1;1
Hampton Inn	3169	1;1	Youngstown Fire Station	711	1;1
Sleep Inn	3481	1;1	1st Presbyterian Lyn	938	1;1
Lighthouse to the Nations	3523	1;1	Cedar Grove City Hall	1007	1;1
Frank Brown Community	3833	1;1	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr.	1058	1;1
LYN City Hall Annex	2633	1;1	Bayou George Jaycee	1104	1;1
Fellowship Baptist Ch	2838	1;1	Bear Creek Assembly	1111	1;1
Emerald Coast Fellowship	2895	1;1	Marina Civic Ctr.	1138	1;1
The Rock	2977	1;1	La Quinta Inn	1247	1;1
Woodlawn Utd. Methodist	3065	1;1	1st Bapt. of Deerpoint	1367	1;1
LYN City Hall Annex	2633	1;1	Bayou George Jaycee	1104	1;1

2010 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*
Woodlawn United	3165	1;1	West Bay Advent Church	438	1;1
Hampton Inn	3187	1;1	Youngstown Fire Station	725	1;1
Sleep Inn	3340	1;1	1st Presbyterian Lyn	890	1;1
Lighthouse to the Nations	3421	1;1	Cedar Grove City Hall	999	1;1
Frank Brown Community	4020	1;1	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr.	1031	1;1
Emerald Coast Fellowship	2790	1;1	Callaway Utd Methodist	1081	1;1
The Rock	2783	1;1	Bear Creek Assembly	1084	1;1
Fellowship Baptist Ch	2709	1;1	Bayou George Jaycee	1089	1;1
LYN City Hall Annex	2625	1;1	CLW Comm Building	1308	1;1
1st Baptist of PCB	2600	1;1	Parker Utd Methodist	1326	1;1

2012 General Election

MOST-POPULOUS			**LEAST-POPULOUS**		
Location	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*	*Location*	*Registered Voters*	*Pct to Poll*
La Quinta Inn	4229	1;1	West Bay Advent Church	473	1;1
PCB Senior Center	4318	1;1	Bear Creek Assembly	611	1;1
Salvation Army	4480	1;1	Mexico Beach Civic Ctr	1073	1;1
The Palms Conference Ctr	4594	1;1	Daffin Park	1090	1;1
Bay County Public Library	4819	1;1	Youngstown Fire Station	1251	1;1
Frank Brown Comm. Bldg.	4104	1;1	Messiah Lutheran Ch.	1313	1;1
Emerald Coast Fellowship	3906	1;1	1st Bapt. Of Deerpoint	1367	1;1
SPR Comm. Bldg.	3866	1;1	Marina Civic Center	1380	1;1
Harvest Worship Center	3787	1;1	First Assembly of God	1411	1;1
Callaway Arts and Conf.	3776	1;1	North Bay Bapt. Ch.	1659	1;1

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?
    2008 **(Yes)**
    2010 **(Yes)**
    2012 **(44 additional booths were provided to meet the needs due to length of the ballot)**?

13. Do you use electronic poll books?
    Early voting - Yes
    Precincts - No

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:
    a. Early voting sites; and
       Yes
    b. Polling places (election day)
       Only during emergency contingency planned activation.

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers?
    Yes, I always have 3 leadership clerks trained in every precinct in case of illness or family emergency of any individual.

    Yes, Always attempt to have one backup inspector trained for every precinct, with any additional possible.

    Yes, Always attempt to have one backup M100 trained for every precinct, with any additional possible.

16. If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
    Minimal were used and changes made as necessary to ensure election process.

17. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
    Yes, usually family illness or got up late.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    Scale - 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.
    Scale - 1

19. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    Scale - 1
    b. On election night.
    Scale - 1

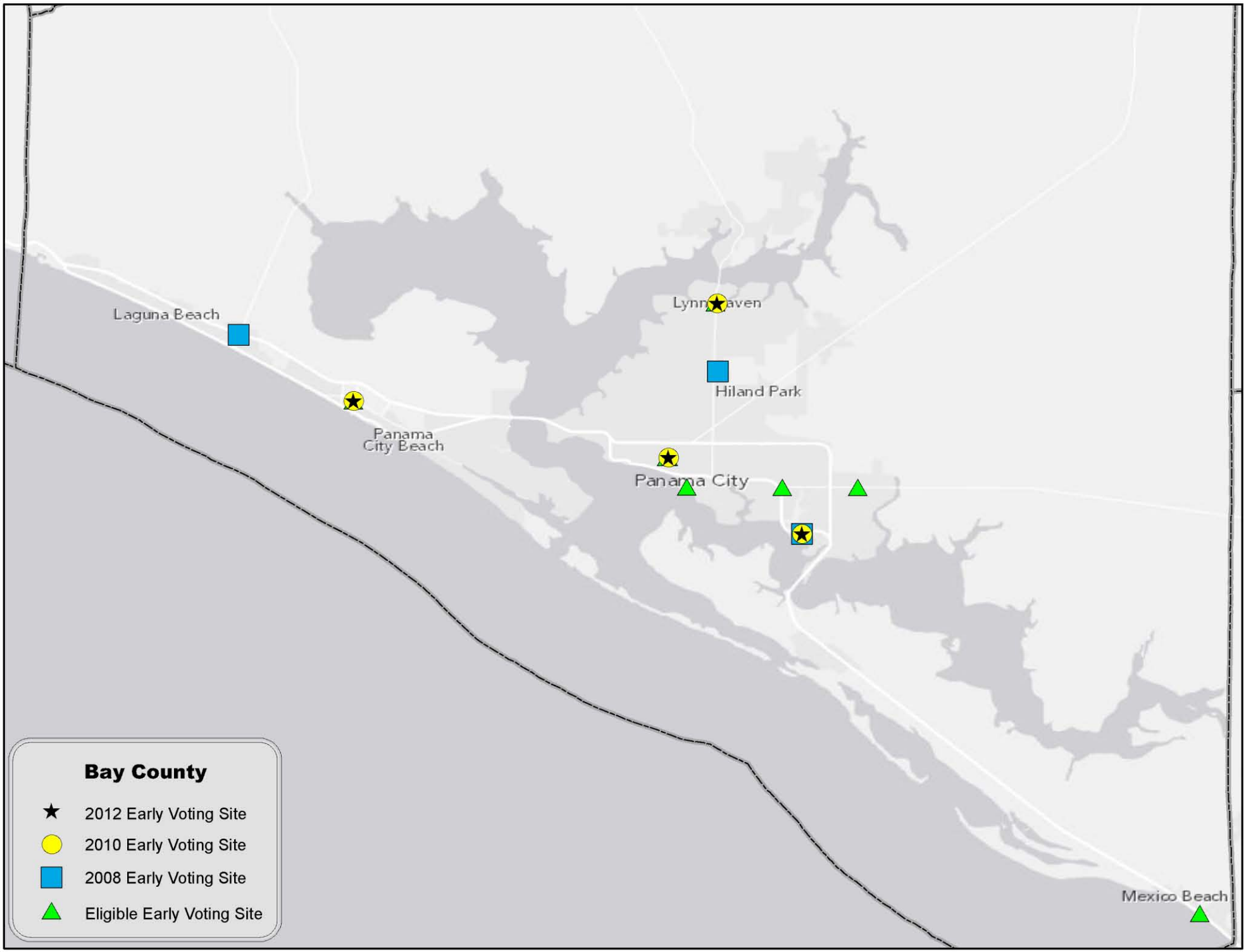
WAIT TIMES

20. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:
    We do not track wait times at early voting or general election day. The estimates are as follows:
    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    Estimated EV: 10 to 45; Estimated ED: 15
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    Estimated EV: 45; Estimated ED: 1 hour
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    EV: The first and last day; ED: N/A
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    EV: 8am to 2pm; ED: early morning and final 2 hours

21. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?
    The LaQuinta Inn experienced longer wait times due to inadequate space. Yes, room space and additional booths were added to accommodate the lengthy ballot and Clerk leadership.

REPORTING

22. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?
    November 6th at 8:47 pm
23. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?
    November 16th at 6:47 pm


Laguna Beach
Lynn Haven
Hiland Park
Panama City Beach
Panama City
Mexico Beach
Bay County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Bay County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Bay County Public Library				X
Callaway City Hall				
Lynn Haven City Hall		X	X	
Mexico Beach City Hall				
Panama City Beach City Hall	X			
Panama City Beach Public Library		X	X	
Panama City City Hall				
Parker City Hall	X	X	X	
Parker Public Library				
Springfield City Hall				
Supervisor of Elections Office	X	X	X	

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections
Testimony Regarding the 2012 General Election
Monday, January 14, 2013

Statement of
Mark A. Andersen, CERA
Supervisor of Elections, Bay County
ISO 9001:2008 Quality Assurance Certified
NSF# C0028358-ISI

As a whole, Bay County election team including full-time staff, temporary election workers, and poll workers conducted a successful General Election. Some of the high points of this election are:

- Voter turnout exceeded 71%
- Successfully integrated a multi-sheet ballot for the first time in Bay County history
- Implemented "Live Ballot" system for UOCAVA voters
- Minimal waiting time during Early Voting at all sites
- Reported and uploaded Absentee and Early Voting totals to Division of Elections by 7:10 p.m. on Election Night
- Electronically transmitted totals from both Marksense and iVO were received into SOE Office from all precincts by 8:36 p.m.

Some of the challenges we faced during this election were:

- Election Office planning for Early Voting sites is limited
  - Limited sites available to serve the voters in a cost effective manner
- Ballot length
  - Amendment language confusing and lengthy
  - Multi-sheet ballot added to cost of election
- Ballot Duplication
  - Significant number of UOCAVA voters due to implementation of "Live Ballot" system
- Provisional Process Ballots
  - Substantial number of provisionals due to voters moving into county without updating address

I join my Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections (FSASE) constituents in advocating the following:

- Length of Ballot
  - Amend FS 101.161 (1) to include constitutional amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution not to exceed the 15 word caption/75 word ballot summary.

- Repeal FS 101.56075 (4) which mandates that all voting systems utilized by voters during a state election shall permit placement on the ballot of the full text of a constitutional amendment or revision containing stricken or underlined text.

- Early Voting
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (d) to require eight (8) days for Primary and General Elections, with the option for Supervisors to provide additional days not to exceed fourteen (14) days.
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (a) to allow the Supervisor the ability to select early voting sites consistent with the procedure used to select election day polling places.

Other areas of consideration are:

- Ballot length was different in each county and greatly affects voting time
  - Amendment language confusing and lengthy
  - Municipal elections on State and County ballots (in some counties)
  - Additional referendums from county and municipalities (in some counties)
  - All counties in the election begin with 16 Contests/amendments with 46 ovals.
  - Examples to consider:
    - Bay County 112,000 voters 2 sheets 4 pages (72 ovals)
    - Collier County 183,000 voters 3 sheets 6 pages (81 ovals)
    - Miami-Dade 1,311,000 voters 6 sheets 12 pages (139 ovals)
- Lines of some sort will always exist
  - Long lines and ballot length go hand in hand. Long Ballot = Long Lines.
  - Example
    - 100 people in line at 7:00 a.m. election morning will take 2-5 minutes to process each voter.
    - It took approximately 15 minutes to read the entire Bay County ballot (2 sheets, 4 pages) to any voter needing assistance.
- Election Night results/election certification facts
  - Election Night is the end of voting & the beginning of counting the votes.
  - It takes 11 days to certify any General Election under Florida's current requirements - one of the shortest timelines in the nation.

- Speed of reporting is not and should never be demanded as long as election laws are being met. Accuracy vs. speed is always more important.
- Truth on how long it takes to certify an election. Elections are never over on election night.
- Politics & false media reports continue to drive the election process vs. security, voter access, processing, validation and the facts. Elections are never over on election night.

- Funding
  - Respectfully request that no additional legislative changes that require expenditures be made without providing the funding to implement the changes.
- Staffing
  - As you review and hear others testify, I encourage you to remember and be mindful of the hard work of election staff and the individuals actually performing the Early Voting and Election Day tasks. Florida poll workers are the key and life of Florida elections.

We all strive for perfection. Together we can and will adjust cautiously, always mindful of the voters as well as efficiency and budget limitations.

Sincerely

Mark Andersen
Bay County Supervisor of Elections

TO: The Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections

Senator Jack Latvala, Chair
Senator Eleanor Sobel, Vice Chair
Professional Staff: Dawn Roberts, Staff Director
420 Knott Building
(850)487-5828

Regarding: 2012 General Election Questionnaire

FROM: Duval County Supervisor of Elections

Jerry Holland
105 East Monroe Street, Jacksonville, Florida
(904)630-7777

Enclosed:
(1) 2008, 2010, 2012 General Election Data Spreadsheet
(2) Copy of original questions from the Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections
(3) Enumerated responses from Duval County Supervisor of Elections Office

Duval County

Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire

	General Election		
	2008	**2010**	**2012**
Registered Voters	536,534	527,079	559,746
Early Voting Ballots Cast	183,363	55,615	178,260
Election Day Ballots Cast	151,785	168,471	160,402
Provisional Ballots Cast	2,521	3,992	7,091
Provisional Ballots Counted	1,377	3,430	4,731
Provisional Ballots Rejected	1,144	562	2,360
Absentee Ballots Requested	105,789	81,532	100,144
Absentee Ballotts Cast	81,163	51,561	82,523
Absentee Ballotts Counted	83,371	52,831	81,263
Absentee Ballots Rejected	2,207	1,270	1,260
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election Cycle)	8,496,361	9,439,517	7,598,396
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	8,496,361	9,375,757	5,801,396
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	26	26	26
Early Voting Sites Used	15	10	17
Election Day Polling Places	284	257	197
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	284 (ED) / 15 (EV)	257 (ED) / 10 (EV)	267 (ED) / 34 (EV)
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	4,100 (estimate)*	4,100 (estimate)*	4,100 (estimate)*
Poll Workers - Expected	2,844	2,105	1,669
Poll Workers - Actual	2,805	2,100	1,661
Other Temporary Workers - Expected	78	40**	55
Other Temporary Workers - Actual	78	33	31

* Includes early voting booths

** estimate, records destroyed

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

    a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

    b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
        i. on election night; and,
        ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

    a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

    b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and
    b. Polling places (election day).

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

Duval County Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire
(General Election 2012)

BALLOTS

1. Total for November 5th and November 6th was 1,094; we did not issue on Sunday, November 4th as the office was not open to the public
    a. Duval County was not open on Sunday, November 4th. This allowed for registers to be completed, laptops to be updated for pick up on Monday, November 5th and tabulation units turned around for possible deployment. Monday the strain on the office was felt due to the added absentee voting as well as the regular tasks preparing for Election Day. In-person absentee voting was most difficult on Election Day because staff was not available to answer phones and instead had to issue ballots. This meant an increase in the wait time a voter or polling place clerk has to wait to speak to someone to resolve their issue. We have over 60 employees answering phones on Election Day, which is what is allotted from the budget.
    b. 10 for both
        i. We do not tabulate the in-office absentees until voter history is giving to ensure that a person has not voted at a precinct as well as by absentee. This task depending on the turnout is completed by Thursday after the election.
        ii. The sooner voter history is completed the sooner we can finalize the unofficial results. (provisional ballots also play a big role in when the unofficial results will be finalized)
2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 election cycles the primary reasons for the rejection of absentee ballots were because the signature was different; absentee ballots with "no signatures" was a secondary reason for rejection.
3. No, 1,094, as stated above in response 1(b)(i) – voter history had to be completed prior to tabulating in-office absentee ballots picked up 11/05/2012 through 11/06/2012 to ensure voter has not voted. Electronic poll books would eliminate this wait.
4. There is not a single overwhelming reason for the rejection of provisional ballots, however the majority were that the voter was not registered, the voter was ineligible, the voter voted in an incorrect precinct and ballots were returned late.

BUDGET

5. No. The budget for each year since 2008 has decreased due to the city budget as a whole being reduced. Some funding was denied because those requests were to create more efficiencies or effective operating procedures. For example, in 2012, we proposed the purchase of electronic poll books (electronic check-in, currently we use this in early voting) for polling places on Election Day. The request was denied and as a result, we continued to print paper registers and check voters in with this process.
6. Yes, during the last 3 years each year we have had to reduce our budget 5 to 10%, requiring a reduction in precincts and poll workers.

VOTING SITES

7. 2
8. The factors considered for early voting sites were the size of the location where voting would be, the area of town (not to have multiple sites in one area). The two sites not used had another early voting site within 2 miles of the location. Funding was a big key because an early voting site cost approximately $15,000
9. 2008 - 262 sites, 2010 - 251 sites, 2012 – 195 sites
    a. 2008 - 284 precincts, 2010 - 257 precincts, 2012 – 197 precincts

b. Yes

(Precinct – number of voters)

10. **2008 Largest Precincts** = 12R - 3,303; 06J – 3,366; 12Y - 3,390; 11M – 3,598; 13W – 3,728; 11C – 3,757; 04V – 3,868; 12V – 3,943; 02G – 4,508; 06R – 4,533
    2008 Smallest Precincts = 07W – 126; 07V – 273; 09 – 304; 11K – 309; 11A – 313; 03V – 343; 09T – 438; 09W – 491; 03P – 600; 11N – 604
    2010 Largest Precincts = 01 – 4,468; 04V – 4,495; 03H – 4,884; 06N – 4,925; 02M – 5,278; 04T – 5,291; 02E – 5,420; 06R – 5,581; 06J – 5,581; 11C – 7,053
    2010 Smallest Precincts = 07W – 122; 07V – 232; 11A – 311; 11K – 312; 03V – 350; 09W – 452; 11N – 608; 12B – 686; 08W - 716
    2012 Largest Precincts = 305 – 5,095; 207 – 5,161; 407 – 5,219; 113 – 5,309; 508 – 5,468; 703 – 5,647; 608 – 5,841; 1110 – 6,037; 205 – 6,072; 313 – 6,160
    2012 Smallest Precincts = 210 -306; 1102 – 391; 212 – 608; 1314 – 704; 816 – 729; 806 – 799; 1207 – 906; 1101 – 952; 711 – 1,042; 502 – 1,077
11. **2008 Largest Polling Places** = 02G – 4,508; 01&01V – 4,514; 01S&01T – 4,757; 06H&06N – 4,887; 03H&03N – 5,072; 02M&02W – 5,103; 04R&04T – 5,339; 02V&03C – 5,533; 06J&06T – 5,757; 06R&06S – 7,212
    2008 Smallest Polling Places = 07W – 126; 11K – 309; 11A – 313; 09 – 314; 03V – 343; 09T – 438; 09W – 491; 11N – 604; 07L – 663; 12B - 720
    2010 Largest Polling Places = 04V – 4,495; 01S&01T – 4,745; 03H – 4,884; 06N – 4,925; 02M – 5,278; 04T – 5,291; 02E – 5,420; 06R – 5,581; 06J – 5,581; 11C – 7,053
    2010 Smallest Polling Places = 07W – 122; 11A – 311; 11K – 312; 03V – 350; 09W – 452; 11N – 608; 12B – 686; 08W – 716; 07S - 743
    2012 Largest Polling Places = 407 – 5,219; 113 – 5,309; 508 – 5,468; 703 – 5,647; 608 – 5,841; 1110 – 6,037; 205 – 6,072; 313 – 6,160; 304&312 – 7,552; 1409&1411 – 8,667
    2012 Smallest Polling Places = 210 -306; 1102 – 391; 212 – 608; 1314 – 704; 816 – 729; 806 – 799; 1207 – 906; 1101 – 952; 711 – 1,042; 502 – 1,077

EQUIPMENT

12. 2008 – yes, 2010 – yes, 2012 – yes but we brought in an additional 50 units to distribute to larger precincts to help minimize the time it took to vote. We added the additional 50 units because this was the first time the entire County experienced a four page, two sheet ballot. We anticipated the need for additional equipment because it took approximately eight seconds to scan one 17 inch sheet.
13. Only for early voting
14. Only for early voting

STAFFING

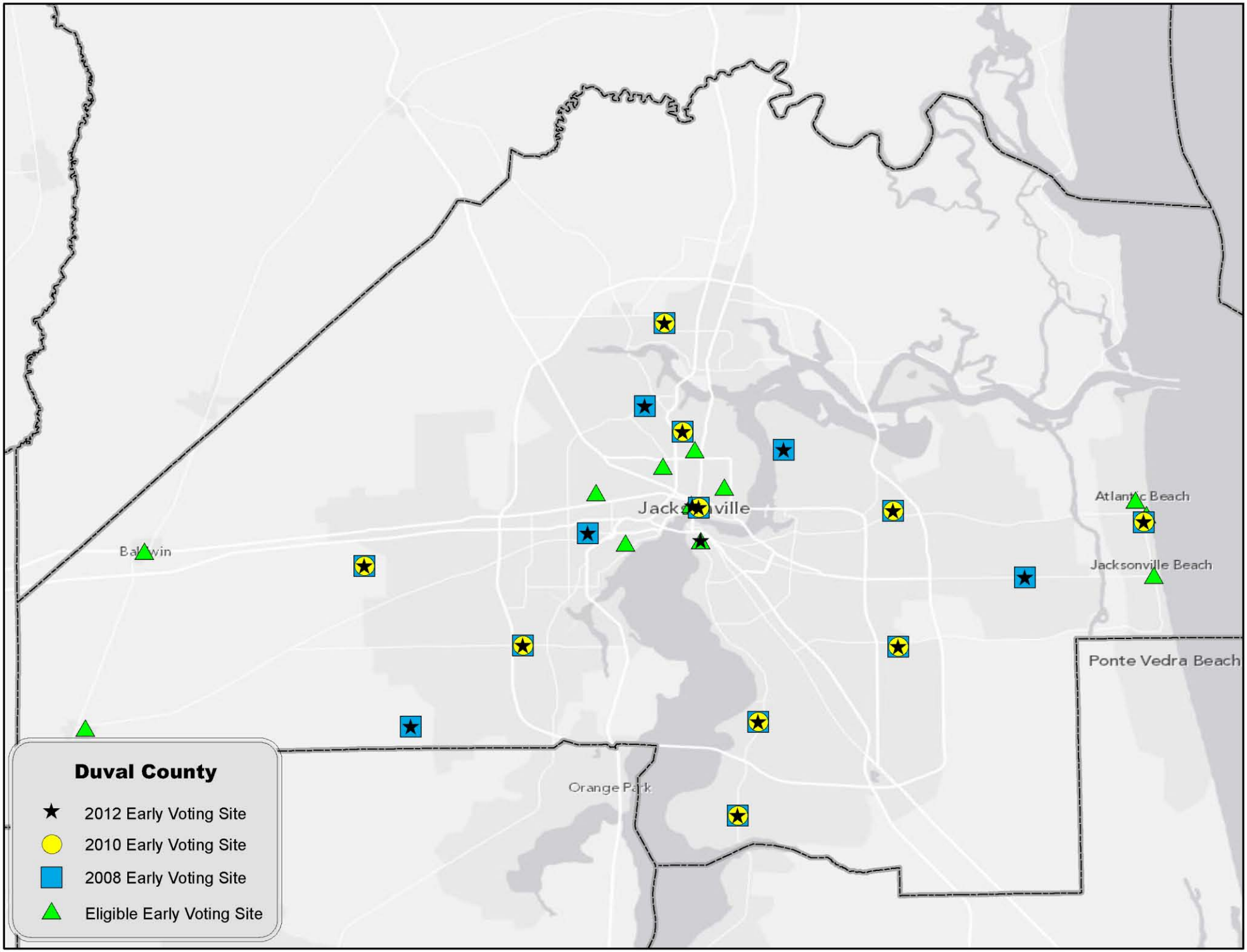
15. We bring in standby poll workers in each election, the number is determined based on the projected turnout of that election. For the 2012 general election we had 55 standbys scheduled, 31 on-site workers and utilized 8 of the standbys. Some of the 55 were sent out prior to Election Day whenever clerks called to notify us that they had a vacancy.
16. No
17. 1
18. 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Early Voting/Election Day
    a. Early Voting – 45 minutes /Election Day – 3.5 minutes
    b. Early Voting – 2.5 hours/Election Day – 2.25 hours
    c. Early Voting – first and last Saturday
    d. Early Voting – weekends, all day; weekdays the busiest times were morning, lunch and evening/Election Day – morning, lunch and evening
20. The busiest sites during early voting were Regency, Mandarin, Pablo Creek, Beaches Webb-Wesconnett. For early voting, we would let voters know what the wait times were at other locations in the county.

REPORTING

21. November 16th at 2:50pm
22. November 16, 2012


Duval County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site
Jacksonville
Atlantic Beach
Jacksonville Beach
Ponte Vedra Beach
Orange Park

Duval County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Argyle Branch Library	X		X	X
Atlantic Beach City Hall				X
Baldwin City Hall				X
Beaches Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Bradham Brooks Northwest Branch Library	X		X	X
Brentwood Branch Library				
Brown Eastside Branch Library				X
Graham Branch Library				X
Highlands Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Jacksonville Beach City Hall				X
Jacksonville City Hall				
Main Library			X	
Mandarin Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Maxville Branch Library				
Murray Hill Branch Library	X		X	
Neptune Beach City Hall				
Pablo Creek Branch Library	X		X	X
Regency Square Branch Library	X	X	X	X
San Marco Branch Library			X	
SoE Office	X	X	X	
SoE Branch Office	X	X	X	
South Mandarin Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Southeast Branch Library	X	X	X	X
University Park Branch Library	X		X	
Webb Wesconnett Branch Library	X	X	X	X
West Regional Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Westbrook Branch Library				
Willowbranch Branch Library				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters			
Early Voting Ballots Cast			
Election Day Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Counted			
Provisional Ballots Rejected			
Absentee Ballots Requested			
Absentee Ballots Cast			
Absentee Ballots Counted			
Absentee Ballots Rejected			
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites			
Early Voting Sites Used			
Election Day Polling Places			
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed			
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed			
Poll Workers — Expected			
Poll Workers — Actual			
Other Temporary Workers — Expected			
Other Temporary Workers — Actual			

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

   Sunday – November 4, 2012 - Office not open to the public
   Monday – November 5, 2012 - 173
   Tuesday – November 6, 2012 - 238

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

      2 – It is an established practice in our office to accept in-person absentee ballots when the office is open to the public. On Election Day, the process does take significant staff time which could otherwise be directed to other election day activities.

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and,
      5 – It is our practice to segregate any absentee ballot requested after precinct registers are printed (the Sunday before Election Day), and, prior to tabulation, verify them against precinct registers after polls close on election night to confirm that these voters did not vote at their polling place on Election Day. This does not occur until precinct registers are returned after the polls close.

      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.
      1 - No impact.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?
   No signature and non-matching signature.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?
   As mentioned above, we verify that late-requesting absentee voters did not vote at their polling place. In the 2012 General Election, we had 451 to verify. Those ballots were included in our final report on Election Night, shortly after 1 a.m. Also, as a county with a large number of UOCAVA voters, we received a large number of ballots on NOV 5 and 6 which had to be duplicated onto marksense ballots prior to tabulation. In total, 839 ballots were duplicated, tabulated and reported on NOV 7.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? **Not registered was the primary reason. Other reasons include registered after books closed, and not voting in correct precinct.**

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

Yes

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

No

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

One

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

Given the limited options of the type of sites we are permitted to use under current law, we look at a variety of factors, including: location, size, availability, parking, accessibility, among others. While cost is a factor in virtually all decisions made in our operations, the primary consideration for early voting sites was the suitability of the statutorily authorized locations.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

2008 – 85 2010 – 83 2012 - 73

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2008 – 90 2010 – 90 2012 -79

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

Yes

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

See Attached

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

See Attached

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? **Yes.**

13. Do you use electronic poll books? **At early voting locations, not at Election Day polling places.**

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and **Yes**
    b. Polling places (election day). **No**

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

    Yes, we have contingency procedures in place for a number of situations, including poll worker absences. We called upon a number of stand-by poll workers who replaced absent or sick workers.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

    We anticipate a number of no-shows by poll workers for each election, and plan accordingly. Most often the cause is an illness or other emergency situation with themselves or family members.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and, **1**
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. **1**

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    1
    b. On election night.
    1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both early voting and on general election day:
    We do not specifically track exact wait times at early voting or election day polling places. That said, our estimates are as follows:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
       The "typical" EV wait time varies widely, depending on the day, time and location. Taking that into consideration, overall estimate would be EV: 15 to 30 minutes; ED: 10 to 20 minutes
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
       EV: approximately one hour; ED: approximately 45 minutes
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
       EV: first and last day of early voting; ED: N/A
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.
       EV: while it varied from day to day and location to location, overall the heaviest turnout occurred between 10 am and 3 pm; ED: heaviest turnout occurs when polls open in the morning, and during the final 2 hours before polls close.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?
    The Southwest Branch Library, experienced the longest wait times – approximately one hour at times. We did publicize our least busy sites, and also publicized our "Election Day Tips" prior to Election Day, which notifies voters of the busiest times at the polls. With respect to additional resources or equipment for early voting sites, the primary issue is the capacity of the sites themselves, and not the amount of resources dedicated to them.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?
    November 6th at 8:47 pm

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?
    November 16th at 3:15 pm

RESPONSE TO QUESTION # 10

2008 General Election
MOST -POPULOUS

Pct #	Location	Registered Voters
15	County Courthouse	6059
26	St. Anne's	5856
9	Ashton Brosnaham	4507
67	Holy Spirit	4432
43	Beulah Free Will	4202
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4036
75	Pensacola Baptist	3848
1	Pleasant Grove Vol.	3810
74	Escambia County Ext.	3662
107	Scenic Heights Baptist	3595

2008 General Election
LEAST-POPULOUS

Pct #	Location	Registered Voters
45	Oak Grove	**411**
32	Hallmark Elementary	520
2	Gulf Coast Christian	538
33	First Baptist	570
18	McDavid Vol.	592
84	Marie Ella Davis	597
16	Greater First Baptist	618
72	O J Semmes Elem	623
23	Byrneville	828
58	Our Savior Catholic	853

2010 General Election

26	St. Anne's Catholic Church	6012
15	County Courthouse	5968
67	Holy Spirit	4747
9	Ashton Brosnaham	4727
43	Beulah Free Will	4541
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4288
1	Pleasant Grove	4118
75	Pensacola Baptist Temple	4003
105	Perdido Bay United	3868
74	Escambia County Extension	3772

2010 General Election

45	Oak Grove	413
32	Sanders Beach	463
2	Gulf Coast Christian	515
84	Marie Ella Davis	590
33	First Baptist Church	591
18	McDavid Volunteer	596
16	Greater First Baptist	611
72	O J Semmes Elem	624
58	Our Savior	858
23	Byrneville	874

2012 General Election

112	Hillcrest Baptist	6045
26	St. Anne's	5832
91	Olive Baptist	4960
67	Holy Spirit	4933
43	Beulah Free Will	4915
75	Pensacola Baptist	4880
15	County Gov. Complex	4630
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4538
1	Pleasant Grove Baptist	4074
69	First Baptist Church	4043

2012 General Election

32	Sanders Beach	499
50	Malcolm Yonge	501
18	McDavid Vol.	584
23	Byrneville	810
72	St. Christopher	813
58	Brit Ahm Mess	983
82	Brownsville Baptist	1058
80	Myrtle Grove Baptist	1068
11	Walnut Hill	1170
63	Smyrna Baptist	1180

RESPONSE TO QUESTION # 11

2008 General Election
MOST -POPULOUS

Pct #	Location	Registered Voters
15	County Courthouse	6059
26	St. Anne's	5856
61 & 73	Family Life Center	5037
9	Ashton Brosnaham	4507
67	Holy Spirit	4432
43	Beulah Free Will	4202
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4036
75	Pensacola Baptist	3848
1	Pleasant Grove Vol.	3810
3 & 99	Myrtle Grove Baptist	3681

2008 General Election
LEAST-POPULOUS

Pct #	Location	Registered Voters
45	Oak Grove	411
32	Hallmark Elementary	520
2	Gulf Coast Christian	538
33	First Baptist	570
18	McDavid Vol.	592
84	Marie Ella Davis	597
16	Greater First Baptist	618
72	O J Semmes Elem	623
23	Byrneville	828
58	Our Savior Catholic	853

2010 General Election

26	St. Anne's Catholic Church	6012
15	County Courthouse	5960
61 & 73	Ambassador for Christ	5224
67	Holy Spirit	4747
9	Ashton Brosnaham	4727
43	Beulah Free Will	4541
30 & 97	Vickrey Community	4317
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4288
1	Pleasant Grove	4118
75	Pensacola Baptist Temple	4003

2010 General Election

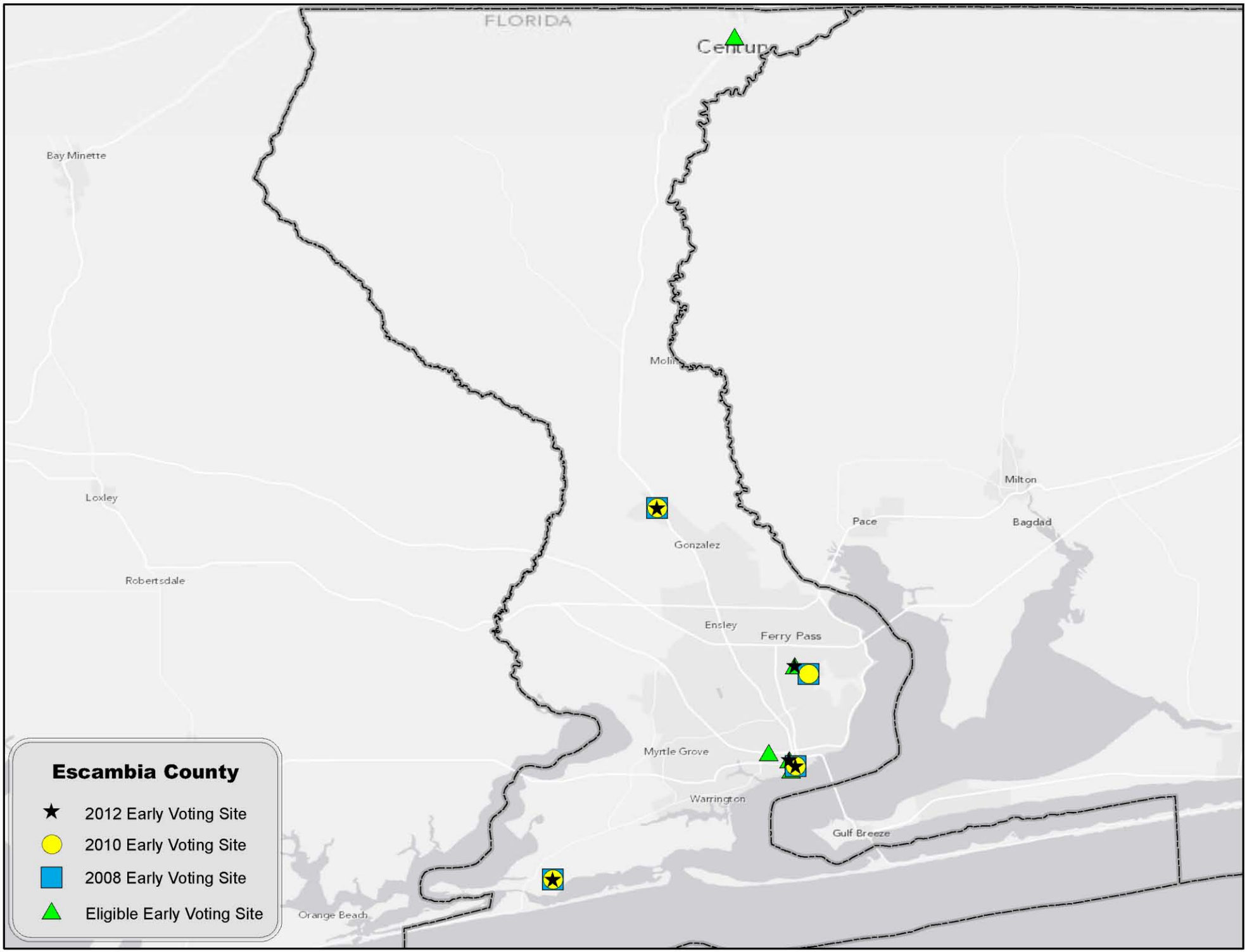
45	Oak Grove	413
32	Sanders Beach	463
2	Gulf Coast Christian	515
84	Marie Ella Davis	590
33	First Baptist Church	591
18	McDavid Volunteer	596
16	Greater First Baptist	611
72	O J Semmes Elem	624
58	Our Savior	858
23	Byrneville	874

2012 General Election

112	Hillcrest Baptist	6045
26	St. Anne's	5832
54 & 61	Elks Lodge	4966
91	Olive Baptist	4960
67	Holy Spirit	4933
43	Beulah Free Will	4915
75	Pensacola Baptist	4880
15	County Gov. Complex	4630
7	Pinewoods Presbyterian	4538
1	Pleasant Grove Baptist	4074

2012 General Election

32	Sanders Beach	499
50	Malcolm Yonge	501
18	McDavid Vol.	584
23	Byrneville	810
72	St. Christopher	813
58	Brit Ahm Mess	983
82	Brownsville Baptist	1058
80	Myrtle Grove Baptist	1068
11	Walnut Hill	1170
63	Smyrna Bapist	1180


FLORIDA
Century
Bay Minette
Loxley
Robertsdale
Gonzalez
Pace
Milton
Bagdad
Ensley
Ferry Pass
Myrtle Grove
Warrington
Gulf Breeze
Orange Beach
Escambia County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Escambia County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Century Branch Library				
Century City Hall				X
Lucia M. Tryon Branch Library	X	X	X	
Penscola City Hall				
SoE Cantonment Office	X	X	X	
SoE Main Office	X	X	X	
Southwest Branch Library	X	X	X	
West Florida Regional Library			X	
Westside Branch Library				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections
Testimony Regarding the 2012 General Election
Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building
Monday, January 14, 2013
10:00am

Statement of
David H. Stafford, CERA
Supervisor of Elections, Escambia County, Florida

Chairman Latvala, Vice-Chair Sobel, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts on the 2012 General Election in Escambia County. I applaud the committee for holding this hearing to gain insight from election administrators on how to improve upon our system of conducting elections in the nation's fourth-most populous state.

Change has been a constant theme in Florida election administration since I first took office in 2005. Many of the reforms enacted at the state and federal level in response to the 2000 election were implemented over a period of years, and subsequent legislatures have made additional changes. Many of these efforts have been supported or suggested by Supervisors of Elections, while others we have opposed. Regardless, once the legislature works its will, we have worked diligently to implement any such changes in a timely and efficient manner.

Overall, our election team, which included poll workers, temporary election workers, full-time staff and volunteers, conducted a very successful election. Among the highlights:

- Countywide turnout exceeded 75%, above the statewide average
- Incorporated a multi-page ballot into all aspects of the election for the first time
- Increased per-hour throughput of early voters above 2008 levels, the previous high
- Largest number of registered voters at book-closing in history for Presidential election
- Deployed "Live Ballot" system for UOCAVA voters, which increased ballot delivery options for military and overseas voters
- Multi-faceted communication effort directed to voters, which focused on length of ballot, three-ways to vote, and where to vote
- Created a mobile version of our website, and actively used social media
- Implemented municipal, county commission, school board, and legislative redistricting/reapportionment

Among the biggest challenges we faced:

- The length of the ballot increased the cost and complexity of the election, and was a source of complaints from many voters.
- The statutory limitation on early voting site selection limited our ability to take maximum advantage of the early voting period. Although we added an additional early voting site, the other statutorily-authorized sites were not viable options for a variety of reasons, and several of the sites that were used had significant limitations.
- With our large number of UOCAVA voters, we received a significant number of ballots in the final few days of the election. Many of these ballots required duplication, which is a time consuming task that took place after the polls closed.
- Our policy is to verify that any voter to whom an absentee ballot is issued after precinct registers are printed (on the Sunday before Election Day) did not vote at their precinct, prior to tabulating the ballot. This verification occurs when the precinct registers are returned after polls closed.

As a member of the Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections (FSASE), I join my colleagues in advocating the following two legislative priorities:

- **Length of Ballot:**
  - Amend FS 101.161 (1) to include constitutional amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution not to exceed the 15 word caption/75 word ballot summary.
  - Repeal FS 101.56075 (4) which mandates that all voting systems utilized by voters during a state election shall permit placement on the ballot of the full text of a constitutional amendment or revision containing stricken or underlined text.
- **Early Voting:**
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (d) to require eight (8) days for Primary and General Elections, with the option for Supervisors to provide additional days not to exceed fourteen (14) days.
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (a) to allow the Supervisor the ability to select early voting sites consistent with the procedure used to select election day polling places.

From dense, coastal urban areas, to less-populated rural areas, we are blessed to live in a state wide in diversity. One of the challenges facing you as policy makers is to fashion uniform election laws that work as well for voters in Escambia, Washington, Holmes and Liberty County as they do for voters in Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Orange and Pinellas. I'm sure I speak for my colleagues in committing to work with this committee, this chamber, the House, and the Governor to help ensure the integrity, transparency, and efficiency of Florida's elections. Thank you again for the invitation to appear, and I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections
Testimony Regarding the 2012 General Election
Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building
Monday, January 14, 2013
10:00am

Statement of
David H. Stafford, CERA
Supervisor of Elections, Escambia County, Florida

Chairman Latvala, Vice-Chair Sobel, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts on the 2012 General Election in Escambia County. I applaud the committee for holding this hearing to gain insight from election administrators on how to improve upon our system of conducting elections in the nation's fourth-most populous state.

Change has been a constant theme in Florida election administration since I first took office in 2005. Many of the reforms enacted at the state and federal level in response to the 2000 election were implemented over a period of years, and subsequent legislatures have made additional changes. Many of these efforts have been supported or suggested by Supervisors of Elections, while others we have opposed. Regardless, once the legislature works its will, we have worked diligently to implement any such changes in a timely and efficient manner.

Overall, our election team, which included poll workers, temporary election workers, full-time staff and volunteers, conducted a very successful election. Among the highlights:

- Countywide turnout exceeded 75%, above the statewide average
- Incorporated a multi-page ballot into all aspects of the election for the first time
- Increased per-hour throughput of early voters above 2008 levels, the previous high
- Largest number of registered voters at book-closing in history for Presidential election
- Deployed "Live Ballot" system for UOCAVA voters, which increased ballot delivery options for military and overseas voters
- Multi-faceted communication effort directed to voters, which focused on length of ballot, three-ways to vote, and where to vote
- Created a mobile version of our website, and actively used social media
- Implemented municipal, county commission, school board, and legislative redistricting/reapportionment

Among the biggest challenges we faced:

- The length of the ballot increased the cost and complexity of the election, and was a source of complaints from many voters.
- The statutory limitation on early voting site selection limited our ability to take maximum advantage of the early voting period. Although we added an additional early voting site, the other statutorily-authorized sites were not viable options for a variety of reasons, and several of the sites that were used had significant limitations.
- With our large number of UOCAVA voters, we received a significant number of ballots in the final few days of the election. Many of these ballots required duplication, which is a time consuming task that took place after the polls closed.
- Our policy is to verify that any voter to whom an absentee ballot is issued after precinct registers are printed (on the Sunday before Election Day) did not vote at their precinct, prior to tabulating the ballot. This verification occurs when the precinct registers are returned after polls closed.

As a member of the Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections (FSASE), I join my colleagues in advocating the following two legislative priorities:

- **Length of Ballot:**
  - Amend FS 101.161 (1) to include constitutional amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution not to exceed the 15 word caption/75 word ballot summary.
  - Repeal FS 101.56075 (4) which mandates that all voting systems utilized by voters during a state election shall permit placement on the ballot of the full text of a constitutional amendment or revision containing stricken or underlined text.
- **Early Voting:**
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (d) to require eight (8) days for Primary and General Elections, with the option for Supervisors to provide additional days not to exceed fourteen (14) days.
  - Amend FS 101.657 (1) (a) to allow the Supervisor the ability to select early voting sites consistent with the procedure used to select election day polling places.

From dense, coastal urban areas, to less-populated rural areas, we are blessed to live in a state wide in diversity. One of the challenges facing you as policy makers is to fashion uniform election laws that work as well for voters in Escambia, Washington, Holmes and Liberty County as they do for voters in Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Orange and Pinellas. I'm sure I speak for my colleagues in committing to work with this committee, this chamber, the House, and the Governor to help ensure the integrity, transparency, and efficiency of Florida's elections. Thank you again for the invitation to appear, and I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

LEE COUNTY

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	318,127	347,207	388,427
Early Voting Ballots Cast	66,478	36,871	87,932
Election Day Ballots Cast	123,872	102,094	135,346
Provisional Ballots Cast	2,382	1,372	1,347
Provisional Ballots Counted	2054	1,255	832
Provisional Ballots Rejected	328	127	515
Absentee Ballots Requested	90,488	56,069	102,127
Absentee Ballots Cast	87,008	45,243	90,396
Absentee Ballots Counted	81,422	44,741	89,638
Absentee Ballots Rejected	581	502	958
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	5,260,000	4,962,620	6,420,458
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	5,260,000	4,962,620	6,420,458
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	17	17	17
Early Voting Sites Used	5	5	5
Election Day Polling Places	171	171	125
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	171	171	162
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	17,100 *	17,100 *	16,200 *
Poll Workers — Expected	1,800	1,800	1,500
Poll Workers — Actual	1,800	1,800	1,520
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	50	50	50
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	50	50	50

* Average of 10 per precinct

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE
LEE COUNTY

BALLOTS:

1. Absentee ballots requested and cast in-person for:

Sunday Nov. 4th	None
Monday, Nov. 5th	100
Tuesday, Nov. 6th	None

(a.) 10 – Having to provide in-office voting is VERY disruptive . It required us to employ one of our temporary helpers to man the operation because of staff being utilized for more specific projects. On Election Day, the ballots are only handed out to the voter at our operations center and must be returned to our main office that day. We had hundreds requesting them prior to 11/4 during early voting because they didn't want to stand in line. This only resulted in creating just another long line because of the time it took to process the ballot packets. (The voter had to take the packet and then bring it back. We did not have "voting booths" set up for them to use. We attempted during the days mentioned above to keep this process for "emergencies" only.

(b.) NA

2. Primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots signature issues – not signed or the signatures did not match.

3. Our absentee ballots were included in our results reported to the state.

4. Primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots: 2008 – not registered, 2010 – wrong precinct, 2012 – not registered.

BUDGET:

5. Yes, for all three years the budget submitted to our BOCC were approved as presented.

6. No.

VOTING SITES:

7. The number of statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting and were used as polling places on election day is 3.

8. We used the same 5 early voting sites as was used in 2008 and 2010 because of the direct connectivity to our VR systems (4 of the three sites are in either the main office or one of our 3 branch offices) and staff personnel to oversee the daily operations. They are also centrally located around the county. We did not attempt to add more sites partially because of the increase in the cost of running additional locations. Other factors were taken into account as well.

9. We had 136 polling sites for the 2008 and 2010 election. We had 88 polling sites in 2012.
(a.) 171 precincts in 2008 & 2010 and 125 in 2012.
(b.) Precincts were reapportioned after the 2012 redistricitng.

10. **2008:**

Pct. 159	187	Pct. 167	3,225
Pct. 170	216	Pct. 165	3,657
Pct. 17	432	Pct. 20	3,675
Pct. 88	445	Pct. 113	3,714
Pct. 25	558	Pct. 128	3,729
Pct. 72	664	Pct. 149	3,861
Pct. 9	685	Pct. 132	4,267
Pct. 171	689	Pct. 112	4,513
Pct. 76	728	Pct. 111	5,278
Pct. 59	754	Pct. 164	5,932

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE
LEE COUNTY

10. Continued

2010:

Pct. 159	202	Pct. 93	3,596
Pct. 170	249	Pct. 167	3,707
Pct. 25	487	Pct. 20	4,008
Pct. 88	494	Pct. 113	4,069
Pct. 17	504	Pct. 165	4,143
Pct. 171	700	Pct. 149	4,296
Pct. 76	747	Pct. 132	4,717
Pct. 72	768	Pct. 112	4,969
Pct. 69	807	Pct. 164	6,383
Pct. 135	918	Pc1. 111	6,645

2012:

Pct. 17	346	Pct. 112	3,860
Pct. 18	1,118	Pct. 108	3,870
Pct. 54	1,274	Pct. 57	3,880
Pct. 19	1,334	Pct. 55	3,904
Pct. 14	1,657	Pct. 78	3,936
Pct. 6	1,990	Pct. 32	3,959
Pct. 80	2,072	Pct. 75	3,966
Pct. 76	2,088	Pct. 42	4,138
Pct. 30	2,142	Pct. 47	4,254

11. N/A

EQUIPMENT:

12. We had enough equipment for the 2008 and 2010 elections. However, with the length of the ballot causing multiple pages, what we deployed on election in November 2012 turned out not to be sufficient.

13. We do not use electronic poll books at this time at the polls. We are looking into the cost of acquiring them for the next general election.

14. We use ballot-on-demand technology only at each early voting site.

STAFFING:

15. We maintain a number of "on-call" poll workers to fill in if someone doesn't show up and not adding the additional personnel would be a detriment to the process. We did not need to deploy any of them for the 2012 election. Many of our poll workers are cross trained so they can step and fill a spot without having to send a stand-by out to the precinct.

16. We do follow-up with any poll worker that falls to appear on election day. We found those who didn't report on 11/6 were very sick with the flu or colds.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE
LEE COUNTY

17. Overall there were no issues with personnel during the day. Rate it as a 0
    (a.) N/A
    (b.) N/A

18. No issues with early voting either. Rate it as a 0
    (a.) N/A
    (b.) N/A

WAIT TIMES:

19. We do not have any information on wait times for early voting other than the average seemed to be 2 hours.

    For election day, see the attached precinct by precinct listing of closing times for all precincts.

20. All 5 sites had long wait times. We were keeping each other informed if there was a slow down at a particular site and announcing it to those waiting in line. However, no one left their lines to go to any of the other sites when the announcements were made. They preferred to stay where they were.

REPORTING:

21. I believe we sent the last of the data on Wed. morning at approx. 3:00 AM.

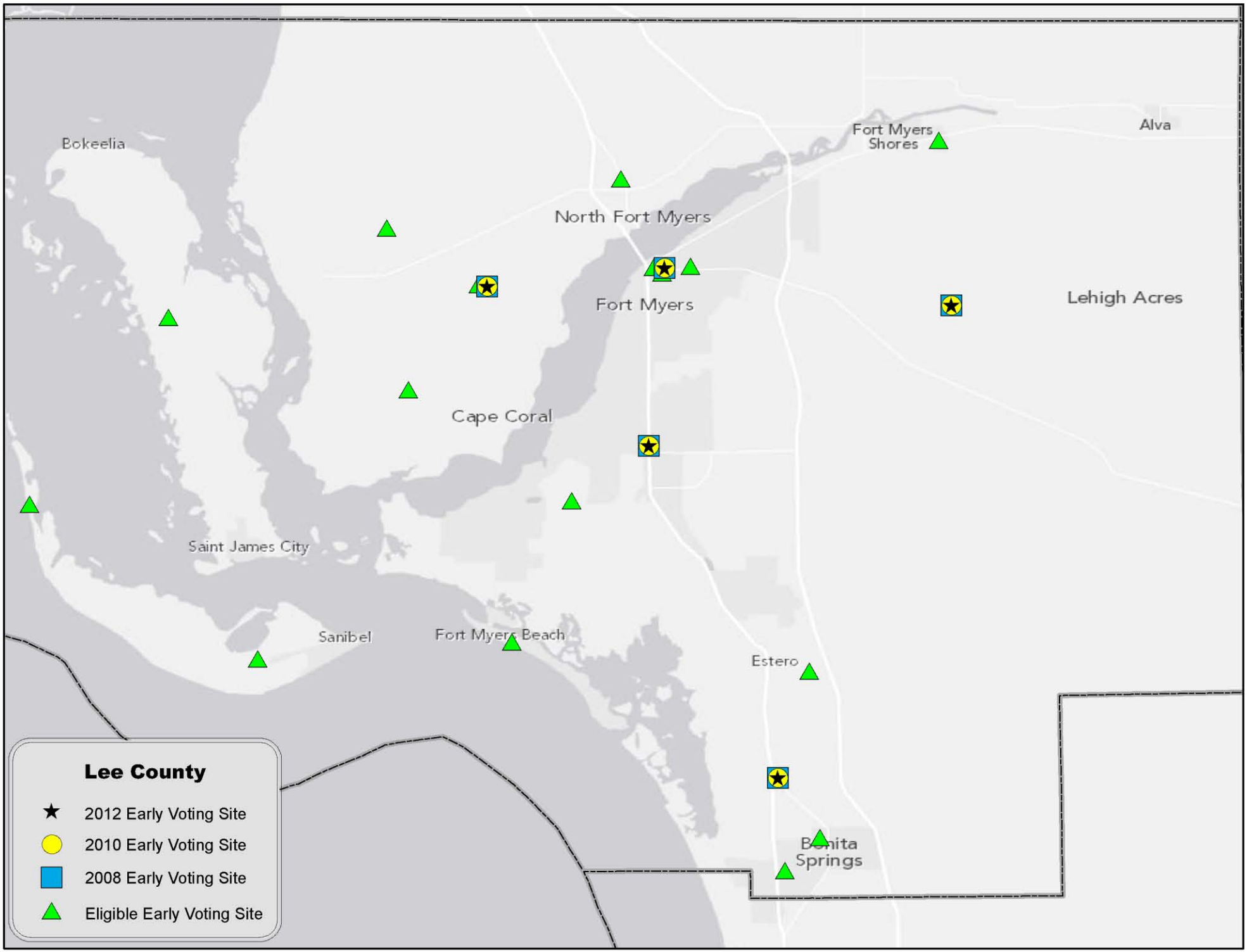
    The canvassing board did the final certification on Friday, November 16th approx. 5:00 pm.

LEE COUNTY ELECTIONS
GENERAL ELECTION - NOVEMBER 6, 2012
DS-200 TABULATOR CLOSING TIMES

PRECINCT NUMBER	CLOSING TIMES # 1 - DS 200	CLOSING TIMES # 2 - DS 200	OVER 3 HRS.	COMMENTS
1	7:54			
2	10:42		X	
3	8:53			
4	9:32			
5	9:16			
6	9:56			
7	9:17			
8	7:55			
9	9:40			
10	7:31			
11	7:37			
12	7:28			
13	7:22	7:08		
14	7:22			
15	8:58			
16	8:28			
17	7:03			
18	7:03			
19	7:44			
20	7:30			
21	10:12		X	
22	9:08			
23	7:48			
24	7:24			
25	7:14			
26	10:38		X	
27	7:33			
28	11:23	11:14	X	
29	11:16	11:33	X	
30	7:20			
31	10:15		X	
32	8:12	7:56	X	
33	8:49			
34	7:51	7:58		
35	8:28			
36	7:32	7:24		
37	7:34			
38	10:42		X	
39	10:25	10:07	X	
40	7:08			

PRECINCT NUMBER	CLOSING TIMES # 1 - DS 200	CLOSING TIMES # 2 - DS 200	OVER 3 HRS.	COMMENTS
41	7:13			
42	8:48	8:56		
43	7:05			
44	9:03			
45	7:13			
46	7:28			
47	8:48	8:57		
48	8:44			
49	9:27			
50	7:38			
51	8:17	8:06		
52	7:23	7:12		
53	10:22		X	
54	7:10			
55	7:27	7:23		
56	10:06		X	
57	8:49	9:00		
58	9:48			
59	10:19		X	
60	8:29			
61	11:37		X	
62	8:36			
63	9:24			
64	7:42	7:52		
65	1:16		X	
66	8:40			
67	10:48	10:20	X	
68	7:27	7:38		
69	8:30			
70	7:14	7:26		
71	7:25			
72	8:43			
73	7:15	7:29		
74	11:16		X	
75	8:04	8:21		
76	8:15			
77	9:56			
78	8:12	8:03		
79	7:36	7:28		
80	7:11			

PRECINCT NUMBER	CLOSING TIMES # 1 - DS 200	CLOSING TIMES # 2 - DS 200	OVER 3 HRS.	COMMENTS
81	9:28			
82	10:13		X	
83	7:40			
84	11:46		X	
85	7:33			
86	7:57			
87	7:56			
88	7:23			
89	8:33			
90	10:37		X	
91	11:21		X	
92	7:47	7:35		
93	11:21		X	
94	9:38	10:05	X	
95	8:42	8:57		
96	10:48		X	
97	8:04	8:11		
98	10:29		X	
99	8:02	7:49		
100	11:29		X	
101	10:29		X	
102	10:46	10:37	X	
103	9:19	9:27		
104	10:07		X	
105	10:53		X	
106	9:01			
107	7:45	7:48		
108	9:14	9:07		
109	9:03	8:49		
110	8:43			
111	8:15			
112	8:51	8:39		
113	11:20		X	
114	11:23		X	
115	9:11	9:21		
116	9:39	9:44		
117	11:32	11:48	X	
118	2:54		X	
119	7:27			
120	8:23	8:13		
121	10:42		X	
122	7:45	9:39		
123	7:17			
124	7:35	7:26		
125	7:29			


Bokeelia
Fort Myers Shores
Alva
North Fort Myers
Fort Myers
Lehigh Acres
Cape Coral
Saint James City
Sanibel
Fort Myers Beach
Estero
Bonita Springs
Lee County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Lee County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Bonita Springs City Hall				
Bonita Springs Public Library				
Cape Coral City Hall				
Cape Coral-Lee County Public Library				X
Captiva Memorial Library				
Dunbar Jupiter Hammon Public Library				
East County Regional Library	X	X	X	X
Fort Myers Beach City Hall				
Fort Myers City Hall				
Fort Myers-Lee County Public Library				
Lakes Regional Library				X
North Fort Myers Public Library				
Northwest Regional Library				X
Pine Island Public Library				
Riverdale Branch Library				
Sanibel City Hall				
SoE Cape Coral Branch Office	X	X	X	X
County Elections Center - South Branch	X	X	X	X
County Elections Main Ofc. Contstutional Complex	X	X	X	
SoE Bonita Springs Branch Office	X	X	X	
South County Regional Library				X

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	1,253,428	1,209,898	1,313,850
Early Voting Ballots Cast	325,903	96,884	235,916
Election Day Ballots Cast	372,244	268,211	406,841
Provisional Ballots Cast	3,686	660	2,828
Provisional Ballots Counted	1,255	314	1,000
Provisional Ballots Rejected	2,431	346	1,828
Absentee Ballots Requested	212,506	209,595	314,706
Absentee Ballots Cast	176,844	134,597	244,888
Absentee Ballots Counted	176,039	133,504	243,862
Absentee Ballots Rejected	805	1,093	1,026
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	Not Available	$5,000,000	$11,300,000
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	Not Available	$5,000,000	$11,300,000
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	69	73	74
Early Voting Sites Used	20	20	20
Election Day Polling Places	530	516	541
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	1,538	1,111	1,729
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	5,296	2,079	6,006
Poll Workers — Expected	8,292	4,957	8,900
Poll Workers — Actual	7,932	4,504	8,708
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	105	40	150
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	105	40	60

Note: AB Openers Only

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?
   RESPONSE: Between Sunday and Tuesday, we serviced approximately 12,000 voters.

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?
   RESPONSE: 10 - the volume of voters arriving to our office on these three days was unprecedented; therefore, it did cause disruption to our operations. We had to rearrange the flow of voters within the lobby area and install voting booths in our lounge area. This operation caused us to hire additional staff to ensure the outside flow of voters was handled accordingly and the flow of voters within the lobby area was accommodated. Outside we had to separate the line from those coming to vote in person versus those coming just to return their ballot. the volume of people used disruption in our parking lot and heavy traffic which caused voters frustration.

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and,
      RESPONSE: 5
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.
      RESPONSE: 1

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

2008	2010	2012
Signature does not match No Signature	Signature does not match No Signature	Signature does not match No Signature

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?
   RESPONSE: No, 45,281, Reporting was delayed due to the large number of ballots returned the day prior and on election day; the number of ballots pages to be processed; and the 12 hour downtime to repair Absentee Ballot processing equipment (Reliavote)..

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

2008	2010	2012
Not Registered Registered after book closing Incomplete Registration	Not Registered Registered after book closing Voted in wrong precinct Felon	Not Registered Registered after book closing Voted in wrong precinct Felon No Signature

SUPERVISOR OR ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.
   RESPONSE: Yes

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
   RESPONSE: No

SUPERVISOR OR ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

RESPONSE: 14

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

RESPONSE: Historically used and geographically located. Funding did not play a role in selecting early voting sites.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

2008	2010	2012
530	516	541

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2008	2010	2012
814	832	829

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

RESPONSE: Re-precincting was not conducted. The decision to postpone re-precincting was made to minimize voter disruption and confusion during a major election year.

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

SEE ATTACHMENT

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. SEE ATTACHMENT

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

RESPONSE: 2008 & 2010 – Largely yes. However, in some precincts there was a perception of insufficient resources due to split precincts and process flow issues.
2012 – Yes – in most cases, equipment utilization was maximized within the available space.

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

RESPONSE: Electronic poll books are used for Early voting only.

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

a. Early voting sites; and
b. Polling places (election day).

RESPONSE: Ballot-on-Demand is used for Early Voting only,

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

RESPONSE: Contingency plans are in place for staffing all elections. Additional Poll Workers are routinely recruited and trained in order to have standby staff available to fill vacancies. The department deployed standbys to precincts as needed, in a process that went smoothly and according to the Department's plan.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

RESPONSE: Yes, poll workers reported health problems or family emergencies.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    RESPONSE: 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.
    RESPONSE: 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    RESPONSE: 1
    c. On election night.
    RESPONSE: 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day:**

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    RESPONSE: 1.52 hours (Early Voting)
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    RESPONSE: 6 hours (Early Voting)
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    RESPONSE: Saturday, 11/3 (Early Voting)
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    RESPONSE: 4:30 p.m. (Early Voting)

    ELECTION DAY: Unlike Early Voting, there is no systematic way of tracking wait times on Election Day. However, we do know that only 6 of 541 voting locations served voters after midnight.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?
    RESPONSE: All Early Voting wait times exceeded one-hour. Early Voting wait times were posted on the Department's website and updated hourly. Early Voting sites with largest turnout were reorganized and additional equipment added as additional space was made available. Not all Election Day precincts experienced long lines and wait times.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?
RESPONSE: 11/7 @ 5:57 a.m.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?
RESPONSE: 11/16 @ 8:30 a.m.

ATTACHMENT

SOE Questionaire for 2008, 2010 and 2012

10 Most-Populous Precincts for 2008				Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
PCT #	Polling Place Name	Polling Place Address	Registered Voters	530	1538	5296	
759.0 - RV 8056 790.0 - RV 122	South Kendall Community Church	16550 SW 147 Ave	8178		9	35	2
905.0 - RV 5956 906.0 - RV 151	Ig. Cristiana El Buen Samaritano	13550 SW 256 St	6107		7	26	2
757.0 - RV 5952	Country Walk Park Recration Ctr.	14601 SW 144 St	5952		6	25	1
461.0 - RV 5668	John A. Ferguson Sr. High School	15900 SW 56 St	5668		8	24	1
762.0 - RV 5067	West Kendall Regional Library	10201 Hammocks Blvd	5067		5	22	1
847.0 - RV 4750	Centennial Middle School	8601 SW 212 st	4750		6	20	1
403.0 - RV 4734	La Catedral Del Pueblo	190 NW 79 Ave	4734		5	20	1
135.0 - RV 4173 172.0 - RV 155	Sunkist Grove Community Center	12500 NW 13 Ave	4328		5	19	2
742.0 - RV 2689 788.0 - RV 1611	River of Life Church	12333 SW 112 St	4300		5	18	2
353.0 - RV 4248 453.0 - RV 41	North Trail Park	780 NW 127 Ave	4289		5	18	2

10 Least-Populous Precincts for 2008				Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
PCT #	Polling Place Name	Polling Place Address	Registered Voters				
348.0 -RV 395 356.0 - RV 138	Medley Town Hall	7331 NW 74 St	533		1	4	2
912.0 - RV 491 943.0 - RV 14	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	505		2	4	4
925.0 - RV 215 947.0 - RV 254	Church of The Rock Jesus Christ, Inc.	22400 SW 112 Ave	469		2	4	2
145.0 - RV 461	Natural Bridge Elementary School	1650 NE 141 St	461		1	4	1
768.0 - RV 413	Richmond Fire Station # 43	13390 SW 152 St	413		1	4	1
271.0 - RV 292	Cultural Arts Center	2105 Ali Baba Ave	292		1	4	1
927.0 - RV 76 929.0 - RV 200	Martin Luther King, Jr. Clinic	810 W. Mowry St	276		1	4	2
266.0 - RV 81 281.0 - RV 162	Jefferson Reaves Sr. Park	3090 NW 50 St	243		2	4	2
589.0 - RV 77 987.0 - RV 82	Curtis Park Community House	1901 NW 24 Ave	159		2	4	3
924.0 - RV 3 950.0 - RV 9	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	12		2	4	4

10 Most-Populous Precincts for 2010				Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
PCT #	Polling Place Name	Polling Place Address	Registered Voters	516	1111	2079	
759.0 - RV 7680 790.0 - RV 127	South Kendall Community Church	16550 SW 147 Ave	7807		4	18	2
905.0 - RV 6197 906.0 - RV 164	Ig. Cristiana El Buen Samaritano	13550 SW 256 St	6361		4	14	2
757.0 - RV 5222 191.0 - RV 766	Country Walk Park Recration Ctr.	14601 SW 144 St	5988		4	13	2
847.0 - RV 5263 955.0 - RV 0 482.0 - RV 0	Centennial Middle School	8601 SW 212 St	5263		3	11	3
762 - RV 5095	West Kendall Regional Library	10201 Hammocks Blvd	5095		3	11	1
397.0 - RV 15 461.0 - RV 5044	John A. Ferguson Sr. High School	15900 SW 56 St	5059		4	11	2
403 - RV 4947	La Catedral Del Pueblo	190 NW 79 Ave	4947		3	10	1
353.0 - RV 4395 453.0 - RV 44	North Trail Park	780 NW 127 Ave	4439		4	9	2
135.0 - RV 4199 172.0 - RV 156	Sunkist Grove Community Center	12500 NW 13 Ave	4355		4	9	2
742.0 - RV 1926 788.0 - RV 1670	River of Life Church	12333 SW 112 St	3596		3	7	2

10 Least-Populous Precincts for 2010				Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
PCT #	Polling Place Name	Polling Place Address	Registered Voters				
912.0 - RV 564 943.0 - RV 15	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	579		2	2	4
348.0 - RV 432 356.0 - RV 126 394.0 - RV 0	Medley Town Hall	777 NW 72 Ave	558		2	2	3
925.0 - RV 198 947.0 - RV 327	Church of The Rock Jesus Christ, Inc.	22400 SW 112 Ave	525		2	2	2
145 - RV 506	Natural Bridge Elementary School	1650 NE 141 St	506		1	2	1
768 - RV 435	Richmond Fire Station # 43	13390 SW 152 St	435		1	2	1
927.0 - RV 86 929.0 - RV 208	Martin Luther King, Jr. Clinic	810 W. Mowry St	294		2	2	2
266.0 - RV 73 281.0 - RV 171	Jefferson Reaves Sr. Park	3090 NW 50 St	244		2	2	2
271 - RV 243	Cultural Arts Center	2105 Ali Baba Ave	243		1	2	1
589.0 - RV 57 987.0 - RV 82	Curtis Park Community House	1901 NW 24 Ave	139		2	2	4
924.0 - RV 1 950.0 - RV 10	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	11		2	2	4

PCT #	Polling Place Name	10 Most-Populous Precincts for 2012 Polling Place Address	Registered Voters	Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
				541	1564	5384	
759.0 - RV 8392 790.0 - RV 150	South Kendall Community Church	16550 SW 147 Ave	8542		10	41	2
905.0 - RV 6935 906.0 - RV 163	Ig. Cristiana El Buen Samaritano	13550 SW 256 St	7098		7	33	2
757.0 - RV 5675 191.0 - RV 946	Country Walk Park Recration Ctr.	14601 SW 144 St	6621		6	31	2
847.0 - RV 6544 955.0 - RV 0 482.0 - RV 0	Centennial Middle School	8601 SW 212 St	6544		4	30	3
397.0 - RV 23 461.0 - RV 5881	John A. Ferguson Sr. High School	15900 SW 56 St	5904		5	26	2
762.0 - RV 5663	West Kendall Regional Library	10201 Hammocks Blvd	5663		5	26	1
403.0 - RV 5597	La Catedral Del Pueblo	190 NW 79 Ave	5597		5	25	1
353.0 - RV 4813 453.0 - RV 62	North Trail Park	780 NW 127 Ave	4875		5	21	2
135.0 - RV 4552 172.0 - RV 174	Sunkist Grove Community Center	12500 NW 13 Ave	4726		5	21	2
742.0 - RV 2304 788.0 - RV 1785	River of Life Church	12333 SW 112 St	4089		4	18	2

PCT #	Polling Place Name	10 Least-Populous Precincts for 2012 Polling Place Address	Registered Voters	Election Day Polling Places	Total # of Optical Scanner's Deployed	Total # of Privacy Booths Deployed	# of precicnts at this location
912.0 - RV 644 943.0 - RV 105	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	749		4	2	4
925.0 - RV 217 947.0 - RV 425	Church of The Rock Jesus Christ, Inc.	22400 SW 112 Ave	642		2	2	2
348.0 - RV 468 356.0 - RV 150 394.0 - RV 0	Medley Town Hall	777 NW 72 Ave	618		2	2	3
145.0 - RV 583	Natural Bridge Elementary School	1650 NE 141 St	583		1	2	1
768.0 - RV 491	Richmond Fire Station # 43	13390 SW 152 St	491		1	2	1
927.0 - RV 103 929.0 - RV 253	Martin Luther King, Jr. Clinic	810 W. Mowry St	356		2	2	2
266.0 - RV 78 281.0 - RV 193	Jefferson Reaves Sr. Park	3090 NW 50 St	271		2	2	2
271.0 - RV 245	Cultural Arts Center	2105 Ali Baba Ave	245		1	2	1
589.0 - RV 63 987.0 - RV 90	Curtis Park Community House	1901 NW 24 Ave	153		3	2	4
924.0 - RV 83 950.0 - RV 9	Redlands Community Church	14601 SW 248 St	92		2	2	4

Miami-Dade County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Allapattah Branch Libary				X
Arcola Lakes Branch Library				
Aventura City Hall	X	X	X	X
Bal Harbour City Hall				
Bay Harbor Islands City Hall				X
Biscayne Park City Hall				
California Club Branch Library				
City of Miami City Hall	X	X	X	X
Civic Center Station Branch Library				
Coconut Grove Branch Library				
Concord Branch Library				
Coral Gables Branch Library	X	X		X
Coral Gables City Hall				
Coral Reef Branch Library	X	X		X
Country Walk Branch Library				
Culmer/Overtown Branch Library				
Cutler Bay City Hall				
Doral Branch Library				
Edison Center Branch Library				
El Portal City Hall				X
Fairlawn Branch Library				
Florida City City Hall	X	X	X	X
Golden Beach City Hall				
Golden Glades Branch Library				
Hialeah City Hall				
Hialeah Gardens Branch Library				
Hialeah Gardens City Hall				
Hispanic Branch Library				
Homestead Branch Library				X
Homestead City Hall				
Indian Creek City Hall				
International Mall Branch Library				
John F. Kennedy Library	X	X	X	
Kendale Lakes Branch Library				X
Kendall Branch Library	X	X	X	
Key Biscayne Branch Library				
Lakes of the Meadow Branch Library				
Lemon City Branch Library	X	X	X	
Little River Branch Library				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Miami-Dade County

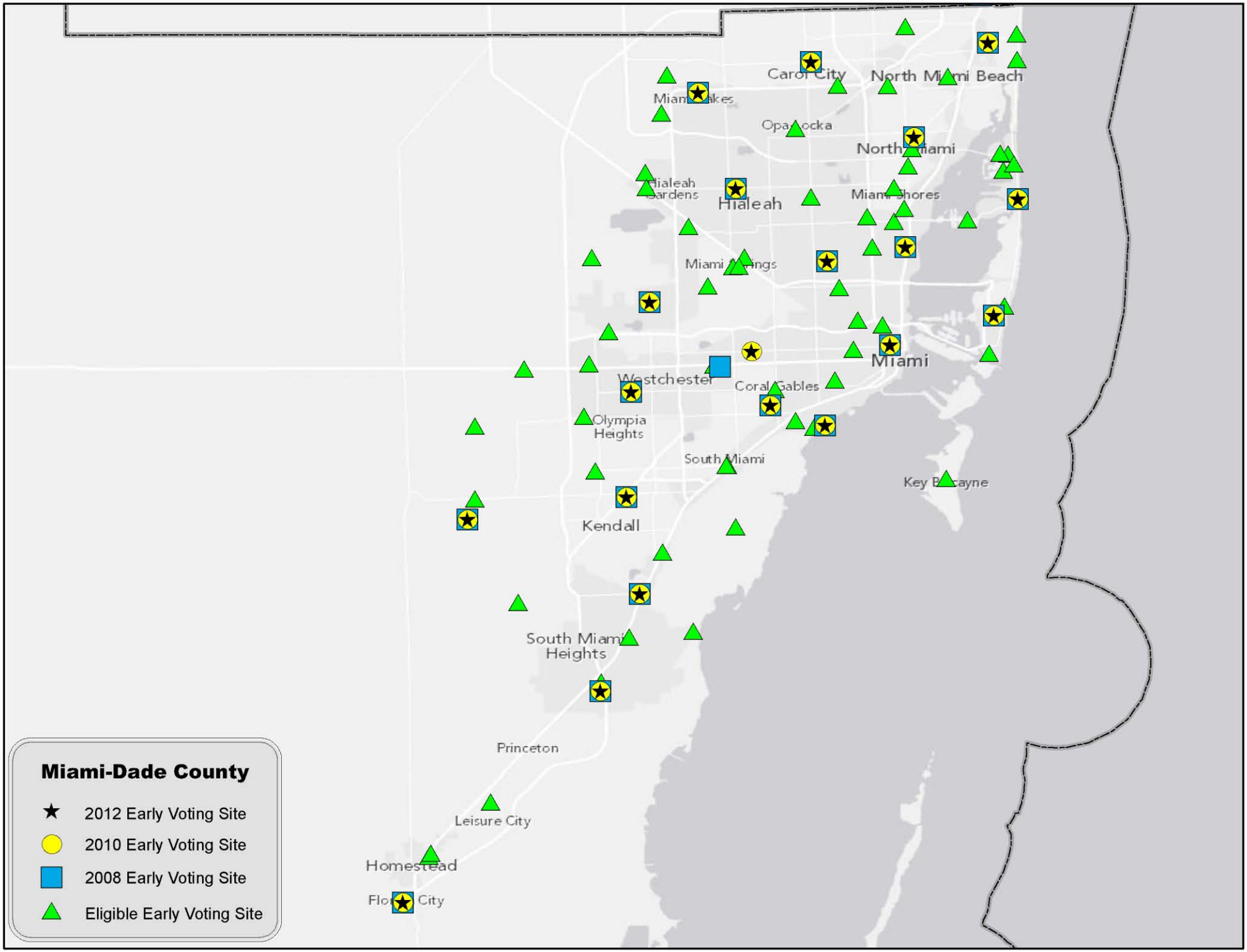
Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Medley City Hall				X
Miami Beach City Hall	X	X	X	X
Miami Beach Regional Library				
Miami Gardens City Hall				
Miami Lakes City Hall				
Miami Lakes Library	X	X	X	X
Miami Shores City Hall				
Miami Springs Branch Library				
Miami Springs City Hall				
Miami-Dade Public Library System				
Model City Branch Library	X	X	X	
Naranja Branch Library				
North Bay Village City Hall				
North Central Branch Library				X
North Dade Regional Library	X	X	X	X
North Miami Beach City Hall				
North Miami City Hall				
North Miami Public Library	X	X	X	
North Shore Branch Library	X	X	X	
Northeast Branch Library				
Opa-locka City Hall				
Opa-Locka Public Library				
Palm Springs North Branch Library				
Palmetto Bay Branch Library				
Palmetto Bay City Hall				
Pinecrest Branch Library				X
Pinecrest City Hall				
Shenandoah Branch Library				
SoE Branch Office		X	X	
SoE Main Office	X	X	X	
South Dade Regional Library	X	X	X	X
South Miami Branch Library				
South Miami City Hall				
South Shore Branch Library				
Sunny Isles Beach Branch Library				X
Sunny Isles Beach City Hall				
Sunset Branch Library				
Surfside City Hall				X
Sweetwater City Hall				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Miami-Dade County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Tamiami Branch Library				
Virginia Gardens City Hall				X
Virrick Park Branch Library				X
West Dade Regional Library	X	X	X	X
West Flagler Branch Library		X	X	
West Kendall Regional Library	X	X	X	X
West Miami City Hall	X			

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.


Miami-Dade County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site
Carol City
North Miami Beach
Opa-locka
North Miami
Hialeah
Miami Shores
Miami
Westchester
Coral Gables
Olympia Heights
South Miami
Kendall
South Miami Heights
Princeton
Leisure City
Homestead

Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Date: December 19, 2012

To: Honorable Vice Chairwoman Audrey M. Edmonson and Members
Board of County Commissioners

From: Carlos A. Gimenez
Mayor

Subject: Elections After Action Report – November 6 Presidential Election

---

For your review, attached is the After Action report for the November 6th Presidential Election prepared by the Supervisor of Elections. This report will be presented for review and consideration to the Elections Advisory Group on January 7, 2013 at 9am. The work of the Advisory Group will continue through January and a report with findings and recommendations will be finalized at that time for a presentation to the Board of County Commissioners.

If you have any questions, please call me directly or Penelope Townsley, Supervisor of Elections at 305-499-8509.

Attachment

c: R. A. Cuevas, Jr., County Attorney
Alina T. Hudak, Deputy Mayor
Penelope Townsley, Supervisor of Elections
Elections Advisory Group Members

Memorandum

Date: December 19, 2012

To: Honorable Carlos A. Gimenez
Mayor

From: Penelope Townsley
Supervisor of Elections

Subject: After Action Report – November 6, 2012 General Election

---

At the conclusion of the November 6, 2012 General Election, my staff and I began to assess the planning and operational aspects of conducting this election. As is true with every election, important lessons were learned and improvements will be made in the best interest of our voters.

This After Action Report addresses the challenges experienced within the three methods of voting – Early Voting, Absentee Voting, and Election Day. Analyses of the General Election activities were conducted to identify opportunities for process improvements and technology enhancements. The executive summary highlights our priority findings and recommendations both administrative and legislative in nature. Detailed information regarding these, as well as other recommendations are included in the body of this report.

Executive Summary

Miami-Dade County operates the largest and most complex election operation in the state of Florida, organizing logistics across a region that exceeds 2,400 square miles. The number of Miami-Dade voters who participated in this year's General Election exceeded all other counties in the state, as illustrated below:

LARGE COUNTY STATISTICAL COMPARISONS			
County	**Total Registered Voters**	**Total Votes Cast**	**Overall Turnout Percentage**
Miami-Dade	1,313,850	888,033	67.59%
Broward	1,145,988	762,345	66.85%
Palm Beach	872,114	602,956	69.13%
Hillsborough	758,068	545,134	72.92%
Orange	696,027	470,192	68.08%
Duval	564,777	414,111	73.98%

In order to accommodate this number of voters and adhere to all statutory requirements, planning and preparation began in April 2012. Planning activities were performed within the constraints of the $11,304,245 General Election budget, which includes an approved budget adjustment of $2,359,000 to fund the additional costs of absentee ballot printing and mailing, equipment rental and upgrade, and seasonal staff resulting from the increased size of the ballot and the effects of not re-precincting. Lessons learned from the 2008 General Election, coupled with the implementation of new election laws, served as the basis for preparing Elections Department poll workers, staff, administrators and County employees.

This election was the County's largest and one of the most complex. This is illustrated when comparing statistics to the 2008 General Election:

ELECTION STATISTICAL COMPARISONS		
Indicators	**2008 General Election**	**2012 General Election**
Registered Voters	1,253,428	1,313,850
Total Ballots Cast	872,260	888,033
Ballot Pages Scanned	1,751,278	4,440,165
Election Day Turnout	368,540	408,353
Early Voting Turnout	326,170	235,727
Absentee Ballots Mailed	207,667	310,311
Absentee Ballots Returned	177,550	243,953
Provisional Ballots Cast	3,696	2,818
Precincts / Polling Locations	814 / 574	829 / 541
Poll Workers Trained	8,292	8,900

Taking these statistics into consideration, there were many areas of review and recommendations for improvement discussed. While each operation is unique, there were a number of factors that contributed to the challenges encountered in the 2012 General Election. They are as follows:

Ballot Length: The length of the ballot is a significant factor that had impacts across many sections of our operation. The number of constitutional amendments was unprecedented, and the lengthy text on many of the constitutional amendments resulted in a 5-6 page ballot.

Legislative Recommendation:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include limiting the state constitutional amendments to the same 75 word restriction that other ballot language must adhere to. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Estimation of Voting Time: An estimate of how long it would take to cast the 5-6 page ballot should have been further analyzed. The difficulty in estimating an average voting time was its dependence on the preparedness of individual voters. For instance, a voter who was reading the 5 page ballot for the first time would spend more time at the privacy booth than a voter who had pre-determined their ballot selections ahead of receiving their ballot. In light of this, we focused our education and outreach efforts on encouraging voters to be prepared. A methodology for estimating voting time may have yielded a better gauge for managing the wait times at Early Voting and Election Day voting locations.

Departmental Recommendation:

- Work with the Management Planning and Performance Analysis (MPPA) Division of the Department of Management and Budget and the Department of Audit and Management Services as consultancy resources to conduct process analyses whenever necessary to determine how long it takes to cast a ballot.

Number of Early Voting Sites*:* Miami-Dade County has operated 20 early voting sites since 2004 for all federal, state and countywide elections. Nonetheless, the experience of the 2012 General Election has taught us that each election requires an independent review of early voting sites. Without a doubt, more early voting sites would have helped to reduce the time voters waited in line. However, the need for additional early voting sites was not contemplated. Additionally, because the state requires that sites be designated 30 days prior to the start of Early Voting, and our inability to staff and equip additional sites, this was not an option.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Open additional early voting locations depending on the scale of the election within the guidelines set forth by the state. This will have a fiscal impact that is being reviewed and contingent upon the number of sites made available. The fiscal impact for the 2012 General Election Early Voting period is estimated at $20,000 per site per day, based on the 5 page ballot.

- Staffing ratios and equipment should be commensurate with the scope of the election.

Legislative Recommendation:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include the expansion of allowable sites for use during early voting. Many of our current sites, which are limited to public libraries and city halls, are inadequate to accommodate the number of voters in Miami-Dade County. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Reduction of Early Voting Days**:** The state's reduction of early voting days from 14 to 8 resulted in approximately 90,000 fewer early voters in 2012 compared to 2008, even though Miami-Dade County chose to offer the maximum number of hours allowable by law. Undoubtedly, the discouraging effect of long lines during Early Voting pushed more voters to Absentee Voting and Election Day. This unanticipated surge in historical voting habits, compounded by the lengthy ballot, greatly contributed to the long lines and wait times across the County.

Legislative Recommendation:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include extending the availability of early voting to 9 days to include the Sunday before Election Day. *(Note: This recommendation was amended from 14 days to 9 days to reflect the action taken by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Absentee Ballot Processing: There were a number of challenges related to absentee voting. The Elections Department processed a record number of Absentee Ballots (ABs) for the 2012 General Election, surpassing the 2008 mailings and returns by 49% and 38% respectively. The law currently permits the canvassing of returned absentee ballots 15 days prior to Election Day. Over 74,000 ballots had been returned by the 15th day prior to the Election, putting the Department at a management and processing disadvantage with a large volume of ballots being returned on a daily basis. Our ability to canvass absentee ballots at least 20 days prior to the election would have contributed to more efficient management of the unanticipated volume, as 14,000 ballots had been returned by the 20th day prior to the Election.

Over 55,000 absentee ballots were received the day prior to and on Election Day. This challenged staffing resources especially since only 60 of the 150 hired seasonal workers assigned as absentee ballot openers consistently worked as scheduled. The remaining 90 did not consistently show up to work as the workload required. In order to process all of the absentee ballots, operations ran 24 hour days, which required staff who did remain committed to work exhaustively.

In addition, the automated absentee ballot processing unit that sorts all incoming and outgoing ballots experienced a 12 hour mechanical breakdown at 2:30 a.m. the morning of Election Day. This was a contributing factor to election night results being reported on Thursday, November 8, at noon.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Review available technologies that can improve the internal processing of absentee ballots, such as automated signature verification software and advanced mail ballot processing equipment. Also, establish stronger contingency plans for mechanical breakdowns. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

- Increase seasonal staffing levels to account for 24 hour operations along with increased capacity for space and phone licensing. This will have a fiscal impact, and the department will submit a budget request accordingly.

- Continue to communicate with Miami-Dade County representatives at the USPS to ensure swift and successful ballot delivery for future elections.

Legislative Recommendations:

- Extend the number of days the Supervisor of Elections is permitted to canvass absentee ballots from the current 15 days prior to Election Day to 20 days prior to Election Day. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Election Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

- Discontinue the term “absentee ballot” and replace it with the more accurate term “Vote by Mail.” *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor’s Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Polling Place Process Inefficiencies: Inefficiencies in the Election Day voter check-in process was a factor that significantly contributed to long lines and wait times experienced at some precincts, especially those affected by the decision to not re-precinct. Currently, the Election Day voter check-in process is performed using preprinted precinct registers. Poll workers review a number of pages to look up the voter after which, the voter is required to sign in. When there is a question regarding a voter’s eligibility, this manual process requires poll workers to look the voter up on a laptop containing a static database or call the Department’s central phone bank (Election Central) for verification. The call volume on Election Day exceeded 7,000 calls, causing delays and bottlenecks at precinct check-in, further exacerbating the wait time.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Research available technologies to automate the voter check-in process using electronic poll books for implementation prior to the next Presidential Election. This will have a fiscal impact, which is being reviewed, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

Additional Polling Place Inefficiencies: Other factors included the time required to deploy additional equipment, call volume from precincts causing delays for poll workers trying to reach our call center (Election Central) for assistance, and the ability of some Clerks to manage their polling place.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Explore the use of handheld field technology that may be integrated with the existing inventory and tracking system to enhance accountability in as-needed equipment deployment. This will have a fiscal impact, which is being reviewed, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

- Equipment allocation should ensure a minimum of two scanners at each precinct.

- Utilize geographically stationed deployment centers around the county to respond to equipment needs expeditiously.

- Engage senior-level County employees to support the management of polling locations during Presidential Elections. This recommendation may have a fiscal or operational impact that will be assessed.

- Hire additional staff to answer calls in Election Central in order to reduce hold times for poll workers in need of assistance. This will have a fiscal impact, which is being reviewed, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

- Reinforce the importance of communication from troubleshooters about resource needs at their assigned polling locations.

- Conduct separate training classes for poll deputies prior to a presidential election with emphasis on line management.

- Include operational needs assessment in Election Day Clerk trainings; empower Clerks to make recommendations regarding equipment and staffing needs.

- Research software technology to systematically track and evaluate poll worker attendance and performance. This will have a fiscal impact, which is being reviewed, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

Not Re-Precincting**:** The decision to postpone re-precincting after redistricting and prior to this election was made in the best interest of voters in order to minimize disruption and limit confusion regarding where they vote on Election Day. More than a quarter of our voters would have been relocated to a new polling location had we done so. In preserving that convenience for our voters, “split” precincts were created across the county whereby multiple ballot variations (styles) existed in a single polling location. Typically, all voters in a single precinct receive the same ballot style in a General Election. However, once redistricting was complete, different district lines were created within a single precinct causing voters from that precinct to have different elected representatives. This meant that voters with different ballot styles were assigned to the same polling location. To ensure voters in these precincts received the correct ballot style, additional quality assurance steps were put in place during check-in. This change in procedure impacted voters who are assigned to large precincts and those with the heaviest turnout.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Present our re-precincting plan to the Board of County Commissioners in 2013 for approval. This plan will more equitably distribute the voting population across precincts. This will eliminate split precincts and help reduce wait times on Election Day in future elections.

- Research available technologies to automate the voter check-in process using electronic poll books for implementation at polling locations countywide prior to the next Presidential Election. This will have a fiscal impact, which is being reviewed, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

Summary

In summary, I am pleased to have the opportunity to provide this information to the Elections Advisory Group established to conduct a comprehensive and methodical analysis of the November 6 General Election. My staff and I have strived to provide as much information and detail as possible, within the limitations of available data, for the members to understand the complications of administering an election and make recommendations for improvement to the Board of County Commissioners. The Department will continue to perform research in other large jurisdictions nationwide that share the same challenges we face in Miami-Dade County in an effort to identify other process improvements that may be of value here locally.

I want to thank my staff for their dedication to this department and to the principles of fair and accurate elections in Miami-Dade County. While there is little doubt that important lessons have been learned from this historic election, I hope that this report also demonstrates the competence and hard work of my team in the face of great complexities and logistical challenges. I also want to thank the County departments who provided immeasurable support in staffing and preparing for this election cycle. While virtually every department provides some level of staffing inside our polling locations, there are a multitude of departments who work tirelessly in the background to help administer an election of this scope, especially the Library Department, Internal Services Department, Information Technology Department, the Fire Department, Police Department, and the Community Information and Outreach Department. Their work truly demonstrates the collective meaning of teamwork and I am proud to be among such incredible professionals.

Attachments

c: Members, Elections Advisory Group
R. A. Cuevas, Jr., County Attorney
Office of the Mayor, Senior Staff
Elections Department, Senior Staff

Early Voting

Preparation

While early voting began on October 27, preparations began months prior. In conducting mock elections for training, an analysis was conducted of the time needed to print the 5-6 page ballot in anticipation of voter turnout for the General Election. The technology that we currently use, Ballot-on-Demand (BOD), prints a voter-specific ballot in real time after the voter checks in. Our analysis concluded that each printer could generate 425 ballots every 12 hours.

Based on the highest early voting turnout from the 2008 General Election, we determined that it would not be feasible to print all pages of a voter's ballot given anticipated voter turnout. As there were 105 different ballot styles for this election, we decided to pre-print ballot pages 2-4 which were common to all voters, and only have the BOD print pages 1 and 5. Voters received the common pages at the check-in station and their precinct-specific ballot pages at the BOD printer ballot distribution area. This process reduced the print time for each complete ballot set and helped to reduce wait times at the ballot printers at all early voting sites.

A habit of many voters during a presidential election is to vote only the federal races which appear on the first page of the ballot. These voters were still required to scan the 4-5 "blank" ballot pages, which required voters to interact with the scanner to confirm their intent to cast each blank ballot page or return to the voting booth to finish voting. While this allows voters the opportunity to cast a vote they may have overlooked, it is a time consuming process that staff identified as a potential bottleneck prior to the start of early voting. Training procedures were modified to require poll workers to explain this requirement to voters in advance, and a notice was posted at the scanner to help this process move more quickly.

As voter turnout began to increase during the initial early voting period, my staff worked with the Community Information and Outreach Department to produce a video that would help voters understand the early voting procedures. This video was displayed to voters while they waited in line, and emphasized the process of interacting with the scanner if a blank or over voted ballot page was cast. This was in an effort to make their voting experience more expeditious inside the polling room and during the scanning process.

In addition to mailing sample ballots to each voter's household, 400,000 sample ballots were printed and distributed to every site in order to ensure that every voter in line had a sample ballot to review in preparation for making their voting choices. The wait times for all 20 locations were updated every hour on the main page of our website, based on the real time it took the last voter in line to enter the early voting room. The distribution of water and ice during early voting was well received by voters waiting in line. The deployment of County employees who served as Goodwill Ambassadors also assisted in keeping voters informed. As the lines grew at some of our busiest sites, additional County employees were deployed to help support the voters in line and those who needed assistance to vote.

Early Voting Equipment Deployment and Turnout

Decisions about the deployment of equipment for early voting were based on the amount of space at each site, and the available equipment. The Department owns 51 BOD printers, and we explored the potential of renting additional BOD units. However, the vendor was not willing to provide that as an option.

The reduction in number of trained staff support was based on an internal decision to adhere to our approved budget. The table below summarizes the deployment of resources at all 20 early voting sites. Overall, there was an increase in equipment deployed over 2008 levels.

EARLY VOTING RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT (2008 vs. 2012)					
Resources	**2008 (Final)**	**2012 (Original)**	**2012 (Net Add)**	**2012 (Final)**	**Net Change**
Optical Scanners	**124**	156	33	**189**	52%
Privacy Booths	**622**	1,090	78	**1,168**	88%
Evid Check-in stations	**107**	97	**1**	**98**	- 8%
BOD Printers	**50**	49	1	**50**	0%
Staff	**558**	450	79	**529**	- 5%
Voter Turnout	**326,170**			**235,727**	**- 28%**

Evid check in technology is used at all early voting locations. Evids are electronic poll books that allow a voter to swipe a driver's license for a quick and efficient check-in. The Evids are connected to the BOD printers so that, once a voter checks in, their specific ballot will be printed at a different station.

We learned from the 2008 election that the ratio of Evids to BOD printers is important in order to prevent a bottleneck at the printer. Only 2 Evids should be connected to a printer. This is why the table reflects the number of Evids allocated in 2012 was slightly less than in 2008.

Occasional delays were observed at ballot distribution tables when BOD printers needed to be serviced to clear paper jams or replace paper and toner. During these times, early voting staff slowed down the check-in process to avoid backups at the ballot distribution tables when ballot printing was interrupted. One additional Evid check-in station was deployed during early voting at the North Miami Public Library because an additional BOD printer had been added. As stated above, it is important to maintain a balance between the number of Evid voter check-in units and BOD printers in order to prevent a bottleneck at the printer.

Countywide, an additional 78 privacy booths, 33 scanners, and 79 poll workers were deployed during the last five days of the early voting period as summarized in the above table. The factors considered in assessing how much equipment to add at each site included the type of equipment needed, available space at the site, and the available staff trained to support the equipment. Attachment 1 illustrates the original equipment allocation at each early voting site, and the additional scanners and voting booths that were deployed at those locations. Additionally, some locations were completely reconfigured to allow for more equipment and staff:

- On October 30, the North Miami Library was reorganized and 24 privacy booths and 3 scanners were added
- On October 31, the Coral Reef Library was reorganized and 30 privacy booths and 4 scanners were added
- On November 1, the Miami Lakes Library was reorganized and 24 privacy booths and 3 scanners were added

Even though Miami-Dade County chose to offer the maximum number of hours allowable by law, the state's reduction of early voting from 14 days to 8 days coupled with ballot length, impacted voter turnout. Approximately 90,000 fewer voters participated in early voting in 2012 when compared to 2008. This contributed to the long lines experienced during Early Voting, and likely contributed to the large number of voters waiting until Election Day to cast their ballot. The additional effect of ballot length reduced the number of voters who could be processed as it took voters longer to vote their ballot and to insert it into the scanner.

The size and configuration of each early voting site varies greatly, and the state's restriction on the type of facilities that may be used for early voting activities considerably limits our ability to accommodate a larger number of voters at many sites. Although the number of sites could have been increased, it was not contemplated in the planning process. Once early voting began and the need arose, the state's requirement to designate sites 30 days prior eliminated this as an option.

Evaluations of the lines and productivity at sites were conducted on a daily basis using feedback from supervisors, managers and stakeholders in the field. During this time, my senior staff and I personally visited our largest early voting sites to conduct onsite reviews of the space and capabilities of staff. It was determined that a disproportionate amount of time was spent by voters completing the lengthy ballot at the privacy booths and inserting the ballots into the scanners. While this was not unexpected, I was able to work with municipal officials and library managers to expand our space where possible and deployed available back-up equipment at each site to alleviate bottlenecks.

In addition, requests for resources were being received from different voter advocacy groups, and we provided opportunities for several groups to voice their concerns and recommendations with my office as requested. Their concerns were heard and requests for additional equipment and staff at several locations were successfully implemented where space and availability permitted.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Staffing ratios should be commensurate with the complexities of the election; schedule deployment of additional equipment and staffing in the original allocation.

- Increase the number of early voting sites depending on the type of election. Presidential Elections should have the most number of sites, with gubernatorial next, and countywide elections according to historical turnout. Staff is assessing the viability of existing city halls and libraries for future use as early voting sites, in accordance with current state statute.

- Replace BOD technology with more advanced technology currently in the state certification process and purchase additional Evids to support the increased number of early voting sites for presidential elections. This technology and the related fiscal impact are described in Attachment 2 and will be included in future budget requests.

Legislative Recommendations:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include an extension of the availability to 9 days to include the Sunday before Election Day. *(Note: This recommendation was amended from 14 days to 9 days to reflect the action taken by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include the expansion of allowable sites for use during early voting. Many of our current sites, which are limited to public libraries and city halls, are inadequate to accommodate the number of voters in Miami-Dade County. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Absentee Voting

The Elections Department processed a record number of Absentee Ballots (ABs) for the 2012 General Election, surpassing the 2008 mailings and returns by 49% and 38% respectively. In conformance with the law, Absentee Ballots were mailed to overseas voters on September 22 and to domestic voters on October 5. Leading up to the election, an average of 2,500 ballot requests were received per day - up to 7,000 on some days. The law currently permits the canvassing of returned absentee ballots 15 days prior to Election Day. Over 74,000 ballots had been returned by the 15th day prior to the Election, putting the Department at a management and processing disadvantage with the large number of ballots continuously being returned on a daily basis. Our ability to canvass absentee ballots at least 20 days prior to the election would have contributed to more efficient management of the unanticipated volume.

Outgoing and incoming absentee ballots were processed using an automated mail balloting system (Reliavote) that tracks the status of each ballot. The Department processed the longest ballot in County history, having scanned 244% more ballot pages than was scanned in 2008, as shown in the table below. Absentee voter assistance was at an all-time high, with an average of 2,000 calls received daily beginning early October – peaking at 7,500 calls on Election Day.

ABSENTEE BALLOT PROCESSING	2008	2012	% Increase
Absentee Ballots Mailed	207,667	310,311	49%
Absentee Ballots Returned	177,550	243,953	38%
Number of Ballot Styles	68	105	54%
Number of Ballot Pages	2	5 to 6	300%
Number of Ballot Pages Scanned	355,100	1,219,765	244%

Absentee Voting was also enhanced through our Supervised Voting Program. During this time, we visited 36 assisted living facilities across the County as a part of our absentee voting outreach efforts. We assisted 680 voters in casting their vote. Protecting their right to vote, in accordance with the procedures provided in state statute for supervised voting, was important in ensuring that the elderly and voters with disabilities were able to cast their vote with privacy and ease.

Preparation

In early Spring 2012, we realized the possibility of a 5-6 page ballot due to discussions surrounding constitutional amendments, and after communicating with municipalities interested in holding their election in conjunction with the 2012 General Election. Expansion of our existing absentee ballot processing equipment was required. Reliavote did not contain a sufficient number of inserters in order to accommodate the lengthy ballot, so staff began discussions with the vendor regarding options to procure a new inserter prior to the General Election.

A plan was outlined with the vendor to build the replacement inserter and install it between the August 14, 2012 Primary Election and the November 6, 2012 General Election. This schedule was necessary because the existing inserter was needed from June 25 to August 10 to mail ballots for the Primary Election. Extensive testing was conducted during this time including evaluations to determine the correct envelope size, component testing, assessment testing of the completed system by Elections staff, and acceptance testing after installation at the beginning of September.

A planning decision was made that all systems must be able to support up to an 8 page ballot set for the General Election and all future elections. Therefore, other system modifications were also required to accommodate the lengthy ballot:

- The voter registration system stores the ballot style code and the associated page numbers for each voter in an election. When a voter requests an absentee ballot, a record is passed to Reliavote that contains the page numbers of the ballot set that is to be mailed to the voter. Modifications were required to the voter registration system to expand the number of page codes the system could store from 6 to 8. The absentee ballot interface file between the voter registration system and Reliavote was also modified to increase the number of pages per style from 5 to 8.

- The Ballot Order Tracking (BOT) system required modifications to expand the ballot order page numbers from 5 to 8 pages. The BOT system generates a ballot order for Internal Services Department (ISD) Print Services to import into their system. The ballot order contains the quantity of ballot pages to print for each ballot style and the number of ballot sets that are to be collated. The BOT system is also used to record the inventory of ballot pages and ballot sets delivered from ISD after printing.

- The absentee ballot scanning capacity was increased by 50% by renting 3 additional high speed scanners (M650s) to supplement the existing 6 scanners.

- Absentee ballot envelopes were redesigned and return postage provided

Mailing of Absentee Ballots

In July, the Department met with United States Postal Service (USPS) representatives, as is customary, to discuss the high volume of ballots we were going to mail for the Primary and General Elections. They were advised of the procedures we have in place to contact them prior to delivering the ballots so they are aware and properly staffed. During the General Election cycle however, we experienced a number of issues with the USPS.

- High volume of mail belonging to other states and counties: The week of October 16, the USPS was alerted that we were receiving approximately 150 ballots a day belonging to other counties and states. The USPS indicated the postal workers were looking at the elections mail logo instead of the address where the ballot was to be delivered. They indicated this was a training issue and they would handle it accordingly. Although the volume minimized, we advised them that this issue continued through Election Day.

- Delays in Delivery of Ballots: The Department began receiving calls from voters indicating they were not receiving their ballots, which caused us to issue duplicate ballots to these voters. The USPS was contacted and explained they had a high volume of campaign mail. The local ballots were taking 1 to 3 days and the out-of-state 3 to 5 days to deliver due to the volume. We advised this was unacceptable and the USPS managers agreed to communicate with the various post offices to alleviate this issue.

- Undelivered ballots returned to Elections: On November 2, fifty-two (52) ballots were returned to the department undelivered. The USPS was alerted and indicated that they would research the problem and contact us. On November 5, the ballots were, again, taken to the USPS for delivery. USPS representatives could not determine specifically what caused the error; however, they acknowledged it was an isolated incident in which staff inadvertently placed the ballots in the incoming instead of the outgoing mail trays.

In-Person Absentee Voting and Ballot Drop-Off

The Department has always provided voters the opportunity to obtain their absentee ballot in person, and in previous years, the highest volume of in-person absentee ballot requests occurred the Monday prior to and on Election Day. However, during this election cycle, the demand for in-person absentee voting began on October 9, almost four weeks prior to Election Day. The Department began servicing approximately 100 voters per day to pick up and cast their ballot. Because of the limited space in the Elections headquarters and satellite office, the efficiency of managing such a high volume process was closely monitored. Procedures and space were modified as needed in order to accommodate voters, and the number of voters continued to increase daily until the commencement of early voting.

After early voting concluded, more than 400 people per day arrived at Elections headquarters between Sunday and Election Day to request and cast an absentee ballot in person. A separate operation was set-up for voters wishing to drop off their ballots in person. The unprecedented number of voters returning ballots on the Monday prior to and on Election Day was significant, and staff acted quickly to enhance operations and add staff to minimize the wait time for returning ballots. We serviced more than 12,000 voters between Sunday and Election Day between those voting in office and returning ballots in person.

Processing of Absentee Ballots

In 2008, the State did not require that absentee ballots received on Election Day be canvassed and reported in the Election Night results. Prior to 2012, ballots received late on Election Day were canvassed and tabulated the day after the election and reported in the first set of unofficial results. In 2012, the state directed that, after the initial reporting of ballots tabulated prior to Election Day and during Early Voting, all absentee ballots received must be canvassed and results updated every 45 minutes until complete.

This directive required the County's Canvassing Board to work from 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Election Day until 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday. This directive and the length of the ballot placed a heavy burden on the ballot processing and tabulation operations to complete the processing of 26,262 ballots received on Monday plus 17,730 ballots received on Election Day for a total of 43,992 via mail. Additionally, approximately 12,000 ballots were processed through in-person drop off for a total of 55,992 ballots that were received from all sources.

STATE CANVASSING & RESULTS REPORT REQUIREMENTS Reporting Deadlines	2008 State Requirements	2012 State Requirements
First Results Reporting Requirement (Early Voting and Pre-Election Day Ballots)	By 7:45 p.m.	7:15 p.m. and 7:30 and every 45 minutes until complete
Canvassing Requirement - Ballots Received on Election Day	Canvassing Board Discretion	Continuously, until all ballots have been canvassed
Completion of Election Day Tabulation	Wednesday - 5:00 p.m.	Thursday - 12 noon
State Reporting Deadline for 1st Set of Unofficial Results	Saturday – 12 noon	Saturday – 12 noon
Absentee Ballots Cast	177,550	243,953
Total Ballot Pages Scanned	355,100	1,219,765

The Reliavote sorter is used to process returned ballots and to sort outgoing ballots. Outgoing ballots are sorted into zip code groups and scanned to capture the mailing address image. Incoming ballots are processed through the sorter three times - signature scan, rough sort to precinct groupings, and lastly, fine sorted/sliced to the individual precinct level.

There are a number of specific steps involved in the Reliavote automated processing of absentee ballots. Each step requires a variable amount of time, depending on the number of ballot pages being processed. The table below describes the approximate times in each step to process 50,000 ballot pages, or approximately 10,000 ballot envelopes for the General Election. It takes approximately 20 hours of system processing and 7 hours of manual processing utilizing approximately 139 employees and 668 man-hours to prepare 10,000 returned absentee ballots for tabulation.

ABSENTEE BALLOT PROCESSING STEPS – 10,000 BALLOTS					
Step	**Description**	**System Processing Time**	**No. Staff**	**Manual Process**	**Staff Hours**
Step 1	Scan Incoming Mail – Reliavote	2 hours	2	0	4
Step 2	Export Signatures – Reliavote	4 hours	0	0	0
Step 3	Signature Review – AB Staff	0	20	2 hours	40
Step 4	Sorting & Slicing – Reliavote	6 hours	3	0	18
Step 5	Opening – AB Staff	0	90	5 hours	450
Step 6	Scanning – Tabulation Staff	7 hours	22	0	154
Step 7	Uploading Results – Tabulation Staff	1 hour	2	0	2
	TOTAL:	**20 hours**	**139**	**7 hours**	**668**

At 2:30 a.m. on Election Day approximately 35,238 ballots remained to be processed when the Reliavote sorter experienced a 12 hour mechanical breakdown. We engaged the vendor in parallel approaches to repair the sorter equipment: 1) the broken part was taken to a nearby American Express facility for rebuilding, and 2) a new part was ordered via express shipping. The 12 hour productivity loss negatively impacted our ability to meet our goal to upload final Election Day results on Wednesday night.

When there are large volumes of ballots to both mail and return, the sorter becomes the critical resource. The outgoing and incoming processes may take several hours to complete. Delays put the Department at risk of not meeting statutory deadlines to mail ballots and maintain internal tabulation schedules. Staff is currently analyzing replacement of the current ballot sorter with two sorters that will provide significant performance improvements and eliminate the resource dependence between outgoing and incoming ballot processes during major elections. Having two sorters will also provide redundancy during the critical days before Election Day when ballot volumes are high and processing deadlines are pressing. Attachment 2 illustrates the potential productivity enhancements with the purchase of newer sorter technology.

An important step in the absentee ballot process is the manual verification of a voter's' signature on the ballot certificate envelope. This process requires substantial resources of up to 100 seasonal employees. In recent years, the Department researched the possibility of implementing automated signature verification software to streamline this process. Extensive testing was conducted with the vendor; however, after several discussions major concerns were noted with the acceptance rate and confidence level of the signature verification solution. The Department recently contacted other jurisdictions that use such a system, and continues to explore the feasibility of using an automated system to verify signatures on absentee ballots. We are

exploring several options to provide the highest acceptance rate and confidence level. This is further described in Attachment 2.

Staffing Challenges

The Elections Department currently has 91 full time positions; a reduction of 29 employees from 2008. In conducting countywide elections, especially one of this magnitude, full time employees become critical in supervising up to 1,000 seasonal employees. The Absentee Ballot section uses the highest number of seasonal employees, up to 300, for the data entry; voter registration; absentee ballot; and customer service aspects of voter services.

Hiring seasonal employees has many challenges, as applicants do not find these positions attractive due to the short length of the assignment and their concerns with reestablishing interrupted unemployment benefits. Retention of seasonal employees that we successfully hire is another challenge. Our seasonal employees are eligible to apply for permanent County positions in other departments, and leave the Department for permanent positions elsewhere. This contributes to the loss of experience and organizational knowledge, and a loss of productivity due to the time required to complete the recruitment and hiring process and train replacement staff.

Another challenge is the fatigue factor. The inability to recruit and hire a sufficient number of dependable seasonal employees increases the need for committed staff to work numerous hours of overtime. Current staffing levels do not allow for shift work to support 24 hour operations when there is a demand. While we do not have sufficient space with the required infrastructure to house seasonal staff during major election cycles, this is addressed by securing space in other County department buildings. These partnering efforts have been invaluable during major elections.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Anticipate budgetary needs to increase the number of full time and seasonal employees to implement 24 hour operations when necessary to meet demand of large scale elections (e.g. presidential, gubernatorial).

- Expand recruiting opportunities to more aggressively target employment agencies such as the South Florida Workforce Investment Board, as well as local high schools, colleges and universities, and job fairs.

- Establish stronger contingency plans for mechanical breakdowns of equipment; the Department will seek budgetary approval to modify the Reliavote contract to include 24 hour maintenance support during major elections.

- Increase capacity for space and phone licensing to engage a larger number of call takers to effectively manage high call volumes.

- Research and procure an automated signature verification solution compatible with the Department's Voter Registration and Absentee Ballot processing systems.

- Purchase one replacement Reliavote sorter, and purchase or lease an additional sorter, so outgoing and returned ballots can be processed simultaneously and help to resolve the sorter bottleneck in an election of this magnitude. The fiscal impact is described in Attachment 2.

Legislative Recommendations:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should extend the number of days the Supervisor of Elections is permitted to canvass absentee ballots. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include changing the term "Absentee Voting" to "Vote by Mail" to more accurately reflect the voting method. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

Election Day

Preparation

Preparations for Election Day voting began months in advance, particularly with poll worker training and equipment preparations.

- Training for over 8,900 poll workers began just days after the August Primary
- The Election Ready outreach campaign shifted focus from the Primary election to begin educating voters about the length of the ballot and how to prepare
- Sample ballots were mailed to every voter's household and distributed at outreach events
- A memorandum sent to the Board on October 18 requested assistance to educate voters in every district about the importance of voter preparedness and our anticipation of long lines. My office also distributed it to municipalities, candidates, political parties, and to the state Division of Elections in order to request assistance in educating voters and candidates about the importance of preparedness.
- Extensive testing of election equipment and quality assurance was conducted in all levels of the operation

Equipment Allocation

Before any functional or programmatic testing can be conducted, the Department must consider assumptions for the allocation of Election Day equipment. In preparation for the General Election, a decision was made to take into consideration the historical habits of Miami-Dade voters who have increasingly voted before Election Day. Assumptions were modified to anticipate a similar number of Election Day voters who turned out in prior presidential elections where early voting and absentee voting were both in place.

The 2008 presidential election had 30% voter turnout on Election Day. Equipment allocation assumptions for Election Day in the 2012 General Election were slightly increased to 35% of total registered voters. As reported below, Election Day turnout shows our assumptions were consistent. Election Day equipment allocation countywide is reflected in Attachment 3. While we relied on historical voting habits and encouraged voters to vote early and by mail, we did not anticipate the ramifications of the 5 page ballot.

HISTORICAL VOTER TURNOUT BY VOTING METHOD

Election	Total Registered Voters	AB Voters	%	ED Voters	%	EV Voters	%	Overall Turnout %
11/07/00 General	909,456	45,692	5	608,167	67	N/A	-	72
11/02/04 General	1,058,799	101,062	10	433,824	41	244,067	23	74
11/04/08 General	1,253,428	177,550	14	368,540	30	326,170	26	70
11/06/12 General	1,313,850	243,953	19	408,353	31	235,727	18	68

As previously stated, the decision to postpone re-precincting prior to this election created "split" precincts across the county where multiple ballot styles existed in a single polling location. The department allocated a separate optical scanner for each split precinct, which is necessary for reporting requirements. We received reports from the public that scanners were sitting idle in some precincts. After assessment, we were able to confirm that the separate programming and allocation of scanners unique to split precincts created the misperception that some ballot

scanners were underutilized while others were being over utilized. The Department's re-precincting plan will eliminate this issue.

Based on our assessment of equipment needs, in May the Department requested and received budget approval to lease an additional 200 optical scanners. However, in an abundance of caution, we negotiated with the vendor to ship 400 units with the agreement that if we did not need all of them and they remained unopened, we would not be charged for them. 200 units were opened, programmed and deployed during Early Voting, and prepared for redeployment as back up units on Election Day as described below.

In an attempt to be proactive, an analysis was conducted on the last day of early voting to identify Election Day polling locations with the highest number of registered voters and the fewest number of early and absentee ballots cast, with the expectation that those precincts would have a high Election Day turnout. A total of 41 precincts were identified and one additional scanner (from the back up units) for each precinct was deployed on the morning of Election Day.

As a result of staff analysis and feedback received throughout Election Day, we developed a plan to deploy an additional 126 ballot scanners. In total, 167 scanners were prepared for deployment. This information is referenced in Attachment 3. Staff was able to confirm that 66 scanners were delivered and put into operation. While we believe the additional 101 scanners were delivered, the transfer of custody forms normally used to validate delivery were not available. Accountability procedures were followed inconsistently. This is an area that requires additional controls, and emphasis will be placed on the importance of this for future elections.

Election Day Activities Analysis

Miami-Dade County manages 829 precincts at 541 polling locations across the County. The Election Board is the team of poll workers who have different responsibilities at these sites, as shown in the table below.

ELECTION BOARD POSITION DESCRIPTIONS		
Position	**Staffing**	**Job Description**
Clerk	**1**	**Responsible for the management of the entire polling place and all voting activities; exercises to determine what activities are disruptive to voters.**
Assistant Clerk	**1**	**Assists the Clerk in any capacity.**
Election Specialist (ES)	**1**	**Responsible for optical scan equipment and voter eligibility verification. Transports voted ballots & media. All are County employees.**
Poll Deputy	**1**	**Manages the solicitation boundary outside the polling place.**
Inspector	**5-10**	**Check-In, Ballot Distribution, Privacy Booths, Optical Scanners. The number of Inspectors varies based on the size of the precinct.**

Precinct Clerks have a great deal of responsibility in the management of a polling location. The laws that govern voting in Florida require the use of many different affirmations, certificates, and other paperwork necessary to ensure the integrity of the voting process and protect the rights of voters. A poll worker can only become a Clerk with Election Day experience, and the more experience a Clerk gains, the more valuable they become to the Department.

The feasibility of adding senior-level County employees to further support polling place management will be explored. Utilizing County employees to support the management of polling locations for future elections will improve overall dependability and effectiveness. While County employees are used as poll workers in certain capacities, they only comprise about 16% of the staffing for a presidential election and their responsibilities are technical rather than management-focused. We will work with other County departments to identify senior level managers who can support this effort.

On Election Day, my senior staff and I received a high volume of calls from staff, political parties, candidates, and other stakeholders who provided feedback about the voting experience in the field. My staff met with these groups in advance and provided direct contact numbers so that we could receive information and be able to quickly respond to concerns throughout the day. To do so, a team of 61 Administrative Troubleshooters (ATSs) were trained and deployed to serve as our eyes and ears on Election Day. ATS's were assigned 10-12 polling locations for issues arising throughout the day. They were trained in all poll worker positions so they could identify where procedures were not being followed and ensure on-the-spot training as needed. For an election of this magnitude, additional resources should be allocated in order to deploy a more extensive network of troubleshooters, reducing response times.

Voter Distribution Among Precincts

It is clear that the number of registered voters is spread inconsistently across polling locations countywide. The largest 25 polling locations range from a minimum of 4,803 voters up to a maximum of 8,745 voters at one location. The smallest polling location in Miami-Dade County has only 90 voters. However, while the average number of voters per voting location is 2,380; only 28 of our polling locations have between 2300 and 2400 voters. With those broad variations, it is understandable why some locations had a smooth operation and others had challenges.

Every ten years, federal, state, and local reapportionment takes place after the decennial census. While the Board of County Commissioners adopted their local redistricting plan on December 19, 2011, the state was not cleared by the courts to put their new district maps into effect until April 30, 2012. In early April, the Department began conducting a thorough analysis of voter distribution among all polling locations and developed a comprehensive re-precincting plan.

This project targeted the deletion of all split precincts, thereby reducing the number of ballot styles and the risk of distributing the wrong ballot. This plan also redistributed voters to nearby new or existing polling locations in order to reduce the number of voting locations and travel time. Voter distribution was based on historical Election Day voter turnout.

This was an aggressive plan during a year of reapportionment, which could have caused voter confusion during a high turnout election. Consequently, several County Commissioners expressed concerns regarding the timing of the plan. As a result, the Department recommended delaying re-precincting until 2013 to avoid voter confusion and inconvenience and during a major election year.

The Department's approach to re-precincting in 2013 will target the deletion of split precincts and create a uniform distribution of total registered voters across the County. Ideally, the maximum registered voter count per precinct/polling location would be 2,500. This would result in approximately 520 precincts/polling locations across the County, based on the current 1.3 million registered voters. There may be an increase in precincts/polling locations depending on the number of voters within the constraints of current district/boundaries. This will be thoroughly analyzed and a plan presented to the Board for approval in the upcoming year.

This type of uniformity will improve the allocation of equipment and service to Miami-Dade voters. Additional staff will be required during the tenure of this project to ensure that all existing and new polling locations are surveyed to conform to the needs of the community and election process, as well as compliance with ADA regulations. This project will encompass a precinct by precinct grading system to evaluate criteria based on geographical location, facility size and accessibility, distance for voter to travel, and long term availability.

Polls Closing Analysis

On Election Night, one of the Clerk's responsibilities is to contact our Call Center (Election Central) at headquarters once closing procedures are complete and the Election Specialist (ES) leaves the polling place to transport voted materials to the central collection center. That is the time at which the precinct is considered "closed." Once the call is made to Election Central, the ePrecincts system captures the time of the call and reports that time as the closing time for the precinct(s).

There can be broad variations in the closing times reported to Election Central, as there are occasions where the Clerk does not call as instructed. Staff in Election Central will begin calling those locations that have not yet called in after they have heard from a majority of precincts. Once it is confirmed that the precinct has been closed, that information is updated in the ePrecincts system at that time. In these cases, it does not reflect the actual time that the precinct closed, but rather the time that Election Central learned of the closing. The following summarizes the timing of polls "closed" on Election Day according to the ePrecincts system.

- By 8:00 pm, 18% of precincts were closed
- By 9:00 pm, 62%
- By 10:00 pm, 81%
- By 11:00 pm, 90%
- By 12:00 am, 95%
- By 1:00 am, 99%
- By 2:00 am, 100%

While this is valuable information, <u>it is important to note that the time "closed" does not reflect when the last voter voted.</u> Therefore, we reviewed the individual results tapes for these polling places, and the data shows this is a better indicator of wait times at the end of the night and the voter's experience on Election Day. For the purposes of our analysis, we focused on when the last voter voted. This is further described in Attachment 4, and it should be noted that only six sites had voters waiting in line after midnight.

For example, Precinct 176/147 (Senator Gwen Margolis Community Center) reported a closing time of 12:24 a.m. In discussions with staff, we learned that the last voter cast their ballot around 7:30 p.m. and they were closed around 9:30 p.m. This is consistent with the time printed on the results tapes from optical scanners at that location and records of the results transmission from the collection center. Therefore, the staff there simply forgot to call and report they were closed.

A debriefing was conducted with approximately 120 poll workers who managed those polling locations that were reviewed in order to solicit their feedback regarding lines and any operational concerns. This sample group included Clerks, Assistant Clerks, and Election Specialists, who may have had unique perspectives regarding contributing factors.

There were several common themes that were identified as process and procedural deficiencies that were factors contributing to long lines:

- *Length of the Ballot.* Poll workers complained about the amount of time it took voters to vote and scan their ballots. Some poll workers noted that additional privacy booths would have helped but the space was not available.
- *Voter Eligibility Verification.* Many poll workers suggested the need for two ES's and two laptops for the voter verification process in a presidential election. This process is critical to prevent double voting. The call volume in Election Central was very high and poll workers became frustrated waiting on hold while voters waited in line. When a voter is not listed in the precinct register or there is a question regarding a voter's eligibility, poll workers must call Election Central. The implementation of countywide electronic check-in technology will eliminate the need to verify voter eligibility through the Election Central.
- *Voter Check-In.* Each precinct receives one set of pre-printed precinct registers that are divided into 3 groups by surname (A-G), (H-O), and (P-Z) in an effort to speed up check in. However, at some locations the line for one group was very long while the line for another was nonexistent. This led to frustrated voters and poll workers. The implementation of countywide electronic check-in technology would eliminate this problem and improve the speed and accuracy of the check-in process.
- *Polling Place Size.* The size and configuration of polling places vary greatly from one location to the next. However, the size of the room should be commensurate with the number of voters assigned to that location. Based on this feedback, square footage was a factor that was included in the analysis of polls closing and will be a criterion in future re-precincting analyses.

Interviews with the staff who managed locations that performed well (with an early closing time while also handling a high volume of voters) and the administrative troubleshooters who monitored them were conducted to determine what worked well. None of these locations reported having more than 50 voters in line at the 7:00 p.m. statutorily defined time that polls must close. There were also common themes that were stated as factors contributing to early closing:

- Poll workers commented that their team performed well – they are confident, assertive and knowledgeable. Each of them report that the staff at their polling location has been together for a number of years, so there's a sense of familiarity and comfort with each other that translates to the voters.
- Clerk improvised and/or rearranged site throughout the day to manage flow of voters and actively engaged with the Poll Deputy in managing the line outside
- Poll workers reported they were able to think innovatively and took a proactive approach to managing their polling location.

Receiving this type of positive feedback was very important. As a result, we will accommodate poll workers requests to remain with their preferred team to foster familiarity and confidence, and will modify training procedures to ensure poll workers understand the importance of managing the flow of voters and communicating resource needs to headquarters.

Departmental Recommendations:

- Equipment needs to be readily available in the field for quick deployment as needed to polling places, utilizing geographically stationed deployment centers around the county.
- Equipment allocation should ensure a minimum of two scanners at each precinct.
- Explore the use of handheld field technology that may be integrated with the existing inventory and tracking system to enhance accountability in as-needed equipment deployment. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.

- Procure additional ballot scanners. An analysis of equipment needs is provided in Attachment 2. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.
- Purchase Evid technology or similar electronic check-in equipment based on the latest, state certified technologies available for implementation prior to the next presidential election. An explanation of the benefits of electronic check-in technology is also provided in Attachment 2. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.
- Purchase software technology to systematically track and evaluate poll worker attendance and performance. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.
- Hire additional staff to answer calls in Election Central in order to reduce hold times for poll workers calling to verify voter eligibility. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.
- Improve the functionality of polls closing software and develop poll worker inquiries to capture the time that the last voter cast a vote in each polling location.
- Work with the Management Planning and Performance Analysis (MPPA) Division of the Department of Management and Budget and the Department of Audit and Management Services as consultancy resources to conduct performance improvement analysis for polling place procedures and analysis of how long it takes the average person to cast their ballot.
- Reinforce the importance of communication from troubleshooters about any resource needs at their assigned polling locations.
- Conduct separate poll worker training classes for Poll Deputies prior to a presidential election that emphasizes line management and experience. This will have a fiscal impact, and a budget request will be submitted accordingly.
- Include operational needs assessment in Early Voting and Election Day Clerk trainings and empower Clerks make recommendations regarding the sufficiency of equipment and staffing allocations.
- Ensure that the appropriate supervisory/management level field assessments are performed during the early days of Early Voting.
- Engage senior-level County employees to support the management of polling locations during Presidential Elections. This recommendation may have a fiscal or operational impact that will be assessed.

Legislative Recommendations:

- The County's critical priorities for the 2013 Legislative Session should include the request that state constitutional amendments be held to the 75 word limit. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

- At the county level, a comprehensive, countywide re-precincting plan should be approved by the BCC in 2013 in order to eliminate split precincts, provide a more uniform distribution of voters, and allow ample time to notify voters of this change. *(Note: This recommendation was endorsed by the Mayor's Elections Advisory Group on December 14, 2012).*

ATTACHMENT 1 - EARLY VOTING EQUIPMENT ALLOCATION, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

2012 General Election Equipment Allocation

Early Voting Sites		DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS			PRIVACY BOOTHS			EVIDS - CHECK IN STATIONS			BOD - BALLOT PRINTERS		
Site #	Site Name	Original	Net Added	Total	Original	Net Added	Total	Original	Net Added	Total	Original	Net Added	Total
1	North Dade Regional Library	8	3	11	100	0	100	5	0	5	3	0	3
2	North Miami Public Library	8	3	11	60	24	84	5	1	6	2	1	3
3	Lemon City Library	6	0	6	40	0	40	4	0	4	2	0	2
4	Aventura Government Center	8	0	8	60	0	60	5	0	5	2	0	2
5	Miami Beach City Hall	6	0	6	42	0	42	5	0	5	2	0	2
6	West Flager Branch Library	8	2	10	30	0	30	5	0	5	2	0	2
7	Coral Gables Library	8	0	8	60	0	60	5	0	5	2	0	2
8	South Dade Regional Library	8	2	10	70	0	70	5	0	5	3	0	3
9	Florida City – City Hall	6	2	8	30	0	30	4	0	4	3	0	3
10	West Dade Regional Library	10	2	12	75	0	75	6	0	6	2	0	2
11	W. Kendall Regional Library	8	4	12	75	0	75	6	0	6	3	0	3
12	Election Dept. (SOE Main)	8	2	10	21	0	21	5	0	5	3	0	3
13	Miami Lakes Public Library	8	3	11	35	24	59	5	0	5	2	0	2
14	SPCGC (SOE Branch)	10	0	10	100	0	100	6	0	6	2	0	2
15	Kendall Branch Library	8	3	11	55	0	55	5	0	5	4	0	4
16	Model City Library (Caleb)	8	1	9	90	0	90	5	0	5	2	0	2
17	JFK Library (Hialeah)	8	2	10	50	0	50	5	0	5	3	0	3
18	Coral Reef Library	8	4	12	45	30	75	5	0	5	3	0	3
19	City of Miami – City Hall	6	0	6	27	0	27	3	0	3	2	0	2
20	North Shore Branch Library	8	0	8	25	0	25	3	0	3	2	0	2
	TOTALS:	**156**	**33**	**189**	**1090**	**78**	**1168**	**97**	**1**	**98**	**49**	**1**	**50**

* While the Elections Department owns 51 BOD units, 50 units were deployed to Early Voting sites.
The remaining unit was utilized at the Elections Department Headquarters to process in-person absentee ballots.

ATTACHMENT 2 – TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

Absentee Ballot Technology

The Reliavote sorter is used in multiple steps to process absentee ballots. The sorter is the single component of Reliavote equipment used to process both outgoing and returned ballots.

Outgoing ballots are scanned to capture the outgoing envelope image and to sort the ballots in groups for pre-sorted postage discounts. Ballots that are returned by voters are processed through the sorter three times to prepare them for opening. The first sorter pass captures a digital image of the returned envelope and of the voter's signature. The signature images are exported to a server to prepare them for signature verification (a comparison between the incoming signature against the existing signature on the voter database.) During signature verification, the ballot records are updated to identify accepted ballots and challenged ballots. The current existing signature verification is a human process which can take 2-3 hours for 10,000 ballots. After signature verification the ballots are rough sorted twice. The two rough sorts breaks out the ballots into 39 precinct groupings (1-26, 27-53, 54-80 etc.) while out sorting the challenged ballots. After the two rough sort passes, the 39 precinct groups of accepted ballots are fine sorted (1,2,3 etc.) and sliced open in precinct order. The sliced envelopes containing the ballots are placed in trays in precinct order for ballot opening process.

Following are process time comparisons between the existing Reliavote sorter and new sorter technology:

Current Pitney Bowes Olympus II Sorter / Actual time to process 10,000 Ballots in the November 2, 2012 General Elections	**Time**	**New Pitney Bowes Vantage II Sorter / Estimated Time to process 10,000 Ballots**	**Time**
24k to 36K Cycle Speed		42k to 45k Cycle Speed	
Outgoing USPS Scan	2 Hours	Outgoing USPS Scan	13 Mins
Incoming Image Scan	2 Hours	Incoming Image Scan	13 Mins
Export Signature Batch for Verification	4 Hours	Export Signature Batch for Verification	20 Mins
Signature verification (human)	2-3 Hours	Signature verification (automated)	1 Hour
Incoming Scan Rough Sort	2 Hours	Incoming Scan Rough Sort	13 Mins
Incoming Sorting and Slicing	6 Hours	Incoming Sorting and Slicing	2 hours
Total Time	18-19 Hours	**Total Time**	3 Hours

Automated Signature Verification

One of the manual processes that require substantial resources in this process is the review of voter signatures on absentee ballots. State law requires that the voter's signature on the certificate envelope of the absentee ballot match the signature on record in the voter registration system. Due to the large number of staff required to handle the volume of ballots for a large election, this process is conducted primarily by seasonal staff who are trained to identify signature variations. Seasonal staff are managed by permanent staff who conduct quality assurance reviews and the review of signatures presumed invalid prior to canvassing board review.

ATTACHMENT 2 – TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

In recent years, this Department has researched the possibilities of implementing automated signature verification software to our current operations in order to streamline this process. In 2009, we had discussions with our current vendor, Pitney Bowes, who had indicated at the time they were developing such a system to work in conjunction with our existing Reliavote equipment. Samples signature files were provided to the vendor and extensive testing was conducted over a period of months. It was anticipated that the software would be available within the first quarter of 2010; however, after several discussions the vendor noted major concerns with the acceptance rate and confidence level of the automated signature comparisons.

Pitney Bowes advised they did not recommend the software at that time, as efforts to implement it in San Diego demonstrated issues with the speed of the data transfer between Reliavote and the voter registration system. They continue to work on an automated solution and Pitney Bowes is currently setting up testing of a sample of our signatures to determine our possible "hit rate", which refers to the frequency with which a signature is considered a match by the software. Under optimal conditions, a 20% hit rate might be achieved, which means that out of 10,000 signatures compared, 2,000 would be accepted as a match and 8,000 then need manual comparison.

Although it makes sense to pursue this automation with our current vendor in order to avoid a complete change-out of our Reliavote mail balloting system, we have continued to contact a number of other counties in Florida, as we continue to explore automated signature verification options. A number of other large counties have reported they have pursued the automation but will continue to conduct manual reviews as Miami-Dade currently does. Orange County uses the same Reliavote installment as Miami-Dade and currently uses the automated signature comparison module, but report that they have the system threshold set at a level where most signatures are manually verified.

We have also contacted King County in Seattle, Washington and the Oregon Department of Elections, since both have exclusive mail ballot elections and process a high volume of absentee ballots. Washington State requires that the automated signature verification software be certified by the state. Washington State certified software at the 40% acceptance rate and 30% confidence level. In their findings, they concluded that when they compare the state certified software verification system with their current process, it is not cost effective, and the confidence level is not there. In the State of Oregon, they use the same Reliavote equipment as Miami-Dade but they do not use an automated software verification system; their staff continues to manually verify signatures for all mail ballots in the state although they plan on exploring an automated system in the coming year.

The Department continues to explore the feasibility of using an automated system to verify signatures on absentee ballots. We are working with different vendors to explore options that provide the highest levels of acceptance rate and confidence level. Any vendor solution must integrate with our current technology.

The Election Department is analyzing replacement of the current ballot sorter with two sorters that will provide significant performance improvements and eliminate the resource contention between outgoing and incoming ballot processes. Two sorters will also provide redundancy during the critical days before Election Day when ballot volumes are high and processing deadlines are pressing.

New Pitney Bowes Vantage II Sorter With Automated Signature Verification			
Equipment	**Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Total**
Base Sorter System - Vantage Transport - rated 45k items per hour. Multi-Tier Stacker / 48 pockets each. Envelope slicer, double envelope detector, date and time endorsement printer.	2	$ 639,924	$ 1,279,848
Installation and Training	2	$ 15,000	$ 30,000
Site Server - HP G series - server rack, client workstation	1	$ 25,985	$ 25,985
Installation	1	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Trade in Credit for existing sorter			$ (115,000)
Total			**$ 1,226,833**

Current Technology

All voting systems used in the State of Florida are required to pass certification tests conducted by independent testing services and the State Division of Elections. Voting systems are certified as complete solutions which include compatible software, voting equipment, data transmission equipment, and reporting tools that are specific to each vendors system.

The voting system used by Miami-Dade Elections for coding, tabulating, and reporting elections results is the Elections Systems & Software Unity Suite. The Unity software interfaces with proprietary ES&S DS200 precinct tabulators, ADA iVotronic touchscreen tabulators, and M650 high speed central tabulators. The tabulated results are aggregated in the reporting module and are output on paper reports and computer files that are formatted for specific needs.

Early Voting Technology

Currently, the equipment in use for the 20 Early Voting sites consists of EViD electronic poll books from VR Systems, Sentio ballot on demand (BOD) printers from Runbeck, DS200 ballot scanners, and iVotronic touchscreen units for ADA voting from ES&S.

Election Day Technology

Election Day precincts currently use preprinted precinct registers, preprinted ballots, and DS200 scanners. Currently, Election Day voters check-in, sign a hardcopy precinct register and receive their designated ballot. This precinct register confirms the voter is in their correct precinct and also serves as the record to indicate which voters should be given Election Day voter credit in the statewide voter registration system. Providing voter credit is one the Department's statutory requirements.

At the end of the election, staff inventories all precinct register books (registers) to ensure they were successfully returned from all 829 precincts. Once all registers have been accounted for, they are scanned into the Electronic Document Management System. Staff then proceeds with going through each register page (about half a million pages for each countywide election) to provide electronic credit to each voter who signed a register. The scanning process is completed in two days utilizing 10 employees with an additional 40 employees providing electronic voter credit.

After this, the process of reconciliation begins. The first phase of the reconciliation process is to determine if the number of voters who voted and the number of ballots cast match. A reconciliation report is generated to compare the number of signatures on the registers versus the number of ballots read through the optical scanners (ballots cast) in each precinct. This report is meticulously reviewed under the premise that for every signature on the register, there is a voted ballot that was tabulated. Any precinct that shows any variance between register signatures and ballots cast will be manually reviewed one-page at a time to compare the number of signatures on the hardcopy register page to the number of voters given credit electronically. Erroneous discrepancies are adjusted and others are documented with each round of review. Once this process is complete and fully reconciled, voters are officially given Election Day credit.

The second phase of the reconciliation process is to determine if there were any voters that voted more than once. After voters receive Election Day voting credit, staff reviews the Voter Irregularities Report, a tool that displays voters who potentially double voted, and compiles supporting documentation to correct any voter credit erroneously applied or the documentation for a voter who did in fact attempt to vote more than once (this data is then supplied to the State Attorney's Office for processing). This process is typically completed within two weeks utilizing 20 employees. The application of electronic poll books (EViDs) at Election Day precincts would provide a number of benefits to the Elections Department.

- For voters, the check-in process would be faster. Voters would be able to go to any of the check-in stations, as opposed to waiting in line to sign the register assigned to their last name.

- Voter eligibility would be determined accurately and on the spot as opposed to relying on poll workers to contact Elections and confirm a voter's eligibility. This would prevent voters who were not eligible (i.e. felons, deceased, or moved out of county before Election Day) from participating in the election. Non-eligible voters would be given a provisional ballot.

- The possibility of voters attempting to vote more than once would be eliminated.

520 sites	**1040 Electronic Poll Books** *Total*	**$1,601,600** *1,601,600*

Future Voting System Technology

The next generation of election system available from ES&S is ElectionWare. ElectionWare is currently certified with the current DS200 precinct scanners and DS850 high speed central ballot scanners. ElectionWare offers some benefits in election coding and ballot layout. The DS850 high speed scanner offers faster ballot scanning speeds, improved transport system for folded ballots, and out sorting capabilities for over and under voted ballots. In conjunction with ElectionWare ES&S is certifying a new voting device in 2013 called ExpressVote. This technology will combine touchscreen capability for vote selections and ballot on demand technology (BOD) to print a paper ballot in one device. The paper ballot can then be scanned in a DS200 scanner. This solution would negate the need to purchase BOD units for Early Voting, eliminate printing of Election Day and Early Voting ballots, eliminate the need for additional voting booths, and fulfill ADA voting requirements. This will result in a significant reduction in both Early Voting and Election Day ballot printing costs. The ExpressVote devices are scheduled for State certification in January 2013.

In preparation for the next meeting of the Elections Advisory Group a detailed costs benefit analysis of future technologies will be completed. This analysis will include the savings attributable to process efficiencies and improved staffing patterns as well as cost avoidance

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Sunny Isles Beach Government Ctr 18070 Collins Ave	**001.0**	**067.0**			9	1		10	1	1		2						3
St Mary Magdalen Catholic Church 17775 N Bay Rd	**002.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Winston Towers Assoc.- Bldg 100 250 - 174 St	**003.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Intercoastal Yacht Club 16900 North Bay Road	**004.0**				8	1		9	1	2	1							3
Arlen House Condo West 500 Bayview Dr	**005.0**	**068.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Church By The Sea 501 - 96 St	**006.0**	**012.0**			7	1		8	1	1		1						2
Bay Harbor Town Hall 9665 Bay Harbor Tr	**007.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Ruth K Broad Elementary School 1155 - 93 St	**008.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Town of Surfside 9293 Harding Ave	**009.0**	**010.0**			15	1		16	1	3	1	1						5
Biscayne Elementary School 800 - 77 St	**011.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
North Shore Branch Library 7501 Collins Ave	**013.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
North Shore Park Youth Center 501 - 72 St	**014.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Normandy Shores Golf Club 2401 Biarritz Drive	**015.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
North Bay Village 1700 John Kennedy CSWY #132	**016.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Treasure Island Elem School 7540 E Treasure Dr	**017.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Indian Creek Fire Station #4 6880 Indian Creek Dr	**018.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Normandy Park and Pool 7030 Trouville Esplanade	**019.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Miami Beach Fire Station #3 5303 Collins Ave	**020.0**	**022.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
North Shore Park Youth Center 501 - 72 St	**021.0**	**021.1**			6	1		7	1	1		1						2
Miami Beach Fire Station #3 5303 Collins Ave	**023.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Nautilus Middle School 4301 N Michigan Ave	**024.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Miami Beach Fire Station #3 5303 Collins Ave	**025.0**				7	1		8	1	2	1							3
Temple Beth Sholom 4144 Chase Ave	**026.0**	**028.0**			6	1		7	1	1	1	1	1					4
Miami Beach Regional Library 227 - 22 St	**027.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
North Beach Elementary School 4100 Prairie Ave	**029.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Miami Beach Botanical Garden 2000 Convention Ctr Dr	**030.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Miami City Ballet 2200 Liberty Ave	**031.0**	**045.0**			5	1		6	1	1	1	1						3
Miami Beach Regional Library 227 - 22 St	**032.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Miami Beach Sr. High School 2231 Prairie Ave	**033.0**	**053.0**			4	1		5	1	1		1						2
Miami Beach Bontanical Garden 2000 Convention Ctr Dr	**034.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Miami Beach Sr. High School 2231 Prairie Ave	**035.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Miami Beach Police Athletic League 999 - 11th Street	**036.0**	**039.0**			15	1	6	22	1	2		2						4
Miami Beach City Hall 1700 Convention Ctr Dr	**037.0**				5	1		6	1	1								1
Veterans Foreign War Post #3559 650 West Ave	**038.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
South Pointe Elementary School 1050 - 4 St	**040.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
South Shore Community Center 833 - 6 St	**041.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Fienberg Fisher K-8 Center School 601 - 14 Pl	**042.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Miami Beach Police Department 1100 Washington Ave	**043.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
South Pointe Park Community Center 1 Washington Ave	**044.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
South Shore Community Center 833 - 6 St	**046.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Rebecca Towers 200 Alton Rd	**047.0**	**048.0**	**066.0**		14	1		15	1	1		2		1				4
Key Biscayne Community Center 10 Village Green Way	**049.0**	**052.0**			7	1		8	1	2		1						3
Key Biscayne Community Center 10 Village Green Way	**050.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Key Biscayne Community Center 10 Village Green Way	**051.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
C. Lawton McCall Community Center 9617 Park Dr	**059.0**	**179.0**	**180.0**		2	1		3	1	0		1		1				2
C. Lawton McCall Community Center 9617 Park Dr	**060.0**	**157.0**	**181.0**		7	1		8	1	1		2		1				4
St. Basil Catholic Church Hall 1475 NE 199 St	**061.0**	**210.0**			7	1		8	1	0		2						2
Mt. Zion AME Church 15250 NW 22 Ave	**062.0**	**234.0**	**269.0**		11	1		12	1	0		1	1	2				4
New Birth Church East 13230 NW 7 Ave	**063.0**	**064.0**	**238.0**	**239.0**	21	1		22	1	0		0		1		4		5
Uleta Community Center 16880 NE 4 Ave	**065.0**	**117.0**	**166.0**		11	1		12	1	1		2		1				4
Phyllis R Miller Elementary School 840 NE 87 St	**069.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
El Portal Village Hall 500 NE 87 St	**070.0**	**159.0**			6	1		7	1	1		2						3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
North Miami Elementary School 655 NE 145 St	**071.0**	**138.0**	**170.0**		6	1		7	1	1		1		1				3
Highland Oaks Elementary School 20500 NE 24 Ave	**101.0**	**101.1**			10	1		11	1	2		0						2
Aventura Comm Recreation Center 3375 NE 188 St	**102.0**	**186.0**			14	1		15	1	3		1						4
Aventura Government Center 19200 W Country Club Dr	**103.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Ojus Recreation Center 18995 W Dixie Hwy	**104.0**	**104.1**			6	1		7	1	1		2						3
Highland Oaks Middle School 2375 NE 203 St	**105.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Greynolds Park Elementary School 1536 NE 179 St	**106.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
North Miami Beach Fire Station #31 17050 NE 19 Ave	**107.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
New Horizons Condominium Assoc 1500 NE 191 St	**108.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Aventura Government Center 19200 W Country Club Dr	**109.0**				17	1		18	1	3								3
Marjorie/William McDonald Center 17051 NE 19 Ave	**110.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Commodore Plaza Tower II 2750 NE 183 St	**111.0**				20	1		21	1	4	1							5
Plaza Del Prado Condominium 18011 Biscayne Blvd	**112.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Point East Condominium 2895 Point East Dr	**113.0**				3	1		4	1	2								2
Marjorie/William McDonald Center 17051 NE 19 Ave	**115.0**				13	1		14	1	3	1							4
Uleta Community Center 16880 NE 4 Ave	**116.0**	**116.1**			3	1		4	1	1		1	1					3
John F Kennedy Middle School 1075 NE 167 St	**118.0**				3	1	3	7	1	1								1
Sabal Palm Elementary School 17101 NE 7 Ave	**119.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
North Miami Beach Sr High School 1247 NE 167 St	**120.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Fulford United Methodist Church 1900 NE 164 St	**121.0**	**134.0**			4	1		5	1	1		1						2
Marjorie/William Mcdonald Center 17051 NE 19 Ave	**123.0**				12	1		13	1	3	1							4
Eden Isles Condominium 16975 NE 35 Ave	**124.0**				13	1		14	1	3	2							5
Highland Village 13621 NE 21 Ave	**125.0**	**125.9**			2	1	2	5	1	1		0						1
Fulford Elementary School 16140 NE 18th Avenue	**126.0**	**126.1**			7	1		8	1	2	1	1						4
Washington Park Community Center 15290 NE 15 Ct	**127.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Oak Grove Park 690 NE 159 St	**128.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
North Miami Beach Church Nazarene 16450 NE 4 Ave	**129.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
First Baptist Church of Greater Mia 15395 N Miami Ave	**130.0**				17	1		18	1	3								3
Thomas Jefferson Middle School 525 NW 147 St	**131.0**	**132.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Miami-Dade County Fire Station #19 650 NW 131 St	**133.0**	**185.0**			6	1		7	1	2		1						3
Sunkist Grove Community Center 12500 NW 13 Ave	**135.0**	**172.0**			21	1		22	1	4		1						5
Miami Union Academy 12600 NW 4 Ave	**136.0**	**174.0**			13	1		14	1	3		1						4
North Miami Jaycees 12100 W Dixie Hwy	**137.0**	**137.1**	**139.0**		5	1		6	1	1		1		1				3
Haitian Evangelical Baptist Church 14455 Memorial Hwy	**140.0**	**189.0**			11	1		12	1	2		1	1					4
North Miami Public Library 835 NE 132 St	**141.0**	**175.0**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Shalom Community Chruch 900 NE 132 St	**142.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
First Church Of North Miami 1200 NE 135 St	**143.0**	**144.0**	**144.1**	**144.2**	15	1		16	1	2		1	1	1		1		6
Natural Bridge Elementary School 1650 NE 141 St	**145.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Keystone Park Community Center 13050 Ixora Ct	**146.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Senator Gwen Margolis Community Ctr 1590 NE 123 St	**147.0**	**176.0**			4	1		5	1	1		1						2
Beth Moshe Congregation 2225 NE 121 St	**148.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Senator Gwen Margolis Community Ctr 1590 NE 123 St	**149.0**	**169.0**			11	1		12	1	2		1	1					4
Senator Gwen Margolis Community Ctr 1590 NE 123 St	**150.0**	**150.1**	**164.0**		9	1		10	1	1	1	1		1	1			5
Ed Burke Recreation Center 11400 NE 9 Ct	**151.0**	**151.1**	**177.0**		8	1		9	1	1	1	1	1	1				5
Veterans of Foreign War Post #471 11911 W Dixie Hwy	**152.0**	**152.1**	**178.0**		7	1		8	1	1		2		1				4
Stanton Memorial Baptist Church 50 NE 119 St	**153.0**	**153.1**	**153.2**	**153.3**	11	1		12	1	1		1		1		1		4
Hubert O Sibley Elementary School 255 NW 115 St	**154.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Miami Shores Elementary School 10351 NE 5 Ave	**155.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Catholic Community SVC SR Center 9900 NE 2 Ave	**156.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Phyllis R Miller Elementary School 840 NE 87 St	**158.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Horace Mann Middle School 8950 NW 2 Ave	**161.0**	**183.0**			6	1		7	1	2		1						3
Soar Memorial Park 100 NW 83 St	**162.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Miami Dade County Fire Station #20 13000 NE 16 Ave	**165.0**	**165.1**	**165.2**	**165.3**	2	1		3	1	1		1		1		1		4
Carrie P. Meek Elememtary School 2101 NW 127 St	**173.0**	**240.0**			14	1		15	1	1		3						4
Griffing Senior Citizens Center 12220 Griffing Blvd	**182.0**	**187.0**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Aventura Community Recreation Ctr 3375 NE 188 St	**184.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Henry Reeves Elementary School 2005 NW 111 St	**188.0**	**268.0**	**268.1**		8	1		9	1	1		1	1	1				4
Landmark Campus 20000 NW 47 Ave	**201.0**				9	1		10	1	2	1							3
Landmark Campus 20000 NW 47 Ave	**202.0**	**290.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
North County Elementary School 3250 NW 207 St	**203.0**	**203.1**			11	1		12	1	2		1						3
Antioch Missionary Baptist Church 3330 NW 213 Terrace	**204.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Robert Renick Educational Ctr 2201 NW 207 St	**205.0**				6	1	2	9	1	2								2
Norland United Methodist Church 885 NW 195 St	**206.0**				20	1		21	1	4								4
Ro-Mont South Rec Hall 20314 NE 2 Ave	**207.0**	**293.0**			13	1		14	1	2		1						3
Lake Park Condominium 900 NE 199 St	**208.0**	**208.1**			13	1		14	1	2		1	1					4
Madie Ives Elementary School 20770 NE 14 Ave	**209.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Hibiscus Elementary School 18701 NW 1 Ave	**211.0**				3	1	1	5	1	1	1							2
Star Lakes Association Inc. 301 NE 191 St	**212.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
North Dade Community Church 700 NW 175 St	**213.0**	**294.0**			12	1		13	1	3		1						4
Episcopal Church Of the Holy Family 18501 NW 7 Ave	**214.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Sierra Norwood Calvary Bapt Church 19101 NW 5 Ave	**215.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Grace United Community Church 901 NW 183 St	**216.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Hotel Roma Golden Glades 16805 NW 12 Ave	**217.0**	**217.1**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
New Way Fellowship Baptist Church 16800 NW 22 Ave	**218.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Bunche Park Elementary School 16001 Bunche Pk School Dr	**219.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
New Way Fellowship Baptist Church 16800 NW 22 Ave	**220.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Parkview Elementary School 17631 NW 20 Ave	**221.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Miami Gardens Church Of Christ 2255 NW 183 St	**222.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Cosmopolitan Baptist Church 3003 NW 207 St	**223.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Miami Carol City Senior High 3301 Miami Gardens Drive	**224.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Myrtle Grove Presbyterian Church 2961 NW 175 St	**225.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Golden Glades Elementary School 16520 NW 28 Ave	**226.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
A. J. King Park 4230 NW 178 St	**227.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Carol City Middle School 3737 NW 188 St	**228.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Iglesia Adventista de Carol City 4450 NW 183 St	**229.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Lake Stevens Middle School 18484 NW 48 Pl	**230.0**	**283.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Bible Baptist Church 17701 NW 57 Ave	**231.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
North Glade Elementary School 5000 NW 177 St	**232.0**	**275.0**			9	1		10	1	1		1	1					3
Florida Memorial University 15800 NW 42 Ave	**233.0**	**276.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Opa- Locka United Methodist Church 630 Sharar Ave	**235.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Westview Baptist Church Inc 13301 NW 24 Ave	**236.0**	**313.0**			6	1		7	1	2		1						3
Nathan B Young Elementary School 14120 NW 24 Ave	**237.0**	**237.1**			7	1		8	1	2		1						3
Miami Park Elementary School 2225 NW 103 St	**241.0**	**241.1**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Lakeview Elementary School 1290 NW 115 St	**242.0**	**242.1**			13	1		14	1	3		1						4
Faith Community Baptist Church 10401 NW 8 Ave	**243.0**	**243.1**			9	1		10	1	1		1						2
Twin Lakes Community Center 1221 NW 95 St	**244.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Bible Baptist Church 9801 NW 24 Ave	**245.0**	**245.1**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Mt. Zion Apostolic Temple 9300 NW 32 Ave	**246.0**	**277.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Madison Middle School 3400 NW 87 St	**247.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
North Central Branch Library 9590 NW 27 Ave	**248.0**	**248.1**			13	1		14	1	3		1						4
Covenant Palms Housing Project 8400 NW 25 Ave	**249.0**	**279.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Mt Carmel Missionary Baptist Church 1745 NW 79 St	**250.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Arcola Lakes Community Park 1301 NW 83 Street	**251.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Arcola Park 1680 NW 87 Street	**252.0**	**252.1**			11	1		12	1	1		1						2
Palm Court Apartments 930 NW 95 St	**253.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
The Highway Church Apostle Faith 2141 NW 76 St	**254.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Lillie C Evans Elementary School 1895 NW 75 St	**255.0**	**255.1**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Robert Sharpe Towers #1 103 NW 202 Ter	**256.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Saint James AME Church 1845 NW 65 St	**257.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
NFL Yet Center/Gwen Cherry Park 7090 NW 22 Ave	**258.0**	**258.1**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Dayspring Missionary Baptist Church 2991 NW 62 St	**259.0**	**278.0**	**278.1**	**278.2**	7	1		8	1	2		1		1		1		5
	278.3				0	0		0	0	1								1
Dr. M. L. King Memorial Park 6000 NW 32 Ct	**260.0**	**260.1**			5	1		6	1	1	1	1						3
Olinda Elementary School 5536 NW 21 Ave	**261.0**	**288.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Mildred & Claude Pepper Towers 2350 NW 54 St	**262.0**	**286.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Lorah Park Elementary School 5160 NW 31 Ave	**263.0**	**282.0**			11	1		12	1	2		1	1					4
Kelsey L Pharr Elementary School 2000 NW 46 St	**264.0**	**287.0**	**287.1**		6	1		7	1	2		1		1				4
Opa Locka Senior Citizen Bldg # A 14295 NW 21 Ct	**265.0**	**265.1**	**280.0**		3	1		4	1	1		1		1				3
Jefferson Reaves Sr Park 3090 NW 50 St	**266.0**	**281.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Universal Truth Center 21310 NW 37 Ave	**267.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Miami-Dade County Fire Station #11 18705 NW 27 Ave	**270.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Cultural Arts Center 2105 Ali Baba Ave	**271.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Charles D Wyche, Jr Elementary 5241 NW 195 Dr	**272.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Landmark Campus 20000 NW 47 Ave	**273.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Carol City Elementary School 4375 NW 173 Dr	**274.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Melrose Elementary School 3050 NW 35 St	**284.0**	**284.1**	**285.0**		6	1		7	1	1		1		1				3
Miami Fire Fighter Benevolent Assoc 2980 NW S River Dr	**289.0**	**289.1**	**550.0**		9	1		10	1	1		1		2				4
Miami Gardens Elementary School 4444 NW 195 St	**291.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Freewill Christian Center 3405 NW 189 St	**292.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
North Dade Regional Library 2455 NW 183 St	**295.0**				4	1	2	7	1	1								1
Dr. Robert B.Ingram Elementary School 600 Ahmad St	**296.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
North Palm Baptist Church 7801 NW 178 St	**301.0**	**369.0**	**395.0**		7	1		8	1	2		1		1				4
Norman & Jean Reach Park 7901 NW 176 St	**302.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Sunrise Presbyterian Church 18400 NW 68 Ave	**303.0**	**370.0**			13	1		14	1	2		1	1					4
Country Village Park 6550 NW 188 Tr	**304.0**	**372.0**	**372.1**		37	1		38	1	5	1	1		1				8
Miami Lakes Branch Library 6699 Windmill Gate Rd	**305.0**	**373.0**			12	1		13	1	3		1						4
Miami Lakes Middle School 6425 Miami Lakeway North	**306.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Miami Lakes Utd Methodist Church 14800 Ludlum Rd	**307.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Miami Lakes K-8 Center School 14250 NW 67 Ave	**308.0**				5	1		6	1	1								1
Carl F. Slade Park 2501 W 74 St	**309.0**				18	1		19	1	4	1							5
Hialeah Miami Lakes Sr High School 7977 W 12 Ave	**310.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
The Salvation Army 7450 W 4 Ave	**311.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Cristo Vive Hermanos En Cristo 500 W 78 St	**312.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Hialeah Middle School 6027 E 7 Ave	**314.0**	**314.1**			6	1		7	1	1		2						3
Palm Springs Elementary School 6304 E 1 Ave	**315.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
O'Quinn Park 6051 W 2 Ave	**316.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Hialeah Fire Station #5 1197 W 74 St	**317.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
John G Du Puis Elementary School 1150 W 59 Pl	**318.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Victor Wilde Community Center 1701 W 53 Tr	**319.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Sparks Park 1301 W 60 St	**320.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Victor Wilde Community Center 1701 W 53 Tr	**321.0**				15	1		16	1	3	1							4
Ben Sheppard Elementary School 5700 W 24 Ave	**322.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
La Esperanza Sr Housing Project 1770 W 44 Pl	**323.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Vivian Villas 4650 W 12 Ave	**324.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Knights Of Columbus 545 W 51 Pl	**325.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Goodlet Park 4200 W 8 Ave	**326.0**				17	1		18	1	3	1							4
Jose Marti Middle School 5701 W 24 Ave	**327.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
John F. Kennedy Library 190 West 49 St	**328.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Hialeah Fire Station #2 4200 E 8 Ave	**329.0**	**329.1**	**379.0**		11	1		12	1	1	1	1		1				4
Hialeah Moose Lodge #1074 305 E 32 St	**330.0**	**330.1**	**378.0**		8	1		9	1	1		1	1	1	1			5
John F. Kennedy Library 190 West 49 St	**331.0**	**331.1**			8	1		9	1	1		2						3
Walker Community Center 800 W 29 St	**332.0**	**377.0**			12	1		13	1	1		2						3
James H Bright Elementary School 2530 W 10 Ave	**333.0**	**376.0**			6	1		7	1	2		1						3
The Salvation Army 7450 W 4 Ave	**334.0**	**334.1**	**391.0**	**392.0**	8	1		9	1	1		2		0		0		3
Johnny L. Cotson Sr Park 520 W 23 St	**335.0**	**335.1**	**335.2**		10	1		11	1	2		1		1	1			5
Hialeah Fire Station #6 780 W 25 St	**336.0**	**386.0**			9	1		10	1	2		0						2
Bright Park Recreation Center 750 E 35 St	**337.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Hialeah Moose Lodge #1074 305 E 32 St	**338.0**	**338.1**	**383.0**	**400.0**	10	1		11	1	1	1	2		0		0		4
Hialeah Fire Station #1 93 E 5 St	**339.0**	**380.0**	**380.1**		17	1		18	1	3		1		1				5
Benny Babcock Park 651 E 4 Ave	**340.0**	**381.0**			19	1		20	1	3		1						4
West End Park Community House 250 SW 60 Ave	**341.0**	**341.1**	**555.0**	**555.1**	11	1		12	1	1		1		1		2		5
South East Park 1015 SE 9 Ave	**342.0**	**382.0**			12	1		13	1	2		1	1					4
Miami Springs Middle School 150 S Royal Poinciana Blvd	**343.0**				11	1		12	1	2	1							3
Miami Springs Community Center 1401 Westward Dr	**344.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Miami Springs Community Center 1401 Westward Dr	**345.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Springview Elem School 1122 Bluebird Ave	**346.0**				7	1		8	1	2	1							3
Virgina Gardens Town Hall 6498 NW 38 Tr	**347.0**	**393.0**	**393.1**	**393.2**	5	1		6	1	2		0		0		0		2
Medley Town Hall 7777 NW 72 Ave	**348.0**	**356.0**	**394.0**		2	1		3	1	1		1		0				2
Hialeah Gardens Community Hall 10003 NW 87 Ave	**349.0**				17	1		18	1	3	1							4
Joella C Good Elementary 6350 NW 188 Tr	**350.0**	**371.0**			6	1		7	1	1		1						2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
The Moors Club Center 17320 NW 65 Ave	**351.0**	**351.1**			21	1		22	1	3	1	1						5
Miami Lakes Community Center West 15151 NW 82 Ave	**352.0**				14	1		15	1	3	1							4
North Trial Park 780 NW 127 Avenue	**353.0**	**453.0**	**453.1**		21	1		22	1	4	1	1		0				6
Palm Springs Middle School 1025 W 56 St	**354.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Northwest Dade 7th Day Adventist Church 6500 NW 202 St	**355.0**	**358.0**			15	1		16	1	2		2						4
Palm Lakes Elementary School 7450 W 16 Ave	**357.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Roberto Casas Park 7900 W 32 Ave	**359.0**				19	1		20	1	4	1							5
Ernest R Graham K-8 Center 7330 W 32 Ave	**360.0**				15	1		16	1	3	1							4
M.W. Patterson Pavillion 1875 W 44 Pl	**361.0**	**375.0**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Meadowlane Elementary School 4280 W 8 Ave	**362.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Russell Bucky Dent Park 2250 W 60 St	**363.0**	**374.0**			9	1		10	1	1		1						2
Palm Springs North Fire Station #44 7700 NW 186 St	**364.0**				13	1		14	1	3	1							4
Lawton Chiles Middle School 8190 NW 197 St	**365.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Doral Isles Island Club 6450 NW 110 Ave	**366.0**	**971.0**			7	1		8	1	2	1	1						4
Imperial Lakes Club House 12301 NW 7 Ln	**367.0**	**384.0**			9	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1					4
Westland Gardens Park 13501 NW 107 Ave	**368.0**				13	1		14	1	3	1							4
Barbara Goleman Sr. High School 14100 NW 89 Ave	**385.0**				14	1		15	1	3	1							4
Ruth A. Tinsman Housing Authority 6545 W 24 Ave	**387.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
West Hialeah Gardens Elem School 11990 NW 92 Ave	**388.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Palm Springs North Elementary 17615 NW 82 Ave	**389.0**				12	1		13	1	2								2
Bob Graham Education Center 15901 NW 79 Ave	**390.0**				13	1		14	1	3	1							4
Mall of the Americas 7827 W Flagler Street	**396.0**				3	1		4	1	1								1
John A. Ferguson Senior High School 15900 SW 56 St	**397.0**	**461.0**			26	1		27	1	1		4	1					6
Zelda Glazer Middle School 15015 SW 24 St	**398.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Miami-Dade County Fire Station #61 15155 SW 10 St	**399.0**				2	1	2	5	1	1	1							2
Fire Fighter Memorial Building	**401.0**	**401.1**	**401.2**	**401.3**	19	1		20	1	0		1		3	1	1		6

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
8000 NW 21 St	**401.4**	**446.0**	**446.1**	**446.2**	0	0		0	0	0		1		0		1		2
Lamar Louise Curry Middle School 15750 SW 47 St	**402.0**				25	1		26	1	4								4
La Catedral Del Pueblo 190 NW 79 Ave	**403.0**	**403.1**			25	1		26	1	1		4	1					6
Seminole Elementary School 121 SW 78 Pl	**404.0**	**404.1**			9	1		10	1	1		1						2
Ruben Dario Park 9825 W Flagler St	**405.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
EWF Stirrup Sr Elementary School 330 NW 97 Ave	**406.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Mildred & Claude Pepper Senior Ctr 10600 SW 4 St	**407.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Fontainebleau Milton Rental Apt 9517 Fontainebleau Blvd	**408.0**				17	1		18	1	3								3
Sweetwater Elementary School 10655 SW 4 St	**409.0**	**409.1**	**460.0**	**487.0**	7	1		8	1	1	1	1		1		1		5
Jorge Mas Canosa Youth Center 250 SW 114 Ave	**410.0**	**488.0**	**489.0**		32	1		33	1	4	1	2		1				8
Paul Bell Middle School 11800 NW 2 St	**411.0**	**455.0**			6	1		7	1	1	1	1						3
Belen Jesuit Preparatory School 500 SW 127 Ave	**412.0**	**456.0**			18	1		19	1	3	1	1						5
Greenglade Elementary School 3060 SW 127 Ave	**413.0**	**459.0**	**459.1**		17	1		18	1	3		1		1	1			6
Joe Hall Elementary School 1901 SW 134 Ave	**414.0**	**414.1**	**457.0**		16	1		17	1	2		1		1				4
University Lakes Recreation Hall 12850 SW 14 St	**415.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Marjory S Douglas Elementary School 11901 SW 2 St	**416.0**				15	1		16	1	3								3
Tamiami Regional Park 11201 SW 24 Street	**417.0**	**417.1**	**458.0**		15	1		16	1	2		1		1				4
Tamiami Regional Park 11201 SW 24 Street	**418.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
West Dade Regional Library 9445 Coral Way	**419.0**				5	1		6	1	1								1
Coral Estates Park 1405 SW 97 Ave	**420.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Primera Iglesia Bautista Coral Park 8755 SW 16 Street	**421.0**	**421.1**			13	1		14	1	2		1	1					4
Everglades Elementary School 8375 SW 16 St	**422.0**				5	1		6	1	1								1
West Miami Middle School 7525 SW 24 St	**423.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Tamiami Baptist Church 860 SW 76 Ct	**424.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
El Camino Church 6790 SW 12 St	**425.0**	**425.1**			9	1		10	1	1	1	1						3
Open Bible Temple 5720 SW 17 St	**426.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Open Bible Temple 5720 SW 17 St	**427.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
West Miami Recreation Center 1700 SW 62 Ave	**428.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Biltmore Hotel 1200 Anastasia Ave	**429.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Miami International Covenant Church 2100 SW 66 Ave	**430.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Leisure Access Center 3401 SW 72 Ave	**431.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
A D Barnes Park 3401 SW 72 Ave	**432.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Emerson Elementary School 8001 SW 36 St	**433.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Banyan Elementary School 3060 SW 85 Ave	**434.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Rockway Middle School 9393 SW 29 Tr	**435.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Rockway Park Recreation Bldg 9460 SW 27 Drive	**436.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Olympia Heights Elementary School 9797 SW 40 St	**437.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Messiah Lutheran Church 9850 Coral Way	**438.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
St Simons Episcopal Church 10950 SW 34 St	**439.0**				18	1		19	1	3	1							4
Village Green Elementary School 12265 SW 34 St	**440.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Herbert Saffir MDC Permit Ctr 11805 SW 26 St	**441.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Days Inn Miami Int'l Airport Hotel 7250 NW 11 St	**442.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Charles R Hadley Elementary School 8400 NW 7 St	**443.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Wesley Matthews Elementary School 12345 SW 18 Tr	**444.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Womens History Gallery 10251 W Flagler Street	**445.0**	**448.0**			8	1		9	1	1		2						3
Miami Christian School 200 NW 109 Ave	**447.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
W R Thomas Middle School 13001 SW 26 St	**449.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
John I Smith Elementary School 10415 NW 52 St	**450.0**	**450.1**			6	1		7	1	2		1						3
G. Holmes Braddock Sr. High School 3601 SW 147 Ave	**451.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Eugenia B Thomas Elementary School 5950 NW 114 Ave	**452.0**				15	1		16	1	3								3
Doral Middle School 5005 NW 112 Ave	**454.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Ronald Reagan Senior High School 8600 NW 107 Ave	**462.0**	**462.1**	**965.0**		19	1		20	1	1	1	3		1				6
Deliverance Tabernacle CHR Nazarene 7610 Biscayne Blvd	**500.0**	**502.0**	**590.0**		9	1		10	1	1		1	1	1	1			5
Jesse J. Mccrary, Jr. Elementary School 514 NW 77 St	**501.0**	**501.1**	**580.0**	**580.1**	17	1		18	1	1	1	3		1		1		7
H U D 1407 NW 7 St	**503.0**	**990.0**	**990.1**		3	1		4	1	1	1	1		1				4
Legion Memorial Park 6447 NE 7 Ave	**504.0**	**592.0**			7	1		8	1	2		1						3
St Matthew Freewill Baptist Church 6700 NW 2 Ave	**505.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Edison Courts Community Center 325 NW 62 St	**506.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Thena Crowder Elementary School 757 NW 66 St	**507.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Liberty Square Community Center 6304 NW 14 Ave	**508.0**	**508.1**	**979.0**		10	1		11	1	2		1		1				4
Universal Church of the Kingdom of God 3501 W Flagler St	**509.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Universal Church of the Kingdom of God 3501 W Flagler St	**510.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Jordan Grove Baptist Church 5946 NW 12 Ave	**511.0**	**511.1**			7	1		8	1	2		1						3
St Paul Inst Ame Church 1892 NW 51 Tr	**512.0**	**596.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Church Of The Open Door UCC 6001 NW 8 Ave	**513.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Miami Edison Middle School 6101 NW 2 Ave	**514.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Tousaint Louverture Elementary 120 NE 59 St	**515.0**	**977.0**			7	1		8	1	1		1						2
Morningside Park 750 NE 55 Tr	**516.0**	**516.1**	**999.0**	**999.1**	7	1		8	1	2		1		1		1		5
	999.2				0	0		0	0	0								0
Jerusalem French S.D.A. Church 4201 NE 2 Ave	**517.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Church Of God Prophecy#1 4528 NW 1 Ave	**518.0**	**518.1**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Shadowlawn Elementary School 149 NW 49 St	**519.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Carrie P Meek Art Center 1300 NW 50 St	**520.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Edison Towers 5821 NW 7 Ave	**521.0**	**521.1**			12	1		13	1	2		1	1					4
Miami Jackson Sr. High School 1751 NW 36 Street	**522.0**	**597.0**	**597.1**		10	1		11	1	2		1		1				4
Ebenezer United Methodist Church 2001 NW 35 St	**523.0**	**976.0**			8	1		9	1	1		1	1					3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	**Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Original**	**ADA Original**	**Net Added**	**Total**	**Audio iVos**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Total**
Simpson Park Recreation Building	**524.0**	**524.1**	**568.0**	**568.1**	12	1		13	1	2		1		1		1		5
55 SW 17 Rd	**568.2**				0	0		0	0	1								1
Maya Angelou Elementary School	**525.0**	**525.1**	**525.2**	**527.0**	9	1		10	1	1		1		1		1		4
1850 NW 32 Street	**527.1**	**527.2**	**527.3**		0	0		0	0	1		1		1				3
Curtis Park Community House 1901 NW 24 Ave	**526.0**	**526.1**	**986.0**	**986.1**	9	1		10	1	1		1		1		1		4
Allapattah Branch Library 1799 NW 35 St	**528.0**	**588.0**	**588.1**		2	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1				5
Jose Diego Middle School 3100 NW 5 Ave	**529.0**	**529.1**			15	1		16	1	3		1						4
Comstock Elementary School	**530.0**	**530.1**	**530.2**	**530.3**	4	1		5	1	1		1		1		1		4
2420 NW 18 Ave	**980.0**				0	0		0	0	1								1
Claude Pepper Community Center II 750 NW 18 Tr	**531.0**	**975.0**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Christ Episcopal Church 3481 Hibiscus St	**532.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Culmer Neighborhood Service Center 1600 NW 3 Ave	**533.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Miami Fire Station #2 1901 North Miami Ave	**534.0**	**534.1**	**539.0**		9	1		10	1	2		1		1				4
Dunbar Elementary School 505 NW 20 St	**535.0**	**535.1**			7	1		8	1	1	1	1						3
Phyllis Wheatley Elementary School 1801 NW 1 Pl	**536.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Eugenio Maria De Hostos Ctr 2902 NW 2 Ave	**537.0**	**599.0**			6	1		7	1	1	1	1						3
Cameron House 412 NE 22 St	**538.0**	**595.0**			15	1		16	1	2		2						4
Douglas Park Community House 2755 SW 37 Ave	**540.0**	**577.0**			9	1		10	1	0		2						2
Miami Fire Station #4	**541.0**	**541.1**	**541.2**	**984.0**	20	1		21	1	2		0		1		1	1	4
1105 SW 2 Ave	**984.1**	**984.2**	**984.3**		0	0		0	0	1	1	0		0				2
Jack Orr Senior Center	**542.0**	**542.1**	**542.2**	**542.3**	4	1		5	1	1		1		1		1		4
550 NW 5 St	**542.4**	**985.0**	**985.1**		0	0		0	0	1		0		1				2
HUD - Meeting Room 1407 NW 7 St	**543.0**	**989.0**			18	1		19	1	3		1						4
Trinity Cathedral Hall	**544.0**	**544.1**	**544.2**	**983.0**	15	1		16	1	2		1		1		0		4
464 NE 16 St	**983.1**	**983.2**			0	0		0	0	1		1						2
Polish American Club of Miami, Inc 1250 NW 22 Ave	**545.0**	**997.0**			14	1		15	1	3		1						4
Miami City Hall 3500 Pan American Dr	**546.0**				5	1		6	1	1								1
Miami Fire Station #7 314 Beacom Blvd	**547.0**	**547.1**			12	1		13	1	1		2						3
Miami-Dade County Auditorium 2901 W Flagler St	**548.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Kensington Park Elementary School 711 NW 30 Ave	**549.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Grapeland Park 1550 NW 37 Ave	**551.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Armando Badia Senior Center 25 Tamiami Blvd	**552.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Robert King High Community House 7025 W Flagler St	**553.0**	**553.1**			9	1		10	1	2	1	1						4
Iglesia Bautista Renovacion Cristia 50 NW 51 Pl	**554.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Residential Plaza 5617 NW 7 St	**556.0**	**556.1**			13	1		14	1	2		1						3
Ig. Cristiana Ref Buen Samaritano 4585 W Flagler St	**557.0**	**993.0**			11	1		12	1	2		1						3
Kinloch Park Community Center 455 NW 47 Ave	**558.0**	**974.0**			7	1		8	1	2		1						3
Ebenezer Freewill Baptist Church 4111 SW 4 St	**559.0**	**994.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1	1					4
Kinloch Park Middle School 4340 NW 3 St	**560.0**	**560.1**	**972.0**		12	1		13	1	1		1	1	1				4
Iglesia Bautista Resurreccion 2323 SW 27 Ave	**561.0**	**578.0**			22	1		23	1	2		3						5
Wesley United Methodist Church 133 Ponce De Leon Blvd	**562.0**	**633.0**			7	1		8	1	1		2						3
Little Havana Housing Project #1 1759 SW 5 St	**563.0**	**563.1**			9	1		10	1	1		2						3
HUD 1407 NW 7 St	**564.0**	**564.1**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Riverside Elementary School 1190 SW 2 St	**565.0**	**565.1**			11	1		12	1	2		1						3
Jose Marti Park Gymnasium 434 SW 3 Ave	**566.0**				17	1		18	1	3								3
Simpson Park Recreation Building 55 SW 17 Rd	**567.0**	**996.0**	**996.1**		11	1		12	1	2		1		1				4
Stanley Axlrod UTD Towers	**569.0**	**569.1**	**569.2**	**995.0**	33	1		34	1	1		1		3	2	1		8
1809 Brickell Ave	**995.1**	**995.2**			0	0		0	0	1		1						2
Coral Way K-8 Center School 1950 SW 13 Ave	**570.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
El Cordero Presbyterian Church 2091 SW 14 Ave	**571.0**	**571.1**	**594.0**	**594.1**	7	1		8	1	1		1		1		1		4
Shenandoah Elementary School 1023 SW 21 Ave	**572.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Shenandoah Park Community House 1800 SW 21 Ave	**573.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Iglesia Bautista Resurreccion 2323 SW 27 Ave	**574.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Smathers Senior Center 1040 SW 29 Ct	**575.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Coral Gate Park Community Center 1415 SW 32 Avenue	**576.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Silver Bluff Elementary School 2609 SW 25 Ave	**579.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Museum Of Science 3280 S Miami Ave	**581.0**	**998.0**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Museum Of Science 3280 S Miami Ave	**582.0**	**973.0**			13	1		14	1	3		1						4

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Miami Fire Station #8 2975 Oak Ave	**583.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Frankie S Rolle Service Center 3750 S Dixie Hwy	**584.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Elizabeth Virrick Park 3255 Plaza St	**585.0**	**634.0**			4	1		5	1	1	1	1						3
Miami Dade Water & Sewer Authority 3575 S Lejeune Rd	**586.0**	**635.0**	**635.1**		8	1		9	1	2		1		1				4
Plymouth Congregational Church 3400 Devon Rd	**587.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Curtis Park Community House 1901 NW 24 Ave	**589.0**	**589.1**	**987.0**		2	1		3	1	1		1		1				3
Malcolm Ross Senior Center 2800 NW 18 Ave	**591.0**	**598.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Citrus Grove Middle School 2153 NW 3 St	**593.0**	**988.0**			5	1		6	1	1		1						2
Coral Gables Congretional Church 3010 Desoto Blvd	**601.0**				7	1	2	10	1	2								2
First United Methodist Church of CG 536 Coral Way	**602.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Central Christian Church of Dade Co 222 Menores Ave	**603.0**	**603.1**			6	1		7	1	1		1						2
American Legion Post #98 303 Alhambra Cr	**604.0**	**604.1**			10	1	2	13	1	2		1	1					4
Coral Gables Youth Center	**605.0**	**605.1**	**605.2**	**605.3**	11	1		12	1	1		1		1		0		3
405 University Drive	**610.0**	**610.1**			0	0		0	0	1		1						2
South Miami American Legion #31 7710 SW 59 Ave	**606.0**	**606.1**	**671.0**	**671.1**	14	1		15	1	2		1		1		1		5
Coral Gables Congregational Church 3010 Desoto Blvd	**607.0**	**637.0**	**637.1**		9	1		10	1	1	1	1		1	1			5
The Country Club of Coral Gables 997 N Greenway Dr	**608.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Coral Gables Sr High School 450 Bird Rd	**611.0**	**638.0**			7	1		8	1	1	1	1	1					4
St Augustine Catholic Church 1400 Miller Rd	**612.0**				4	1	3	8	1	1	1							2
Ponce De Leon Middle School 5801 Augusto St	**613.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Coral Gables Fire Station #2 525 S Dixie Hwy	**614.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Coco Plum Woman's Club 1375 Sunset Dr	**615.0**	**619.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1	1					4
Chamber South 6410 SW 80 St	**616.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Fire Rescue Station #3 11911 Old Cutler Rd	**617.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Pincrest Branch Library 5835 SW 111 Street	**618.0**	**645.0**	**645.1**		5	1		6	1	1	1	1		1				4
David Fairchild Elementary School 5757 SW 45 St	**620.0**	**672.0**			3	1		4	1	1		1	1					3
1st Utd Meth Church of South Miami 6565 Red Rd	**621.0**	**673.0**			12	1		13	1	2		1						3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Palmetto Presbyterian Church 6790 SW 56 St	**622.0**	**652.0**	**674.0**	**676.0**	6	1		7	1	1		1		1		1		4
University Christian Church 6750 Sunset Dr	**623.0**	**675.0**	**779.0**		2	1		3	1	1		1		1				3
Coral Pine Park 6955 SW 104 Street	**624.0**	**625.0**			8	1		9	1	1		2						3
Christ The King Lutheran Church 11295 SW 57 Ave	**626.0**	**648.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Kendall United Methodist Church 7600 SW 104 St	**627.0**	**647.0**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Miami Palmetto Senior High School 7460 SW 118 St	**628.0**	**649.0**			10	1		11	1	1		1						2
Palmetto Elementary School 12401 SW 74 Ave	**630.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Palmetto Middle School 7351 SW 128 St	**631.0**	**650.0**			4	1		5	1	1	1	1						3
Bet Shira Congregation 7500 SW 120 St	**632.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Coral Gables Branch Library 3443 Segovia St	**636.0**				4	1		5	1	1	1							2
Bank United Center 1245 Walsh Avenue	**639.0**	**639.1**	**640.0**		14	1		15	1	1	1	1		2	1			6
Rivera Presbyterian Church 5275 Sunset Dr	**641.0**	**644.0**			5	1		6	1	1	1	1						3
University Christian Church 6750 Sunset Dr	**642.0**	**642.1**	**653.0**		5	1		6	1	1		1		1				3
Hope Lutheran Church 6330 Bird Road	**651.0**	**665.0**			3	1		4	1	1		1						2
Miami-Dade County Auditorium 2901 W Flagler St	**670.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Kendall Breeze HOA 12300 SW 125 Ct	**699.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Jorge Mas Canosa Middle School 15735 SW 144 St	**700.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Bowman Ashe/Doolin K-8 Academy 6601 SW 152 Ave	**701.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Lake Of The Meadows Recreation Ctr 4450 SW 152 Ave	**702.0**				21	1		22	1	4	1							5
Cypress Club of Kendale 14250 SW 62 St	**703.0**				13	1		14	1	3								3
Bent Tree Elementary School 4861 SW 140 Ave	**704.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
West Bird Fire Station #37 4200 SW 142 Ave	**705.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Elim Missionary Assembly 11989 SW 56 St	**706.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
German American Social Club 11919 SW 56 St	**707.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Royal Palm Elementary 4200 SW 112 Ct	**708.0**	**709.0**			11	1		12	1	1		1						2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Westwood Park 11350 SW 53 Tr	**710.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Devon Aire Elementary School 10501 SW 122 Ave	**711.0**				15	1		16	1	3								3
St Timothy Catholic School 5400 SW 102 Ave	**712.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Tropical Estates Recreation Center 10201 SW 48 Street	**713.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Miller Drive Park 5510 SW 94 Ct	**714.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Southwest Miami Sr High School 8855 SW 50 Tr	**715.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Tropical Park Community Center 7900 SW 40 St	**716.0**	**780.0**			5	1		6	1	2		0						2
South Miami Sr High School 6856 SW 53 St	**717.0**	**794.0**			12	1		13	1	2		1						3
Miami Elk's Lodge #948 10301 SW 72 St	**718.0**	**718.1**	**778.0**		4	1		5	1	1		1		1				3
Unitarian Universalist Congregation 7701 SW 76 Ave	**719.0**	**795.0**			15	1		16	1	3		1						4
Alpha & Omega Church 7800 SW 56 St	**720.0**	**720.1**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Kings Creek Village Rec Center 8333 SW 81 Ave	**721.0**	**721.1**			18	1		19	1	3	1	1	1					6
Snapper Creek Elementary School 10151 SW 64 St	**722.0**	**726.0**	**726.1**	**726.2**	12	1		13	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kendall Branch Library 9101 SW 97 Ave	**723.0**	**723.1**			5	1		6	1	1		1						2
Miami Elk's Lodge #948 10301 SW 72 St	**724.0**	**724.1**	**777.0**		9	1		10	1	1		1	1	1	1			5
Blue Lakes Elementary School 9250 SW 52 Tr	**725.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Sunset Park Elementary School 10235 SW 84 St	**727.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Ruth Owens Kruse Educational Center 11001 SW 76 St	**728.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
Terra Environmental Research Institute 11005 SW 84 St	**729.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Snapper Creek Townhouse Rec Ctr 11200 SW 71 St	**730.0**	**730.1**			11	1		12	1	2		1						3
Cypress Elementary School 5400 SW 112 Ct	**731.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Howard Mc Millan Middle School 13100 SW 59 St	**732.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
1Ra Ig Bautista De Coral Park 7441 SW 127 Ave	**733.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Kendale Lakes Elementary School 8000 SW 142 Ave	**734.0**	**734.1**	**785.0**		9	1		10	1	1	1	1		1				4

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Promenade Condominium Club House #2 14225 SW 88 St	**735.0**				10	1		11	1	2								2
Dante B Fascell Elementary School 15625 SW 80 St	**736.0**				16	1		17	1	3								3
Oliver Hoover Elementary School 9050 Hammocks Blvd	**737.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Felix Varela High School 15255 SW 96 St	**738.0**				15	1		16	1	3								3
Hammocks Fire Station #36 10001 Hammocks Blvd	**739.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Claude Pepper Elementary School 14550 SW 96 St	**740.0**				17	1		18	1	3	1							4
The Crossing Country Club 11578 SW 132 Ave	**741.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3
River Of Life Church 12333 SW 112 St	**742.0**	**788.0**			18	1		19	1	2		2						4
Devon Aire Park 10411 SW 122 Avenue	**743.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Calusa Elementary School 9580 W Calusa Club Dr	**744.0**	**781.0**			17	1		18	1	2		2						4
Riverside Baptist Church 10775 SW 104 Street	**745.0**	**783.0**			15	1		16	1	2		2						4
William Lehman Elementary School 10990 SW 113 Pl	**746.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Dave & Mary Alper Jewish Comm Ctr 11155 SW 112 Ave	**747.0**	**747.1**			11	1		12	1	2		1	1					4
Kendale Elementary School 10693 SW 93 St	**748.0**	**786.0**			8	1		9	1	1		1	1					3
Ron Ehmann Recreation Center 10995 SW 97 Ave	**749.0**	**749.1**			8	1		9	1	2		1						3
Kendall Church Of God 8795 SW 112 St	**750.0**	**787.0**			12	1		13	1	2		1						3
Grace Church Of Kendall 8100 SW 104 St	**751.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Continental Park/Dice House 10000 SW 82 Ave	**752.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Suniland Park 12855 S Dixie Hwy	**753.0**	**753.1**			12	1		13	1	1		2						3
Leewood Elementary School 10343 SW 124 St	**754.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Killian Pines UTD Methodist Church 10755 SW 112 St	**755.0**	**755.1**			7	1		8	1	1		1						2
Gloria Floyd Elementary School 12650 SW 109 Ave	**756.0**	**756.1**			13	1		14	1	2		1						3
Country Walk Park Recreation Center 14601 Country Walk Drive	**757.0**	**191.0**			31	1		32	1	5	1	1	1					8
Miami First Church of the Nazarene 17569 SW 147 Ave	**758.0**	**791.0**			19	1		20	1	4	1	1						6
South Kendall Community Church 16550 SW 147 Ave	**759.0**	**759.1**	**759.2**	**790.0**	41	1		42	1	2		5	1	1		0		9
	790.1	**790.2**			0	0		0	0	1		1						2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Kendall Presbyterian Church 8485 SW 112 St	**760.0**	**761.0**			6	1		7	1	1	1	1						3
West Kendall Regional Library 10201 Hammocks Blvd	**762.0**	**762.1**			26	1		27	1	2		3	1					6
Miami Sunset Sr High School 13125 SW 72 St	**763.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Bowman Ashe/Doolin K-8 Academy 6401 SW 152 Ave	**764.0**				18	1		19	1	4	1							5
General Conference 7th Day Advent 8100 SW 117 Ave	**765.0**				10	1	2	13	1	2								2
Dr.Gilbert Porter Elem School 15851 SW 112 St	**766.0**	**192.0**	**789.0**		19	1		20	1	4	1	0		0				5
Heartland Health Care Center 9400 SW 137 Ave	**767.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Richmond Fire Station #43 13390 SW 152 St	**768.0**				2	1		3	1	1								1
Arvida Middle School 10900 SW 127 Ave	**769.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Kendall Village Center 8625 SW 124 Ave	**770.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Killian Pines UTD Methodist Church 10755 SW 112 St	**771.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Mc Millan Park 6125 SW 133 Avenue	**772.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Bird Lakes Park 14365 SW 48 Lane	**773.0**				13	1	3	17	1	3								3
Hammocks Middle School 9889 Hammocks Blvd	**774.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Westwind Lakes Park 6805 SW 152 Avenue	**775.0**				22	1		23	1	4	1							5
Eureka Park 18320 SW 119 Avenue	**776.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Cypress Club of Kendale 14250 SW 62 St	**782.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Kendall Village Center 8625 SW 124 Ave	**784.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Our Lady of Lordes Catholic Church 11291 SW 142 Ave	**792.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Kendale Lakes Branch Library 15205 SW 88 St	**793.0**	**796.0**	**796.1**	**681.0**	21	1		22	1	4	1	0		1		0		6
Miami-Dade County Fire Station #56 16250 SW 72 St	**797.0**				25	1		26	1	4	1							5
Eureka Villas Park 14301 SW 180 Street	**798.0**	**200.0**			19	1		20	1	1		3						4
Church of the Ascension 11201 SW 160 St	**799.0**	**816.0**			11	1		12	1	0		2						2
South Dade Regional Library 10750 SW 211 St	**800.0**	**825.0**			16	1		17	1	0		3						3
Sgt. Joseph Delancy Park 14375 Boggs Drive	**801.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
Dorothy M. Wallace Cope Center South 10225 SW 147 Tr	**802.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Richmond Heights Middle School 15015 SW 103 Ave	**803.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Coral Reef Branch Library 9211 SW 152 St	**804.0**	**804.1**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Palmetto Bay Village Center 18001 Old Cutler Rd	**805.0**	**820.0**			16	1	2	19	1	1	1	3						5
Coral Reef Park 7895 SW 152 St	**806.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
Howard Drive Elementary School 7750 SW 136 St	**807.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
St Andrews Episcopal Church 14260 Old Cutler Rd	**808.0**	**808.1**			3	1		4	1	1		1	1					3
Christ Congregational Church 14920 SW 67 Ave	**809.0**	**850.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
St. Richard Parish Center 7500 SW 152 St	**810.0**				14	1		15	1	3	1							4
Marlin Moore Post #133 16401 SW 90 Ave	**811.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Kingdom Convenant Church 10300 SW 162 St	**812.0**	**812.1**	**842.0**		13	1		14	1	2		1		1				4
Christ The King Catholic Church 16000 SW 112 Ave	**813.0**				17	1		18	1	3	1							4
Glendale Baptist Church 14580 SW 117 Ave	**814.0**				18	1		19	1	3								3
Children's Home Society 17501 SW 117 Ave	**815.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Colonial Drive Park 10750 SW 156 Terrace	**817.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Ethel K. Beckford Elementary School 16929 SW 104 Ave	**818.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Perrine-Peters UTD Methodist Church 18301 S Dixie Hwy	**819.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Perrine-Peters Utd Meth Church 18301 S Dixie Hwy	**821.0**				14	1		15	1	3	1							4
East Ridge Retirement Village 19301 SW 87 Ave	**822.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Cutler Ridge UTD Meth Church 20740 Old Cutler Rd	**823.0**				9	1		10	1	2								2
Pinelands Presbyterian Church 10201 Bahia Dr	**824.0**				5	1		6	1	2								2
R R Moton Elementary School 18050 Homestead Ave	**826.0**	**826.1**			4	1		5	1	1		1						2
Southridge Senior High School 19355 SW 114 Ave	**827.0**	**851.0**			20	1		21	1	3		2						5
Caribbean Elementary School 11990 SW 200 St	**828.0**	**828.1**			12	1		13	1	1		2						3
Upper Room Assembly Of God 19701 SW 127 Ave	**829.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	**Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Collocated Precinct**	**Original**	**ADA Original**	**Net Added**	**Total**	**Audio iVos**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Total**
Christian Life Mission 14105 SW 184 St	**830.0**	**848.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Isaac A Withers Enrichment Center 21300 SW 122 Ave	**831.0**	**831.1**	**967.0**	**967.1**	15	1		16	1	1		2		1	1	1		6
Edward L Whigham Elementary School 21545 SW 87 Ave	**832.0**				6	1		7	1	2								2
Goulds Park	**833.0**	**833.1**	**833.2**	**833.3**	13	1		14	1	1		1		2		1		5
11350 SW 216 St	**843.0**				0	0		0	0	1								1
Morning Star Baptist Church	**834.0**	**966.0**	**966.1**	**966.2**	9	1		10	1	1		1		1		2		5
22769 SW 120 Ave	**852.0**				0	0		0	0	1								1
Iglesia Metodista Unida Peace 12755 Quail Roost Dr	**835.0**	**969.0**	**845.0**		16	1		17	1	1	1	2		1	1			6
Americana Village Condominium	**836.0**	**836.1**	**970.0**	**970.1**	12	1		13	1	1		1		1		1		4
19800 SW 180 Ave	**970.2**	**853.0**	**853.1**		0	0		0	0	1		2	1	1				5
Southwood Middle School 16301 SW 80 Ave	**837.0**	**844.0**	**954.0**		10	1		11	1	2		1		0				3
South Miami Heights Elem School 12231 SW 190 Tr	**838.0**				2	1		3	1	1	1							2
Mt Pleasant Baptist Church 11591 SW 220 St	**839.0**	**849.0**			5	1		6	1	1		1	1					3
Palmetto Golf Course 9300 SW 152 St	**840.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Robert Morgan Vocational Tech Sch 18180 SW 122 Ave	**841.0**				7	1		8	1	2								2
Upper Room Assembly of God 19701 SW 127 Ave	**846.0**				8	1		9	1	2								2
Centennial Middle School 8601 SW 212 St	**847.0**	**955.0**	**482.0**		30	1		31	1	4	1	0		0				5
St Timothy Lutheran Church 8601 SW 199th St	**854.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Fruit and Spice Park 24801 SW 187 Ave	**901.0**	**901.1**	**901.2**	**952.0**	8	1		9	1	1		1		1		1		4
Silver Palm United Methodist Church	**902.0**	**902.1**	**902.2**	**902.3**	10	1		11	1	1		1	1	1		1		5
15855 SW 248 St	**941.0**				0	0		0	0	1								1
Naranja Park Recreation Center 14150 SW 264 Street	**903.0**	**942.0**	**942.1**		9	1		10	1	2		1		1				4
Naranja Neighborhood Service Center 13955 SW 264 St	**904.0**				11	1		12	1	2								2
Iglesia Cristiana El Buen Samaritan 13550 SW 256 St	**905.0**	**905.1**	**905.2**	**906.0**	33	1	6	40	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1		10
	907.0	**907.1**	**907.2**	**907.3**	28	1		29	1	2		1		1		1		5
Vilgs of Homestd Audubon Club House	**907.4**	**907.5**	**907.6**	**907.7**	0	0		0	0	1	1	0		1		1		4
1851 S Canal Dr	**949.0**				0	0		0	0	2								2
Naranja Park Recreation Center 14150 SW 264 Street	**908.0**	**944.0**	**944.1**		4	1		5	1	1		1		1				3
New Beginnings Christian Fellowship 15300 SW 288 St	**909.0**	**946.0**			10	1		11	1	2		1						3
Hospital Alma Lutheran Church 29501 SW 152 Ave	**910.0**				12	1		13	1	3								3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
St Martin De Porres Catholic Church 14881 SW 288 St	**911.0**	**911.1**	**931.0**	**931.1**	18	1		19	1	2		1		1		1		5
Redlands Community Church 14601 SW 248 St	**912.0**	**912.1**	**912.2**	**943.0**	2	1		3	1	1		1		1		1		4
South Dade Park 28151 SW 164 Avenue	**913.0**	**945.0**			9	1		10	1	2		1						3
Agricultural Cooperative Ext Center 18710 SW 288 St	**914.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Homestead Community Center 1601 N Krome Ave	**915.0**				9	1		10	1	2	1							3
Homestead Family YMCA 1034 NE 8 St	**916.0**	**916.1**	**917.0**		7	1		8	1	2	1	1		1				5
Homestead Branch Library 700 N Homestead Blvd	**918.0**	**918.1**			7	1		8	1	1	1	1	1					4
Homstead Stadium-Clubhouse 1601 SE 28 Ave	**919.0**	**919.1**	**919.2**	**919.3**	27	1		28	1	1		1		3	1	2		8
	919.4	**919.5**	**939.0**		0	0		0	0	1		0		1				2
Phichol Williams Community Center 951 SW 4 St	**920.0**	**920.1**	**935.0**	**964.0**	6	1		7	1	2		1		0		0		3
Phichol Williams Community Center 951 SW 4 St	**921.0**	**930.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Florida City/Homestead Service Ctr 1600 NW 6 Ct	**922.0**				14	1		15	1	3								3
Florida City Town Hall 404 W Palm Dr	**923.0**	**951.0**			7	1		8	1	1		2						3
Redlands Community Church 14601 SW 248 St	**924.0**	**950.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Church of The Rock Jesus Christ Inc 22400 SW 112 Ave	**925.0**	**947.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
West Homestead Elementary School 1550 SW 6 St	**926.0**	**936.0**	**960.0**		4	1		5	1	1		1		1				3
Martin Luther King Jr Clinic 810 W Mowry St	**927.0**	**929.0**			2	1		3	1	1		1						2
Goulds Church Of Christ 22800 SW 112 Ave	**928.0**	**928.1**	**932.0**	**167.0**	15	1		16	1	1		1	1	1		1		5
	167.1	**957.0**			0	0		0	0	2		0						2
South Dade Baptist Church 17105 SW 296 St	**933.0**	**933.1**	**953.0**	**958.0**	6	1		7	1	1		1		2		1		5
Waterstone Grand 4002 N Waterstone Way	**934.0**	**888.0**			11	1		12	1	2		1						3
Florida City Elementary School 364 NW 6 Ave	**937.0**	**937.1**	**937.2**	**937.3**	3	1		4	1	1		1		1		1		4
	937.4	**938.0**	**961.0**	**962.0**	0	0		0	0	0		1		1		0		2
Campbell Drive Middle School 900 NE 23 Ave	**940.0**	**948.0**			2	1		3	1	1	1	0						2
Goulds Park 11350 SW 216 St	**956.0**	**872.0**			2	1		3	1	1		0						1
Stonegate Community 1020 NE 34 Ave	**959.0**				3	1		4	1	1	1							2
Community Plaza 777 W Palm Dr	**963.0**	**963.1**			2	1		3	1	1		1	1					3
Morningside Elementary School 6620 NE 5 Ave	**978.0**				4	1		5	1	1								1
Malcolm Ross Senior Center 2800 NW 18 Ave	**981.0**	**982.0**			5	1		6	1	1	1	1						3

ATTACHMENT 3 - ELECTION DAY EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLLING LOCATION	PRECINCTS				PRIVACY BOOTHS				DS200 - OPTICAL SCANNERS									
Polling Place Name and Address	Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Collocated Precinct	Original	ADA Original	Net Added	Total	Audio iVos	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Original	Net added	Total
St Dominic Gardens Inc 5849 NW 7 St	**991.0**	**992.0**	**992.1**		5	1		6	1	1	1	1		1				4
					Original	**ADA Original**	**Net Added**	**Total Booths**	**Total Audio iVos**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Original**	**Net added**	**Total**
					5,384	**583**	**39**	**6,006**	**583**	**1,083**	**105**	**328**	**44**	**110**	**16**	**43**	**2**	**1,729**

ATTACHMENT 4 - POLLS CLOSED AFTER MIDNIGHT, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Rank	Precinct(s)	Polling Place Name	Polling Place Address	Total Registered Voters	Election Day Voters	Last Voter Voted	Time Reported Closed	Optical Scanners	Privacy Booths	Poll Workers	Square Footage
1	200 / 798	Eureka Villas Park	14323 SW 180th Terrace	4,235	1,143	01:18 AM	01:27 AM	4	20	13	552
2	905 / 906	Iglesia Cristiana El Buen Samaritan	13550 Southwest 256th Street	6,995	1,482	01:16 AM	01:49 AM	7+1=8	34	15	2,164
3	762	West Kendall Regional Library	10201 Hammocks Boulevard #159	5,607	1,290	01:14 AM	02:08 AM	5+1=6	27	12	1,400
4	191 / 757	Country Walk Park Recreation Ctr	14601 Country Walk Drive	6,529	1,955	12:30 AM	01:31 AM	6+1=7	32	16	1,488
5	541 / 984	Miami Fire Station #4	1105 SW 2nd Avenue	5,383	1,355	12:30 AM	01:35 AM	4	21	11	882
6	790 / 759	South Kendall Community Church	16550 Southwest 147th Avenue	8,445	2,076	12:12 AM	01:19 AM	10	42	10	2,109
7	372 / 304	Country Village Park	6550 NW 188 Terrace	7,708	1899	11:57 PM	12:21 AM	7	38	12	1,210
8	408	Fontainebleau Milton Rental Apt.	9517 Fontainebleau Boulevard	3,880	1,096	11:53 PM	12:33 AM	3	18	10	597
9	452	Eugenia B. Thomas Elementary	5950 Northwest 114th Avenue	3,416	1,035	11:53 PM	12:45 AM	3	16	10	834
10	351	The Moors Club Center	17320 NW 65th Avenue	4,859	1,661	11:53 PM	12:57 AM	4	22	12	1,728
11	359	Roberto Casas Park	7900 West 32nd Avenue	4,437	1,211	11:49 PM	12:30 AM	4	20	10	1,700
12	388	West Hialeah Gardens Elementary	11990 Northwest 92nd Avenue	3,030	946	11:48 PM	12:38 AM	3	13	10	788
13	277 / 246	Mount Zion Apostolic Temple	9300 NW 32nd Ave	2,610	687	11:31 PM	12:11 AM	3	11	10	759
14	939 / 919	Homestead Stadium Clubhouse	1601 SE 28 Avenue	5,657	1316	11:25 PM	12:23 AM	9	28	10	1,800
15	702	Lake of The Meadows Rec. Center	4450 SW 152nd Avenue	4,702	1,530	11:25 PM	12:40 AM	4	22	11	2,700
16	403	La Catedral Del Pueblo	190 Northwest 79th Avenue	5,548	1,354	11:19 PM	12:29 AM	5	26	12	1,520
17	775	Westwind Lakes Park	6805 SW 152nd Avenue	5,000	1,385	11:13 PM	12:45 AM	4	23	10	1,008
18	949 / 907	Vilgs of Homestead Audubon Club House	1851 South Canal Drive	5,992	1353	11:10 PM	12:24 AM	10	29	11	1,000
19	955 / 847 / 482	Centennial Middle School	8601 Southwest 212th Street	6,434	1767	11:05 PM	12:24 AM	4	31	12	1,110
20	957 / 932 / 928 / 167	Goulds Park	11350 SW 216 Street	3,633	1,038	11:04 PM	12:27 AM	6	16	14	790
21	569 / 995	Stanley Axlrod UTD Towers, Inc.	1809 Brickell Avenue	7,169	1746	10:40 PM	12:21 AM	8	34	13+19=32	1,900
22	360	Ernest R. Graham K-8 Center	7330 West 32nd Avenue	3,627	1226	10:24 PM	12:07 AM	3	16	10	540
23	568 / 524	Simpson Park Recreation Building	55 SW 17th Road	2,935	812	09:59 PM	01:00 AM	6	13	10	1,553
24	176 / 147	Sen. Gwen Margolis Community Ctr	1590 NE 123rd Street	1,133	416	07:35 PM	12:24 AM	2	5	12	3,000

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY GRAND JURY

SPRING TERM A.D. 2012

****

State Attorney
KATHERINE FERNANDEZ RUNDLE

Chief Assistant State Attorney
DON L. HORN

Assistant State Attorney
SUSAN LEAH DECHOVITZ

JEFFREY PANKEY
FOREPERSON

MELVIN NORTON
CLERK

FILED

December 19, 2012

Circuit Judge Presiding
GISELA CARDONNE ELY

Officers and Members of the Grand Jury

JEFFREY PANKEY
Foreperson

SUSANA CARMONA
Vice Foreperson

FRANK FERNANDEZ
Treasurer

MELVIN NORTON
Clerk

JOSE ALCARAZ

ARRTI ARAGON

REBECCA BRIENEN

LENIS FIALLO

ANDRES FRIGULS

JUAN GOMEZ

MARJORIE JOSEPH-PIERRE

ERNESTO LARA

GEORGE MIVILLE

ALEX RAMIREZ

EDWIN RIVERA

OMAR RIVERO

GLENDA SHELTON

MERCEDES TAPANES

MARIE VILIA BEAUCHAMP

SAVVAS VOUTSINAS

STEVEN WEMPLE

* * * * * * *

Clerk of the Circuit Court
HARVEY RUVIN

* * * * * * *

Administrative Assistant
ROSE ANNE DARE

* * * * * * *

Bailiff
NELIDO GIL, JR.

INDEX

Page

FINAL REPORT SPRING TERM 2012 ..... **1 – 39**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... i - iv

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. THE INTEGRITY OF THE EARLY VOTING AND ELECTION DAY VOTING PROCESS 2

III. THE LACK OF INTEGRITY IN THE ABSENTEE BALLOT VOTING PROCESS 6

A. Relationship of Absentee Ballots to Early Voting 8

B. Requesting an Absentee Ballot 11

C. Processing a Request for an Absentee Ballot 12

D. Delivery and Contents of the Absentee Ballot Packet 14

E. Returning an Absentee Ballot 16

F. Voting an Absentee Ballot 18

G. Processing a Completed Absentee Ballot 20

H. Rejection Rates of Absentee Ballots 23

I. Assumptions We Make to Ascribe Integrity to Absentee Ballot Voting 26

IV. INSTILLING CONFIDENCE IN THE ABSENTEE BALLOT VOTING PROCESS 27

A. The Supervised Voting Program 27

B. Decreasing Fraud With Absentee Ballots 30

C. Closing The Public Record Exemption From Confidentiality of Absentee Ballot Information 32

D. Combating Absentee Ballot Fraud as a Community 34

V. CONCLUSION 35

INDICTMENTS 40-41

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 42

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the aftermath of the August 14, 2012 Primary Election, Miami-Dade County was rocked with allegations of absentee ballot fraud that bombarded us daily in the media. The headlines of the breaking news coverage revealed gaping holes in the absentee ballot voting process in our community. As we discovered, each of those holes represented an opportunity for someone to commit fraud – undetected and in the shadows.

This Grand Jury Report identifies a number of those holes and offers ways to plug them. We hope that by doing so, we can bring some level of integrity to the absentee ballot voting process and the election results obtained there from. Toward that effort, we make a number of recommendations, primarily to two general groups: The Florida Legislature and the Miami-Dade County Elections Department on behalf of all the voters and residents in our community. Collectively, the recommendations to the legislature are aimed at making changes in the law that will make it more difficult for persons to commit fraud with impunity, make it easier for police and prosecutors to detect and prosecute such fraud, and increase the punishment for some specific violations related to the absentee ballot voting process. Many of our legislative recommendations are easy to implement as we are only asking that they reinstate laws that were previously on the books. Recommendations made to our county Elections Department are designed to put more protections in place to reduce fraud in requesting, voting and returning absentee ballots. Finally, our recommendations are designed to create an incentive for those in the community who have knowledge about fraud regarding absentee ballot voting so that they will report that information to law enforcement agencies or alternatively, make anonymous reports to Crime Stoppers.

Accordingly, the Spring Term Grand Jury humbly submits the following recommendations.

To Florida's Senate and House members we recommend that:

1. *The Florida Legislature, consistent with the 2002 version of Florida Statutes, amend 101.64 and 101.65(8), reinstating the requirement that the signing of absentee ballots by electors require the signature of an attesting witness 18 years of age or older. The name and address of the attesting witness shall be under the signature of the elector on the mailing envelope that is returned to the Elections Department.* ***(p. 32)***

2. *In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, the Florida Legislature also amend the revived 2002 statutes and impose a requirement that the signature of the attesting witness will also be used to attest that in addition to witnessing the signing of the ballot by the elector, the witness also observed the elector mark or vote the ballot.* ***(p. 32)***
3. *That the Florida Legislature, consistent with the present requirements of Florida Statute 101.051(4), which requires that a declaration be signed by a person who* ***provides assistance*** *to an elector who needs assistance when voting at a polling place, amend the statute to require that* ***a person who provides assistance to an elector*** *who needs assistance when voting an absentee ballot* ***shall sign a declaration****. The Declaration shall be similar in form to the document presently provided for by Florida Statute 101.051(4) and we propose for consideration the Declaration to Provide Assistance to Absentee Ballot Voter attached hereto as Exhibit C. The signed declaration shall be placed in the return envelope but shall not be placed in the secrecy sleeve when returned to the Elections Department.* ***(p. 20)***
4. *In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, that the Florida Legislature, consistent with the present requirements of Florida Statute 101.051(4), amend the statute to require that if an absentee ballot elector needing assistance requests that a person other than a family member provide him or her with assistance in voting,* ***the elector requesting assistance*** *with the absentee ballot* ***shall sign a declaration****. The Declaration shall be similar in form to the document presently provided for by Florida Statute 101.051(4) and we propose for consideration the Declaration to Provide Assistance to Absentee Ballot Voter attached hereto as Exhibit C. The signed declaration shall be placed in the return envelope but shall not be placed in the secrecy sleeve when returned to the Elections Department.* ***(p. 20)***
5. *That the Florida Legislature amend Florida Statute 101.657 to allow for the expansion of Early Voting Sites, especially in large counties like Miami-Dade, and to give the Supervisor of Elections discretion in choosing and determining the location and number of the Early Voting sites to utilize in an election cycle.* ***(p. 10-11)***
6. *That the Florida Legislature, consistent with the 2004 version of Florida Statutes, amend 101.657 (1) (b), and at a minimum, restore the total of 120 hours for early voting and restore the former language which specifically provided that "early voting should begin on the 15th day before an election and end on the day before an election."* ***(p. 11)***
7. *That the Florida Legislature repeal Florida Statute 101.62(1)(a), thereby eliminating the permanent absentee voter list and require that absentee voters who desire to vote by absentee ballot for a specific election request an absentee ballot for such election.* ***(p. 12)***
8. *The Florida Legislature adopt the language of Chapter 12, Section 12-14 of the Miami Dade County Code thereby making it illegal for anyone to be in possession of more than two absentee ballots at one time, unless the ballots being possessed are those of the voter*

and members of the voter's immediate family (as that term is defined in Florida Statute 101.62(4)(c)(4)). ***(p. 18)***

9. *In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, the Florida Legislature upon enacting such a law makes the violation of the new statute a third degree felony.* ***(p. 18)***
10. *The Florida Legislature amend Florida Statute 101.62(3) by further limiting the public record exemption from confidentiality for absentee ballot vote information, and making such information available* ***only*** *to a canvassing board or an election official, and not making this information available to a political party or official thereof, a candidate, or a registered political committee or committee of continuous existence.* ***(p. 34)***

To the Miami-Dade County Elections Department and its Supervisor of Elections we recommend:

11. *That the Miami-Dade County Elections Department provide to all electors requesting absentee ballots a pre-paid self-addressed mailing envelope to return the signed ballot to the Supervisor of Elections.* ***(p. 18)***
12. *The Miami-Dade Elections Department expand its outreach efforts to the owners and operators of ALFs, nursing homes and such facilities in an effort to increase the number of voters participating in the Supervised Voting Program.* ***(p. 29)***
13. *Each member of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners assist the Miami-Dade Elections Department with expanding its outreach efforts by encouraging owners and operators of ALFs, nursing homes and such facilities within their respective Districts to participate in the Department's Supervised Voting Program.* ***(p. 29)***
14. *The election staff members schedule a follow-up contact with every owner, administrator or operator who attends a training session and use that opportunity to suggest the facility uses that opportunity to schedule a supervised voting session for that specific facility.* ***(p. 29)***
15. *For facilities where no one signed up for training we recommend that the Supervisor of Elections create a form document that informs every ALF and nursing home administrator within the county of the availability of supervised voting for their residents. The mailer advising them of this information can also include a return postcard or return envelope which the administrator can use to schedule supervised voting at their respective facility.* ***(p. 29-30)***
16. *That the Miami-Dade County Election Department upgrade its existing elections website to have secure access and modernized features. Voters should be able to access a secure site via login / password (similar to financial institutions) where they can access absentee ballot requests and update their voter information. Instructions on obtaining user names and passwords will be included with all voter registration mailings. Utilizing login and password features would limit the ability of future fraudulent absentee ballot requests.* ***(p. 14)***

17. *That the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections adopt the procedures used in the State of Oregon whereby the Department will contact electors if 1) an elector returns an envelope without a signature; or 2) if the elector returns an envelope with a signature that does not match the registered signature on file. Voters who are contacted will have until the close of the polls on Election Day to resolve such issues.* ***(p. 25)***
18. *That, in an effort to reduce the number of ballots rejected as a result of signatures that do not match, the Supervisor of Elections, beginning immediately, and staggered over the course of every successive four (4) year period, shall send out a notice to every voter in Miami-Dade County encouraging them to submit a voter registration application that will be used to update their signature on file with the Department of Elections.* ***(p. 25)***
19. *That the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections review absentee ballot packets that are returned as "undeliverable" and check them for postal and/or office errors and if such errors are found they should be corrected and election officials should re-mail the absentee ballot with the corrected mailing information.* ***(p. 26)***
20. *That the Elections Department work with Crime Stoppers to create Public Service Announcements informing citizens of the importance of restoring confidence in our elections results and advising how they can assist in that effort by reporting illegal voting activity to Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers.* ***(p. 35)***
21. *That the Elections Department place information on the homepage of its website advising and encouraging citizens to make anonymous Miami-Dade Crime Stopper reports of persons engaged in illegal voting or fraudulent election activity.* ***(p. 35)***
22. *In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, that the Elections Department also include such information with every absentee ballot packet that is mailed out and in any other mailing sent by the Elections Department to Miami-Dade County voters.* ***(p. 35)***
23. *That 2% of the filing fee for any candidate running for office be used to help fund the Miami-Dade Crime Stopper's rewards. Funds collected for each election cycle will be given to those who report crimes involving voter or election fraud related to that election cycle.* ***(p. 35)***

ABSENTEE BALLOT VOTING: CONVENIENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1997 the City of Miami had one of its most memorable elections. The mayoral election for that year was plagued with widespread absentee ballot fraud. Many absentee ballots were filled out by boleteros[1] and even one absentee ballot was cast in the name of a voter who was already dead. Pursuant to a joint investigation conducted by the State Attorney's Office, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and other agencies, charges were filed against fifty-five (55) persons, including a City of Miami Commissioner (charged with being Accessory After the fact to Voter Fraud), his Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff's father. The Commissioner, Chief of Staff and the father were all convicted and sentenced to jail. Collectively, findings of guilt were entered against fifty-four (54) of the fifty-five (55) defendants and one was sent to a pre-trial diversion program. On the civil side, in a lawsuit filed by the mayoral candidate who lost the election, the judge found that fraud was involved in so many of the absentee ballots that he threw them out. That action resulted in the losing candidate being declared the winner of that mayoral election.

Fast forward to the 2012 Primary Election in Miami-Dade County and we are faced anew with numerous allegations of absentee ballot fraud and several arrests. In connection with multi-agency investigations and pending prosecutions, various candidates have given statements or been interviewed by the police or representatives of the State Attorney's Office alleging all manner of fraudulent activity.

The ***rumors*** of what occurred included allegations of:

- Boleteros promising candidates that they can guarantee and secure for them a certain number of absentee ballots in exchange for a certain amount of money; the more money the more votes;
- Absentee ballots being collected from certain elderly or otherwise vulnerable voters and later filled out by someone other than the voters who received the absentee ballots;
- Blank absentee ballots being filled out *en masse* in the residences of boleteros and other such ballot brokers.

[1]Boletero, roughly translated, means "ticket-person" and is used for a person who assists in collecting absentee ballots, primarily helping elderly and disabled voters.

The ***reality*** of what occurred was much more bizarre. The acts and actions that election officials and law enforcement agents have corroborated thus far include:

- A scheme where someone created a computer program that automatically, systematically and rapidly submitted to the County's Department of Elections numerous bogus on-line requests for absentee ballots.
- Boleteros dropping off absentee ballots at the District Office of a sitting member of the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners.
- A United States Postal employee who discovered more than 150 absentee ballots that had been dropped into a single mailbox. His concern and suspicion led to a call to law enforcement and eventually led to an arrest for violations of a Miami-Dade County ordinance that governs how many absentee ballots one person can lawfully possess.
- The investigation following the discovery of more than 150 absentee ballots in the mailbox revealed that the absentee ballots were initially dropped off at a County Commissioner's Office, collected there by a Commissioner's Aide and thereafter, dropped in the mailbox by the Aide. The Aide advised that she was unaware that it was illegal to possess more than two absentee ballots.

Our concern about the integrity of the voting process and the voting results in our community compelled us to select the absentee ballot voting process as our investigative topic.

To adequately demonstrate the many short-comings and opportunities where fraud can be committed with absentee ballots, we must first describe in detail the process involved when one votes live and "in person." Our review will try to ascertain the integrity of each process based on the protections and security measures in place that should give us confidence in the election results. We will start our review with an examination of live, in-person voting, i.e., voting at an early voting site or at a polling location on Election Day.

II. THE INTEGRITY OF THE EARLY VOTING AND ELECTION DAY VOTING PROCESS

It was reported that the scenes at some of the early voting and primary election day poll sites, were in a word, chaotic. Voters who approached the sites, were greeted by dozens of campaign signs and scores of campaign supporters who solicited voters on behalf of the various candidates and issues appearing on the ballot. Many voters were besieged upon arrival at the polling site and had to walk the gauntlet having palm cards, pamphlets, voting recommendations and other campaign literature shoved in their direction. All the while, campaign supporters (on opposing sides) were yelling out numbers to punch and names of candidates to support.

Amid this chaos, the law in Florida governing polling sites requires a 100-foot protected area that extends outward from the entrance of the polling place. The statute does not allow anyone attempting to influence a voter to cross that boundary line. The law specifically provides:

> No person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or other group or organization may solicit voters inside the polling place or within 100 feet of the entrance to any polling place, or polling room where the polling place is also a polling room, or early voting site. Before the opening of the polling place or early voting site, the clerk or supervisor shall designate the no-solicitation zone and mark the boundaries.[2]

For purposes of clarity the statute also defines soliciting.

> For the purpose of this subsection, the terms "solicit" or "solicitation" shall include, but not be limited to, seeking or attempting to seek any vote, fact, opinion, or contribution; distributing or attempting to distribute any political or campaign material, leaflet, or handout; conducting a poll except as specified in this paragraph; seeking or attempting to seek a signature on any petition; and selling or attempting to sell any item. The terms "solicit" or "solicitation" shall not be construed to prohibit exit polling.[3]

As a practical matter, by the time a prospective voter reaches the "sanctuary" of the no-solicitation zone, the voter may have received 15-20 different pieces of campaign material and may have heard rhyming ditties and slogans from the mouths of campaign workers for and against certain candidates or issues. All of these verbal, written and visual messages are deliberate attempts to influence the choices that the voter will soon make when casting his ballot. However, once the voter crosses that line everything changes. The voter is protected on his last 100 foot walk to the entrance of the polling site. In fact, there are also strict controls on who can be inside the polling place. The rules are so strict that unless a law enforcement officer is voting, the police officer cannot be inside the polling place or at the precinct unless the polling clerk requested his/her presence.

All of the rules, policies and procedures in place from the point the elector crosses the 100-foot line are designed so that the voter will not be subjected to any outside (or inside)

---

[2] Florida Statute 102.031(4)(a).
[3] Florida Statute 102.031(4)(b).

influences that will affect his/her choices on the ballot. From this point forward, and even until the voter exits the poll, no one inside the polling place (including poll workers) can lawfully do, say or post anything that would try to sway or influence the voter's choices.

Instead, procedures inside the polling place will seek to ensure the identity of the elector, provide a secure and private venue for the voter to actually vote, and thereafter, allow the voter to scan his or her own ballot. The combined effect, if done properly, gives integrity to the live, in-person voting process and to the voter's choices. For Early Voting and Election Day voting, protections and safeguards are in place on the front end of the voting process. For instance, every voter who shows up at a polling place will go through the following steps **before** she is allowed to vote a regular ballot at the polls:

1. The poll worker will ask the voter to submit a current and valid photo identification that also contains the voter's signature;[4]
2. The poll worker will check and ensure that the voter's name is on the precinct register;[5]
3. The poll worker will then inquire as to whether the voter's address in the precinct register is current;
4. The poll worker will have the voter sign the precinct ledger; and
5. The poll worker will examine the signature to ensure that it matches the signature provided on the voter's current and valid photo identification.
6. Once the poll worker, clerk or inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the elector, the elector is given a ticket/receipt.
7. The elector takes that ticket to another poll worker who provides the elector with a regular ballot. If the elector fails to furnish the required identification, the elector shall only be allowed to vote a provisional ballot.[6]

---

[4] In Florida, a voter must present one of nine (9) forms of acceptable identification. They include Florida driver's license, Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, United States passport, debit or credit card, military identification, student identification, retirement center identification, neighborhood association identification and public assistance identification. Florida Statute 101.043(1)(a). If the picture identification does not contain the signature of the elector, an additional identification that provides the elector's signature shall be required. Florida Statute 101.043(1)(b).

[5] The precinct register, as prescribed in Florida Statute 98.461, shall be used at the polls for the purpose of identifying the elector at the polls before allowing him or her to vote. Florida Statute 101.043 (1)(a).

[6] Florida Statute 101.043(2) A ballot of a person casting a provisional ballot shall be counted unless the canvassing board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person was not entitled to vote. See Florida Statute 101.048.

Additional security procedures are also in place after the elector has received a ballot. The elector will be allowed to go to a privacy booth to mark the ballot.[7] Poll workers at the election sites are trained to ensure that all voting privacy booths are clear of all campaign materials. Florida Statute 101.51 specifically provides that the voter will have privacy as the law requires only one elector at a time to occupy a booth or compartment to vote. An elector, while casting his or her ballot, may not occupy a booth or compartment already occupied or speak with anyone, except as provided by s. 101.051.[8]

Once the voter has marked the ballot, the voter places the ballot in a secrecy envelope so that the voter's choices are not exposed. Next, the voter takes her ballot to the scanner and scans each page of the ballot. The scanner retains the actual ballot after scanning and tabulates the voter's choices.[9]

As previously stated, the right to vote a secret ballot in Florida is so sacrosanct that a statute makes it unlawful for another person to be in the voting booth with any elector.[10] However, the law makes an exception for an elector who, due to reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write, requires assistance to vote.[11] An elector needing such assistance

> "may request the assistance of two election officials or some other person of the elector's own choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of his or her union, ***to assist*** the elector in casting his or her vote. Any such elector, before retiring to the voting booth, may have one of such persons read over to him or her, ***without suggestion or interference***, the titles of the offices to be filled and the candidates therefore and the issues on the ballot. After the elector requests the aid of the two election officials or the person of the elector's choice, they shall retire to the voting booth for the purpose of casting the elector's vote according to the elector's choice."[12] (emphasis added)

However, to help ensure that voters will not be influenced by outside influences, the Florida legislature passed a law that both the elector and the assistant are required to swear out separate affidavits. If an elector needs assistance in voting pursuant to the provisions of this

---

[7] Florida Statute 101.043(1)(b).
[8] Florida Statute 101.51.
[9] Florida Statute 101.5608 (2)(a).
[10] Florida Statutes 101.051(2).
[11] Florida Statutes 101.051(1).
[12] Id.

section, the clerk or one of the inspectors shall require the Elector Needing Assistance to take an oath.[13]

In the elector's affidavit, the elector must swear or affirm that he/she is a registered elector and requests assistance in voting at a specific election held on the specific date of election. The elector's affidavit must also identify the person from whom the elector will be requiring such assistance.[14] Specifically, if an Elector Needing Assistance requests that a person other than an election official provide him or her with assistance in voting, the clerk or one of the inspectors shall also require the person providing assistance to take an oath. The person providing assistance to the Elector Needing Assistance must identify himself and must swear or affirm that he has been requested by the Elector Needing Assistance to provide him or her with assistance to vote.[15] To further decrease the possibility of undue influence on the voter, the person must also swear or affirm that he is not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter and that he has not solicited this voter at the polling place or early voting site or within 100 feet of such locations in an effort to provide assistance. A copy of each of the affidavits is attached hereto as Exhibits A and B respectively.

All of the aforementioned statutes, rules, policies and procedures are in place to 1) help ensure the identity of the elector; 2) guarantee that the ballot to be voted is given directly to that elector; 3) protect the elector from solicitations or undue influences after the elector receives the ballot, 4) provide security and secrecy for the elector when marking the ballot; 5) protect the elector from solicitations or undue influences when voting his ballot; 6) identify anyone who is in the voting booth with the elector at the time the ballot is being marked; and 7) provide integrity to the authenticity and validity of each ballot cast under these rules and guidelines.

III. THE LACK OF INTEGRITY IN THE ABSENTEE BALLOT VOTING PROCESS

A significant portion of our investigation was devoted to getting educated on the absentee ballot (or vote by mail) process that exists here in Miami-Dade County.[16] Our examination and inquiry revealed information about 1) how one can request an absentee ballot; 2) what happens

[13] Florida Statutes 101.051(4).
[14] Id.
[15] Florida Statutes 101.051(5)
[16] For comparison purposes, we also invited and received testimony from Dr. Brenda Snipes, the Supervisor of Elections for Broward County.

within the Elections Department when such a request is made; 3) how the absentee ballot is delivered to the elector; 4) what is included in the absentee ballot mailing packet; 5) the different ways to return an absentee ballot; and 6) how a completed absentee ballot is processed once it is received by the Elections Department. We must provide some general information on all of these areas in order to highlight the concerns we have about certain major shortcomings that we believe affect (and infect) the integrity of absentee ballot voting in Miami-Dade County.

First, we must note that voting by mail is becoming the most popular method of voting, not just in Miami-Dade County, but in our state and the nation. In fact, data from the Miami-Dade County Election Department reveal that from the November 2000 General Election to the November 2012 General Election, there has been a significant increase in the number of absentee ballots cast from 45,692 (accounting for 7% of all votes cast) to 242,251 (accounting for 27% of all votes cast).

Turnout Comparisons[17]

General Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turn-out %	Abs	%	ED	%	EV	%	Total Votes
11/07/00	909,456	653,859	72	45,692	7	608,167	93	N/A	-	653,859
11/02/04	1,058,799	778,953	74	101,062	13	433,824	56	244,067	31	778,953
11/04/08	1,245,138	872,260	70	177,550	20	368,540	42	326,170	37	872,260
11/06/12	1,313,850	885,067	67	242,251	27	406,089	46	235,727	27	885,067

One of the factors contributing to that increase probably relates to a change in the law that occurred in 1997. Prior to that time, one had to "show cause" why one would be unable to attend the polls on Election Day. Being "absent" from the area was one of the primary reasons offered by voters who were going to be otherwise unavailable on Election Day. Upon establishing "cause," the voter would be entitled to receive an absentee ballot. During that time, an absentee ballot was provided as the *exception* to Election Day voting. When the Florida Legislature did away with the "for cause" requirement, absentee voting retained its name but it is now actually a misnomer. Most voters request absentee ballots (and participate in voting by mail) primarily for convenience.

[17] The data set forth in the chart was compiled and prepared by the Miami-Dade County Elections Department.

A. **Relationship of Absentee Ballots to Early Voting**

Although we believe that most of the absentee ballots voted in Miami-Dade County elections are legitimate and genuine, we still have great concerns regarding the honesty and integrity in that part of the absentee ballot voting process that occurs **outside** of the Elections Department itself. Due to these grave concerns, the Grand Jury was strongly inclined to recommend that the legislature reinstate the "for cause" requirement that existed when absentee ballots initially became available. However, in light of the debacle that was the 2012 General Election, we are loathe to make such a recommendation. How much longer would the lines have been and how much more time would voters have had to wait in those lines if instead of using absentee ballots, Miami-Dade County's 242,251 absentee ballot voters actually showed up at their precincts or early voting sites to cast their ballots?

Unfortunately, we imagine, in light of the recent chaos during the 2012 Early Voting and Election Day voting that many more Miami-Dade County voters will probably use absentee ballots in the future. The primary justification will surely be convenience. We cannot blame them. We expect that with 6-, 7- and 8-hour long wait times that some voters experienced in November 2012, the number of requests for absentee ballots will probably increase dramatically in next year's and ensuing elections.

We made our decision to take a look at absentee ballots in the midst of the fervor of the daily allegations of voter fraud related to the August 14, 2012 Primary Election. We never imagined that after deciding to take a look at issues regarding absentee ballots that we would experience the disorder and confusion that occurred with the Early and Election Day Voting for the 2012 General Election. Due to the serious concerns we have about the legitimacy of ballots cast via the absentee ballot voting process, we want to do all we can to make sure that folks who are opting to vote "the old fashion way" will be able to do so easily and conveniently. In light of that goal, and before we deal with absentee ballot voting issues, we offer the following observations about a few specific problems that occurred with the 2012 General Election's Early and Election Day voting.

Early Voting sites in Florida are limited in number. Florida law presently restricts the Supervisor of Elections to the use of main and branch election offices, city halls and/or

permanent public libraries for such purposes.[18] As the media reported during the eight days of early voting, many early voters all over the state stood in agonizingly long lines waiting for hours for an opportunity to cast their ballots. Notably, many Miami-Dade County voters stood in line for more than five hours during Early Voting. Other voters experienced similarly long lines with Election Day voting. In fact, information provided by the Elections Department reveals that on Election Day twenty-four polling places closed after midnight, at least four closed around or after 1:30 a.m., and one polling place, the West Kendall Library, didn't close until after 2:00 a.m. -- more than seven (7) hours after the 7 p.m. official closing time for polling locations in Florida![19] This is totally unacceptable.

We received information advising us that on Election Day, each Supervisor of Elections in the State of Florida has discretion in selecting locations for polling sites. That discretion is afforded to the Supervisors on the day we know the largest number and percentage of total votes will be cast. If the state gives that much discretion to the Supervisors on Election Day, we believe the state should also give such discretion to the Supervisors during Early Voting. Based on each Supervisor's knowledge of his/her county, the Supervisor knows how many sites are needed and the appropriate locations where Early Voting sites should be set up. As we discovered, some of the sites in Miami-Dade County that are permitted under the statute did not have sufficient parking to accommodate the voters who showed up. Accordingly, in connection with Early Voting for the 2012 General Election, arriving voters were being shooed away from a city hall location due to insufficient parking. Had the Supervisor of Elections been given the discretion, optional sites could have been selected in that same general area where sufficient parking was available. Our Supervisor of Elections was not able to do so because of the present restraints of Florida Statute 101.657.

The crisis that erupted on Election Day was a carryover of the crisis that existed throughout the entire early voting process. The length of the lines and the duration of the waits could have been significantly reduced by an expansion of the number of early voting locations as well as by a return to the fifteen days that had previously been provided to Florida voters who

[18] Florida Statute 101.657 (2012).
[19] The information regarding the late closing of polling places was prepared by the Miami-Dade County Elections Department.

chose to participate in early voting.[20] A look at the Turnout Comparisons Chart reveals a 10% drop in the number of early votes cast (as a percentage of total votes).[21] How much of the drop-off was due to voters who tried to, but simply could not stay in line long enough to vote? How many prospective voters drove or walked to the early voting polling place, saw the long lines and just kept going? We imagine it is reasonable to conclude that many of those voters ended up making a last ditch effort to vote on Election Day. Again, a look at the available data comparing turnouts for the 2008 and 2012 General Election reveals a 4% increase in the number of election day votes cast (as a percentage of total votes cast). Was the increase in Election Day voting due, in part, to electors who tried and failed to vote during the shortened early voting cycle? And for those who walked or drove to their polling places on Election Day, expecting that the lines would be shorter, how many of them just threw in the towel and decided they would not vote at all? Unfortunately, we believe in spite of the 4% increase in Election Day voting that a great number of our citizens were so appalled and frustrated with this mess that they abandoned their hope and desire to exercise their right to vote.

Notwithstanding the problems created by the shortened early voting period and the limits on the number of early voting sites, in the future, with respect to Election Day voting, we suggest that the Supervisor of Elections does a better job of allocating the number of registered voters per precinct. For example, it is not workable or prudent to have contiguous precincts where the number of voters in one precinct allows a voter to walk right in and vote while at a neighboring precinct voters wait for hours. Special attention needs to be given to areas in the county that have experienced growth spurts and may be transitioning from business and commercial districts to residential areas. In areas where such growth has occurred between elections, (i.e., Downtown Miami, Mary Brickell Village, Midtown, etc.) reapportionment of precincts has to be more of a priority. If such a reallocation of voters and precincts had taken place **before** our November election voters might not have had such horrendous experiences and wait times when trying to vote. It saddens all of us that this would happen in this country, let alone, this county. Our hope is that it will never happen again. In an effort to help achieve that goal, we recommend:

That the Florida Legislature amend Florida Statute 101.657 to allow for the expansion of Early Voting Sites, especially in large counties like Miami-Dade, and to give the Supervisor of

[20] The 2004 version of Florida Statute 101.657 (1)(b) provides "early voting should begin on the 15th day before an election and end on the day before an election."
[21] See Chart on page 7 herein.

Elections discretion in choosing and determining the location and number of the Early Voting sites to utilize in an election cycle.

Further, in the quest to make the lines and the wait time shorter for early voters, we also believe the Florida Legislature should expand the time for early voting. Several years ago, the amount of time allotted for early voting was fifteen (15) days. The legislature changed the law in 2011 and shortened the number of days and hours allowed for early voting. We simply ask that they undo that change, restore the extra days and restore the extra hours. Accordingly, we recommend:

That the Florida Legislature, consistent with the 2004 version of Florida Statutes, amend 101.657 (1) (b), and at a minimum, re-instate the total of 120 hours for early voting and re-instate the former language which specifically provided that "early voting should begin on the 15th day before an election and end on the day before an election."

B. Requesting an Absentee Ballot

Having examined the process, procedures and protections for live, in-person voting and having considered the relationship of absentee ballots to problems with early voting, we will now start our review of the absentee ballot voting process. Presently, in the absence of a "for cause" requirement, any voter may request an absentee ballot. Such requests may be made by the voter in person, in writing, by telephone or on-line via email or fax. For "in person" requests, the voter must produce a picture identification that contains the voter's name and signature and the voter making the request must also provide his signature. For all other absentee ballot requests, the voter must provide:

- The printed name of the voter;
- A current residence address;
- Date of birth; and
- Date of the election or elections for which an absentee ballot is being requested.

Providing the voter registration number is optional. Although it could never happen with live, in-person voting, with absentee ballot voting, an elector can have an immediate family member or legal guardian request a ballot on his/her behalf.[22] Florida statute 101.62 provides:

[22] Florida Statute 101.62.

(b) The supervisor may accept a written or telephonic request for an absentee ballot from the elector, or, if directly instructed by the elector, a member of the elector's immediate family, or the elector's legal guardian. For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" has the same meaning as specified in paragraph (4)(c)(4).[23] The person making the request must disclose:

1. The name of the elector for whom the ballot is requested.
2. The elector's address.
3. The elector's date of birth.
4. The requester's name.
5. The requester's address.
6. The requester's driver's license number, if available.
7. The requester's relationship to the elector.
8. The requester's signature (written requests only).

Once a request for an absentee ballot is made, the elector making the request must also advise whether he is asking for an absentee ballot for a specific election or whether he would like to receive an absentee ballot automatically for the next two general election cycles. If the elector chooses the latter, his name is placed on what is commonly referred to as the permanent absentee voter list. Currently there are over 131,000 voters on the permanent absentee voter list for Miami-Dade County. This number represents 54% of the 242,251 absentee ballots cast by Miami-Dade County voters in the 2012 General Election. We believe that maintaining such a list is an invitation to target those voters for fraud and undue influence. Due to the potential for fraud, and because we know there were more than 2,500 fraudulent requests for absentee ballots in the 2012 Primary Election,[24] we recommend:

That the Florida Legislature repeal Florida Statute 101.62(1)(a), thereby eliminating the permanent absentee voter list and require that absentee voters who desire to vote by absentee ballot for a specific election request an absentee ballot for such election.

C. Processing a Request for an Absentee Ballot

The Miami-Dade County Elections Department uses the aforementioned criteria in an effort to ensure that the person requesting the absentee ballot is in fact the actual qualified elector. Obviously, the most secure method is having the voter appear in person and produce a valid and current photo identification that contains the voter's name and signature. With all

[23] Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.62(4)(c)(4), ..."immediate family" means the designee's spouse or the parent, child, grandparent, or sibling of the designee or of the designee's spouse.

[24] See Section C below, Processing a Request for an Absentee Ballot, p. 12-13.

other means of requesting an absentee ballot, there is no certainty that the person making the request is the actual voter. However, the Elections Department tries to utilize all available data to ensure that such is the case.

For instance, when a written request is submitted, in addition to verifying that the other information matches up, Department staff will also compare the signature provided by the requestor on the form. One of the other bits of identifying information maintained by the Elections Department is the voter's registered address. Once a request has been approved, the absentee ballot is mailed to the registered address on file for that elector. If the person requesting the absentee ballot is requesting that the ballot be mailed to an address that is different from the registered address, he/she must state the reason for that modification. If the Department is satisfied with the stated reason, a ballot is mailed to the alternative address. However, in an effort to protect the integrity of the absentee ballot request process, whenever such a request is made to send a ballot to a different address (whether the request is in writing, on the telephone or via the internet) the Elections Department will also send a letter to the voter at the registered address on file inquiring whether the voter made such a request. The hope is, if the voter did not make such a request, he/she will notify the Elections Department and the Department will cancel the tracking number assigned to that specific absentee ballot. Thus, even if someone obtains the ballot, fills it out and mails it back, it will be canceled upon its return to the Elections Department.

Notwithstanding the policies and procedures in place that try to ensure that only the legitimate voter is requesting a ballot, Election Department officials acknowledge that despite their best efforts, there are those who are intent on defrauding the system in an effort to help or hurt certain candidates. This reality was clearly revealed to us when we were informed about a criminal investigation that was conducted in connection with the August 2012 Primary Election.

Requesting an absentee ballot via the internet presently requires the user to type specific data on a series of consecutive computer screens on the website of the Miami-Dade County Elections Department. The security of the on-line absentee ballot request system is very low as there are no user specific log-ins or passwords required by the voter requesting a ballot. The vendor hired by Election officials to implement, maintain and monitor the Voter Registration System (which includes monitoring on-line requests for the absentee ballots), became suspicious

when it appeared that an extraordinary number of absentee ballot requests 1) appeared to be submitted from the same group of computers; and 2) were being submitted at a rate that was not humanly possible if the data on the screen was being entered by a person. These mass "phantom requests" occurred with waves of requests that streamed in from a grouping of several different Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses.[25]

The elections staff randomly contacted some of the voters whose names were among these mass requests. It was determined that the individual voters had **not** submitted the on-line requests for absentee ballots. An effort was made by law enforcement to determine the source of the phantom requests through the various computer IP addresses used to send the requests. The investigation revealed that all of the IP addresses used to make the fraudulent requests for absentee ballots were tracked to anonymizers[26] overseas and therefore, the origination email addresses could never be determined. The use of the anonymizers made the location of the computers making the requests anonymous and precluded law enforcement from determining who was committing these crimes. Investigators determined that the computer program submitted more than 2,500 fraudulent online requests for absentee ballots. Most of the IP addresses were from overseas locations such as Ireland, England and India, although there was at least one fraudulent request from inside the United States. In an effort to prevent a repeat of this incident, we recommend:

That the Miami-Dade County Election Department upgrade its existing elections website to have secure access and modernized features. Voters should be able to access a secure site via login / password (similar to financial institutions) where they can access absentee ballot requests and update their voter information. Instructions on obtaining user names and passwords will be included with all voter registration mailings. Utilizing login and password features would limit the ability of future fraudulent absentee ballot requests.

D. Delivery and Contents of the Absentee Ballot Packet

With the exception of those absentee ballots picked up in person, absentee ballots are delivered to voters via the US mail. In accordance with Florida law, absentee ballots are mailed out between 35 and 28 days before the election for which the ballot was requested. The date on

[25] Every device connected to the public internet is assigned a unique number known as an Internet Protocol (IP) address. An IP address can often be used to identify the region or country from which a computer is connecting to the internet. An IP address can also sometimes be used to show the user's general location.

[26] The Encarta Dictionary defines anonymizer as follows: "a website through which a person browsing can visit the World Wide Web without leaving any identity traces."

which the initial batch of absentee ballots is to be mailed is general public information, especially for candidates and the individuals and groups working on their campaigns. Further, in Miami-Dade County, once this process has begun, anyone can log-on to the Election Department's website and track on a daily basis, the total number of absentee ballots mailed out on a specific date and the total number of completed ballots returned by mail to the Department on a specific date. For instance, the initial mailing dates of absentee ballots for the Primary and General Elections were July 17, 2012 and October 5, 2012 and the Elections Department mailed out 139,047[27] and 174,919[28] absentee ballots on those respective dates.

Each absentee ballot envelope contains a return envelope and a bar code tracking number that is specific for the voter whose name is on the mailing envelope.[29] The "Official Absentee Balloting Material" packet is a rather distinct package. The envelope measures 6" x 10" and contains the following items:

- A pamphlet entitled *Instructions for Marking Your Ballot*
- An *Official Absentee Balloting Material* return envelope
- A secrecy envelope
- The Official Ballot for that specific voter

The instruction pamphlet (written in English, Spanish and Creole) provides general instructions on voting by mail. The information given to voters includes when, where and how ballots may be returned. The pamphlet also has specific information on who can return the ballot. For instance, the pamphlet states the voter may return the ballot in person (to the Department of Elections), by mail (via the U.S. Postal Service) or by voter's designee. "Any designee is limited to return only two ballots per election, only one of which may be from a voter who is not his/her spouse, parent, child, grandparent or sibling."[30]

---

[27] This initial mailing number of approximately 140, 000 absentee ballots is out of a total of 164,867 mailed out for the August 14, 2012 Primary Election.

[28] This initial mailing number of approximately 175, 000 absentee ballots is out of a total of 283,867 mailed out for the November 6, 2012 General Election.

[29] For obvious reasons, there can be no tracking number on the actual ballot. Otherwise, Department officials would be able to match up a vote to a specific voter and thereby know the choices made by that voter.

[30] This language is a restatement of the Miami-Dade County Ordinance Chapter 12, Section 12-14, that limits the number of absentee ballots one can legally possess in this county.

E. Returning an Absentee Ballot

Once the ballot has been marked and the elector has placed the ballot and secrecy envelope inside the return envelope, the outside back of the return envelope is signed and it is now time to return the ballot to the Elections Department. In order to be counted, the absentee ballot must be received by the Elections Department no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election.[31] The elector has several options available for returning the ballot and some of these options change as we get closer to Election Day.

The elector may:

- Return the absentee ballot in person to the Election Department;
- Have a designee return the ballot in person;
- If the designee is a member of the elector's immediate family, the designee may return the ballot on the day prior to and on the day of the election.
- If the designee is not a member of the elector's immediate family, the designee may return the ballot to the Elections Department only on the day of the election.
- Whether or not the designee is a family member, the designee must complete an affidavit stating that the designee is authorized by the elector to return the ballot. The elector must also sign that affidavit.

In accordance with Miami-Dade County Ordinance, Chapter 12, Section 12-14, any designee is limited to returning only two ballots, only one of which may be from a voter who is not his/her spouse, parent, child, grandparent or sibling.

As an alternate to returning the ballot in-person or selecting a designee to do so, the easiest method is to simply place the ballot in the mail. The mailing of the ballot is another area that causes us great concern. The *Instructions for Marking Your Ballot* insert includes a caution that the elector should "be sure there is sufficient postage." According to testimony, the boleteros use this as a means of getting possession of fully voted and partially voted absentee ballots. "As a convenience" to the elector they offer to pick up the ballots. Out of the goodness of their hearts, the boleteros will also promise to take care of the expense of providing the

[31] As simple and direct as this statement is, approximately 1,400 absentee ballots mailed to the Elections Department for the 2012 General Election were not counted because they were not received by the deadline. See Section H below, Rejection Rates for Absentee Ballots.

required postage so the ballot can be mailed to the Elections Department. However, once that ballot is out of the hands of the elector, we have no idea what happens to it. The possibilities are numerous and scary. We list a few of them below.

If the ballot is complete and the return envelope is **signed and not sealed**, the boleteros/ballot brokers can remove the ballot from the secrecy envelope and see the private, confidential selections the elector made on the ballot. Similarly, if the ballot is not completely voted and the return envelope is signed and not sealed, the boletero/ballot broker can remove the ballot from the secrecy envelope, see the private, confidential selections of the elector and then vote the rest of the ballot in lieu of the elector. If the boleteros does not like the selections made by the elector, the boleteros can simply throw the ballot away and no one would ever know. All these possibilities are present if an elector relinquishes, to a boletero, control of a fully or partially marked ballot contained in a signed but unsealed return mailing envelope.

The more unsettling issue for us is each of the above illegal actions can also take place with a boletero picking up a fully or partially marked ballot contained in a **signed and sealed** return mailing envelope. The boletero can either stealthily or surgically open the envelope, view the choices of the voter and then decide whether the un-voted portions of a partially completed ballot will be filled out by the boleteros or whether, depending on the elector's choices, the ballot will simply be discarded. The county ordinance making it a crime to possess more than two ballots seems to be ineffective in stopping this practice. The fact that numerous boleteros dropped off scores of ballots at the office of a County Commissioner and the fact that one person dropped more than 150 such ballots in the mailbox is proof of that. The apparent lack of concern by those committing these crimes might be because each such violation is only a misdemeanor. We think increasing the possible punishment for possession of multiple absentee ballots might make folks more inclined to stop this practice. Unfortunately, making a change from a misdemeanor to a felony will require legislative action. If approved, the prohibition on possessing more than two ballots will be in force statewide.

During our investigation, we discovered that possession of scores of absentee ballots was not just a Miami-Dade County problem. For instance, we would be remiss if we did not point out that Broward County presently does not have such an ordinance. However, following the 2011 Dania Beach Municipal Election, the media reported that a woman, who was a campaign

manager for two candidates and the wife of one of these candidates, was alleged to be in possession of over 400 absentee ballots which were delivered directly to the Broward County Elections Department.[32] We do not even want to imagine how a campaign manager came into possession of more than 400 Broward County absentee ballots. We cannot understand why this should be a legitimate practice in any of the counties in our state. There are far too many concerns regarding the integrity of ballots cast via the absentee voting process to allow such practices to continue. Accordingly, we recommend:

The Florida Legislature adopt the language of Chapter 12, Section 12-14 of the Miami Dade County Code thereby making it illegal for anyone to be in possession of more than two absentee ballots at one time, unless the ballots being possessed are those of the voter and members of the voter's immediate family (as that term is defined in Florida Statute 101.62(4)(c)(4)).

In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, the Florida Legislature upon enacting such a law makes the violation of the new statute a third degree felony.

Further, in an effort to address the "cost of postage" issue, many county and local elected officials prepared, proposed and one municipality (the City of Hialeah) even passed a resolution "urging the State of Florida and Miami-Dade County authorities to adopt stricter regulations and additional safeguards for voting absentee ballots and in particular, providing a pre-paid self-addressed mailing envelope to return the signed ballot to the Supervisor of Elections.[33] We join the City of Hialeah in this "urging" and we recommend:

That the Miami-Dade County Elections Department provide to all electors requesting absentee ballots a pre-paid self-addressed mailing envelope to return the signed ballot to the Supervisor of Elections.

F. Voting an Absentee Ballot

During our investigation, we learned that each absentee ballot sent out is specifically formatted based on the voter's registered address. The choices available on the elector's absentee ballot are the ones that would be present if the voter went to his/her precinct to vote on Election Day. Accordingly, we know the specific form of ballot mailed to each and every absentee ballot voter. However, we do not know how, when or where the actual voting takes

[32] http://www.local10.com/news/5-felons-dead-woman-voted-in-2011-Dania-Beach-municipal-
[33] City of Hialeah, Resolution No.: 12-99.

place on that absentee ballot, nor do we know the circumstances under which such voting is done. Most importantly, we do not know **who** does the actual voting. This is a major concern for this Grand Jury, especially at a time when more allegations of fraud are being alleged and more voters are choosing to use this highly unregulated process for casting their ballots.

The instruction packet accompanying each absentee ballot mailed out in Miami-Dade County includes the following wording:

> **FELONY NOTICE.** It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

Although the law proscribes such conduct, there is no mechanism in place to prevent or preclude wholesale violations of these statutory provisions. If such violations are actually occurring with regularity, that is a major problem because our community cannot have confidence in the election results. If the community has the **perception** that such violations are actually occurring with regularity, that too, is a major problem because our community still cannot have confidence in the election results. To stop any such violations and to dispel the perception will require changes in Florida law.

For instance, we received testimony that many of the elderly voters utilizing absentee ballot voting need assistance in marking their ballots. If this occurred with in-person voting at a precinct or early voting site, the person providing assistance to the voter would be required to fill out and sign a *Declaration to Provide Assistance.*[34] Similarly, we believe if an absentee ballot voter obtains assistance from anyone other than a family member, the person providing the assistance should be required to fill out and sign a *Declaration to Provide Assistance to Absentee Ballot Voter.* If approved by the legislature, the absentee ballot declaration would only require slight editing of the existing documents provided for in Florida Statute 101.051 (4) and (5). As reflected in the attached Exhibit C, the body of the declaration could simply add the underlined language below to the existing declaration:

> I, (print name), have been requested by (print name of elector needing assistance) to provide him or her with assistance to vote. I swear or affirm that I am not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter, <u>that I am not a</u>

[34] See Exhibit B attached hereto for the declaration that is required pursuant to Florida Statute 101.054(4).

paid or volunteer campaign worker and that I have not solicited this voter in an effort to provide assistance.

Since an "Official Administering Oath" would not be available in this situation, we would recommend including two (2) signature lines: one for the voter and one for the person providing the assistance. The Declaration could be placed in the return envelope with the other items and mailed to the Elections Department. Accordingly, we recommend that:

The Florida Legislature, consistent with the present requirements of Florida Statute 101.051(4), which requires that a declaration be signed by a person who ***provides assistance*** *to an elector who needs assistance when voting at a polling place, amend the statute to require that* ***a person who provides assistance to an elector*** *who needs assistance when voting an absentee ballot* ***shall sign a declaration****. The Declaration shall be similar in form to the document presently provided for by Florida Statute 101.051(4) and we propose for consideration the Declaration to Provide Assistance to Absentee Ballot Voter attached hereto as Exhibit C. The signed declaration shall be placed in the return envelope but shall not be placed in the secrecy sleeve when returned to the Elections Department.*

In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, that the Florida Legislature, consistent with the present requirements of Florida Statute 101.051(4), amend the statute to require that if an absentee ballot elector needing assistance requests that a person other than a family member provide him or her with assistance in voting, ***the elector requesting assistance*** *with the absentee ballot* ***shall sign a declaration****. The Declaration shall be similar in form to the document presently provided for by Florida Statute 101.051(4) and we propose for consideration the Declaration to Provide Assistance to Absentee Ballot Voter attached hereto as Exhibit C. The signed declaration shall be placed in the return envelope but shall not be placed in the secrecy sleeve when returned to the Elections Department.*

G. Processing a Completed Absentee Ballot

Once an Absentee Ballot is returned to the Elections Department it goes through a screening process. The initial screening is done to ensure that the ballot is signed. If the ballot is not signed, it is placed aside and not counted. If there is a signature on the Absentee Ballot an Elections Department employee accesses via the computer, the facsimile of the voter's registered signature and does a comparison. If the signature *appears* to be that of the registered voter to whom the absentee ballot was sent, the envelope is placed with the stack to be processed.

The examination and comparison of signatures is a critical component of the processing of absentee ballots returned to the Elections Department. However, for several reasons we have concerns about the efficacy of this step in the process. First, we know that there is specialized

training that is provided to the Elections Department employees whose job it is to review and compare the signatures. Our concern is best stated via the form of a rhetorical question. How effective can the examinations and comparisons be when so many absentee ballots are being returned daily? For instance, in connection with the 2012 General Election, the following is a sampling of voted ballots that were returned by mail on specific dates to the Miami-Dade Elections Department:

Monday 10/15	**11,356**	Saturday 10/27	**22,112**
Friday 10/19	**9,499**	Wednesday 10/31	**10,987**
Saturday 10/20	**13,543**	Thursday 11/1	**12,633**

Clearly, the daily receipt of such staggering numbers of absentee ballots, sometimes on consecutive days, begs the question of how diligent the staff members can be in their attempts to match these signatures with those on file for the registered voters. We would probably not be as concerned about this verification had it not been for an experience we had during one of our grand jury sessions.

On a day when we were discussing recommendations for this report, one of the persons present in the Grand Jury room reviewed our Grand Jury sign-in sheet. In our presence, but out of our view, that person reviewed the signatures of all the grand jurors who were present that day. Without any tracing, the individual replicated the signature of one of the grand jurors on a single sheet of paper. The "forged" signature was passed around as was the sign-in sheet which contained all of our signatures. After all of the jurors had compared the forged signature to the signatures on our sign-in sheet, all of the jurors, except one, identified the juror whose signature was supposedly on the single sheet of paper. Had the forged signature been placed on an absentee ballot and had the signature on the sign-in sheet been the "facsimile" we would have accepted that signature as genuine. Right before our eyes, we saw how simple it was for someone who had access to someone's signature to duplicate that signature and pass it off as being genuine and legitimate. To make matters worse, for some voters who have difficulty writing, the Department accepts as their standard signature the simple marking of an "X." How difficult is that to replicate?

Thus, in contrast to live, in-person voting, with all of the aforementioned statutes, rules, policies and procedures in place, the Elections Department 1) cannot ensure the identity of the person requesting an absentee ballot; 2) cannot provide security and secrecy for the elector when

marking his absentee ballot; 3) cannot protect the elector from solicitations or undue influences while voting his ballot; 4) cannot determine whether anyone is with the elector at the time the ballot is being marked; and 5) cannot provide integrity to the genuineness of each ballot returned and cast under these rules and guidelines.

One of the other sad realities for absentee ballot voting also occurs at the stage where the Elections Department is processing the ballot. Here, the ballot of both a legitimate voter and a forger may suffer the same fate. Florida Statute specifically provides:

> An absentee ballot shall be considered illegal if it does not include the signature of the elector, as shown by the registration records....If the canvassing board determines that any ballot is illegal, a member of the board shall, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The envelope and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.[35]

If the signature of a legitimate absentee voter is rejected, the ballot is considered illegal and there is absolutely nothing the voter can do about it. The voter probably will not even know that his vote was not counted.[36] If a voter's signature provided during live, in-person voting does not match the signature on record, the voter is given another opportunity to duplicate a similar signature. If the identity of the voter is then confirmed, the voter has the opportunity to execute an Affirmation Form that automatically serves to update the voter's "record" signature. That voter is then allowed to vote a regular ballot.

However, even if a live, in-person voter provides a signature that does not match and is unable to show proof that he/she is the qualified elector, that voter is given a provisional ballot[37] to cast and is afforded a limited amount of time in which he or she can provide whatever additional documentation is needed to ensure that the provisional ballot will be considered and counted as a genuine, regular ballot. Neither of these options is available in the absentee voting arena. There is no second bite of the apple afforded to those who use this voting method of convenience.[38] When we became aware of this fact we wondered how many votes were actually

---

[35] Florida Statute 101.68 (2)(c)1.

[36] We make recommendations in Section H below of new procedures that we hope will eliminate this result.

[37] A provisional ballot is a special ballot used when the voter's eligibility cannot be determined at the site. The Elections Canvassing Board gets to make the determination of its validity later.

[38] We are pleased to report, however, that our Supervisor of Elections is taking proactive steps toward addressing the problem with absentee ballot signatures that do not match. The Department's website provides "Important

being rejected due to problems with signatures or a lack thereof. What we discovered was mind-boggling.

H. Rejection Rates of Absentee Ballots

The Miami-Dade County Elections Department keeps data on all returned absentee ballots that end up being rejected and/or not counted. We requested and obtained such data from the Department for the 2012 General Election and assembled portions of that data to create the chart below. As seen below there are several reasons for which a ballot may be rejected by the Canvassing Board. As absentee ballot voting, reportedly, has the highest rejection rate of all other types of voting,[39] the Grand Jury wanted to see if we could come up with ways the Elections Department could reduce the number within certain categories of rejections.

Breakdown of Various Rejections For Absentee Ballots
Miami-Dade County 2012 General Election

No signature	439
Post marked late	1,381
Returned undeliverable	3,077
Signature does not match	343
Signed by other than voter	23
TOTAL	5,263

Florida Statute 101.31(2) contains the Voter's Bill of Rights for Florida voters. In part, it provides that each registered voter in this state has the right to vote and have his or her vote accurately counted. This goal is not being met for absentee ballots under the present statutory framework. It was reported that of the 786,000 absentee ballots cast by Florida voters in the

---

Information About Signature Updates" to absentee voters. The Department advises that it is important that the signature on the voter certificate match the signature we have on record. Since it is common for signatures to change throughout the years, the Department encourages voters to submit a voter registration application in order to update their files with the voter's latest signature. The signature updates must be completed no later than the start of the canvassing of absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before Election Day. We commend the Department for this effort to educate and assist absentee ballot voters in seeing that their votes will be counted.

[39] See New York Times: In Florida, almost 2 percent of mailed ballots are **rejected**, double the **rate** for in-person **voting.** "Error and Fraud at Issue as Absentee Voting Rises." http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/07/us/politics/as-more-vote-by-mail-faulty-ballots-could-impact-elections.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0)

2012 August Primary Election, over 14,500 of them –nearly 2 %- were deemed invalid by local canvassing boards.[40] In this section of the report the Grand Jury will make some recommendations that should make the goal of the voter's bill of rights more of a reality for Florida's absentee ballot voters.

The State of Oregon has 100% vote by mail for all elections. Such has been the case since 1998 when Oregon citizens approved "vote by mail" in a statewide initiative.[41] We decided to take a look at how Oregon, with their mail-in voting system, deals with some of these same problems that result in rejected ballots. In reviewing Oregon's Vote by Mail Procedures Manual,[42] we discovered some methods they use to try to save ballots that would otherwise be rejected. We thought we could use some of those procedures in Florida.

In Oregon, "if the ballot is returned in an unsigned [return identification] envelope, the county elections official shall attempt to notify the voter that **the ballot cannot be accepted** unless the envelope is signed no later than 10 days after the election." (emphasis in the original)[43] The official will have the voter sign the return identification ballot envelope at the elections office. If the return identification ballot envelope is unsigned the ballot is not accepted until the elector signs the envelope.[44] Similarly, if the signature does not match the voter registration record, election officials send a challenge notice and a registration card to the voter indicating that the signature does not match. The issue must be resolved no later than the 10th day after the election. The resolution requires the voter to provide sufficient proof in-person or by mail with an updated registration card reflecting the voter's signature for matching purposes.[45] In handling ballots that were returned undeliverable, election staff sorts the undeliverables for postal errors and office errors and then, if appropriate, re-mails the corrected ballots to the voters.[46]

---

[40] http://www.tampabay.com/opinion/columns/high-ballot-rejection-rates-should-worry-florida-voters/1258477

[41] See " A Brief History of Vote by Mail," Oregon Secretary of State at http://www.oregonvotes.gov/pages/voterresources/voteinoregon/vbm/history.html

[42] http://www.oregonvotes.org/doc/voterresources/vbm/vbm_manual.pdf April 2012. Oregon's Vote By Mail Procedures Manual and referenced forms were adopted by Oregon Administrative Rule 165-007-0030.

[43] Id. at p. 26

[44] Id. at p. 27.

[45] Id. at p. 28

[46] Miami-Dade County had 3,077 potential voted absentee ballots rejected because the ballots were returned undeliverable. See chart on p. 23.

Like Oregon, the Miami-Dade County Elections Department also makes an initial determination of whether a returned voted ballot is valid or presumed invalid. The Canvassing Board makes the final determination as to whether to accept or reject the ballot. We believe the Supervisors of Elections in the various counties in our state should follow the example of the Oregon election officials. The Elections Department receives most returned absentee ballots during and after the time for Early Voting. This time of initial screening is done prior to Election Day. As such, our election officials: 1) have the **ability** to contact those voters who sent in return envelopes that did not contain a signature; and 2) inform them that their ballots will not be counted unless they get the envelope signed before the polls close on Election Day. The voter should be required to come in person to the Elections Department to sign the envelope. Similarly, if the return envelope contains a signature that does not match the voter's signature on file, election officials should contact those voters and inform them that their ballots will not be counted unless they provide sufficient proof of their identity in-person or by mail with an updated registration card reflecting a more recent voter's signature. Again, we would recommend that this be taken care of before the polls close on Election Day. Finally, as to undeliverables, we believe election staff should review such undeliverable ballots and check for postal and/or office errors. If such errors are discovered in a timely manner, election officials should re-mail the absentee ballots with the corrected mailing information. We believe adopting all three of these measures will reduce the number of rejected absentee ballots. Accordingly, we recommend:

That the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections adopt the procedures used in the State of Oregon whereby the Department will contact electors if 1) an elector returns an envelope without a signature; or 2) if the elector returns an envelope with a signature that does not match the registered signature on file. Voters who are contacted will have until the close of the polls on Election Day to resolve such issues.

That, in an effort to reduce the number of ballots rejected as a result of signatures that do not match, the Supervisor of Elections, beginning immediately, and staggered over the course of every successive four (4) year period, shall send out a notice to every voter in Miami-Dade County encouraging them to submit a voter registration application that will be used to update their signature on file with the Department of Elections.

That the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections review absentee ballot packets that are returned as "undeliverable" and check them for postal and/or office errors and if such

errors are found they should be corrected and election officials should re-mail the absentee ballot with the corrected mailing information.

I. Assumptions We Make to Ascribe Integrity to Absentee Ballot Voting

Once an absentee ballot is placed in the scanner, the choices on the ballot are read and tabulated. However, unlike the certainty we have with the early voting and election day voting process, when the election results are tallied with absentee ballot voting, we are required to make numerous assumptions, few of which we can prove with any certainty. Why, because absentee ballot voting is done "in the shadows." In a sense, voting via absentee ballot is voting done on the honor system.

For instance, from the beginning of the absentee voting process to the end, we assume that:

- The request for an absentee ballot is genuine and legitimate;
- The person requesting the absentee ballot is, in fact, the voter (or someone legitimately acting on the voter's behalf);
- The absentee ballot is actually retrieved and received by the voter to whom it was sent;
- The voter to whom the absentee ballot was sent is the person who marks the ballot;
- The voter marks the selections on the absentee ballot in secret;[47]
- The voter marks his/her selections on the absentee ballot without interference, undue influence or other irregularities from persons working with or for a specific campaign or ballot issue;
- The voter is the one who actually signs the return envelope in which the completed ballot is sealed;
- The voter signs the return envelope enclosing the ballot **after** the voter has made the selections on the ballot; and
- The signature that appears on the return envelope is the genuine signature of the voter.

---

[47] Oregon voters return their ballots in a Return Identification Envelope. "The back of the envelope shall include a statement to be signed by the absent elector, stating that the elector:

(a) Is qualified to vote;

(b) Unless prevented by physical disability, has personally marked the ballot; and

(c) **Has not unnecessarily exhibited the marked ballot to any other person.**" (emphasis added)

Oregon Statute 253.065 (4)

To ascribe any semblance of integrity to the absentee voting process, one must assume all or most of the above. Making these assumptions becomes very difficult in light of information we received during our investigation. Many of the charlatans and crooks out there attempting to illegally impact our elections actually prey on one of our most vulnerable population groups, the elderly. Voters who are sixty-one (61) years of age and older form a significant proportion (nearly 30%) of all registered voters in Miami-Dade County (see chart below). The protections that would be afforded to these voters inside a voting precinct are woefully absent in the absentee ballot voting process. For these reasons, we strongly recommend the expansion of a program we learned about during our term: the Elections Department's Supervised Voting Program.

Supervisor of Elections
October District Demographic Analysis Report of
Miami-Dade County's 1,319,615 Registered Voters (as of 11/1/2012)

Age 18 – 25	175,904	Age 46 – 50	120,945
Age 26 – 30	117,419	Age 51 – 55	113,548
Age 31 – 35	102,398	Age 56 – 30	102,710
Age 36 – 40	103,092	**Age 61 – 65**	**91,342**
Age 41 – 45	108,735	**Age 66 – Up**	**283,333**

IV. INSTITUTING CONFIDENCE IN THE ABSENTEE BALLOT VOTING PROCESS

A. The Supervised Voting Program

In an effort to assist elderly, frail and infirm voters in the State of Florida, the Florida Legislature passed a law that allows Elections Departments to develop and provide supervised voting to persons who reside in nursing homes and assisted living facilities. Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.655, at the request of the administrator of any assisted living facility or nursing home facility "the supervisor of elections of a county **shall** provide supervised voting for absent electors residing in" such facilities.[48] More importantly for our purposes, the statute further provides that even in situations where a request from the administrator of a facility is **not** made, the supervisor of elections of a county **may** provide supervised voting for absent electors residing in" such facilities.[49] Supervised voting is a direct outreach effort to frail, infirm and elderly residents. Pursuant to the statute, working with the administrator of the facility, the Supervisor of Elections selects a date and time when the supervised voting will occur.

[48] Florida Statute 101.655(1) 2012.
[49] Florida Statute 101.655(2).

Once a date is set the Supervisor designates a supervised voting team, comprising at least two persons, with representatives of more than one political party included on the team. The team members physically go to the facility, deliver ballots to the respective absent electors and there, jointly supervise the voting done by the residents of the facility. As with live, in-person voting, if the elector requests assistance an oath must be completed and the elector may receive assistance of two members of the team or some other person of the elector's choice.[50] With the Supervised Voting Program, the voting of an absentee ballot mirrors that of live, in-person voting: there is an Elections Department official watching to ensure the ballot is voted by the actual elector and the marking of the ballot is done without any solicitations or outside influences. However, before allowing such supervised voting to occur, the team members must first disclose to the elector that the elector can retain the ballot and vote it at a later time, or the elector also has the option to vote "without the presence of the supervised voting team."[51] Further, if an elector at the facility declines to vote a ballot or is unable to vote a ballot, the supervised voting team shall so mark that elector's ballot with that specific information. Finally, after all ballots have been voted or otherwise marked the ballots are collected and delivered to the Supervisor of Elections.

In connection with the August 2012 Primary Election, the Miami-Dade Elections Department provided supervised voting at nineteen (19) facilities. A check of the calendar on the Elections Department's website revealed that in advance of the 2012 General Election voting teams were scheduled to visit thirty-four (34) facilities. An almost 100% increase in the number of supervised voting sessions scheduled is clearly a move in the right direction. Clearly, supervised voting provides security and integrity to the process that is more in line with that of voters who actually go to the polls and vote. We hope the number of visits will continue to increase because citizens can have more confidence in election results with supervised absentee voting. We would like to commend the Supervisor of Elections for the additional efforts she is taking to increase the number of facilities that may benefit from this program.

In that regard, in May 2012, the Miami-Dade Elections Department formed a relationship with the Florida Assisted Living Association (FALA). FALA assists in providing required training to administrators running assisted living facilities ("ALF's"). In order to maintain a

[50] Florida Statute 101.655(5).
[51] Florida Statute 101.655(6).

license to run an ALF administrators and others working within the facility are required to complete a certain number of hours of specialized training covering various topics. Working with FALA, the Supervisor of Elections has developed an hour-long training session focused on the availability of Supervised Voting. FALA has designated the training session as one that can be used by the Administrators to help reach their minimum training requirements and as such, is one of many trainings the licensees, owners and operators can take to keep their licenses up to date. As part of the training, Elections Department staff members are effectively "training the trainers" to let them know about the availability of the Supervised Voting Program.

Before the August 2012 Primary, election staff provided training to fifty-five (55) administrators who were willing to take the training. The hope was (and is) that those administrators will go to their respective facilities and pass on the information about the availability of the supervised voting program. Setting up voting places at designated senior centers, adult congregate living facilities, nursing homes, apartment buildings, and condominiums prior to election day, wherein employees from the Department of Elections can supervise voting in these high volume voting locations will reduce the size of the "target group" for unscrupulous operatives, in that these voters will not have a need to vote an absentee ballot in an uncontrolled environment.

As the Supervised Voting Program is a more secure process for our elderly residents to cast their absentee ballots we recommend that:

The Miami-Dade Elections Department expand its outreach efforts to the owners and operators of ALFs, nursing homes and such facilities in an effort to increase the number of voters participating in the Supervised Voting Program;

Each member of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners assist the Miami-Dade Elections Department with expanding its outreach efforts by encouraging owners and operators of ALFs, nursing homes and such facilities within their respective Districts to participate in the Department's Supervised Voting Program;

The election staff members schedule a follow-up contact with every owner, administrator or operator who attends a training session and use that opportunity to suggest the facility uses that opportunity to schedule a supervised voting session for that specific facility.

For facilities where no one signed up for training we recommend that the Supervisor of Elections create a form document that informs every ALF and nursing home administrator within the county of the availability of supervised voting for their residents. The mailer advising

them of this information can also include a return postcard or return envelope which the administrator can use to schedule supervised voting at their respective facility.

B. Decreasing Fraud With Absentee Ballots

One way to decrease absentee ballot fraud is to vigorously prosecute those who engage in such fraud. In that regard, raising the stakes so that violations result in felony charges instead of misdemeanors may serve as a deterrent for those who are so blatant in conducting their craft that they pass out business cards advertising their services; in one case, the card referred to the boletero as "Queen of Absentee Ballots." If this strategy is to be successful it will require two major changes in the present law.

First, as previously stated, the legislature will need to change the level of the offense so that anyone who engages in absentee ballot fraud faces a felony prosecution and concomitantly, the potential loss of their right to vote. Second, to be able to secure convictions or otherwise obtain successful prosecutions for those who break the law in this area the legislature will have to go back to a witness signature requirement for absentee ballots. Until January 1, 1997, the law imposed a two (2) witness signature requirement for absentee ballots. In other words, when the voter of an absentee ballot signed the ballot the law required that the act of signing be witnessed by two persons who were older than 18 years of age. The two witnesses were then required to sign the ballot as witnesses and provide identifying information.[52] The statute and the instructions to absentee electors were later changed to require the signature of only one attesting witness.[53] The existence of this requirement in 1997 gave law enforcement significant leads and evidence that led to the prosecution of the fifty-five (55) defendants following the City of Miami mayoral election. The cases that were developed were based primarily on following the trail of the "witnesses" whose names repeatedly appeared on absentee ballots. Those prosecutions would not have been possible without the signature requirement and the signatures. The fraud in

---

[52] "6. VERY IMPORTANT. Sign your name on the line above "(Voter's Signature)." a. Persons serving as attesting witnesses shall affix their signatures and addresses on the Voter's Certificate. Any two persons 18 years of age or older may serve as attesting witnesses, except that no candidate may serve as an attesting witness.
b. Any notary or other officer entitled to administer oaths or any other Florida supervisor of elections or his deputy, other than an candidate, may serve as a sole attesting witness. The sole attesting witness shall affix his signature, official title, and address to the Voter's Certificate." Florida Statute 101.65 (1995). See also Florida Statute 101.64 (1995).

[53] "7.VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your absentee ballot to be counted, it must include the signature and address of a witness 18 years of age or older affixed to the Voter's Certificate. No candidate may serve as an attesting witness." Florida Statute 101.65 (1996). See also, Florida Statute 101.64 (1996).

the 1997 election was revealed by the signatures and the prevalence of the fraud was significant enough to have negatively impacted that election.

Unfortunately, the witness signature requirement was removed by the Florida Legislature by legislation effective on July 1, 2004. That action of the legislature effectively removed one of the most effective investigative tools for prosecutors and police alike. Based on the evidence we have heard, it is likely that the incidence of fraud in the area of absentee ballots have not decreased. Indeed, with the overall increase in the percentage of absentee ballots being cast in recent elections,[54] the amount of fraud has probably also increased. The problem is law enforcement cannot prove it any more. We think as a means of bringing some integrity to the absent ballot voting process that the Florida Legislature should restore the witness signature requirement in its next legislative session. Further, in addition to verifying the signature, we believe the same person should also witness the actual voting by the elector. The jurat for the witness could simply state, "I swear or affirm that the elector voted the enclosed ballot and signed this Voter's Certificate in my presence."[55]

Imposing such a requirement is not onerous and is no more taxing than the strictures imposed on those of us who vote at early voting sites or on Election Day in our precincts. We believe the minor inconvenience that may accompany such requirements would be worth it, if, at the end of the process, we have more confidence in the authenticity of the voted absentee ballots returned to the Elections Department. Restoring the requirement that the signature of a voter casting an absentee ballot be witnessed by an individual older than 18, and that the witness' signature and address appear on the voter's certificate on the back of the mailing envelope would serve two important benefits: 1) It should help deter absentee ballot fraud; and 2) if there is any doubt about a specific ballot it will give law enforcement officers and prosecutors the name and address of a witness to speak to, who would either confirm or deny that the voter cast the actual ballot.

---

[54] In the 2008 presidential election, one out of every five Broward and Palm Beach county voters used an absentee ballot. Sun Sentinel, October 3, 2012. For the August 2012 Primary Election in Miami-Dade County absentee ballots represented more than 37% of all votes cast. In the 2000 General Election, it was only 7%.

[55] This language is a slight amendment to the language that was set forth in the 2002 version of Florida Statute 101.64.

As we believe it will be an effective tool to deter, detect and prosecute absentee ballot fraud we recommend that:

The Florida Legislature, consistent with the 2002 version of Florida Statutes, amend 101.64 and 101.65(8), reinstating the requirement that the signing of absentee ballots by electors require the signature of an attesting witness 18 years of age or older. The name and address of the attesting witness shall be under the signature of the elector on the mailing envelope that is returned to the Elections Department.

In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, the Florida Legislature also amend the revived 2002 statutes and imposes a requirement that the signature of the attesting witness will also be used to attest that in addition to witnessing the signing of the ballot by the elector, the witness also observed the elector mark or vote the ballot.

C. Closing The Public Record Exemption From Confidentiality of Absentee Ballot Information

The Grand Jury believes that one of the most effective measures to decrease the ability to commit fraud or exert undue influence on absentee ballot voters is for the Florida Legislature to more strictly limit the availability of information currently provided regarding who is requesting and receiving an absentee ballot. Enforcing this limitation will require a change to the provisions of Florida Statute 101.62(3). Florida Statute §101.62(3) currently provides that certain information concerning absentee ballots shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of the public records law disclosures of §119.07(1), with certain exceptions. This information includes:

- The date that a request for an absentee ballot was made
- The date that the absentee ballot was delivered to the voter or the voter's designee, or the date that it was delivered to the post office or other carrier
- The date that the ballot was received back by the Supervisor of Elections
- Any such other information as the Supervisor of Elections may deem necessary

All of this information obtained by the Supervisor of Elections from electors requesting absentee ballots becomes a public record once it is received or created by the Elections Department. Under normal circumstances it would be available for copying or inspection by **anyone** who made a public records request for the information.[56] However, the Florida Legislature made the absentee ballot data and information collected pursuant to Florida Statute

[56] F.S. 119.07 (1).

101.62 (3) exempt from the public records requirements of F.S. 119.07 (1). In other words, by creating an exemption to the public records statute they made the data confidential. Well, almost.

Unfortunately, the Florida Legislature made an "exception" to the exemption. Florida Statute §101.62(3) provides that this otherwise confidential information shall be made available to or reproduced for:

- The voter requesting the ballot;
- A canvassing board;
- An election official;
- A political party or official thereof;
- A candidate who has filed qualification papers and is opposed in an upcoming election; and
- Registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only. [57]

Simply stated, individuals and groups who have a direct and obvious interest in issues or candidates on the ballot have the ability to get the name of every voter who requests an absentee ballot, the voters' residence address and the date the voters' absentee ballot is mailed. The persons who have the most to gain from the election are the ones who have access to this confidential information. For someone who is predisposed to engage in inappropriate and/or illegal activity with respect to absentee voters, this exception to the exemption arms them with the specific information of whom they should target and where and when they should move in on that target. The 101.62 (3) "exception" effectively paints a bull's-eye target on the back of every vulnerable absentee voter. We strongly recommend that the legislature remove the bull's-eye by limiting the public records exemption, and making such information available **only** to a canvassing board or an election official, and not making this information available to a political party or official thereof, a candidate, or a registered political committee or committee of continuous existence. Taking this bold step will effectively eliminate the means with which unscrupulous operatives could obtain lists of target victims. [58] Limiting access to this information should significantly decrease the ability of others to engage in fraudulent activity with respect to absentee ballots.

---

[57] Florida Statute 101.62 (3).

[58] An amended statute incorporating this change would read as follows: This information shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07 (1) and shall be made available to or reproduced only for the voter requesting the ballot, a canvassing board, an election official.

Accordingly, we recommend that:

The Florida Legislature amend Florida Statute 101.62(3) by further limiting the public record exemption from confidentiality for absentee ballot vote information, and making such information available ***only*** *to a canvassing board or an election official, and not making this information available to a political party or official thereof, a candidate, or a registered political committee or committee of continuous existence.*

D. **Combating Absentee Ballot Fraud as a Community**

If we are to be successful in ferreting out and detecting absentee ballot voter fraud, every citizen will have to play a role. To borrow a phrase, "it takes a village," to stamp out this kind of covert fraud. It is our belief that the illegalities and irregularities that occurred in the 1997 City of Miami mayoral election are still occurring. Further, as to absentee voter fraud, we are confident that there are people in this community who know what is being done, know how it is being done, and most importantly, know who is doing it. A commissioner's aide does not just happen to come into possession of more than 150 absentee ballots. Each of the persons who dropped off multiple absentee ballots was in violation of the county ordinance that makes it a crime for someone to be in possession of more than two (2) absentee ballots. But for the keen awareness and suspicions raised by a U.S. Postal Worker, we would have been totally unaware that these crimes were committed.

We do not believe that the full story has been told in this incident. However, as is done with other "unsolved crimes," we believe monetary incentives might work. We recommend that the Supervisor of Elections, law enforcement and elected officials work together to create an election/voter fraud rewards program through Miami-Dade County Crime Stoppers.[59]

With Crime Stoppers, citizens can report criminal activity anonymously and may receive a monetary reward for doing so. As reflected on the Miami-Dade Crime Stopper website:

> The caller or "Tipster" is the most important partner in our program. He or she is a member of the community who sees, hears or knows of criminal activity. When a caller contacts Crime Stoppers, he or she is **GUARANTEED ANONYMITY**. Once a call is received, the "Tipster" is given a control number. If, as a result of their information, an arrest and filing of criminal charges has been made, the caller is elgible (sic) for a

[59] Crime Stoppers is a community action program that gives citizens the opportunity to become involved in the fight against crime in Miami-Dade County and make our community a better place to live, work and go to school. Crime Stoppers is comprised of three segments (the community, law enforcement and the media) working as partners towards one goal - reducing crime.

monetary **REWARD OF UP TO $1,000.00**. The guarantee of anonymity allows members of the community to offer information to law enforcement without the fear of reprisals.[60]

The home page for Crime Stoppers encourages citizens to report crimes involving weapons, drugs, illegal dumping, vandalism, theft, graffiti, cyber crime and domestic violence. Because it tears at the fabric of our democratic process, we would encourage the Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers to make election and voting fraud a priority.

In an effort to bring public attention to this, we recommend:

That the Elections Department work with Crime Stoppers to create Public Service Announcements informing citizens of the importance of restoring confidence in our elections results and advising how they can assist in that effort by reporting illegal voting activity to Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers.

That the Elections Department place information on the homepage of its website advising and encouraging citizens to make anonymous Miami-Dade Crime Stopper reports of persons engaged in illegal voting or fraudulent election activity;

In connection with the aforementioned recommendation, that the Elections Department also include such information with every absentee ballot packet that is mailed out and in any other mailing sent by the Elections Department to Miami-Dade County voters;

In support of the funding of reward payouts, we encourage businesses, corporations, civic-minded residents and civic-minded organizations to make tax deductible donations to Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers. If at all legally possible, we would also recommend:

That 2% of the filing fee for any candidate running for office be used to help fund the Miami-Dade Crime Stopper's rewards. Funds collected for each election cycle will be given to those who report crimes involving voter or election fraud related to that election cycle.

CONCLUSION

The firestorm of media reports on absentee ballot voter fraud that surrounded our county's August 2012 Primary Election was unsettling. The widespread belief is that such illegal activity is rampant. With several narrow victories in races in the 2012 Primary and General Elections, the general sentiment that undetected fraud is occurring is a major problem for this Grand Jury and the citizens of this community. Can the public have confidence in the

[60] http://www.crimestoppersmiami.com/

election results of those close races? We are not certain they can. Until there are more restrictions, protections and checks and balances put into place, our residents will continue to wonder whether the will of the people is accurately revealed when the election totals are tallied from absentee ballots. We hope that our elected officials in positions to make changes will adopt these recommendations as a means of instilling credibility and integrity to our elections and absentee voting process.

Following the 2012 General Election, Mayor Carlos A. Gimenez appointed many good community leaders to serve with the mayor and four (4) county commissioners on an Election Advisory Group. The goal of the Advisory Group is to find sensible, long-term solutions to the county's recent election challenges. We will forward a copy of this Grand Jury Report to the mayor and request that he forward it for review by the Advisory Group in hopes that they might join us in the recommendations we are making herein. We strongly believe that by adopting these recommendations we will drastically improve our absentee ballot voting process.

EXHIBIT A

DECLARATION TO SECURE ASSISTANCE

(Required Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.051 (4))

State of Florida

County of

Date

Precinct

I, (Print name) , swear or affirm that I am a registered elector and request assistance from (Print names) in voting at the (name of election) held on (date of election) .

(Signature of voter)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day of , (year) .

(Signature of Official Administering Oath)

EXHIBIT B

DECLARATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE

(Required Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.051 (4))

State of Florida

County of

Date

Precinct

I, (Print name) , have been requested by (print name of elector needing assistance) to provide him or her with assistance to vote. I swear or affirm that I am not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter and that I have not solicited this voter at the polling place or early voting site or within 100 feet of such locations in an effort to provide assistance.

(Signature of assistor)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day of , (year) .

(Signature of Official Administering Oath)

EXHIBIT C

DECLARATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO ABSENTEE VOTER

(Modeled after Declaration required Pursuant to Florida Statute 101.051 (4))

State of Florida

County of

Date

Address where voting occurs

I, (Print name) , have been requested by (print name of elector needing assistance) to provide him or her with assistance to vote. I swear or affirm that I am not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter, that I am not a paid or volunteer campaign worker, and that I have not solicited this voter in an effort to provide assistance.

(Signature of assistor)

(Signature of elector needing assistance)

NAME OF DEFENDANT	CHARGE	INDICTMENT RETURNED
JOSEPH PHELPS and JUSTIN EDMOND	First Degree Murder Robbery/Deadly Weapon/Firearm/ Attempt	True Bill
JOSE R. ROJAS	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder Kidnapping Kidnapping Attempted Armed Robbery Fraudulently Obtaining Credit Card or Property	True Bill
BRINY RINCHERE	First Degree Murder	True Bill
KARON GAITER	First Degree Murder Shooting or Throwing Deadly Missile	True Bill
KEVON KENDALL GEORGE (A) and MICHELLE CAMILLE LEWIS (B)	First Degree Murder (A&B) Kidnapping/With a Weapon, Firearm or Aggravated Battery (A&B) Attempted Armed Robbery (A&B) Falsely Personating Officer (A&B) Giving False Name/ID After Arrest (A) Discharging a Firearm From a Vehicle (A&B) Aggravated Assault With Deadly Weapon (A&B)	True Bill
ROSELINE LOUIDOR (A) and CAMEO SERREL WALKIN (B)	First Degree Murder (A) Child Abuse/Aggravated/Great Bodily Harm/Agg Batt/ Firearm (A) Child Neglect/Great Harm (A&B)	True Bill
STEVENSON CHARLES	First Degree Murder Robbery Using Deadly Weapon or Firearm Grand Theft 3rd Degree / Vehicle	True Bill
DERRICK L. HARRELL, Also known as "Dirty D"	First Degree Murder Murder/Premeditated/Attempt/ Deadly Weapon or Aggravated Battery	True Bill
MAURICE D. WILLIAMS	First Degree Murder	True Bill
FERMIN RECALDE	First Degree Murder	True Bill
CLAUDIO CANA	First Degree Murder	True Bill
(A) EMILIO PEREZ-TEJON, and (B) CESAR RUIZ	First Degree Murder (A&B) Robbery/Carjacking/Armed (A&B)	True Bill
SERGE JABREL BURROWS	First Degree Murder Robbery/Deadly Weapon Firearm/ Attempt	True Bill

NAME OF DEFENDANT	CHARGE	INDICTMENT RETURNED
DIANELIS DELA CARIDAD-FONSENCA (A) and JOSE MARTIN PEREZ-SANCHEZ (B)	First Degree Murder Murder 1st Degree / Conspiracy	True Bill
(A) ADOLFO PEREZ, (B) ADOLFO PEREZ, JR., (C) ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ, also known as ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ, (D) OSMANI SIMON, (E) JOSE RODRIGUEZ, (F) NOEL MORIERA-PITA, (G) GODUAL LOPEZ	First Degree Murder (A) Conspiracy to Commit RICO (A-G) RICO (A-G) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,E) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,E) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,E) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,D) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,D) Cargo Theft (A,B,C,F) Cargo Theft (A) Insurance Fraud (A&B) Insurance Fraud (A&B)	True Bill
REGISTER HOLSENDORFF, III, Also known as "PONCHO"	First Degree Murder	True Bill
BRAYSHUN NWAMAH (B) and TAVARIS RAYSHOD CROMER (C)	First Degree Murder Robbery Using Deadly Weapon or Firearm	True Bill
ALPHONSO GERARD LUCAS	First Degree Murder Murder/Premeditated/Attempt Deadly Weapon or Aggravated Battery Burglary With Assault or Battery Therein While Armed Cruelty to Animals Firearm/Weapon/Ammunition/ Possession by Convicted Felon or Delinquent Attempted Felony Murder With a Deadly Weapon or Aggravated Battery	True Bill
SHANNON DARELL DAWSON, a/k/a DOUGH BOY, STEPHON JARVAS HART, a/k/a PLAYBOY and DESMAR JASON AKINS, a/k/a JIT	First Degree Murder Robbery/Deadly Weapon/Firearm/ Attempt Robbery/Armed/Conspiracy	True Bill
WAYNE REGINALD SANDERS	First Degree Murder Attempted Armed Robbery	True Bill

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In a day where we see men and women putting themselves in harm's way to protect our rights and freedoms, it was our honor to offer our time and service to help those who enforce our laws. While our commitment to serve on the Grand Jury 2012 term seemed like an inconvenience at first, we soon realized the depth and importance of our role as jurors. Our 7-month commitment began with a group of people diverse in ages, background, ethnicity and religion, all united in a common effort to protect our rights and ensure justice ultimately prevailed.

We trust our final act as a Grand Jury, presenting our report "Absentee Ballot Voting: Convenience and its Consequences," will not only provide some enlightenment on voting issues, but that our recommendations as a non-biased, non-political, non-affiliated group would initiate positive change in our process.

We thank you for allowing us to be a part of this process and end our term with the knowledge that our sacrifice was well worth it.

We give special thanks to:

Rose Anne Dare – for coordinating our group and keeping us all informed;

Neil Gil – for always greeting us with a smiling face and keeping our orders straight;

Don Horn – for continually guiding us and informing us on issues and laws and allowing us to learn from his experience;

Katherine Fernandez Rundle – For selecting us to be a part of this journey and for her years of dedication to Miami-Dade County;

The witnesses and law enforcement officers who took time out of their day to answer our questions;

Judge Gisela Cardonne Ely, who encouraged us and commended us for playing such an important role in our community; and

The Court reporters for documenting our findings.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeffrey Pankey, Foreperson
Miami-Dade County Grand Jury
Spring Term 2012

ATTEST:

_____
Melvin Norton
Clerk

Date: December 19, 2012

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL ELECTION

	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	831,423	821,850	870,182
Early Voting Ballots Cast	144,509	62,640	124,833
Election Day Ballots Cast	323,246	265,127	351,600
Provisional Ballots Cast	Included in Absentee Report	838	3541
Provisional Ballots Counted	1037	628	2065
Provisional Ballots Rejected	1084	210	1476
Absentee Ballots Requested	145,048	82,426	161,802
Absentee Ballots Cast	124,158	62,982	129,790
Absentee Ballots Counted	122,839	62,319	128,256
Absentee Ballots Rejected	1,314	665	1534
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	9,997,168	10,664,400	10,110,000
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	9,997,168	10,664,400 included carryover to complete const projects($500K)	10,110,000
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	52	53	56* see attached EV Info – Exhibit 1
Early Voting Sites Used	11	10	14
Election Day Polling Places	454	447	446
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	707	658	647
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	6,000	5,700	5,900
Poll Workers — Expected	6,733	4,140	5,347
Poll Workers — Actual	6,287	3,667	4,774
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	75	102	92
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	70	35	191 Increase due to duplication of ballots

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? *Counted as absentee ballots and not separated – voting at the office is considered absentee voting.*

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? *10, we did not expect to be open and used some of our prep staff to conduct voting instead of their normal Election Day prep. It was impossible to complete processing of all absentee ballots in the days leading up to Election Day.*

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, *10 unable to complete processing of all absentee ballots on Election Night.*
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. *10 unable to complete processing of all absentee ballots prior to unofficial results.*

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? *08/no signatures/signature mismatch, 10&12 Received after deadline/no signatures*

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? *No, we received 44,422 in the last days leading up to and on Election Day that had to be processed by comparing signatures, etc. It would have been impossible to verify all of the ballots on Election Night so they could all be counted.*

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? *08=not registered/incomplete application, 2010&2012 = not registered/voted in wrong precinct.*

BUDGET

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. *Yes*

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. *No*

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? *16, most were too small, lacked parking and electrical for early voting printers.*

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? *Funding was not the major issue. We needed sites to meet eligibility, size, parking, electrical resources, geographic location, Americans with Disabilities requirements and meet the need of voters. The vendor had difficulty keeping printers working at the 14 sites we had opened – this has been an issue in past elections. I would like to see these vendors tested and certified by the state, as is done in other states (see Exhibit 2).*

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? *08=454, 10=447, 12=446*

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? *08=789, 10=789, 12=842*

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? *Yes*

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

Least-populous

2008 Precinct/voters	Consolidated (Location)	2010	Consolidated (Location)	2012	Consolidated (Location)
1013 – 1	Yes - 8	1002 – 1	Yes – 8	1004 - 1	Yes - 10
1015 – 1	Yes - 3	1162 – 1	Yes – 2	1016 - 1	Yes - 10
1162 – 1	Yes - 3	6081 – 1	Yes – 3	1092 - 1	Yes - 7
6038 – 1	Yes - 3	6120 – 1	Yes – 3	1158 - 1	Yes - 10
7019 – 1	Yes - 6	6178 – 1	Yes – 3	1200 - 1	Yes - 4
7122 – 1	Yes - 4	7002 – 1	Yes – 5	1262 - 1	Yes - 7

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

1129 – 2	Yes - 2	7044 – 1	Yes – 3	2032 - 1	Yes - 4
1133 - 2	Yes - 2	7112 – 1	Yes – 3	2034 - 1	Yes - 4
2178 – 2	Yes - 2	1013 – 2	Yes – 8	2042 - 1	Yes - 4
6062 – 2	Yes - 6	1129 – 2	Yes – 2	2118 - 1	Yes - 9
Most Populous					
5104 – 2691	No	5020 – 3403	No	6210 - 3001	No
7120 – 2654	No	1040 – 2752	No	1052 - 2796	No
7054 – 2649	No	4162 – 2726	Yes – 3	7180 - 2788	No
6050 – 2638	No	1100 – 2710	No	5008 - 2765	No
1040 – 2604	No	5104 – 2689	No	7026 - 2718	No
7168 – 2584	No	6050 – 2686	No	7138 - 2707	No
3014 – 2581	No	6090 – 2660	No	6050 - 2669	Yes - 2
4162 – 2555	Yes - 5	1094 – 2587	No	3170 - 2668	Yes - 5
5112 – 2542	Yes - 2	3138 – 2571	Yes – 4	6044 - 2652	No
6072 – 2488	Yes - 2	3014 – 2529	No	4176 - 2642	No

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

Most populous

2008	Pcts	2010	Pcts	2012	Pcts
THE UNITED WAY – 6171	4	LADY OF LOURDES CHR – 7050	4	LADY OF LOURDES CHR - 6701	3
BOCA RATON COMM CTR – 5811	3	THE UNITED WAY - 6396	4	SUGAR SAND PARK - 5728	3
SUGAR SAND PARK - 5197	3	BOCA RATON COMM CTR – 6129	3	DEL PRADO ELEMENTARY SCH - 5008	3
LADY OF LOURDES CHR – 5092	3	FAITH FARM TABERNACLE - 5515	5	BOYNTON BEACH HIGH SCH - 4993	5
CENTURY VILLAGE WEST – 5062	3	WOODLANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL – 5489	3	CHRIST FELLOWSHIP CHURCH RPB - 4917	10
OLYMPIC HEIGHTS HIGH – 4953	2	WAYNE BARTON STUDY CENTER – 5358	3	WOODLANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL - 4584	2
FAITH FARM TABERNACLE – 4679	5	SUGAR SAND PARK – 5124	3	BOCA RATON COMM CTR - 4538	3

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

WELLINGTON PRESBYTERIAN – 4565	2	CENTURY VILLAGE WEST – 4511	3	JC MITCHELL ELEM SCHOOL - 4475	2
PBG CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS – 4530	5	WELLINGTON PRESBYTERIAN - 4488	2	ST GREGORY EPISCOPAL CHR - 4445	2
SOUTH COUNTY CIVIC CTR – 4363	4	PBG CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS - 4427	5	WELLS RECREATION CTR - 4308	2
Least Populous					
PBC FIRE RESCUE #22 - 101	2	DELRAY SWIM AND TENNIS CTR – 33	1	PALM LAKE ESTATES - 211	1
ROSENWALD ELEM SCHOOL – 148	1	INLET GROVE COMM SCHOOL – 97	4	VILLAGE OF GOLF ADMIN BLDG - 224	1
CLOUD LAKE TOWN HALL – 229	3	PBC FIRE RESCUE #22 - 98	1	CLOUD LAKE TOWN HALL - 227	2
VILLAGE OF GOLF ADMIN BLDG – 236	1	ROSENWALD ELEM SCHOOL – 121	1	GARDENS MALL CONFERENCE CTR - 336	3
PALM LAKE CLUBHOUSE – 259	1	PBG COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL – 156	2	BELLE GLADE LIBRARY - 338	1
CARLETON OAKS CLUBHOUSE - 341	2	CLOUD LAKE TOWN HALL – 229	3	CANAL POINT COMM CTR - 355	2
QUADRILLE VILLAS CLUBHOUSE - 345	2	PALM LAKE CLUBHOUSE – 230	1	MANALAPAN TOWN HALL - 357	1
MANALAPAN TOWN HALL – 352	1	VILLAGE OF GOLF ADMIN BLDG - 232	1	JIC ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG - 360	1
JIC ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG – 357	1	CANAL POINT COMM CTR – 346	3	PALM LAKE ESTATES SOUTH - 361	1
HIGH POINT CLUBHOUSE – 382	1	MANALAPAN TOWN HALL – 350	1	CAMELOT VILLAGE CLUBHOUSE - 393	1

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? *Yes*
13. Do you use electronic poll books? *No*
14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:
    a. Early voting sites; and *Yes*
    b. Polling places (election day). *No*

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? *Yes, we*

hired 20 Poll Worker Assistants and 120 on-call Clerks and Precinct Advisors who were stationed geographically on Election Day. They covered the shortages on Election Day and were dispatched as needed.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? *Yes, most called the prior day with personal or family emergencies.*

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results: *No reports of results being late as a result of poll worker shortages.*

    a. On election night; and, *1*
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. *1*

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout: *Based upon oral confirmation from poll workers and precinct voters, turnout was impacted by the long ballot rather than poll worker shortages.*

    a. During early voting; and, *1*
    b. On election night. *1*

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. *EV=1 to 2 hours/Polls=1/2 hour to 45 minutes*
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. *EV=6 to 7 hours/Polls=1hour*
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. *Saturdays*
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. *Evenings*

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? *EV=Delray Beach Library, Lantana Library/Election Day Precincts no long wait times. The Deputy at Early voting locations would try to redirect voters to sites with shorter lines nearby. Additional equipment could not be accommodated in the limited space we were allocated in libraries and city halls and electrical capacity was not available.*

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? *11:45p.m. 11/6/12*

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? *10:30a.m. 11/18/12*

EXHIBIT 1

Palm Beach County Public Libraries

Minimum requirements for Early Voting Locations:

Space = at least 1,000 sq ft
Parking = at least 100 spaces with 4 handicaps
Electrical = at least two circuits and access to breakers/tripping

	Libraries	Biggest Meeting Room SQ/FT	Total Parking Spaces
1	Main Summit Branch	1,150	250
2	Acreage Branch	1,188	200
3	Belle Glade Branch	301	6
4	Clarence E. Anthony Branch(South Bay)	301	11
5	Delray City Library	1,056	150
6	Gardens Branch	1,645	250
7	Glades Road Branch	1,083	150
8	Greenacres Branch	301	51
9	Hagen Ranch Road Branch	2,646	260
10	Jupiter Branch	1,053	151
11	Lantana Road Branch	1,643	165
12	Loula V. York Branch(Pahokee)	241	11
13	Okeechobee Boulevard Branch	1,189	80
14	Royal Palm Beach Branch	1,119	21
15	Tequesta Branch	180	30
16	Wellington Branch	1,352	200
17	West Boca Branch	1,044	136
18	West Boynton Branch	1,364	100

*some libraries/city halls used that did not meet minimum requirements due to geographic location

Municipalities in Palm Beach County - Availability for Early Voting

	#Precincts	
Atlantis	1	Small/gated/parking limited
Belle Glade	5	Used 2008/2012 - large room but has fixed seating only 300 sq ft available
Boca Raton	37	Used 2008/2012
Boynton Beach	42	Used 2008 - not used 2012 too small/lack of parking city not interested
Briny Breezes	1	Small/limited parking
Cloud Lake	1	No available space/very limited parking (in a house)
Delray Beach	36	Used in 2012 Primary/power supply problem moved to library for General
Glen Ridge	1	No available space/very limited parking
Village of Golf	1	No available space/very limited parking
Greenacres	16	
Gulf Stream	1	Small/very limited parking
Haverhill	3	Small/very limited parking
Highland Beach	2	Small/very limited parking
Hypoluxo	2	Small/very limited parking
Juno Beach	4	Small/very limited parking
Jupiter	29	Small/very limited parking
Jupiter Inlet Colony	1	Small/very limited parking
Lake Clarke Shores	1	Small/very limited parking
Lake Park	5	Small/very limited parking
Lake Worth	17	Small/limited parking - does not meet ADA requirements
Lantana	4	Small/very limited parking
Loxahatchee Groves	1	Small/very limited parking
Manalapan	1	Small/very limited parking
Mangonia Park	1	Small/very limited parking
North Palm Beach	13	Declined in the past
Ocean Ridge	1	Small/very limited parking
Pahokee	2	Small/very limited parking
Palm Beach	7	Small/very limited parking
Palm Beach Gardens	47	Declined in the past
Palm Beach Shores	1	Small/very limited parking
Palm Springs	19	
Riviera Beach	21	Used in 2008/2012 In lobby limited privacy/parking - power supply challenge

01/04/2013 FRI 10:09 FAX 5616566287 Supervisors of Elections

EXHIBIT 1

☑010/037

Royal Palm Beach	23	
South Bay	1	Small/very limited parking
South Palm Beach	1	Small/very limited parking
Tequesta	7	Small/very limited parking
Wellington	29	Used in 2008/moved to library due to disruption with city business
West Palm Beach	64	Problem locating library/parking issue in downtown

01/04/2013 FRI 10:10 FAX 5616566287 Supervisors of Elections

EXHIBIT 1

Exhibit 2
Ballot Printing System Approval in Florid

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

CHARLIE CRIST
Governor

KURT S. BROWNING
Secretary of State

October 12, 2007

Mr. Kevin Runbeck, President
Runbeck Election Services, Inc.
2404 W, 14th St., Ste. A
Tempe, AZ 85281-6920

Re: Florida approval of the Sentio Ballot Printing System using Ballot on Demand

Dear Mr. Runbeck:

Runbeck Election Services, Inc. (Runbeck) offers their Sentio Ballot Printing System (Sentio) as a ballot on demand (BOD) capability. The Sentio BOD provides several printed solutions for use with early voting, absentee, and test ballots. This BOD system can optionally use integrated electronic precinct registers such as Electronic Voter Identification (EViD) or the Voter Focus software system. The Sentio BOD allows an automated printed ballot that contains additional information on the ballot stub for use with an accurate distribution, and the optional capability for adding a precinct identifier, ballot type, page number and other information on the ballot stub and/or on the ballot.

At early voting locations that use the Sentio BOD, an automated printed ballot is provided that creates a random routing number for the voter's certificate and for the ballot stub. This certification and the ballot stubs can accurately identify the correct ballot for the intended voter while providing voter secrecy. The interaction with the EViD precinct register system creates a random sequential routing number based on the voter's polling location based on their queue for voting. Therefore, this ballot stub can change for each voter based on the queued line at the precinct register.

The Sentio BOD system uses only printer files without interaction with a certified voting system. Therefore, the Division of Elections approves the use of Sentio BOD within an electronic precinct register to ensure that this BOD system satisfies voter security. However, Supervisors of Elections must verify the BOD printed ballots' quality, suitability, and acceptability. The determination of which ballot sheet(s) the voter receives rests with the poll workers.

Sincerely,

Amy K. Tuck, Esq.
Division Director

AKT/drd

Division of Elections
R. A. Gray Building, Room 316 • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: (850) 245-6200 • Facsimile: (850) 245-6217
election.dos.state.fl.us

Exhibit 2
Ballot Printing Approval in California

DEBRA BOWEN | SECRETARY OF STATE | STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF VOTING SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
1500 11th Street | Sacramento, CA 95814 | Tel (916) 653-7244 | www.sos.ca.gov

May 19, 2010

County Clerk/Registrar of Voters (CC/ROV) Memorandum #10170

To: All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters

FROM: Lowell Finley
Deputy Secretary of State, Voting Systems Technology & Policy

RE: Ballot Printing: Requirements for Approval to Connect an Election Information Management System to the Runbeck Sentio Ballot-on-Demand System

Runbeck Election Services' Sentio Ballot-on-Demand System (Sentio) was certified by the Secretary of State as a stand-alone system on May 9, 2008. Sentio enables a jurisdiction to print a single ballot or a batch of ballots as needed. Any jurisdiction that wants to use Sentio must first become a certified print facility, as required by the California Code of Regulations.

Runbeck, in coordination with Sacramento County, asked the Secretary of State for approval to connect the Sentio to Sacramento County's election information management system (EIMS) to allow print requests from the EIMS to the Sentio to be made electronically. To qualify for certification of this configuration, the Secretary of State required Runbeck and the EIMS vendor, DFM Associates (DFM), to modify their systems to ensure there would be a secure data transfer that could only be made through a single port and submit the modifications to the Secretary of State. On April 27, 2010, the Secretary of State certified the use of the DFM EIMS to send ballot printing requests electronically to the Sentio using the single-port configuration.

Attached is a document detailing the requirements for approval to connect a California jurisdiction's EIMS to the Runbeck Sentio ballot on demand system, including EIMS provided by vendors other than DFM.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Voting Systems Technology Assessment at (916) 653-7244 or votingsystems@sos.ca.gov.

Requirements for Approval to Connect a California Jurisdiction's Election Information Management System to the Runbeck Election Services Sentio Ballot-On-Demand System SYSTEM

May 19, 2010

A California jurisdiction's election information management system (EIMS) shall not be connected to the Runbeck Election Services (Runbeck) Sentio ballot on demand system (Sentio) for electronic transfer of the information needed to print the correct ballot style for each voter unless the connection is made using a single port. The Secretary of State will only approve connection of a vendor's EIMS to a Sentio System if documentation and a one-time demonstration by the EIMS vendor establish that the EIMS software is configured to to connect to Sentio through a single port. Approval is also dependent upon compliance with all of the conditions below.

(1) Any jurisdiction certified as a print facility for Sentio ballots wishing to connect a Sentio ballot printer to an approved EIMS voter registration system shall, before making the connection, confirm in writing to the Secretary of State that the port listener in the Sentio is configured for connection with the EIMS through a single port.

(2) The Sentio may not be connected to the Internet at any time.

(3) The Sentio Audit System, a Runbeck software solution that utilizes optical character recognition (OCR) cameras to scan each ballot that is ejected from the output of the printer, must be installed on every Sentio used for batch printing of ballots in California. A Sentio that does not have the Sentio Audit System installed shall be used only to print one ballot at a time for vote-by-mail (VBM) voters who cast their VBM ballots at the elections official's office.

(4) The Microsoft Windows operating system on Sentio must be configured with two separate logins. The first shall be a Windows Administrator login with a unique password that grants the Administrator full control over Windows. The second shall be a Windows user login that only permits an Operator to run Sentio software but not to make any modifications to Windows or to use any other application. It is permissible to use a single Windows password with the Operator login for all non-administrator Operators.

(5) Each Supervisor and Operator shall create his or her own unique password to access the Sentio application without divulging the password to the Administrator. (NOTE: This process should be similar to the process a new bank account holder uses to create a personal identification number (PIN) for a bankcard.)

(6) Runbeck must encrypt ballot PDF files before transfer to a California jurisdiction. Delivery of encrypted ballot PDF files may be by FTP or by physical delivery of a portable media storage device containing the encrypted files.

(7) Each California jurisdiction using Sentio must provide a list showing every Administrator, Supervisor and Operator authorized to use Sentio to the Secretary of State (SOS) prior to its use. Upon the departure of an authorized Sentio user, the Administrator is required to delete that user's login profile. Whenever a user is deleted from or added to the authorized user list, the jurisdiction must provide the updated list to the SOS within seven (7) days.

(8) Each California jurisdiction that uses Sentio must affix at least one serialized tamper evident seal to each door of a housing that provides access to the Sentio computer in a manner that would reveal unauthorized access. A log for the security seals must be created and maintained to monitor access to the computer. The log must include: the user's name, date, serial number of each destroyed seal, and serial number of each newly-affixed seal.

(9) Runbeck must submit ballots printed by Sentio for testing to the manufacturer of each voting system for which use of Sentio ballots is proposed. Sentio ballots may be used with a voting system only after the manufacturer of the voting system states in writing to the SOS that Sentio-printed ballots meet the manufacturer's specifications.

(10) Pursuant to Title 2, California Code of Regulations §20254 and Elections Code §13006, if Runbeck supplies ballot card stock for Sentio to California jurisdictions, Runbeck is required to take a physical inventory of all ballot paper/card stock in Runbeck's warehouse four times a year. This inventory is required to occur on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15. Within seven (7) days of conducting this inventory, Runbeck is required to submit an inventory report to the Secretary of State.

Each California jurisdiction that wishes to use Sentio must complete the process to be certified as a ballot manufacturer by the Secretary of State. Information and an application can be obtained on the Secretary of State website at www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballots.htm. The California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Division 7 contains all of the regulations applicable to ballot card manufacturers.

BARCLAYS OFFICIAL CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 2. ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION 7. SECRETARY OF STATE
CHAPTER 4. PUNCH CARDS AND BALLOT PAPER
§ 20200 - § 20267

This document is current through Register 2008, No. 12, March 21, 2008

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL

§ 20200. Applicability of This Chapter.

The procedure specified hereunder shall be used by all persons (hereinafter "user") who wish to order the manufacture of their ballot cards for use in California elections. These regulations also apply to those processes used by the Secretary of State to order the manufacture of unfinished ballot cards or of sheets, or to warehouse such sheets or unfinished ballot cards, for resale to local election jurisdictions.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002, 10002.5 and 10003, Elections Code.

HISTORY

1. New Chapter 4 (Articles 1-8, Sections 20200-20267, not consecutive) filed 2-11-81; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 81, No. 7).

2 CCR § 20200, 2 CA ADC § 20200
1CAC

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

§ 20203. Ballot Card.

Ballot card means card stock processed to final form for use by voters to punch, slot, or mark their choices in California elections.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20203, 2 CA ADC § 20203
1CAC

§ 20204. Card Stock.

Card stock means paper manufactured in accordance with certain specifications rendering it suitable for use in card reading equipment.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20204, 2 CA ADC § 20204
1CAC

§ 20205. Finisher.

Finisher means a Secretary of State certified vendor which processes sheets or unfinished ballot cards to make ballot cards to be used in California elections.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20205, 2 CA ADC § 20205
1CAC

§ 20206. Format.

Format is a term used to distinguish the pattern of prescoring of unfinished ballot cards or ballot cards (eg. 312-, 228-, 52-Hole).

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20206, 2 CA ADC § 20206
1CAC

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS (Cont.)

§ 20207. Manufacturer.

Manufacturer means a Secretary of State certified vendor which processes card stock to make sheets or unfinished ballot cards, or to make ballot cards by a continuous process involving a single machine, to be used in California elections.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20207, 2 CA ADC § 20207
1CAC

§ 20208. Release.

Release means:
(a) Authorization by the Secretary of State to manufacture ballot cards for a user or to remove sheets or unfinished ballot cards from the warehouse for finishing or shipment to a finisher. Each release will specify the items listed in Article 5, or

(b) Purchase order issued by the State of California to obtain sheets and unfinished ballot cards for warehousing by the Secretary of State and their subsequent resale to users.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20208, 2 CA ADC § 20208
1CAC

§ 20209. Roll.

Roll means card stock in web form, trimmed to a width of 3 1/4 inches or multiples thereof. Rolls are normally produced as an intermediate step in the production of unfinished ballot cards.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20209, 2 CA ADC § 20209
1CAC

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS (Cont.)

§ 20210. Sheet.

Sheet means card stock, tinted for use in California elections, sufficiently large for more than one ballot card and later to be cut, after printing, into individual ballot cards (compare unfinished ballot card).

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20210, 2 CA ADC § 20210
1CAC

§ 20211. Tint.

Tint means a color and design prescribed by the Secretary of State which is printed on card stock for ballots to be used in California elections. Both color and design will be prescribed by the Secretary of State for each election.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20211, 2 CA ADC § 20211
1CAC

§ 20212. Unfinished Ballot Card.

Unfinished ballot card means card stock. Tinted for use in California elections, cut to the width and approximate length of a single ballot card, and requiring one or more steps in the production of a ballot card. Unfinished ballot cards may have a transitory existence in those processes in which ballot cards are produced directly from untinted card stock (compare sheet).

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code

2 CCR § 20212, 2 CA ADC § 20212
1CAC

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS (Cont.)

§ 20213. User.

User means any local election jurisdiction -county, city, or district -which conducts elections pursuant to the California Elections Code.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20213, 2 CA ADC § 20213
1CAC

2 CA ADC § 20213

§ 20214. Warehouse.

Warehouse means any storage facility, including a building or portion of building, used for the storage of sheets or unfinished ballot cards until released to the finisher for production of ballot cards.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20214, 2 CA ADC § 20214
1CAC

ARTICLE 3. CERTIFICATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS

§ 20220. Manufacturer and Finisher Certification Required.

As either a principal or subcontractor, no vendor shall manufacture or finish ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards for use in California elections, and no vendor shall accept or solicit orders for such cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards prior to certification as a manufacturer or finisher by the Secretary of State.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20220, 2 CA ADC § 20220
1CAC

§ 20221. Form of Application for Certification.

Applications for certification shall be made in writing to the Secretary of State in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20221, 2 CA ADC § 20221
1CAC

§ 20222. Inspections of Facilities Prior to Certification.

Prior to certifying a manufacturer or finisher, or to certifying a change in equipment or procedures, the Secretary of State may make inspections, with or without prior notice, of such facilities and records of such manufacturer or finisher as the Secretary of State deems necessary.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20222, 2 CA ADC § 20222
1CAC

ARTICLE 3. CERTIFICATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS (Cont.)

§ 20223. Approval of Application.

The Secretary of State will approve in writing any applicant whom the Secretary of State determines to be capable of manufacturing or finishing ballot cards, sheets, rolls, or unfinished ballot cards, to Secretary of State specifications.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20223, 2 CA ADC § 20223
1CAC

§ 20224. Revocation of Certification.

Certifications are valid until revoked by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State will revoke a certification at any time upon determining tat the vendor is no longer capable of manufacturing or finishing ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards or has failed to comply with these regulations without good cause which is acceptable to the Secretary of State.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20224, 2 CA ADC § 20224
1CAC

§ 20225. Change in Manufacturing and Finishing Procedures.

No change in the equipment or procedures used by any manufacturer or finisher to manufacture or finish ballot cards, rolls, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards shall be made without the prior express written approval of the Secretary of State. Applications for such approval shall be in writing and shall show substantially the same information as the initial application for certification of the manufacturer or finisher.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20225, 2 CA ADC § 20225
1CAC

ARTICLE 3. CERTIFICATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS (Cont.)

§ 20226. Publish List of Approved Manufacturers and Finishers.

The Secretary of State will publish a list of approved manufacturers and finishers no later than January 1 of each year and within ten days of any changes to the list.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20226, 2 CA ADC § 20226
1CAC

§ 20227. Exception to Application Requirement for Certain Manufacturers and Finishers.

For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this article, those manufacturers and finishers from whom the State of California has purchased sheets or unfinished ballot cards, or from whom users have purchased ballot cards prior to the effective date of this regulation, are authorized to manufacture or finish ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards without having to submit an application for such authorization. The Secretary of State will include names of such manufacturers and finishers in the original list of approved manufacturers and finishers.

Note: Authority and reference cited:Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20227, 2 CA ADC § 20227
1CAC

ARTICLE 4. INSPECTION OF FACILITIES

§ 20230. Inspections of Facilities; Enforcement of Regulations.

To ensure compliance with these regulations, the Secretary of State will make biennial inspections, with or without prior notice, of each warehouse and of the facilities of each approved manufacturer or finisher, and of the records of any warehouse, manufacturer, or finisher as the Secretary of State deems necessary.
The Secretary of State reserves the right to make additional inspections and, should the Secretary of State find that any warehouse, manufacturer, or finisher is not or may not be in compliance with these regulations, will take corrective action necessary to enforce compliance. The action may include, for warehouses found to be not in compliance with these regulations, the requiring of the withdrawal of ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards from such warehouse, and the transfer of such ballot materials to warehouses which are in compliance with these regulations. This action may also include, but is not limited to, the withdrawal of authorization of the manufacturer or finisher to manufacture, store, or finish ballot cards, sheets or unfinished ballot cards tinted for use in California elections.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20230, 2 CA ADC § 20230
1CAC

ARTICLE 5. REQUEST FOR AND RELEASE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS

§ 20235. Request for Ballot Card Release Required.

(a) Any user wishing to purchase ballot cards directly from the manufacturer, or wishing to have a finisher remove sheets or unfinished ballot cards from a warehouse for finishing, shall request in writing a release from the Secretary of State.

(b) No ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards shall be manufactured, and no sheets or unfinished ballot cards shall be removed from the warehouse for finishing, prior to issuance of a specific release from the Secretary of State for such manufacturing or finishing. No ballot cards shall be manufactured or finished except in the format, tint, and quantity specified in the applicable release.

(c) No tinted card stock shall be used for any purpose other than manufacturing ballot cards for use in California elections.

(d) Manufacturers wishing to tint rolls in anticipation of receiving releases shall request in writing authorization for the Secretary of State to tint a sufficient number of rolls to meet expected orders. Such requests shall be substantially in the form of a request for release.

(e) This requirement of a written request for a release will not prevent any user from making a request to obtain a release by telephone from the Secretary of State when time is of the essence. Such telephoned request shall be confirmed immediately in writing.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20235, 2 CA ADC § 20235
1CAC

§ 20236. Form of Request.

Each telephoned or written request shall contain the following information.
(a) Whether the user wishes to buy the ballot cards directly from a vendor or through the Secretary of State.

(b) Name and date of election.

(c) (1) Name of finisher(s) if card stock is to be purchased from the Secretary of State; or

(2) Name of ballot card manufacturer, and finisher(s) if different, if card stock is not to be purchased from the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE 5. REQUEST FOR AND RELEASE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

(d) (1) Format of card if card stock is to be purchased from the Secretary of State; or

(2) Format and tint of card if card stock is not to be purchased from the Secretary of State.

(e) Quantity for each format and tint (quantity is to be in multiples of 1,000 cards, or in whole reams, if sheets).

(f) Name, address, and phone number of requestor.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment filed 7-23-81; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 81, No. 30).

2 CCR § 20236, 2 CA ADC § 20236
1CAC

§ 20237. Purchase of Ballot Cards from the Secretary of State; Request.

In order that the Secretary of State have sufficient time to purchase and warehouse sheets or unfinished ballot cards for those users who choose to purchase their ballot cards through the Secretary of State rather than directly from the manufacturer, the Secretary of State must receive notice of the quantity of ballot cards needed from such users no later than the 182nd day before the election in which the ballot cards are to be used. The Secretary of State will be unable to supply sheets or unfinished ballot cards to users who do not meet this deadline. It will be necessary for such users to obtain a release and to purchase directly from manufacturers.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002.5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20237, 2 CA ADC § 20237
1CAC

ARTICLE 5. REQUEST FOR AND RELEASE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

§ 20238. Subcontracting of Manufacturing or Finishing.

If any part of any authorized order for manufacturing or finishing is to be subcontracted, then:
(a) The subcontractor shall be a vendor approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) The principal vendor shall inform the Secretary of State of the subcontract and shall state the quantity of ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards to be manufactured or finished under the subcontract.

(c) The Secretary of State will issue releases in the same manner as for a principal contract.

(d) Subcontractors shall be governed under these regulations in the same manner as principal contractors.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Sections 10002 and 10002 .5, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20238, 2 CA ADC § 20238
1CAC

ARTICLE 6. MANUFACTURE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS

§ 20245. Activity Report.

An Activity Report shall be made and shall set forth the following:
(a) The process involved:

(1) If the process involved is manufacturing, the report shall show whether sheets or unfinished ballot cards are being produced for shipment to a warehouse or finisher, or ballot cards are being produced for shipment to a user.

(2) If the process involved is finishing, the report shall show that the sheets or unfinished ballot cards are withdrawn from the warehouse to produce ballot cards for shipment to a user.

(b) User Name.

(c) Release number; date of release; and quantity released.

(d) Purchase order number.

(e) Format or sheet dimension.

(f) Tint. Supply information requested in g(1), g(2), g(3), g(4), or g(5) as appropriate:

(g)(1) In the case of sheets or unfinished ballot cards received from a warehouse or manufacturer, or to be finished by the manufacturer:

(A) Quantity received, or transferred to finishing equipment if to be finished by manufacturer.

(B) Quantity finished and shipped to user (show date).

(C) Quantity scrapped in process.

(D) Quantity, in amounts of 1,000 per item, not finished and placed in warehouse or shipped to a warehouse specified by the user (show date).

(E) Quantity, less than 1,000, manufactured and destroyed (show date).

(2) In the case of ballot cards or unfinished ballot cards produced from rolls:

(A) Dates each printing plate, used for overprinting tint, removed from and returned to storage; Name of each person involved; and, the old and new seal numbers.

(B) Press counter start number and date.

ARTICLE 6. MANUFACTURE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

(C) Press counter stop number and date.

(D) Quantity manufactured.

(E) Quantity finished and shipped to user (show date).

(F) Quantity manufactured and shipped to finisher (show date).

(G) Quantity scrapped in process.

(H) Quantity, in amounts of 1,000 per item, not finished and to warehouse or shipped to a warehouse specified by a user (show date).

(I) Quantity, in amounts less than 1,000 per item, not finished and destroyed (show date).

(3) In the case of production of sheets:

(A) Dates each printing plate, used for overprinting tint, removed from and returned to storage; Name of each person involved; and, the old and new seal numbers.

(B) Press counter start number and date.

(C) Press counter stop number and date.

(D) Number of sheets produced.

(E) Length and width of sheet.

(F) Number of ballot cards to be printed on each sheet.

(4) In the case of production of tinted rolls:

(A) Dates each printing plate, used for overprinting tint, removed from and returned to storage; Name of each person involved; and, the old and new seal numbers.

(B) Number of rolls produced.

(C) Length of roll.

(5) In the case of ballot cards or unfinished ballot cards produced from sheets or tinted rolls:

(A) Quantity manufactured.

(B) Quantity finished and shipped to user (show date).

ARTICLE 6. MANUFACTURE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

(C) Quantity manufactured and shipped to finisher (show date).

(D) Quantity scrapped in process.

(E) Quantity, in amounts of 1,000 per item, not finished and to warehouse or shipped to a warehouse specified by a user (show date).

(F) Quantity, in amounts less than 1,000 per item, not finished and destroyed (show date).

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20245, 2 CA ADC § 20245
1CAC

§ 20247. Warehouse Inventory Control Record.

A Warehouse Inventory Control Record shall be maintained by tint and format, or by tint and sheet dimension, and shall show:

(a) Release number.

(b) Purchase order number.

(c) Format or sheet dimension.

(d) Tint.

(e) Activity date.

(f) Quantity placed in warehouse.

(g) Quantity removed.

(h) Balance on hand in reams or number of unfinished ballot cards.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002 Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20247, 2 CA ADC § 20247
1CAC

ARTICLE 6. MANUFACTURE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

§ 20249. Printing Plate Secured with Seal; Report.

(a) When not in use, printing plates used to overprint a tint on card stock for use in California elections shall be kept either in an enclosure which shall be secured with a numbered seal, or in other enclosure approved in writing by the Secretary of State.

(b) Each time the printing plates are removed from storage, used for tinting or returned to storage, an Activity Report shall be completed to record the transaction and use.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20249, 2 CA ADC § 20249
1CAC

§ 20250. Scrap Destruction; Report.

During the manufacturing process, all scrap shall be cut or otherwise rendered unusable as ballot cards after each shift. Activity Report entries shall be prepared at the time of destruction.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20250, 2 CA ADC § 20250
1CAC

§ 20251. Unused Unfinished Ballot Cards; Report.

(a) Unused unfinished ballot cards in units of 1,000 shall be returned to the warehouse and the quantity entered on the Activity Report and the Warehouse Inventory Control Record.

(b) Unused unfinished ballot cards in quantities less than 1,000 shall be rendered unusable as ballot cards, and an Activity Report entry setting forth destruction shall be made.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20251, 2 CA ADC § 20251
1CAC

ARTICLE 6. MANUFACTURE OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

§ 20252. Unused Sheets; Report.

(a) Unused sheets, in ream lots, shall be returned to the warehouse and the quantity shall be entered on the Activity Report and the Warehouse Inventory Control Record.

(b) Unused sheets in less than ream-lot quantity shall be rendered unusable as ballot cards, and an Activity Report entry setting forth such destruction shall be made.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20252, 2 CA ADC § 20252
1CAC

§ 20253. Activity Reports Transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Completed Activity Reports shall be sent to the Secretary of State by each manufacturer or finisher within seven (7) days of the manufacturer's or finisher's completion of any work authorized by any release.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20253, 2 CA ADC § 20253
1CAC

§ 20254. Physical Inventories.

Physical inventories shall be taken on January 15th, April 15th, July 15th, and October 15th of each year. Inventories shall be completed and a report in writing showing the quantity of each item in the warehouse shall be sent to the Secretary of State within seven (7) days of these dates.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20254, 2 CA ADC § 20254
1CAC

ARTICLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS

§ 20255. Storage; Security.

All tinted card stock not shipped from the manufacturer's facility shall remain in a secured area of the manufacturer's facility until converted to ballot cards, shipped, or placed in a warehouse. All sheets or unfinished ballot cards which are to be finished by the manufacturer will be placed in a warehouse unless finishing directly follows manufacturing. Finishers shall store in a warehouse all unfinished ballot cards they receive from a manufacturer until they are ready to finish them.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20255, 2 CA ADC § 20255
1CAC

§ 20256. Packaging Ballot Cards.

All ballot cards shall be packaged in accordance with the instructions of the user.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20256, 2 CA ADC § 20256
1CAC

§ 20257. Shipment of Ballot Cards; Report.

Upon finishing ballot cards, each finisher shall complete an Activity Report, and send it to the Secretary of State as prescribed in Section 20253. Upon receipt, each user shall report, independently of the finisher's report, the quantity of ballot cards of each format and tint received from the finisher. The shipment shall be identified by release number(s).

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20257, 2 CA ADC § 20257
1CAC

ARTICLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

§ 20258. Shipment of Unfinished Ballot Cards; Report.

Manufacturers shipping unfinished ballot cards shall complete an Activity Report, and:
(a) The unfinished ballot cards shall be packaged in cardboard containers which completely enclose them, one thousand (1,000) unfinished ballot cards per container.

(b) Such containers shall be placed in humidity-proof cardboard cases, five to a case.

(c) Each such case shall have affixed thereto a label containing the following information:

(1) Format.

(2) Tint.

(3) Purchase Order Number.

(4) Date of Shipment.

(5) Factory Order Number.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20258, 2 CA ADC § 20258
1CAC

§ 20259. Shipment of Sheets; Report.

Manufacturers shipping sheets shall complete an Activity Report and:
(a) Sheets shall be packaged in multiples of whole reams, ream marked.

(b) Each such package shall be wrapped in waterproof paper covered with kraft paper wrapper, which bears a label stating:

(1) Sheet size.

(2) Tint.

(3) Number of Reams in the package.

(4) Direction of grain.

ARTICLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

(5) Purchase Order Number.

(6) Date of Shipment.

(7) Factory Order Number.

(c) All sheets shall be shipped in accordance with the instructions of the user.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20259, 2 CA ADC § 20259
1CAC

§ 20260. Transportation Methods.

Unfinished ballot cards or sheets shall be shipped by covered motor freight, by train, or by air. Covered motor freight shall not include pickups, flat-beds, or stake-side vehicles whether or not covered by a tarpaulin.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20260, 2 CA ADC § 20260
1CAC

§ 20261. Security; Responsibility.

The shipper is charged with full responsibility for the security of all ballot cards, sheets, or unfinished ballot cards until acceptance of delivery at destination.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20261, 2 CA ADC § 20261
1CAC

ARTICLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOT CARDS, SHEETS, AND UNFINISHED BALLOT CARDS (Cont.)

§ 20262. Shipment of Sheets or Unfinished Ballot Cards.

Manufacturers shipping sheets or unfinished ballot cards shall report to the Secretary of State immediately upon shipment the quantity shipped and the scheduled delivery date.

Note: Authority cited: Section 10002, Elections Code. Reference: Sections 10002, 10002.5 and 10003, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20262, 2 CA ADC § 20262
1CAC

ARTICLE 8. WAREHOUSE ACCESS CONTROL
This database is current through 3/21/08, Register 2008, No. 12

§ 20265. Warehouse Security.

At all times, a warehouse shall be secured with a numbered seal.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20265, 2 CA ADC § 20265
1CAC

§ 20266. Authorization for Access.

(a) A letter listing those persons proposed for authorized access to each warehouse shall be submitted to the Secretary of State who will respond by letter and will add the names of the Secretary of State personnel authorized to enter the warehouse. A copy of this letter shall be placed in the warehouse inventory control record. Access shall be limited to those persons named therein.

(b) Secretary of State personnel who are listed as authorized for access may, when visiting a warehouse site, authorize additional persons to have temporary access during the visit.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20266, 2 CA ADC § 20266
1CAC

§ 20267. Access Log.

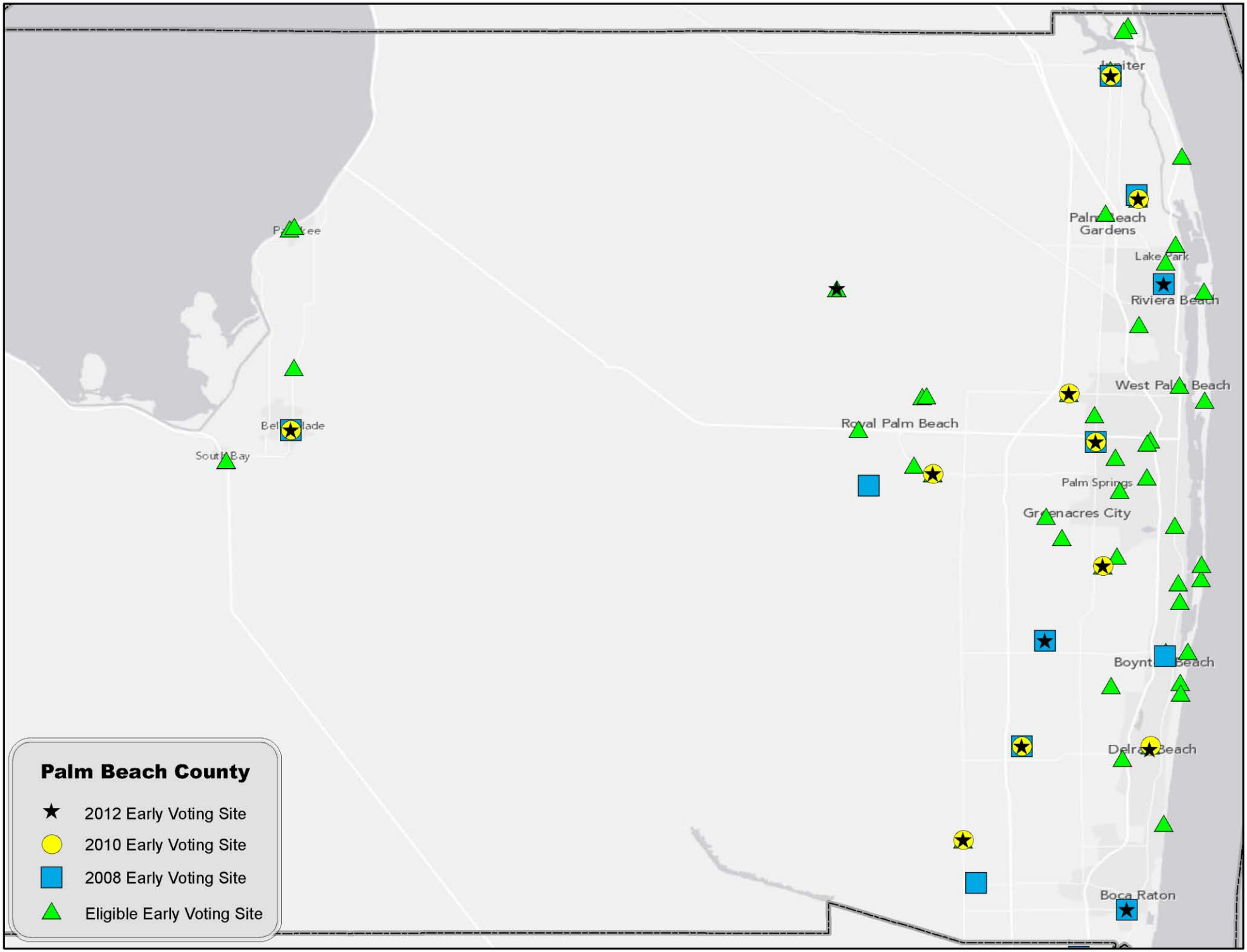
An access log shall be maintained within the area of the warehouse wherein the sheets or unfinished ballot cards are stored. This log shall record:
(a) The name of each person entering the warehouse.

(b) The seal number destroyed in entering.

(c) The seal number resealing the warehouse.

Note: Authority and reference cited: Section 10002, Elections Code.

2 CCR § 20267, 2 CA ADC § 20267
1CAC


Palm Beach County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site
Palm Beach Gardens
Lake Park
Riviera Beach
West Palm Beach
Royal Palm Beach
Palm Springs
Greenacres City
Boca Raton

Palm Beach County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Acreage Branch Library			X	X
Atlantis City Hall				X
Belle Glade Branch Library				X
Belle Glade City Hall	X	X	X	
Boca Raton City Hall	X		X	
Boynton Beach City Hall				
Boynton Beach City Library	X			
Briny Breezes City Hall				
Clarence E. Anthony Branch Library				
Cloud Lake City Hall				X
Delray Beach City Hall		X		
Delray Beach Public Library			X	X
Glades Road Branch Library				X
Glen Ridge City Hall				
Golf City Hall				X
Greenacres Branch Library				
Greenacres City Hall				
Gulf Stream City Hall				X
Hagen Ranch Road Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Haverhill City Hall				X
Highland Beach City Hall				
Hypoluxo City Hall				X
Juno Beach City Hall				X
Jupiter Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Jupiter City Hall				
Lake Clarke Shores City Hall				X
Lake Park City Hall				X
Lake Worth City Hall				
Lantana City Hall				X
Lantana Road Branch Library		X	X	X
Loula V York Branch Library				
Loxahatchee Groves City Hall				
Main Library				X
Manalapan City Hall				X
Mangonia Park City Hall				X
North Palm Beach City Hall				X
Ocean Ridge City Hall				X
Okeechobee Blvd Branch Library		X	X	
Pahokee City Hall				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Palm Beach County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Palm Beach City Hall				
Palm Beach Gardens Branch Library		X	X	
Palm Beach Gardens City Hall				X
Palm Beach Shores City Hall				X
Palm Springs City Hall				X
Riviera Beach City Hall	X		X	
Royal Palm Beach Branch Library				X
Royal Palm Beach City Hall				X
SoE Belle Glade Office				
SoE Main Office	X	X	X	
SoE North County Office	X			
SoE Office/Annex; 345 South Congress Avenue				
South Bay City Hall				X
South Palm Beach City Hall				X
Southeast County Regional Library	X			
Tequesta Branch Library				
Tequesta City Hall				X
Wellington Branch Library		X	X	X
Wellington City Hall	X			X
West Boca Branch Library		X	X	X
West Boynton Branch Library	X		X	X
West Palm Beach City Hall				X

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Election Observation Report
Ballot Duplication Process

Palm Beach County, Florida
October 22-24, 2012

Rick Scott
Governor of Florida

Ken Detzner
Secretary of State

Florida Department of State
Division of Elections
Bureau of Voting Systems Certification
The R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough Street, Room 316
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Prepared by:

Bureau of Voting Systems Certification
Division of Elections
Florida Department of State

ASSIGNMENT AND SCOPE

On October 19, 2012, in accordance with section 101.58, Florida Statutes, Florida Secretary of State Ken Detzner appointed Linda Hastings-Ard, Senior Management Analyst II, and Daniel Nordby, General Counsel, to observe an absentee ballot duplication process in Palm Beach County, Florida. This process was implemented to address an issue that prevented some of the county's returned 2012 General Election absentee ballots from being tabulated using the county's voting system optical scanners.

BACKGROUND

During the 2012 General Election, a portion of the 36,485 absentee ballot sets that were mailed to Palm Beach County voters, in 413 of the county's 842 total precincts, omitted the requisite section heading above the contest questions involving judicial retention on the ballot. It affected the contests for three Florida Supreme Court Justices (R. Fred Lewis, Barbara J. Pariente, and Peggy A. Quince); and two judges from the Fourth District Court of Appeal (Burton C. Conner and Carole Y. Taylor). The Palm Beach County General Election ballot included three ballot cards: Card A, Card B, and Card C. The judicial retention contests were printed on "Card A" for both ballot sets (those with and without the ballot headings).

This anomaly was caused by Runbeck Election Services, the print vendor that was commissioned by the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections' (SOE) office to produce the election ballots. When Runbeck sent the first set of ballot proofs to the county for proofreading, SOE staff noticed that the headers above these contests on Card A were missing; appropriate corrections were made and the corrected files were returned to the print vendor. Runbeck then sent a second set of proofs with the Card A headers in place; SOE staff again proofed the ballot sets and, upon verification that they were correct, returned them to the Runbeck with approval to print. Runbeck then mistakenly printed the first set of ballot proofs rather than the approved second set of ballot proofs. The printed ballots were not "re-proofed" by the county before mailing.

The omission of these headings shifted the contests to a different location on the Card A ballot such that the affected ballots could not be cast using the county's optical scanners. Before making the decision to proceed with this course of action, Supervisor Bucher sought counsel from the county's voting system vendor, Dominion Voting Systems, as to whether duplicating the ballots was necessary. The vendor verified that there was no method for modifying the election database so that it would successfully tabulate both the ballots with headings and the ballots without headings. Therefore, Supervisor Bucher implemented a ballot duplication process to copy voters' returned absentee ballots without the contest headings onto a Card A ballot that included the contest headings.

In accordance with Section 101.68(2), Florida Statutes, which states that the canvassing board may begin canvassing ballots on the 15th day before the election, Palm Beach County began opening absentee ballots at 10:00 a.m. on October 22, 2012. This also marked the beginning of the ballot duplication process activity.

DUPLICATION PROCESS

The ballot duplication process included three team types: *Opening Teams*, *Duplication Teams*, and a *Quality Control Team (QC Team)*. The process also allowed campaign, candidate, and/or political party representatives to sit behind the duplication teams to observe their activities.

Before the ballot duplication activities began, the Supervisor of Elections' office followed their normal process for the receipt of returned absentee ballots. Namely, each day the returned ballots are fed through a machine, which sorts them by precinct and "slits" the envelope. The number of ballot envelopes was recorded and then placed in bins, which are sealed with only ballots for one precinct from that day's received mail.

Opening Teams conducted the first step in the ballot duplication process. Opening team members made up of temporary employees were given verbal instructions as well as written instructions regarding the process they were to follow. There were 10 teams. Each team consisted of two members whose task was to process absentee ballots for one precinct (at a time) in a bin distributed to them by a Palm Beach County staff member. This team's activities included these steps:

1. Team member opened the bin and removed the absentee ballots from the secrecy sleeve and/or voter certificate envelope.

2. Team members sorted the ballots by Card A, Card B, and Card C.

3. Each team member counted the sorted ballot stacks (Card A stack, Card B stack, and Card C stack) to verify the total number.

4. Upon agreement by both team members on the count numbers for each ballot stack, the totals were recorded on the Absentee Ballot Report Form for auditing/quality assurance purposes.

5. Each team member verified that the total for ballot Card A matched the total number of voter certificates that were included in the precinct ballot bin. In the event of a count discrepancy that could not be resolved, a comment was written on the Absentee Ballot Report form.

6. Ballot Cards B and C were placed back in the ballot bin.

7. Ballot Card As were sorted into two stacks: Card A with headings, and Card A without headings.

8. Cards A with headings were placed in the ballot bin.

9. Cards A without headings were placed in a plastic bag and put on top of the other ballots in the ballot bin. Both team members initialed the Absentee Ballot Report Form and placed it on top of all ballots.

10. One of the team members raised his/her hand so that a member of the Quality Control (QC) Team could retrieve the bin and transfer it to the ballot duplication team holding area.

Duplication Teams performed the next step. These teams were also made up of temporary employees, and each team included two duplicators. One team member was affiliated with the Democratic Party and the other member was affiliated with the Republican Party. Team members were given verbal instructions as well as written instructions regarding the process they were to follow. They were told that they were to duplicate the exact votes marked from the original ballot Card A, and that if there was a question regarding a voter's intent. They were to set the ballot aside by placing the ballot in question in an envelope for the canvassing board's later review. The county started with 10 teams, but later increased the number to 20 teams due to the volume of returned absentee ballots. Team activities included these steps:

1. A team member retrieved the plastic bag containing the Cards A that required duplication and each team member counted, and agreed upon, the number of ballots to be duplicated. A Ballot Custodian (who was also a QC Team member) recorded the precinct number, then pulled and counted the number of blank Card A precinct ballots needed by the team. The Ballot Custodian recorded the number on the Absentee Ballot Inventory/Custodian Log and delivered the ballots to the team.

2. Upon receipt of the blank ballots, each team member checked the precinct number and verified that the number of blank ballots received was correct.

3. For each precinct ballot bin, the team was given an Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log. On the top of each log, the team was instructed to print the bin number. This log included a list of pre-printed sequence numbers, such as AB-01. These numbers were for auditing and ballot reconciliation purposes. Duplicator One was told to write "DAM" with the number matching that of the log on the damaged ballot that included the voter's choices. Duplicator Two was instructed to print ABSENTEE DUP with the number matching that of the log on the blank ballot, such that the log, the damaged ballot, and the blank ballot would be labeled as shown:

Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log	*Printed on Damaged Ballot*	*Printed on Blank Ballot*
AB-01	DAM01	ABSENTEEDUP01

4. Team members performed all activities in the ballot marking process for each ballot before beginning another ballot.

5. When duplicating a ballot, Duplicator One would read aloud the voter's choices on the damaged ballot, while Duplicator Two marked the blank ballot.

6. After the duplication of each ballot was complete, the team members would "switch" ballots. Duplicator Two would read the voter choices aloud from the damaged ballot and Duplicator One would verify that the marked choices on the "new" ballot matched the voter choices on the damaged ballot. When satisfied that the ballot was accurately duplicated, the precinct number and date were added to the line with the appropriate pre-printed sequence number and both team members initialed the Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log.

7. The ballots (the damaged ballot and the duplicated ballot) were placed back in the plastic bag and the team continued the activities for steps 3, 4, 5, and 6 until all ballots in the precinct ballot bin had been duplicated.

8. When the team completed work for a precinct ballot bin, they placed the plastic bag of ballots back into the bin, closed it, and put the Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log on top of the closed bin. Then a team member raised his/her hand to notify a supervisor (who was also a QC Team member) that the precinct had been completed.

Behind each Duplication Team, there were three chairs. In these chairs, "reviewers" from interested candidates, campaigns, and/or political parties were allowed to sit and observe the duplication activities. However, there could be only one reviewer per party (Democratic, Republican, and Non-Partisan) observing at each Duplication Team table, and reviewers were cautioned not to interact with Duplication Team members in any way. Additionally, they were told not to touch the team members or the ballots and that they could not "stand" over the duplicator. Further, if the reviewers had an objection, they were instructed to raise their hand and either a QC Team member or a Supervisor of Elections staff member would address their concern.

The QC Team performed the final step in the ballot duplication process. This team was made up of Supervisor of Elections' employees, as well as other "on-loan" county employees who had been assigned to assist with the task. The work conducted by this team included troubleshooting issues encountered by the Opening or Duplicating Teams; addressing reviewers' questions to determine if they could provide a response or if it needed to be escalated to SOE staff; and their

main function, which was to perform quality assurance tasks in association with the Duplication Team activities. When a Duplication Team completed the duplication of all ballots in one of the precinct ballot bins, a member of the QC Team of this team picked up the box and performed the following:

1. A team member collected the precinct ballot bin box from the Duplication Team. Then two team members inspected each set of ballots for accuracy (by comparing the original and the duplicate). One member read the voter choices on the damaged ballot and the other reviewed the duplicated ballot to ensure that it matched.

2. When the precinct ballot bin had been audited, the QC Team Member made two copies of the Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log, then separated the damaged ballot Card A from the duplicate ballot Card A. One copy of the Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log was placed into the precinct ballot bin, along with the duplicate ballot Card As, original ballot Card As that did not need to be duplicated, and Cards B and C. The precinct number was then checked off of a master list as being completed for that day. The bin was then sealed and the seal number was recorded on a form so that the bin could be transferred to the tabulation area.

3. A copy of the Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log, along with the damaged ballot Cards A, were placed in a container. When the container was full, it was sealed and labeled with the appropriate precinct range numbers.

4. The original Absentee Ballot Duplicating Log retained the QC Team member. The logs were used to aid in ballot reconciliation at the end of each work day.

FINDINGS

- The ballot anomaly occurred due to an error made by Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections' print vendor, Runbeck Election Services, who printed incorrect ballot proofs for some of the Absentee Ballots.

- Although it appeared that an adequate process was in place to proof ballots initially, once they were printed, there was no additional check in place to confirm that the print vendor had printed the correct ballots.

- The Ballot Duplication Process incorporated auditing procedures to ensure that duplicate ballots were marked accurately.

- The Ballot Duplication Process incorporated sufficient ballot reconciliation procedures.

CONCLUSION

From first-hand observation, the observers believe that the Palm Beach County absentee duplication process for the 2012 General Election was conducted in a fair and impartial manner that is generally consistent with Florida Election Code.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections office needs to augment its current ballot proofing procedure to include at least a random additional review of printed ballots before ballots are either mailed to absentee voters or deployed to a precinct on Election Day.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	294,431	297,993	310,322
Early Voting Ballots Cast	68,854	31,120	60,974
Election Day Ballots Cast	109,771	85,962	94,321
Provisional Ballots Cast	416	85	682
Provisional Ballots Counted	301	77	621
Provisional Ballots Rejected	115	8	61
Absentee Ballots Requested	43,702	30,658	68,438
Absentee Ballots Cast	38,425	22,029	60,063
Absentee Ballots Counted	38,172	21,931	59,648
Absentee Ballots Rejected	253	98	415
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,159,771	$2,678,830	$2,834,318
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,159,771	$2,678,830	$2,834,318
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	*17	*17	*16
Early Voting Sites Used	7	7	7
Election Day Polling Places	139	129	108
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	160	163	173
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,960	1,629	1,900
Poll Workers — Expected	1,473	1,131	1,129
Poll Workers — Actual	1,473	1,131	1,129
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	145	120	158
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	145	120	158

* Six city halls but they have no facility for us to use within their locations. One library is directly across the street from our main office that is used as an early voting site. One library has insufficient parking. The city library has no public room to use. Closed one of our offices

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? Nov. 4 - 0; Nov. 5 - 344; Nov. 6 - 37. As well, thousands were returned.

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?
   probably a 7 - much to do on those last two days without being a voting site

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, didn't affect election results at all
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. no affect at all

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? no signature and signature mismatch

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? All our ballots were reported by midnight.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
   Not registered in state and voted at incorrect precinct

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. Yes, our budget was approved as presented/requested.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
   Our budget was sufficiently funded to accomplish our statutory responsibilities.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?
   two city halls
8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?
   Accessibility of parking; facility space available to us for the 8 days; geographic equality; if permitted by law
9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? 2008 - 139; 2010 - 129; 2012 - 108

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?
      2008 - 154; 2010 - 154; 2012 - 110
   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
      Yes
10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.
    Table attached
11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.
    Table attached

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?
    Yes
13. Do you use electronic poll books?
    Yes
14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and Yes
    b. Polling places (election day). No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
    Yes. We have a trained pool of volunteers ready to send to a precinct as soon as we learn of the need.
16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
    Some - mostly illness like the flu, etc.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and, No affect at all
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. No affect at all

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and, No affect at all
    b. On election night. No affect at all

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. EV - 30 min; ED - 15 min
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. EV - 1 hr; ED - 1 hr.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. Thurs, Fri, Sat.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. later afternoon as people left work

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? EV - New River and Land O'Lakes Libraries; Pct. 6; 36, 70 on Election Day. Sent extra workers but no space for additional equipment. And we always let EV know of a nearby site with less wait times.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?
    Nov. 6, 2012 at approximately 9:30 p.m.
22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?
    Nov. 16, 2012 at approximately 2:24 p.m.

Question 10

2008 – most

Precinct	Total	
6	8054	A portion was removed to make the new 11
70	5494	No change
127	5470	New number now but no change
142	5021	No change
7	4471	No change
110	4402	Just had 140 moved into it
8	4280	Now dual with 20
131	4131	Was dual with 145
109	4041	Small portion removed
65	4004	No change

2008 – least

Precinct	Total	
105	457	No change
39	433	Combined with 144 – was a triple w/39/79/144
11	418	Combined with 9
9	378	Combined with 11
111	364	Number change to 24
74	323	No change
73	284	Was dual with 16 – now combined
144	280	Was triple with 39/79 – now part of 144
151	237	Was dual with 27 – now 27
126	131	Combined with 94 now

2010 – most

Precinct	Total	
036	8944	Split in 2012 into 11 and 36
070	6394	No change
142	5732	Became pct 99
127	5726	Became pct 73
007	4902	No change
008	4647	Split into 8 and 20
110	4464	Combined with 140
131	4369	Combined with 145
109	4214	Portion put into another pct
065	4185	No change

2010 - least

Precinct	Total	
150	464	Combined with 71
039	418	Combined with 144
011	405	Combined with 9
009	393	Combined with 11
111	380	Became pct 24
073	291	Combined with 16
074	287	No change
144	282	Combined with 39
151	240	Combined with 27
126	171	

2012 – most

Precinct	Total	
36	7,973	Removed approx 2,000 and made it pct. 11
6	7,891	Combined 3 pcts – 6 /90/ 115
110	7,484	Combined 140 into it
70	7,263	No change
99	6,481	Was 142 – moved location
27	6,342	Combined 3 pcts – 27/117/151
73	6,139	Was 127 – chg'd number
83	5,365	Chg'd number to 83 and combined 131/145
33	5,255	Consolidated with 56
52	5,247	Consolidated with 58

2012 - least

Precinct	Total	
17	832	No change
9	812	Combined with old 11
10	802	No change
39	711	Was 39/79/144 – now just 39/144
56	648	Number change from 119
88	632	No change
106	589	No change
20	506	Was part of 8 – is a dual polling place with 8 now
24	390	Number change from 111
74	331	No change

Question 11

2008

Polling Place	Total
36	7593
127	5253
70	5219
54/72	4698
142	4644
131/145	4512
110	4290
62/146	4263
7	4214
8	4081

Polling Place	Total
149	614
50	573
89	557
128	529
3	459
11	408
9	371
111	354
74	316
126	124

2010

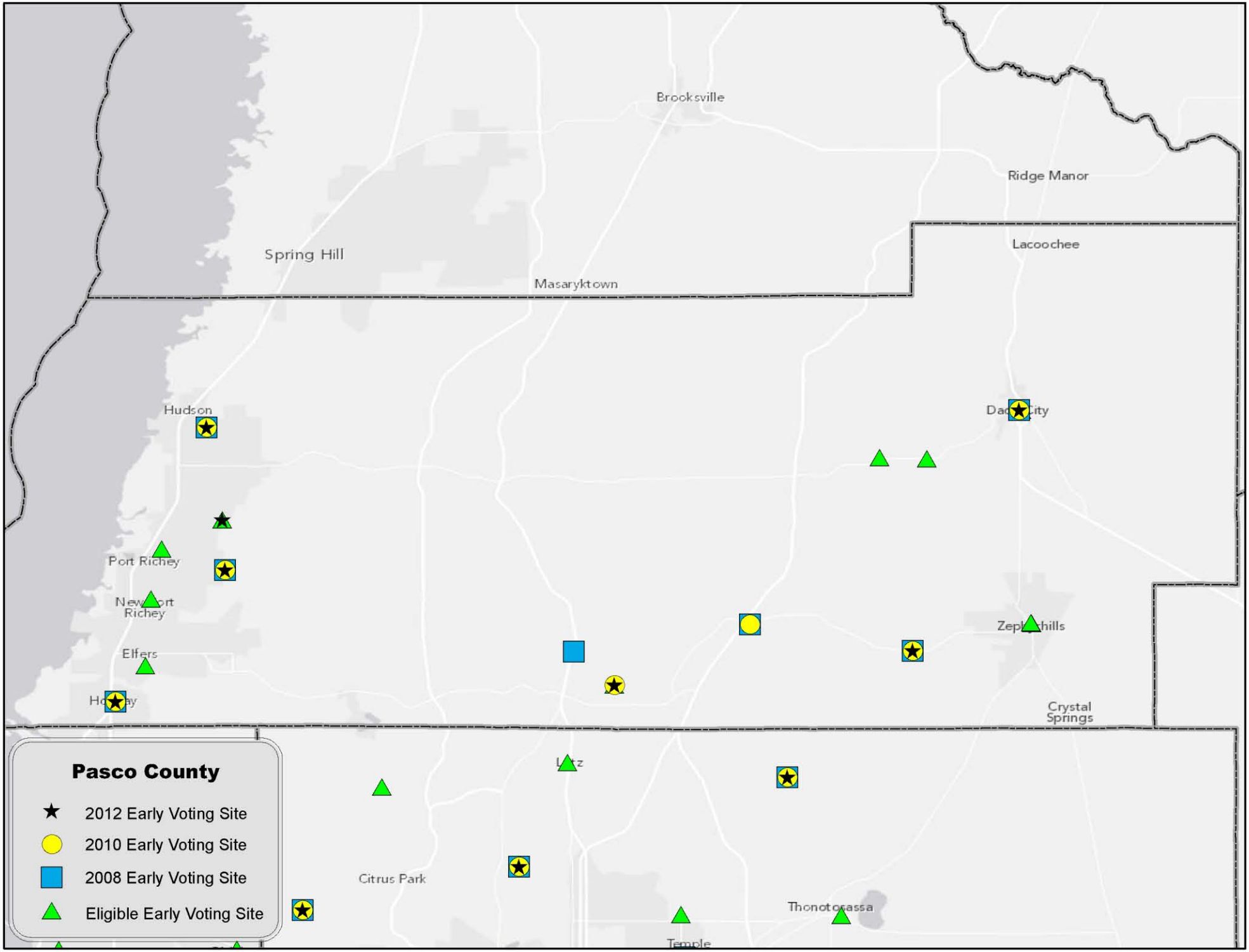
Polling Place	Total
36	8,721
110/140	6,954
70	6,141
127	5,615
142	5,556
7	4,773
131/145	4,762
8	4,519
54/72	4,489
62/146	4,441

Polling Place	Total
26	690
88	643
119	624
149	612
50	606
89	569
3	494
111	374
74	291
126	163

2012

Polling Place	Total
36	7,435
6	7,324
110	7,205
70	6,987
27	6,177
99	6,067
73	5,847
33	5,134
83	5,126
52	5,079

Polling Place	Total
43	842
17	825
9	804
10	777
39	689
56	635
88	621
106	593
24	382
74	295


Brooksville
Ridge Manor
Spring Hill
Lacoochee
Masaryktown
Hudson
Port Richey
Elfers
Crystal Springs
Citrus Park
Thonotosassa
Temple
Pasco County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Pasco County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Centennial Park Branch Library				
Dade City City Hall				
Hudson Regional Library	X	X	X	X
Hugh Embry Branch Library				
Land O'Lakes Branch Library		X	X	
New Port Richey City Hall				
New River Branch Library	X	X	X	X
Port Richey City Hall				
Regency Park Branch Library			X	
San Antonio City Hall				X
SoE Office - David "Hap" Clark Professional Center	X			
SoE Office - East Pasco Government Center	X	X	X	
SoE Office - Village Market of Wesley Chapel	X			
SoE Office - West Pasco Government Center	X	X	X	
South Holiday Branch Library	X	X	X	
St. Leo City Hall				X
Zephyrhills City Hall				
Zephyrhills Public Library				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Florida Senate Ethics & Elections Committee Meeting: January 14, 2013

Written Testimony of Brian Corley, Supervisor of Elections, Pasco County Florida

Mr. Chairman and Senators,

Good morning and thank you for the invitation to appear before the committee to review the conduct of the 2012 General Election and more importantly, how to create or amend public policy to improve future elections in our great State!

In totality, Florida had a very well run election; however, I recognize there were issues which impacted the overall success or perception of election administration. It is my hope and firm belief that we can implement statues which will increase the efficiency and processes to ensure transparent, secure elections with timely and accurate tabulation.

As we know, there was intense media scrutiny of our state during the 2012 General Election and it was widely reported in the media (mostly from outside of the state) that Florida was "still counting ballots" days after the election. While both of these facts are true, it's noteworthy to address why? First, Florida is the 4th most populous state in the nation (behind California, Texas and New York) and is the first true "swing" state with regards to electoral votes. Secondly, given the length of the ballot and the volume of completed absentee ballots turned into the various Supervisor of Elections' offices until 7 pm on November 6th and the thousands of provisional ballots (many due to the new statutory requirement for voters who move from one county to another), the tabulation and reporting of these were actually very timely. Finally, while Florida was unfairly criticized for "alleged" delays in vote tabulation, there were many states who were still counting ballots well after Florida's election was certified. Recognizing that we live in a society that demands instantaneous information and accepting that speed is an important component of election administration, I contend that accuracy is of a greater significance.

With regards to the high points relative to the 2012 General Election, I would submit the following:

- My staff and poll workers again went above & beyond and epitomized grace under pressure. as it was the first time we had a multi-page ballot, which involved training our poll workers and educating our voters as to the process.
- We were recognized nationally and internationally via television & social media outlets as the only county in the nation to show "real time" voter turnout using electronic poll

books to extrapolate the data. This is noteworthy as transparency is the cornerstone of our democracy.

- We had the highest number of absentee ballots to process in our county's history (60,000 ballots and 120,000 total pages). This significant increase reduced the Election Day burden on the polling places.

Concerning problems specific to conduct of the election in Pasco County, I would submit the following:

- The length of the ballot caused issues with the logistics and processing voters and caused frustration for the voters. While most voters were prepared and informed by using their sample ballots, we had some voters who took nearly an hour in a privacy booth to complete their ballot.
- The limitation of appropriate early voting sites caused issues as the sites we could use often were not sufficient with regards to the size of the facility, parking, et cetera to serve the voters.

As to recommendations for the committee, I would submit the following:

- Amend FS 101.161 (1) to require constitutional amendments proffered by the legislature be subject to the 15 word caption and 75 word ballot summary limit.
- Authorize the respective Supervisor of Elections in each county to select early voting sites that will accommodate voters. For the General Election, allow an option for a county with 100,000 or more voters to expand the number of early voting days from eight to ten (e.g. commencing on the 12th day before the General Election and ending on the 3rd day before the General Election).

In closing, I would like to say that Florida is a large state (both geographically and by population) and as such, one size doesn't fit all with regards to changes to the election code. I, along with my colleagues, look forward to working with the legislature to making Florida shine with regards to elections administration. Again, thank you Mr. Chairman!

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

St. Lucie County

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	**2010**	**2012**
Registered Voters	159,396	165,993	175,552
Early Voting Ballots Cast	43,688	15,133	37,554
Election Day Ballots Cast	46,888	41,486	49,457
Provisional Ballots Cast	601	58	698
Provisional Ballots Counted	381	43	519
Provisional Ballots Rejected	220	16	179
Absentee Ballots Requested	36,284	28,196	44,859
Absentee Ballots Cast	30,732	20,307	37,041
Absentee Ballots Counted	30,508	20,301	37,037
Absentee Ballots Rejected	201 No signature	1	4
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election Cycle)	2,621,422.00	2,359,408.0	2,303,300.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	2,621,422.00	2,359,408.0	2,293,764.00
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	10	10	10
Early Voting Sites Used	4	4	4
Election Day Polling Places	80	80	65
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	80	80	89
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1025	800	1025
Poll Workers – Expected	648	438	441
Poll Workers – Actual	648	438	441
Other Temporary Workers – Expected	13	18	25
Other Temporary Workers – Actual	13	18	25

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, (0)
   Monday, November 5, 2012, (175) and on
   Election Day, November 6, 2012? (25) Total = 200

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? (10) Monday, November 5th final day for election preparation. All precinct clerks are scheduled to pick up their supplies and equipment throughout the day and the lobby of the office is crowded with poll workers waiting for their scheduled pickup.

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; (1) No impact on our ability to report election results.
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. (1) No impact on our ability to report election results.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? "No Signature" or "Signature Differs" for all 3 elections.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? Yes, by 7:30 p.m. they were all included in the results on Election Night.

   If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles voters were either not registered or registered late.

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? No, increases were not allowed for the 2010 or the 2012 budget, in fact my budget was decreased in 2010 and 2012.

If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.
For 2012 expenses were incurred that were not budgeted, these expenses were covered by the Board of County Commissioners by amending my budget from the general fund contingency.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? Yes

If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
You cannot determine the size or number of pages of the ballot at the time of budget preparation or how much staff overtime you will incur if a recount is needed.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on Election Day? There were no statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting that were used as polling places on Election Day.

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election?
1. The number of sites was limited to those facilities that were large enough to accommodate multiple printers, multiple EVIDs, a large number of voting booths and poll workers so that a high volume of people could be processed efficiently.
2. Parking
3. Accessibility for voters
What role did funding play in your decisions? It played a very large role because funds were limited for staffing and equipment.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?
2008 – 58
2010 – 54
2012 – 52

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?
2008 – 80
2010 – 80
2012 – 65

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
Yes

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

2008 – Number of registered voters (none of the listed precincts were consolidated)

10 most-populous	10 least-populous
Precinct 12 – 3315	Precinct 11 - 183
Precinct 22 – 3426	Precinct 29 – 488
Precinct 49 – 3539	Precinct 33 – 562
Precinct 50 – 5280	Precinct 55 – 381
Precinct 53 – 3255	Precinct 60 – 412
Precinct 71 – 4253	Precinct 63 – 280
Precinct 83 – 4475	Precinct 78 – 404
Precinct 84 – 3866	Precinct 79 – 327
Precinct 85 – 4476	Precinct 81 – 283
Precinct 87 – 3811	Precinct 88 – 46

2010 – Number of registered voters (none of the listed precincts were consolidated)

10 most-populous	10 least-populous
Precinct 22 – 3612	Precinct 11 – 178
Precinct 37 – 3722	Precinct 29 – 525
Precinct 49 – 3871	Precinct 52 – 441
Precinct 50 – 6092	Precinct 55 – 383
Precinct 53 – 3446	Precinct 60 – 417
Precinct 71 – 4689	Precinct 63 – 288
Precinct 83 – 5134	Precinct 78 – 411
Precinct 84 – 4204	Precinct 79 – 350
Precinct 85 – 4547	Precinct 81 – 303
Precinct 87 – 4346	Precinct 88 – 49

2012 – Number of registered voters and consolidated precincts

10 most-populous

Precinct 1 – 4815 (voting precinct 64, and portions of 31, and 33 consolidated with 1)
Precinct 12 – 4460 (44 consolidated with 12)
Precinct 37 – 4290
Precinct 42 – 4701 (a portion of 72 consolidated with 42)
Precinct 50 – 6329
Precinct 71 – 5067
Precinct 73 – 5601 (voting precinct 76, and a portion of 36 consolidated with 73)
Precinct 83 – 6045
Precinct 84 – 4337
Precinct 85 – 9553 (voting precinct 87 consolidated with 85)

10 least-populous

Precinct 10 – 590
Precinct 29 – 561
Precinct 33 – 379
Precinct 60 – 528 (a portion of 63 consolidated with 60)
Precinct 90 – 422 (subdivided a portion of 72 and created 90)
Precinct 91 – 108 (subdivided a portion of 55 and created 91)
Precinct 92 – 170 (subdivided a portion of 6 and 28 and created 92)
Precinct 93 – 7 (subdivided a portion of 33 and created 93)
Precinct 94 – 4 (subdivided a portion of 31 and created 94)

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

2008 – Number of registered voters (number of precincts assigned)

10 most-populous		10 least-populous	
Precinct 12 – 3315	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 11 - 183	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 22 – 3426	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 29 – 488	(1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 49 – 3539	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 33 – 562	(1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 50 – 5280	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 55 – 381	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 53 – 3255	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 60 – 412	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 71 – 4253	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 63 – 280	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 83 – 4475	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 78 – 404	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 84 – 3866	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 79 – 327	(3 precincts assigned)
Precinct 85 – 4476	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 81 – 283	(3 precincts assigned)
Precinct 87 – 3811	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 88 – 46	(3 precincts assigned)

2010 – Number of registered voters (number of precincts assigned)

10 most-populous		10 least-populous	
Precinct 22 – 3612	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 11 – 178	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 37 – 3722	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 29 – 525	(1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 49 – 3871	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 52 – 441	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 50 – 6092	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 55 – 383	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 53 – 3446	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 60 – 417	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 71 – 4689	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 63 – 288	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 83 – 5134	(1 precinct assigned)	Precinct 78 – 411	(2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 84 – 4204	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 79 – 350	(3 precincts assigned)
Precinct 85 – 4547	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 81 – 303	(3 precincts assigned)
Precinct 87 – 4346	(2 precincts assigned)	Precinct 88 – 49	(3 precincts assigned)

2012 – Number of registered voters (number of precincts assigned)

10 most-populous

Precinct 1 – 4815 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 12 – 4460 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 37 – 4290 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 42 – 4701 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 50 – 6329 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 71 – 5067 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 73 – 5601 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 83 – 6045 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 84 – 4337 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 85 – 9553 (1 precinct assigned)

10 least-populous

Precinct 10 – 590 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 29 – 561 (1 precinct assigned)
Precinct 33 – 379 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 60 – 528 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 90 – 422 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 91 – 108 (4 precincts assigned)
Precinct 92 – 170 (4 precincts assigned)
Precinct 93 – 7 (2 precincts assigned)
Precinct 94 – 4 (2 precincts assigned)

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? Yes, for the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, we had at least 1 optical scanner and 1 touch screen in every precinct and approximately 10 to 20 voting booths per precinct depending on the size of the precinct to provide for maximum capacity.

13. Do you use electronic poll books? Yes, in 2012 we had at least 1 EVID in every small precinct and 2 to 4 EVIDs in all other precincts depending on the size.

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:
    a. Early voting sites; Yes, we use at least 2 to 4 ballot-on-demand printers at all Early Voting locations and
    b. Polling places (election day). No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? Yes, there is a back-up list of poll workers for each election.
    If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? Yes, backup poll workers were trained and utilized and they worked out well.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? There were no poll workers that failed to report for duty.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results: N/A

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout: N/A
    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both early voting and on general election day:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    The typical wait time for **Early Voting** was approximately 20 minutes.
    The typical wait time for **Election Day** was approximately 15 minutes.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. **Early Voting** 2½ hours, **Election Day**, 1½ hours.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    Early voting, Saturday, October 27th.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    Early Voting, 6:30 am – 8:30 am, **Election Day**, 6 pm – 8 pm.

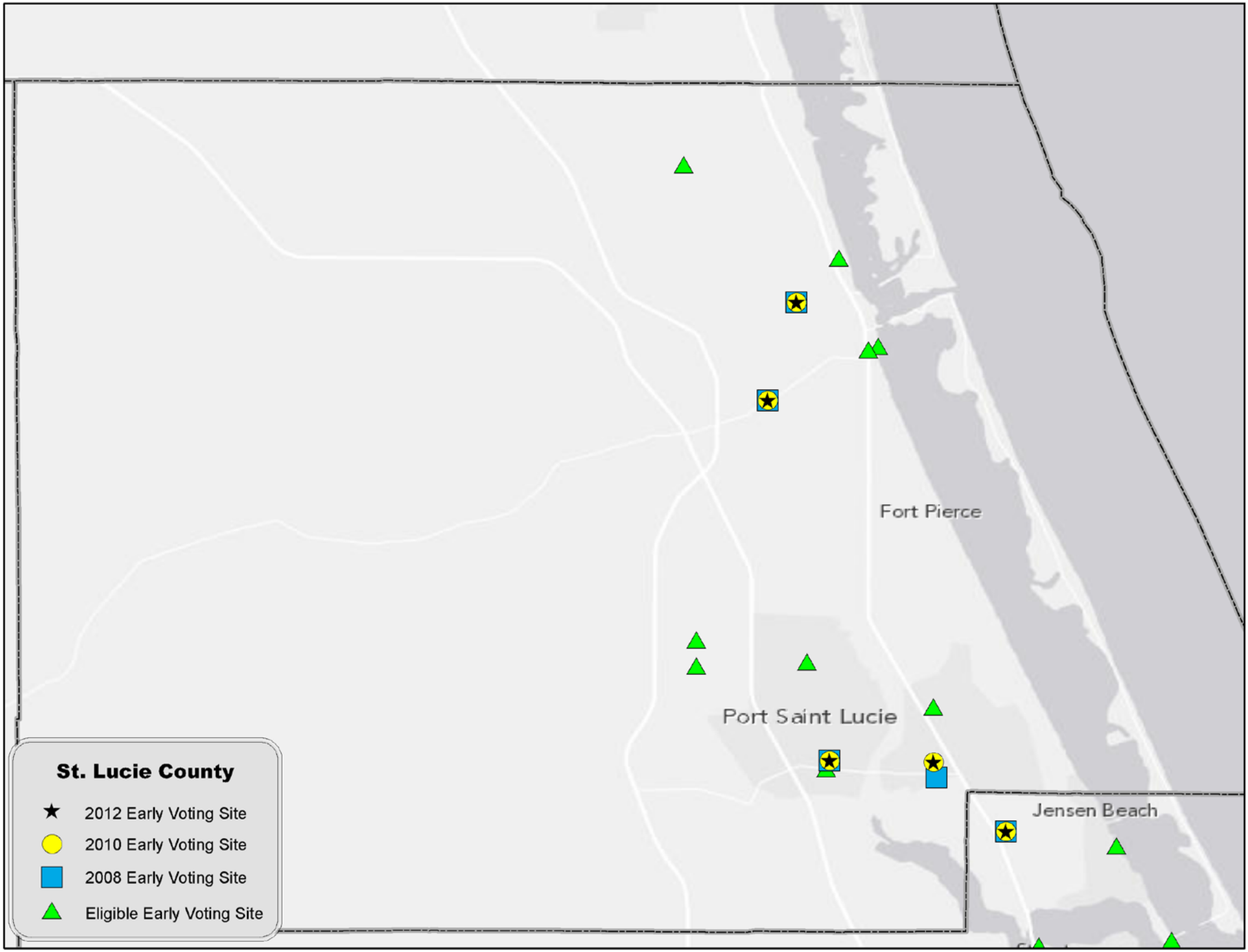
20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? **Early Voting**, Morningside Library, **Election Day**, Precinct 50 & 84

    Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? My contingency plan for **Early Voting** included poll workers redirecting voters to other early voting sites, having on call personnel and having more voting booths and printers available if needed. My contingency plan for **Election Day** was having on call personnel, more voting booths, additional Accu-Vote and ballot boxes available if needed at the largest precincts.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? Precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts was reported at 11:56 am, Sunday, November 11, 2012.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? The certification of the final results was at 12:00 and 8 seconds pm, Sunday, November 18, 2012. We experienced four incidents during the tabulation of the election on election night. Two additional memory cards failed while uploading final results to the Division of Elections on Sunday, November 18th.


Fort Pierce
Port Saint Lucie
Jensen Beach
St. Lucie County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

St. Lucie County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Fort Pierce City Hall				
Lakewood Park Branch Library				
Morningside Branch Library	X	X	X	
Port Saint Lucie Branch Library				
Port St Lucie City Hall	X	X	X	
Saint Lucie City Hall				
Saint Lucie County Library System				
Saint Lucie West Library				
SoE Office/Annex; 1664 SE Walton Road				
SoE Office/Annex; 250 NW Country Club Drive				
SoE Office - Orange Blossom Business Center	X	X	X	X
Zora Neale Hurston Branch Library	X	X	X	

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

Election Observation Report

St. Lucie County, Florida
November 14 - 18, 2012

Rick Scott
Governor of Florida

Ken Detzner
Secretary of State

Florida Department of State
Division of Elections
Bureau of Voting Systems Certification
The R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough Street, Room 316
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Prepared by:

Bureau of Voting Systems Certification
Division of Elections
Florida Department of State

Assignment and Scope

On November 13, 2012, in accordance with section 101.58, Florida Statutes, Florida Secretary of State, Ken Detzner appointed David R. Drury, Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Voting Systems Certification, Angie McPherson, Computer Audit Analyst, and Rose Cade, Regulatory Specialist, to observe the election process associated with the General Election that was held on November 6, 2012, in St Lucie County, Florida. This appointment was in response to early voting tabulation issues.

Summary

When the St. Lucie County Supervisor of Elections office began uploading its votes on the night of November 6, 2012, Election Day, the supervisor's office recognized a number of memory card issues had occurred during the early voting period from October 27, 2012, through November 3, 2012. Although the supervisor's office had prepared for a first time multi-card ballot election, the office did not anticipate the complexity of technical malfunctions nor have a well-defined contingency plan in the event of such issues occurring.

Despite well-intentioned efforts, staff inexperience, and inadequate procedures compounded issues, resulting in additional technical and procedural errors. Due to an increased concern about the accuracy of the early voting tabulations, Secretary Detzner assigned observers. These observers determined that there were at least four separate incidences of memory card failures, a number of ballot scanning errors during retabulation and an early voting recount, missing logs for ballot accounting, and incomplete official results. Recommendations have been made to address these findings in the hope that technical and procedural errors will be minimized in future elections.

Background

St. Lucie County has Dominion's Premier GEMS Voting System, Release 1.21.5, Version 2, which contains:

- Election management system (EMS):
  - GEMS 1.21.5
- Precinct count tabulator:
  - AccuVote OS, firmware 1.96.14
- Precinct ADA[1] capability:
  - AccuVote TSX, firmware 4.7.10
- Central count tabulator:
  - Premier Central Scan (PCS) application with Data Research and Solutions (DRS) PhotoScribe PS900, version 2.2.5 and Assure Security Manager, version 1.2.5.

[1] Americans with Disabilities Act

The function of the GEMS (Global Election Management System) is to accumulate the tabulated results from early voting, absentee voting, election day voting, etc., and to produce the summary and precinct-level election results.

St. Lucie County had four early voting sites. There were 65 precincts. Precincts were numbered using numbers that fell within the range of 1-94.

Table 1: EV Site	Identified as:
Orange Blossom Business Center, Main Office, Fort Pierce	Orange-Main
Morningside Library	Morningside
Port St. Lucie Community Center	PSL-CC
Zora Neale Hurston Library	Zora

St. Lucie County uses the electronic poll book called Electronic Voter Identification (EViD) developed by VR Systems, Inc.

There were 175,554 registered voters in St. Lucie County for the November 6, 2012, General Election.

The election had a total of two ballot cards for each voter, identified as:

- Ballot card A, for office contests and Constitutional Amendments 1, 2, and 3.
- Ballot card B, for Constitutional Amendments 6, 8-12 and two local ad valorem referendums.

The county canvassing board consisted of:

- Tod Mowery, County Commissioner;
- Kathryn Nelson, County Judge; and
- Marc Traum, Chief Court Deputy Administrator*

*Pursuant to section 102.141, Florida Statutes, Mr. Traum was appointed as a substitute for the Supervisor of Elections, Gertrude Walker, who was an opposed candidate on the ballot.

The St. Lucie County Supervisor of Elections' office (Hereinafter St. Lucie County) installed two AccuVote OS tabulators at each of the four designated early voting sites. An additional tabulator was later added to the PSL-CC early voting site to address increased voter activity during the early voting days November 1-3, 2012. One tabulator was used for precincts 1-40 and the other tabulator for precincts 41-94.

Each AccuVote OS tabulator has one Epson style 128 Kb 40-pin memory card. This memory card has limited memory capacity. The memory card contains the election definition and counts the votes. The Epson style 40-pin memory card for the AccuVote OS tabulator has three generations. The 1st generation is known as the "black label." The 2nd generation is known as the "blue label" or the "green label." The 3rd generation is known as the "white label."

St. Lucie County acquired the blue label 2nd generation memory cards in 2008 to replace the black label 1st generation to reduce the risk of memory card failures encountered with the 1st

generation card. The 1st and 2nd generation memory 128Kb SRAM[2] cards have internal batteries that need to be replaced before it is depleted. St. Lucie County replaced the batteries before the 2012 election cycle. The white label 3rd generation is a 128Kb MRAM[3] memory card that does not have or need an internal battery to retain its data. The vendor *represents* that this type of memory card is more robust than the previous AccuVote OS cards. However, the vendor's 2nd and 3rd generation cards inventory was depleted during the 2012 election cycle. Only black label 1st generation re-furbished memory cards were available to St. Lucie County.

St. Lucie County used the blue label 2nd generation memory cards for the early voting period and Election Day. As will be discussed below under the header "The Memory Card Failures," blue label 2nd generation memory cards were also used for the recount of the City of Fort Pierce Mayoral contest.

In anticipation of an increased number of early voters and the memory cards' limitations, election staff designated two memory cards to cover the early voting period. One card was identified as Memory Card A for use on early voting days October 27-31, 2012, and the second card was identified as Memory Card B for use on early voting days November 1-3, 2012. A third memory card was identified as Memory Card C for use with the third tabulator at the PSL-CC early voting site for the early voting days November 1-3, 2012.

Table 2: AccuVote OS tabulators for each EV sites		
	Oct 27 to 31	**Nov 1 to 3**
Precincts 1 to 40	Memory card A	Memory card B
Precincts 41 to 94	Memory card A	Memory card B
		Memory card C (PSL-CC EV Site Only)

For the early voting re-tabulation, St. Lucie County had to use refurbished black label 1st generation memory cards. Forty of these memory cards were ordered on November 15th, 2012.

Findings

The observers made the following specific findings about St. Lucie County's 2012 General Elections:

A. Memory Card Failures

There were 4 separate incidences relating to memory card failures.

- **Episode 1:** Four memory cards used during the early voting days on November 1-3, 2012, failed due to incorrect card machine identification. These misidentified memory

[2] Static random-access memory
[3] Magnetoresistive random-access memory

cards were used for precincts 1-40 at early voting site, Zora, and for precincts 41-94 at PSL-CC, Orange-Main, and Zora early voting sites.

The A, B, and C labels serve as the memory card's machine identification. As part of the security procedure, only one machine identification of each named tabulator can be uploaded into the election management system (GEMS). County election staff did not know that four memory cards B had been misidentified as memory cards A. Therefore, even though the memory cards contained the recorded early voting results, the misidentified memory cards could not upload those results into GEMS. The table below shows how many ballots were affected for each early voting site:

Table 3: Misidentified Memory Cards			
	Nov 1 to 3		**Affected Ballots**
Precincts 1 to 40	Zora	misidentified memory card B as card A	366
Precincts 41 to 94	PSL-CC	misidentified memory card B as card A	6,337
	Main Orange	misidentified memory card B as card A	3,635
	Zora	misidentified memory card B as card A	362

To correct this misidentification, the election officials had to re-identify the memory cards and rescan the affected early voting ballots on Election Night.

- **Episode 2:** On Election Day, a memory card failed during the upload of early voting results into GEMS. It appeared that the AccuVote OS froze during the boot-up preventing a successful upload. This memory card (memory card B) failure affected 6,249 early voting ballots cast for precincts 41-94 at the Morningside early voting site during the early voting days November 1 and 2. To correct this upload failure, election officials had to rescan ballots using a replacement memory card. The rescan was done on Election Day.

- **Episode 3:** Another memory card failed during early voting on the third day of its use. This memory card (memory card B) had been used at the Orange-Main early voting site for the early days November 1 and 2. This failure occurred when the memory card was in a reformat process and the votes could not be retrieved. To correct this upload failure, election officials had to rescan ballots using a replacement memory card. The rescan was done on Election Day. However during the rescan, election staff only re-tabulated the early voting ballots cast on November 1, 2012, not those for November 2, 2012. This meant that 1,953 ballot cards were not rescanned (see further discussion under "Procedural Errors"). The early voting ballots cast on November 3, 2012, were captured on another memory card identified as memory card C and the results were successfully uploaded into GEMS.

- **Episode 4:** Two of the 40 refurbished black label 1st generation memory cards used for an early voting re-tabulation held on November 18, 2012, failed for indeterminable reasons. The vote count could not be retrieved. Because of the impending statutory deadline for reporting the official results to the Department of State, the elections staff

attempted to perform a manual input of the affected votes into the GEMS software. However, that manual activity could not be completed before the noon deadline. Despite efforts to transmit what would have still been incomplete results, the transmission did not finish until after the noon deadline (November 18, 2012).

B. Procedural Errors

St. Lucie County election officials uploaded both early voting and absentee ballots into GEMS on Election Day. Unlike absentee ballot results, Florida counties can upload early voting results into their election management system at any time after early voting is closed, provided the results are not released to the public. It appears that the undue pressure of uploading early voting results on Election Day, rather than earlier as other counties did, compounded the impact of the memory card failures and resulted in additional procedural errors.

1. **Double scanned ballots:** Election staff had installed an additional tabulator at PSL-CC early voting site in response to long lines for early voters in precincts 41-94. The memory card identified with this tabulator was Memory Card C. The Memory Card C was successfully uploaded into GEMS. However, staff committed an error by rescanning and uploading early voting results from this same memory card again on Election Night when dealing with other early voting ballots that had to be rescanned and results uploaded due to the failure mentioned under "Memory Card Failures". Consequently, 3,635 ballot cards cast in precincts 41-94 at early voting site PLC-CC during November 1-3, 2012, were erroneously uploaded twice on Election Night.

2. **Unrescanned ballots:** As noted in episode 3 under "Memory Card Failures", elections staff failed to re-tabulate early voting ballots cast on November 2, 2012, for the Orange-Main early voting site. The staff was under pressure to meet preliminary Election Night results that were required to be reported to the State. Compounding the problem was staff's inexperience with multi-ballot cards. Consequently, staff only rescanned parts of the early voting ballots. Realizing their error and the questionable early voting results, election officials rescanned early voting ballots for November 1-3, 2012, on Sunday, November 11, 2012, after the first unofficial results were due to the State.

3. **Missed write-in ballots:** On November 15, 2012, the observers examined a portion of the Statement of Votes Cast (SOVC) report that was printed on November 12, 2012, and contained the contest for Representative in Congressional District 18 and Constitutional Amendment No. 4. Each voter was provided a ballot card A and ballot card B. The Congressional District 18 contest was on ballot card A, which also contained the Presidential contest. Amendment No. 4 was on ballot card B. This examination showed that the total ballot card A for early voting was 37,014 ballots, whereas ballot card B had 37,318 ballots. The total number of ballot card A should have equaled or been greater than the number of ballot card B, but the SOVC report had a difference of at least 304 ballots. The observers alerted the election officials as to this discrepancy and the possibility of missing ballots. The election officials subsequently determined that they

had missed rescanning the write-ins that occurred on November 11, 2012, with a box of 306 ballots. These missing ballots were stored in a locked ballot storage area (this set of ballots were not re-tabulated on the second rescan held on November 11, 2012) within the Supervisor of Elections' office. This information was provided to the Canvassing Board and to the public on November 16, 2012 (Friday). The Canvassing Board decided to rescan early voting ballots on November 17, 2012 (Saturday), and November 18, 2012, (Sunday).

4. **Missing primary evidence/early voting turnout:** The observers determined that some primary evidence was missing. By referring to the turnout on St. Lucie County Supervisor of Elections' website for early voting by location and date, the observers noted that eligible voters totaled 175,551, but the actual book closing number was 175,554. Based on the noted early voting turnout of 37,379, the observers examined the Electronic Voter iDentification (EViD) system's tapes. These tapes serve as primary evidence of the daily turnout in a particular polling location. The Orange-Main site was missing an EViD tape for November 2, 2012, and all EViD tapes for November 3, 2012, were missing from the PSL-CC site. Voter turnout is updated electronically via EViDs'[4] to the voter registration system.

   Additionally, St. Lucie County misplaced an early voting daily "Accounting Log" for the PSL-CC early voting site for November 3, 2012. Attached to this log were the missing EViD tapes. With the available logs, the observers verified the AccuVote OS public count, although several account logs also contained human errors. This log is part of administrative procedures for ballot reconciliation. The log includes the daily public count, count of provisional voters, count of ballots with selected write-ins, number of un-read ballots, and daily turnout for each site.

Table 4: Accounting Logs with Errors		
Orange-Main	Nov 3	incorrect calculations
PSL-CC	Nov 1	an incorrect value
Zora	Oct 30	incorrect values
	Nov 3	incorrect values

   Because of the missing tapes and accounting log issue, the observers could not conclusively verify the early voting turnout using the primary evidence.

C. Post-Election Day Activities

1. Partial Re-tabulation (rescan) for Nov. 11, 2012

Election officials conducted only a partial rescan of early voting ballots on November 11, 2012, (Sunday) after the election. The tabulation was only for the ballots cast on November 1-3, 2012.

[4] Electronic Voting Identification System

Due to the issues with rescanning on Election Night, the partial rescan compounded the issues with early voting results and uploads.

2. Re-tabulation (Rescan) for Nov. 17–18, 2012

The original partial rescan of early voting ballots occurred on Election Night and the second partial rescan of early voting ballots occurred on November 11, 2012 (Sunday). The rescans were only for the early voting ballots cast on November 1-3, 2012. Because of the problems with the rescan on Election Night along with the second partial rescan, there was concern about the early voting results. On November 16, 2012 (Friday), the Canvassing Board determined that all the early voting ballots needed to be re-tabulated. This re-tabulation occurred on November 17, 2012 (Saturday), and November 18, 2012 (Sunday).

The election officials set up the re-tabulation using 71 AccuVote OS tabulators that were identified by the appropriate precinct number plus two AccuVote OS tabulators for ballots with write-ins and provisional ballots. The memory cards were programmed as an early voting site, instead of being identified with a unique precinct.

The election officials first scanned ballot card A of a given precinct into the respective AccuVote OS identified for that precinct. The reason for rescanning ballot cards A into the appropriate "named" AccuVote OS was to make it easier to put the rescanned ballots back into storage boxes with the unique precinct identification to easily identify the ballots for use with the manual audit.

After completing that phase, the election officials allocated ballot card B precinct 1-40 group into any of the AccuVote OS that were identified with those precinct numbers. Likewise, election officials allocated ballot card B precinct 41-94 group into any of the AccuVote OS that were identified with any precinct number between 41-94. The amendment card (i.e., ballot card B) was only segregated into the two precinct groups, 1-40 and 41-94. Thus, the election official could put any ballot card B into any tabulator that is within the appropriate group. For example, a ballot card B that was identified as precinct 42 could be put into any tabulator that was identified with precinct group 41-94. As a result, the tabulator's public count during the rescan was not meant to be a count of the turnout that would occur during early voting and would not match with the SOVC precinct level turnout results.

3. Missing the Deadline of Official Results to Department of State – Nov. 18, 2012

On November 17, 2012 (Saturday), one rescanned memory card failed to upload. On November 18, 2012 (Sunday), another memory card failed. To correct these events, the election official needed to manually enter the data from the AccuVote OS results tapes into the GEMS election management system. However, a decision was made to first finish the upload of the remaining rescanned early voting memory cards before performing the manual entry of the data. The remaining memory cards' uploads did not finish until around 11:00 a.m. The procedure for performing the manual entry was new for St. Lucie County, who needed to discuss this activity with an experienced IT person from another county. Unfortunately, St. Lucie County could not finish the manual entry before noon and the results were incomplete. Nevertheless, St. Lucie

County tried to finish the upload of the incomplete results to the Department of State, but that transmission did not finish until after noon, the statutory deadline.

4. Ballot Segregation / Manual Audit – Nov. 17, 2012

On November 17, 2012, after the machine recount of the contest for the City of Fort Pierce Mayoral race, St, Lucie County segregated the ballots by precinct for ballot card A (contest ballot card). St. Lucie County decided to segregate ballot card B (amendment ballot card) into two groups—the first group with precincts 1-40 and the second group with precincts 41-94. This ballot segregation was in preparation for November 19, 2012 (Monday).

Recommendations

- Establish review procedures and methods for multi-card ballots by coordinating with a large county that has experience with multi-card ballot elections.
- Establish a method of checks and balances of multi-card ballots to ensure an accurate ballot count with accurate turnout by group (early voting, election day, absentee, etc.). This method includes reconciliation of each group's counted, spoiled, unread, and duplicated ballots.
- Establish and implement a contingency plan in the event of technical procedural errors, failures, or oversight. The office should develop macroscopic remedial steps.
- Ensure tight controls are exercised in managing multi-card ballots including a means to confirm all uploads are complete before combining the ballots into storage boxes.
- Enhance or develop procedures to identify the duties, responsibilities, and authorizations for ballot movement, storage, traceability, and chain of custody.
- Upload the early voting results data into the election management system (i.e., GEMS for St. Lucie County) software before Election Day. The early voting results may be transmitted to GEMS for compilation of the returns after completion of the early voting period, but obviously must not be released prior to the closing of the polls on Election Day. This will help to minimize undue pressure arising from other reporting requirements on Election Night. It will also provide additional lead time to address anomalies that may show up.
- The final recommendation is directed to Dominion Voting Systems, Inc. This vendor needs to address the continuing failures with the AccuVote OS memory card. In particular, Dominion needs to have a plan in place that will give the Division of Elections and its customers (Supervisors of Elections) confidence in the memory cards and to provide that plan to Division of Elections as soon as possible. The plan should address the root cause, corrective action and a backup plan if the correction continues to have failures.

SEMINOLE COUNTY	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	228,217	266,127	277,376
Early Voting Ballots Cast	77,727	33,205	66,721
Election Day Ballots Cast	85,860	72,113	89,852
Provisional Ballots Cast	740	125	1700
Provisional Ballots Counted	227	46	1312
Provisional Ballots Rejected	513	79	388
Absentee Ballots Requested	50,657	45,360	61,071
Absentee Ballots Cast	43,704	29,964	53,141
Absentee Ballots Counted	43,029	29,340	52,028
Absentee Ballots Rejected	675	625	1,113
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	2,331,188 (lowest cost-per-voter in the region)	2,184,995 (lowest cost-per-voter in the region)	1,994,009 (lowest cost-per-voter in the region)
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	2,331,188	2,184,995	1,994,009
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	13	13	13
Early Voting Sites Used	5 (Most per square mile in state)	5 (Most per square mile in state)	5 (Most per square mile in state)
Election Day Polling Places	99	95	79
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	125	125	80
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	960	960	960
Poll Workers — Expected	1,122	914	852
Poll Workers — Actual	1,122	914	852
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	52	35	60
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	52	35	60

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012 (none), Monday, November 5, 2012 (194), and on election day, November 6, 2012 (28)?

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? (9)

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
   i. on election night (1); and,
   ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. (1)

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? (Signature different)

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? (Yes)

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? (Not registered to vote)

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? (Yes) If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? (No) If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? (2 – Lake Mary and Winter Springs city halls)

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? (Fairness, relative to geographic proximity for voters. We have one site for every county commission district.) What role did funding play in your decisions? (We are adequately funded)

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008 (99), 2010 (95), and 2012 (79)?

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? (126, 126, 80)

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? (yes) If not, why not?

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. (we set all-new boundaries in 2012. We have 80 precincts and 79 polling places, no precinct below is in the one consolidated polling place)

PCT	Polling Place Name	Street Address		Voters	DEM	REP
20	Old Longwood Elementary	840 Orange Ave	Longwood, FL 32750	6,372	2,383	2,159
61	Tuscawilla Country Club	1500 Winter Springs Blvd	Winter Springs, FL 32708	6,162	1,508	3,266
19	Longwood Community Building	200 W Warren Ave	Longwood, FL 32750	6,102	1,765	2,642
24	First Baptist of Altamonte Springs	900 North St	Longwood, FL 32750	5,947	1,916	2,717
31	Maranatha SDA Church	1400 Bear Lake Rd	Apopka, FL 32703	5,522	1,583	2,425
71	Oviedo Gym & Aquatic Facility	148 Oviedo Blvd	Oviedo, FL 32765	5,475	1,830	2,132
36	St. Mark's Presbyterian Church	1021 Palm Springs Dr	Altamonte Springs, FL 32701	5,338	1,850	2,089
34	Howard Johnson Plaza	230 W Highway 436	Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	5,196	2,012	1,688
10	Lake Mary Events Center	260 N Country Club Rd	Lake Mary, FL 32746	5,135	1,652	2,239
7	Markham Woods Presbyterian	5210 Markham Woods Rd	Lake Mary, FL 32746	5,081	866	2,942

PCT	Polling Place Name	Street Address		Voters	DEM	REP
23	Neighborhood Alliance Church	301 Markham Woods Rd	Longwood, FL 32779	1,248	317	695
51	Sanford Church of Christ	1500 S Park Ave	Sanford, FL 32771	1,475	577	556
26	First Baptist Sanlando Springs	742 Sanlando Rd	Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	1,489	455	636
52	Midway Safe Harbor Center	2405 Rightway St	Sanford, FL 32771	1,575	1,097	194
15	River Oaks Presbyterian Church	405 Washington Ave	Lake Mary, FL 32746	1,717	468	768
55	Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	2525 S Oak Ave	Sanford, FL 32771	1,880	754	618
30	St. Stephen Lutheran Church	2140 W State Road 434	Longwood, FL 32750	1,882	645	758
17	Seminole County Co-op Extension	250 W County Home Rd	Sanford, FL 32773	1,950	526	917
28	Central Church of Christ	875 Oak Dr	Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	1,972	726	711
59	New Covenant Church	800 Tuskawilla Rd	Winter Springs, FL 32708	2,005	510	1,037

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. (Same as above)

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? (Yes)

13. Do you use electronic poll books? (No)

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites (No); and
    b. Polling places (election day) (No).

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? (Yes) If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? (We always have a cadre of alternate pollworkers who go through the exact training as every other pollworker, so if called upon, can fit right into a precinct)

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason (Yes) and, if so, what did you learn? (Through the years, we have identified which pollworkers are the most reliable and continue to use them, which mitigates this issue)

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night (1); and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results(1).

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting (1); and,
    b. On election night (1).

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

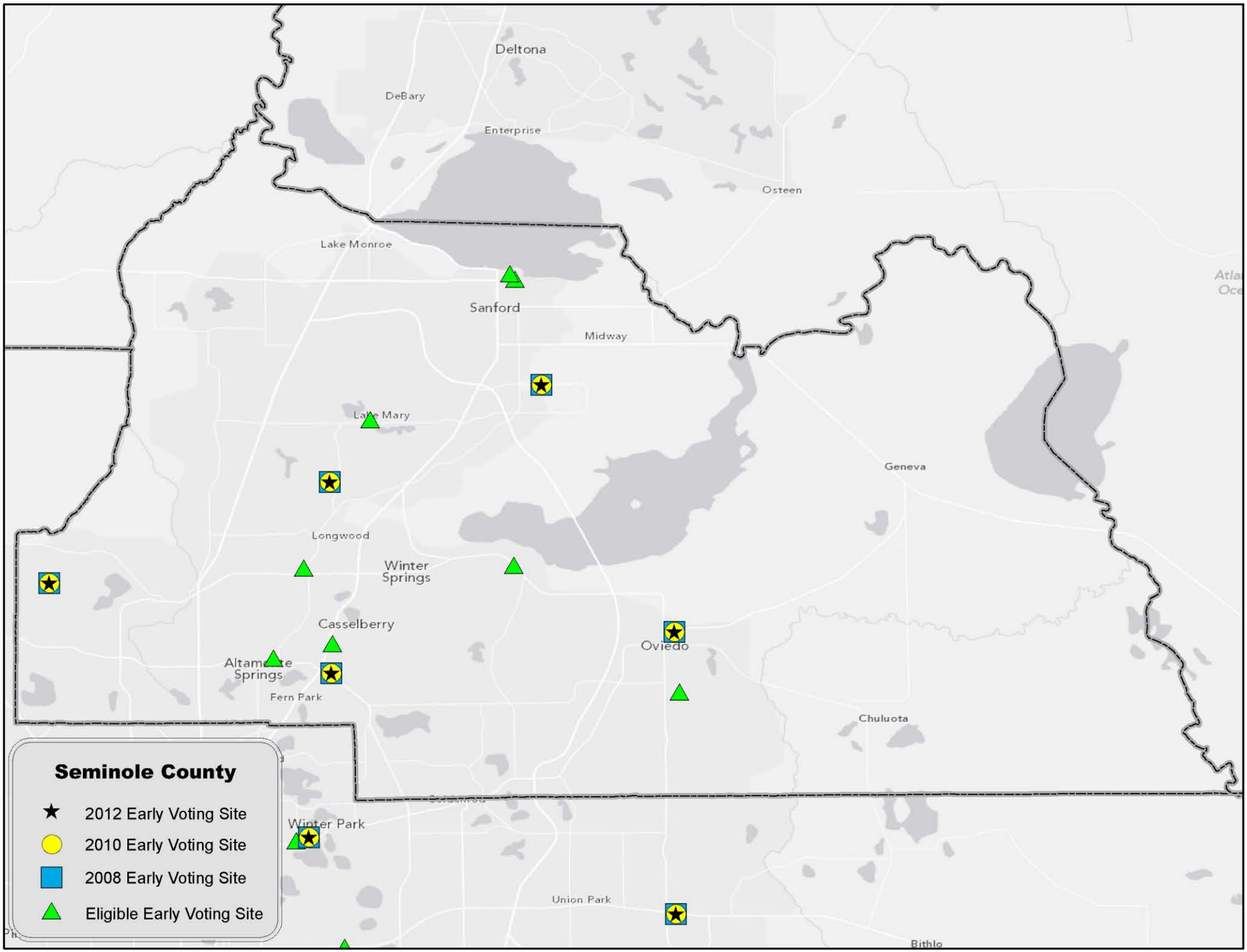
    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. (EV-30 min.; ED-5 min., however, both had variances depending on the date/time)
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. (EV-2.5 hours; ED-1.25 hours)
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. (Weekends)
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. (For both, 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.)

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? (EV-Oviedo Library; ED-Lighthouse Baptist Church) Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times (Yes), did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites (Yes))? (one extremely time-saving thing we do is have the voters complete their check-in paperwork and review a handout sample ballot while standing in line, thus: a) giving them something to do in line; and b) speeding up their check-in at the front and lessening the time they spend in the voting booth)

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? (Nov. 6 at 11:49 p.m.)

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? (Nov. 16 at 5:06 p.m.)


Deltona
DeBary
Enterprise
Osteen
Lake Monroe
Sanford
Midway
Lake Mary
Geneva
Longwood
Winter Springs
Casselberry
Oviedo
Altamonte Springs
Fern Park
Chuluota
Winter Park
Union Park
Bithlo
Seminole County
2012 Early Voting Site
2010 Early Voting Site
2008 Early Voting Site
Eligible Early Voting Site

Seminole County

Statutorily Eligible Early Voting Site	2008 Early Voting Site	2010 Early Voting Site	2012 Early Voting Site	2012 Election Day Polling Place
Altamonte Springs City Hall				
Casselberry City Hall				
East Branch (Oveido) Library			X	X
Jean Rhein Central Branch (Casselberry) Library			X	X
Lake Mary City Hall				
Longwood City Hall				
North Branch Library				
Northwest Branch (Lake Mary) Library			X	X
Oviedo City Hall				
Sanford City Hall				
Supervisor of Elections' Office			X	
West Branch (Wekiva) Library			X	X
Winter Springs City Hall				

The Department of State provided a list of sites eligible for use during Early Voting according to Section 101.657(1)(a) F.S.
The use of a site as a 2012 Election Day Polling Place was obtained from the Supervisor of Elections website.

VAUSE.DIANE

From: Ertel, Mike [Ertel@voteseminole.org]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2013 2:23 PM
To: VAUSE.DIANE
Subject: FW: Suggested Election Law improvements

FYI, here is the email I sent to our local delegation concerning suggested election law improvements....

Michael Ertel
Seminole County Supervisor of Elections
www.VoteSeminole.org
Voter Hotline: 407.585.VOTE
Direct Line: 407.708.7712
Cell Phone: 407.687.3654
Home Phone: 407.365.0755

Like us at Facebook.com/VoteSeminole
Follow us on Twitter @VoteSeminole
en Español: www.VotoSeminole.org

These men ask for just the same thing, fairness, and fairness only.
This, so far as in my power, they, and all others, shall have. -- **Abraham Lincoln**

SEMINOLE COUNTY
SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS
Michael Ertel - www.VoteSeminole.org

Under Florida law, email addresses are public records. If you do not want your email address released in response to a public-records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact this office by phone or in writing.

From: Ertel, Mike
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2012 4:24 PM
To: 'simmons.david@flsenate.gov'; 'jason.brodeur@myfloridahouse.gov'; 'mike.clelland@myfloridahouse.gov'; 'karen.castordentel@myfloridahouse.gov'
Cc: 'mike@michaelertel.com'
Subject: Suggested Election Law improvements

Senator Simmons, Representatives:

I look forward to seeing each of you next week at the legislative delegation meeting. I have asked to be able to present my suggested improvements to Florida's Election Law.

Before you read on, please remember that more people voted in last month's election than had ever voted in any election in the state's history. For a great majority of Floridians, the 2012 election was a positive experience. However, we must continue to improve on the process to make it the most secure, open, transparent and inclusive elections system in the nation.

But, the process does need some improvements. Before we discuss them, please realize that interest groups on both sides of the political spectrum see a profit – either pecuniarily, politically, or publicly – from pointing out what they perceive are flaws. In a perfect world, we could declare an "Election Law Détente," followed by a rational discussion of areas that can be improved upon, and implementation that is fair for all Floridians, while ensuring security and opportunity. I look forward to being a part of that discussion, and thank you for allowing me to present what I believe are concrete improvements to the process for our voters.

My suggested improvements are:

Voter Registration:

--Outlaw commission-based registration, or pay-per-registration/information schemes. All paid registrars must be paid at least minimum wage. *(Doing this will disincentivize policies which damage voter confidence in the process.)*

--Stay with 10-day application return rule, but make the registered agents and officers of each Third-Party Voter Registration Organization personally liable for all violations. Maintain current fines for violations. *(Doing this will disincentivize policies which damage voter confidence in the process.)*

--Codify in state law that high school principals are able to accept completed registration forms from their students at the school. *(Currently, Seminole County adheres to the law by making high school principals "Deputy Supervisors of Elections." However, in other counties high school principals are required to complete the same registration paperwork political operatives and campaigns complete.)*

--Have all registration forms entered into the Florida Voter Registration System by local elections offices. Forms submitted to Division of Elections should be immediately (within 48 hours) mailed to local the Supervisor of Elections. *(This will increase efficiency by eliminating duplication of efforts.)*

Write-in candidates:

--Any write-in candidate shall be on the primary ballot of the political party of which they are a member. Write-in candidates must follow the same party registration rules as non-write-in candidates. *(This eliminates a loophole that could be used to close primary elections – thus diminishing voters' confidence in the process.)*

Form of ballot:

--Standardize all amendments to the same 15/75 word limits. Also, eliminate the requirement that voting systems permit strike-through and underlined text. *(Will drastically decrease lines at the polls and save counties hundreds of thousands of dollars in printing costs each election.)*

Absentee Voting:

--Allow voters who remembered they did not sign their absentee ballot to file an affidavit at the elections office before the canvass of the absentees to allow their ballot to count. *(Making this change will reduce the potential of fraudulent theft and return of absentee ballots, causing a voter to lose their right to cast a ballot.)*

--Standardize in-office absentee process to occur only during regular office hours, and not at all during early voting at elections offices being used as early voting locations, or on Election Day, or the day before Election Day. *(Currently Florida Law does not prohibit a person from skipping in front of the early voting line and instead requesting an absentee ballot on-site. This change will ensure statewide uniformity of processes.)*

Early Voting:

--Local control over locations as long as all sites are housed in government-managed facilities, and none of the county commission districts have one more/fewer sites than any other commission district. *(This will ensure voters have ample parking and room for early voting, as well as provide elections offices with more flexibility in locations.)*

--Stay with the same eight days, the same local flexibility on hours. However, all locations in each county must be open for the same number of hours and same number of days. *(Voters need to have some sense of comfort that there is continuity on the hours and days each site will be open.)*

Provisional Ballots:

--Rename "Eligibility Verification Ballots." *(Better aligns the name of the ballot with its purpose.)*

--Eliminate the need for EVBs for county-to-county changes within Florida. However, dramatically increase the penalties for illegal voting. *(By returning to the previous standards, voting will speed up for everyone at the polling site. By increasing the penalties for violating the law and actually prosecuting violators, fewer people will attempt to fraudulently vote more than once.)*

Pollwatchers/Electioneering:

--Strengthen penalties for pollwatchers who violate Florida Election Law. Make all violations a felony. *(Pollwatchers should better understand that Florida has a zero-tolerance policy on violations of election laws in the precinct.)*

--Codify that the no-solicitation zone includes any voter in line. *(Allows voters to wait for their turn without having to be harassed, intimidated or forced to discuss their choices with campaign workers.)*

--Codify in Florida law that email addresses used for voter registration and voting purposes are exempt from public records. *(The secrecy of our military members' email addresses is currently only protected by a Division of Elections opinion, and needs to be codified within the law.)*

Equipment:

--Eliminate the unnecessary required repurchase of all-new touchscreen voting machines for all 67 counties. *(Eliminating this provision from 101.56075(3) will save counties millions of dollars in a non-essential purchase.)*

Michael Ertel
Seminole County Supervisor of Elections
www.VoteSeminole.org
Voter Hotline: 407.585.VOTE
Direct Line: 407.708.7712
Cell Phone: 407.687.3654
Home Phone: 407.365.0755

Like us at Facebook.com/VoteSeminole
Follow us on Twitter @VoteSeminole
en Español: www.VotoSeminole.org

These men ask for just the same thing, fairness, and fairness only.

This, so far as in my power, they, and all others, shall have. -- **Abraham Lincoln**

SEMINOLE COUNTY
SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS
Michael Ertel - www.VoteSeminole.org

Under Florida law, email addresses are public records. If you do not want your email address released in response to a public-records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact this office by phone or in writing.

2008 and 2012 General Election Comparison:
Ballots Cast by Type

	Registered Voters			Early Voting Ballots Cast			Election Day Ballots Cast			Absentee Ballots Cast			Provisional Ballots Cast			Total Ballots Cast		
	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.
Statewide	11,247,634	11,934,446	6%	2,661,672	2,411,864	-9%	3,839,184	3,695,420	-4%	1,850,502	2,380,245	29%	35,635	33,807	-5%	8,386,993	8,521,336	2%
Bay	110,739	112,915	2%	29,404	33,774	15%	33,385	29,072	-13%	19,171	17,555	-8%	204	460	125%	82,164	80,861	-2%
Duval	536,534	559,746	4%	183,363	178,260	-3%	151,785	160,402	6%	81,163	82,523	2%	2,521	7,091	181%	418,832	428,276	2%
Escambia	195,193	198,275	2%	49,207	42,861	-13%	66,598	67,630	2%	39,860	39,532	-1%	611	511	-16%	156,276	150,534	-4%
Lee	318,727	388,427	22%	66,478	51,932	-22%	123,872	125,346	1%	82,003	90,596	10%	2,382	1,347	-43%	274,735	269,221	-2%
Martin	101,174	101,834	1%	28,203	26,335	-7%	24,955	21,739	-13%	25,966	31,433	21%	250	224	-10%	79,374	79,731	0%
Miami-Dade	1,253,428	1,313,850	5%	325,903	235,916	-28%	372,244	406,841	9%	176,844	244,888	38%	3,686	2,828	-23%	878,677	890,473	1%
Palm Beach	831,423	870,182	5%	144,509	124,833	-14%	323,246	351,600	9%	124,158	129,790	5%	2,121	3,541	67%	594,034	609,764	3%
Pasco	294,431	310,322	5%	68,854	60,974	-11%	109,771	94,321	-14%	38,425	60,063	56%	416	682	64%	217,466	216,040	-1%
St. Lucie	159,396	175,552	10%	43,688	37,554	-14%	46,888	49,457	5%	30,732	37,041	21%	601	698	16%	121,909	124,750	2%
Seminole	228,217	277,376	22%	77,727	66,721	-14%	85,860	89,852	5%	43,704	53,141	22%	740	1,700	130%	208,031	211,414	2%

County data provided by Supervisors of Elections in response to 2012 General Election Questionnaire distributed by the Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections

Statewide data retrieved from:

http://election.dos.state.fl.us/reports/index.shtml#2008gef for the 2008 General Election

http://election.dos.state.fl.us/voter-registration/index.shtml for the 2008 and 2012 General Election Book Closing Statistics

voter history for the 2012 General Election

2008 and 2012 General Election Comparison:
Ballots Cast by Type

	Registered Voters			Early Voting Ballots Cast			Election Day Ballots Cast			Absentee Ballots Cast			Provisional Ballots Cast			Total Ballots Cast		
	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.	2008	2012	% Chg.
Statewide	11,247,634	11,934,446	6%	2,661,672	2,411,864	-9%	3,839,184	3,695,420	-4%	1,850,502	2,380,245	29%	35,635	33,807	-5%	8,386,993	8,521,336	2%
Alachua	156,746	164,912	5%	53,558	39,269	-27%	49,433	54,291	10%	23,472	27,450	17%	802	1,181	47%	127,265	122,191	-4%
Bay	110,739	112,915	2%	29,404	33,774	15%	33,385	29,072	-13%	19,171	17,555	-8%	204	460	125%	82,164	80,861	-2%
Brevard	351,488	380,469	8%	51,879	51,449	-1%	169,426	144,632	-15%	68,712	91,218	33%	576	929	61%	290,593	288,228	-1%
Broward	1,008,836	1,140,456	13%	253,100	248,603	-2%	349,360	342,783	-2%	137,520	171,373	25%	3,114	2,971	-5%	743,094	765,730	3%
Clay	120,656	132,585	10%	39,141	41,590	6%	40,467	36,405	-10%	17,689	22,376	26%	113	423	274%	97,410	100,794	3%
Collier	203,075	180,560	-11%	52,839	52,290	-1%	52,947	49,089	-7%	37,964	49,113	29%	524	580	11%	144,274	151,072	5%
Duval	536,534	559,746	4%	183,363	178,260	-3%	151,785	160,402	6%	81,163	82,523	2%	2,521	7,091	181%	418,832	428,276	2%
Escambia	195,193	198,275	2%	49,207	42,861	-13%	66,598	67,630	2%	39,860	39,532	-1%	611	511	-16%	156,276	150,534	-4%
Hillsborough	701,464	747,605	7%	146,558	167,211	14%	244,414	208,001	-15%	121,721	171,258	41%	4,659	5,074	9%	517,352	551,544	7%
Lake	188,715	201,651	7%	57,528	57,612	0%	60,393	63,751	6%	30,307	30,811	2%	257	274	7%	148,485	152,448	3%
Lee	318,727	388,427	22%	66,478	51,932	-22%	123,872	125,346	1%	82,003	90,596	10%	2,382	1,347	-43%	274,735	269,221	-2%
Leon	174,753	190,571	9%	42,432	45,110	6%	77,073	72,848	-5%	29,261	30,298	4%	728	1,136	56%	149,494	149,392	0%
Manatee	206,930	209,468	1%	20,194	16,343	-19%	96,176	92,117	-4%	36,681	45,870	25%	420	541	29%	153,471	154,871	1%
Marion	214,722	223,478	4%	47,650	43,209	-9%	81,455	80,570	-1%	34,480	39,036	13%	215	141	-34%	163,800	162,956	-1%
Martin	101,174	101,834	1%	28,203	26,335	-7%	24,955	21,739	-13%	25,966	31,433	21%	250	224	-10%	79,374	79,731	0%
Miami-Dade	1,253,428	1,313,850	5%	325,903	235,916	-28%	372,244	406,841	9%	176,844	244,888	38%	3,686	2,828	-23%	878,677	890,473	1%
Orange	604,243	690,645	14%	145,300	127,591	-12%	202,743	205,405	1%	119,287	137,180	15%	1,589	3,096	95%	468,919	473,272	1%
Osceola	141,169	163,384	16%	41,305	41,803	1%	43,695	41,659	-5%	15,253	27,594	81%	1,329	519	-61%	101,582	111,575	10%
Palm Beach	831,423	870,182	5%	144,509	124,833	-14%	323,246	351,600	9%	124,158	129,790	5%	2,121	3,541	67%	594,034	609,764	3%
Pasco	294,431	310,322	5%	68,854	60,974	-11%	109,771	94,321	-14%	38,425	60,063	56%	416	682	64%	217,466	216,040	-1%
Pinellas	643,423	626,348	-3%	46,385	39,569	-15%	237,430	172,605	-27%	185,162	249,402	35%	1,065	1,483	39%	470,042	463,059	-1%
Polk	332,015	351,119	6%	60,064	55,122	-8%	131,673	128,094	-3%	51,813	66,636	29%	1,275	1,536	20%	244,825	251,388	3%
St. Johns	131,744	152,847	16%	49,241	52,565	7%	35,905	39,526	10%	20,757	23,252	12%	731	336	-54%	106,634	115,679	8%
St. Lucie	159,396	175,552	10%	43,688	37,554	-14%	46,888	49,457	5%	30,732	37,041	21%	601	698	16%	121,909	124,750	2%
Sarasota	260,618	277,381	6%	70,693	55,467	-22%	82,880	79,141	-5%	54,957	73,951	35%	681	946	39%	209,211	209,505	0%
Seminole	228,217	277,376	22%	77,727	66,721	-14%	85,860	89,852	5%	43,704	53,141	22%	740	1,700	130%	208,031	211,414	2%
Volusia	326,886	332,556	2%	68,371	61,097	-11%	125,164	110,545	-12%	52,494	62,933	20%	468	642	37%	246,497	235,217	-5%

County data provided by Supervisors of Elections in response to 2012 General Election Questionnaire distributed by the Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections

Statewide data retrieved from:

http://election.dos.state.fl.us/reports/index.shtml#2008gef for the 2008 General Election

http://election.dos.state.fl.us/voter-registration/index.shtml for the 2008 and 2012 General Election Book Closing Statistics

voter history for the 2012 General Election

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters			
Early Voting Ballots Cast			
Election Day Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Counted			
Provisional Ballots Rejected			
Absentee Ballots Requested			
Absentee Ballots Cast			
Absentee Ballots Counted			
Absentee Ballots Rejected			
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites			
Early Voting Sites Used			
Election Day Polling Places			
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed			
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed			
Poll Workers — Expected			
Poll Workers — Actual			
Other Temporary Workers — Expected			
Other Temporary Workers — Actual			

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the <u>2012 General Election (November 6, 2012)</u>:

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

    a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

    b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
        i. on election night; and,
        ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

    a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

    b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and
    b. Polling places (election day).

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	156,746	153,014	164,912
Early Voting Ballots Cast	53,558	16,540	39,269
Election Day Ballots Cast	49,433	44,680	54,291
Provisional Ballots Cast	802	254	1,181
Provisional Ballots Counted	321	127	663
Provisional Ballots Rejected	481	127	518
Absentee Ballots Requested	25,646	18,174	32,471
Absentee Ballots Cast	23,478	13,958	27,450
Absentee Ballots Counted	23,089	13,765	26,922
Absentee Ballots Rejected	383	193	528
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election Cycle)	1,591,048.00	1,542,716.00	1,585,906.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	See requested budgets approved		
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	please see attachment		
Early Voting Sites Used	3	3	3
Election Day Polling Places	70	69	63
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	77	73	69
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,766	1,150	2,240
Poll Workers — Expected	824	474	594
Poll Workers — Actual	824	474	594
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	96	131	127
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	96	131	127

Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire - Reply

1. Sunday, November 4-0 Monday, November 5-116 Tuesday, November 6-131 Our current office does not provide enough space for large numbers of voters to in person absentee vote without negatively impacting normal operations. If there are 10-15 people in line, the noise level is such that staff has difficulty hearing voters who are on the phone requesting information.

(a) 9
(b) i-10 ii-1

2. Signature did not match signature on record, ballot received after legal deadline, no signature on certificate envelope.

3. No, Florida Law requires that we accept overseas absentee ballots for an additional 10 days after Election Day. We received 41 overseas ballots post Election Day. These ballots were processed, tallied and reported in accordance with state law.

4. #1 No valid voter registration found
#2 Voted in wrong precinct- this was a very distant second

5. Yes, in so far as being able to perform the duties with the equipment and space provided. Please note that during this period, the County saw reductions in revenue and requested that all Departments and Constitutional Officers participate in budget reductions. Maintaining our level of services grows more difficult as the State places more requirements on our office, and on the County Governments which must provide our funds. More services can be offered when additional funding is available.

6. During this period of time, the County saw a loss in revenue due to reductions in property values and changes in State Law, among other issues. These reductions in available funds required consideration when requesting additional monies for new equipment. The County did set aside additional funding for the statutorily required new ADA voting equipment in the 2011/12 and 2012/13 budgets. If additional funds were available we would be interested in investing in electronic voter check-in equipment, ballot on demand for absentee voting, and additional building space to accommodate the new ADA equipment as well as the increase in early voting participation and in the need for absentee ballot processing and storage space. (Alachua County BOCC is currently moving forward in finding space for the SOE office.)

7. 3 Small municipal city halls with a total voter count of 5,500.

8. Factors- Location/voter population in geographical area, building and room space to process expected early voting turnout, availability, ADA compliance, parking, travel routes/bus routes/traffic (accessibility) and costs.

Some of our small municipalities only have office space in their City Halls and meetings are held in alternate buildings. Many of our small municipalities have meeting space and parking adequate for their needs, but this same space would not be large enough to serve as a county early voting site. There are also conflicts with municipal meeting schedules and early voting schedules.

Libraries located in the outlying areas of our county are sized to serve the surrounding population, but with the addition of voting equipment, poll workers and voters, this same space quickly becomes quite cramped and in some cases unusable.

Location of eligible facilities is also a factor. My office is located within blocks of a public library and a city hall, making these 2 eligible facilities unusable. (see attachment)

9. Polling Sites: 2008-70 (one precinct did not have a single building that would accommodate all of the voters in the precinct and two buildings located on the same site were used, A-L voters voted in building 1 and M-Z voted in building 2.)

2010- 69 (#39/#51 co-located)
2012- 63 (redistricting)

10/11.

2008 – Most Pop.	2008 – Least Pop.
#32 – 3,267	#09 - 487
#60 – 3,313	#15 - 852
#47 – 3,348	#14 - 918
#39 – 3,373	#04 - 932
#36 – 3,419	#58 - 977
#68 – 3,603	#34 – 1,145
#44 – 4,507	#18 – 1,173
#31 – 4,523	#11 – 1,181
#03 – 4,777	#70 – 1,210
#54 – 5,023	#16 – 1,291

2010 – Most Pop.	2010 – Least Pop.
#60 – 3,315	#09 – 491
#45 – 3,317	#04 – 846
#32 – 3,367	#15 – 857
#47 – 3,420	#58 – 918
#39 – 3,459	#14 – 933
#68 – 3,823	#34 – 1,111
#44 – 4,468	#11 – 1,111
#31- 4,709	#18 – 1,155
#03 – 4,752	#16 – 1,225

#54 – 4,752	#70 – 1,232

2012 Most Pop.	2012 Least Pop.
#36 – 3,205	#09 – 507
#46 – 3,243	#15 – 875
#03 – 3,429	#14 – 1,081
#32 – 3,441	#34 – 1,083
#54 – 3,904	#55 – 1,300
#58 – 4,117	#01 – 1,411
#45 – 4,963	#35 – 1,523
#31 – 5,757	#23 – 1,528
#44 – 5,866	#10 – 1,532
#59 – 5,973	#26 – 1,653

There was only one precinct assigned to each polling place in 2008 and 2012, in 2010 Precincts 39 and 51 were co-located.

12. Yes

13. Electronic books are used for early voting only. Voters can be processed in less time and the voter's record is updated automatically. This is a very efficient process and we would like to be able to use this type of check-in process at the polls when funds become available.

14. (a) No
(b) No

Staffing

15. Yes/Yes

16. Yes. Family emergency – illness – transportation.

17. (a) 1
(b) 1

18. (a) 1
(b) 1

Wait Times

19. (a) EV – 0-30 minutes ED – 0-45 minutes
(b) EV – 45 minutes ED – 1 hour
(c) EV – Last Saturday ED – Tuesday
(d) EV – varied by EV site, community activities scheduled in the area, and get out the vote efforts. ED – Opening and closing

20. Wait times for early voting and precinct voting seldom approached the 1 hour mark. We did direct more resources to the early voting sites as the demand required. We engaged the services of Alachua County Sheriff's Deputies and City of Gainesville police to direct traffic at early voting sites as needed. On Election Day additional personnel were sent to one polling place to assist with turnout.

Reporting

21. Election Day, November 6th at 9:46 PM

22. December 16th at 5:09 PM

Library	Room Capacity	Other Notes
1 Downtown	146	Within 1 block of SoE Office
2 Alachua	150	
3 Archer	64	
4 Cone Park	N/A	
5 Hawthorne	72	
6 High Springs	70	
7 Micanopy	N/A	Shared Location with City Hall
8 Millhopper	161	
9 Newberry	80	
10 Tower Road	112	
11 Waldo	N/A	

City Hall	
1 Alachua	Commission room is large but has fixed seating; no other large meeting rooms to use.
2 Archer	No Space for Voting
3 Gainesville	Within 1 block of SoE Office
4 Hawthorne	Commission Room only space large enough for voting
5 High Springs	No Space for Voting
6 LaCrosse	Commission Room only space large enough for voting
7 Micanopy	Shared location with Library; Commission Chamber only space large enoguh for voting
8 Newberry	Minimal Parking, Space is probably not adequate for voting
9 Waldo	No Space for Voting

SoE Offices	
1 Main Office	

21 Legal Sites

11 of these are Libraries	2 In Use/ 4 Not Usable / 1 Usable / 4 Maybe Usable
1 is co-located with Micanopy City Hall and should not be double counted	
1 is located a block from the SoE office and would not provided a real expansion	
2 more do not have meetings rooms to use	
2 are already in use	
4 have meeting rooms which are much smaller than any space we have managed to offer Early Voting so far.	
1 (Alachua) appears to have a space comperable to our current sites	
9 of these are City Halls	5 Not Usable/ 4 Maybe Usable
1 is located a block from the SoE office and would not provided a real expansion	
4 Lack the space to setup Early Voting services	
4 are uasble only if Commissions are willing to close down their meeting rooms for the duration of Early Voting.	
1 SoE Office usable	1 In Use

Totals:

- 3 In Use
- 1 Usable
- 8 Maybe Usable
- 9 Not Usable

Pam Carpenter
Supervisor of
Elections
Alachua County, Florida

FAX MEMO

TO: Dawn Roberts

FAX: 850-487-5208

FROM: Pam Carpenter

DATE: 1/9/10

# of Pages
(including cover): 3

MESSAGE:
* Attached *

If you have any questions, please contact our office, below.

Thank you,

Historic Star Garage Building ● 111 SE 1st Avenue ● Gainesville, FL 32601-6819
Phone: (352) 374-5252 ● FAX: (352) 374-5264
www.VoteAlachua.com

Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire – Reply – Amendment

* Absentee Ballots Rejected: Please note that the 528 number on the front form includes ballots received after the deadline and thus were not eligible for review or tabulation. Only 325 Absentee Ballots were rejected by the Canvassing Board. Most were rejected due to the signature not matching that on file for the voter. A distant second was rejection for no signature.

Please note change in last four numbers on the front form

*Poll workers expected 655

*Poll workers actual 655

*Other temporary workers expected 137

*Other temporary workers actual 137

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	156,746	153,014	164,912
Early Voting Ballots Cast	53,558	16,540	39,269
Election Day Ballots Cast	49,433	44,680	54,291
Provisional Ballots Cast	803	254	1,181
Provisional Ballots Counted	321	127	663
Provisional Ballots Rejected	481	127	518
Absentee Ballots Requested	25,646	18,174	32,471
Absentee Ballots Cast	23,478	13,958	27,450
Absentee Ballots Counted	23,089	13,765	26,922
Absentee Ballots Rejected	383	193	528 *
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election Cycle)	1,591,248.00	1,542,716.00	1,585,906.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	all requested budgets approved		
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	please see attachment		
Early Voting Sites Used	3	3	3
Election Day Polling Places	70	69	63
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	77	73	69
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,766	1,150	2,240
Poll Workers — Expected	334	474	655 *
Poll Workers — Actual	334	474	655 *
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	96	131	37 *
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	96	131	137 *

Brevard

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

'12 DEC 17 AM11:55

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	351,488	357,820	380,469
Early Voting Ballots Cast	illegible	illegible	illegible
Election Day Ballots Cast	169,426	125,316	144,632
Provisional Ballots Cast	illegible	illegible	illegible
Provisional Ballots Counted	291	112	435
Provisional Ballots Rejected	illegible	illegible	illegible
Absentee Ballots Requested	76,975	72,177	118,417
Absentee Ballots Cast	illegible	illegible	illegible
Absentee Ballots Counted	68,291	51,115	90,994
Absentee Ballots Rejected	illegible	illegible	illegible
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	4,221,228	3,430,886	5,269,175
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	illegible	illegible	illegible
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	38	38	38
Early Voting Sites Used	illegible	illegible	illegible
Election Day Polling Places	140	126	123
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	illegible	illegible	illegible
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed		2,296	2,339
Poll Workers Expected	illegible	illegible	illegible
Poll Workers — Actual	1,900	1,750	1,900
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	illegible	illegible	
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	149	155	200

Brevard

Ballots

1. 11/4-0
   11/5-917
   11/6-55
   Total-972
   1a. 7
   1b. 2
2. The signature did not match the signature on the voter's registration file or the certificate envelope was missing a signature.
3. No, approximately 6,050 were still being canvassed and/or in the process of being duplicated due to the unprecedented volume of absentee ballots.
4. Voter's were not registered or insisted on voting in the wrong precinct.

Budget

5. The requested budget was approved as submitted. However, in each of the fiscal budget years an unfunded request was presented to the County for additional office and warehouse space. This request was not approved in the election cycle years. The space constraints limited our ability to process absentee ballots which impacted the timely reporting of election night results. The space constraints also contributed to the long early voting lines.
   There were no remedial measures possible to alleviate the absentee ballot processing space constraints. Three additional early voting sites were established in libraries to help alleviate the long early voting lines.
6. The answer to this question was combined with question number 5.

Voting Sites

7. 7
8. For the 2012 election cycle, Brevard County expanded the number of early voting sites from 5 to 8. The three new sites were public libraries. With the expanded sites, 75% of all Brevard County voters lived within 5 miles of an early voting site.
9. 2008: 140; 2010: 126; 2012: 123
   a. 2008: 227; 2010: 186; 2012: 174
   b. Yes precincts were reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting.
10. See the attached excel spreadsheet for the most populous precincts and consolidation information.
11. See the attached excel spreadsheet for the least populous precincts and consolidation information.

Equipment

12. Yes, we had sufficient optical scan units and voting booths for each of the General Elections.

Brevard

13. Yes, but only for early voting.
14. Yes
    a. Yes, we utilize Ballot-on-Demand printers to print our Early Voting Ballots.
    b. No

Staffing

15. Yes, we have 1-2 alternate poll workers assigned to each precinct. In addition, we have 5 Lead Support Clerks trained to assist as replacement Clerks if needed. During the Primary Election, one alternate poll worker was assigned to meet a staffing shortage. During the General Election, two alternates were used to meet a staffing shortage.
16. All poll workers that did not work on Election Day gave our office prior notification that they would be unavailable to work.
17. See below
    a. 1
    b. 1

18. See below
    a. 1
    b. 1

Wait Times

19. See below
    a. Early Voting: 65 minutes; Election Day: 45 Minutes
    b. Early Voting: 4 hours; Election Day: 1 hour and a half
    c. Early Voting: Saturday; Election Day: N/A
    d. Early Voting: 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; Election Day: 7:00 a.m.
20. In regards to Early Voting, the Viera Supervisor of Elections administrative office experienced the longest wait times. Voters at our Viera early voting site were redirected to our Melbourne Public Library Early Voting site which had little to no wait time.

    In regards to Election Day, the following precincts experienced long wait times:

    Precinct 502/529 Melbourne Board of Realtors
    Precinct 303/319 Palm Bay Community Center
    Precinct 118/129/137/138 Walter Butler Community Center

    Lead Support Clerks were sent to assist and in turn reduced the wait times.

Reporting

21. Brevard County's final Election Day precinct report to the state was on November 7th at 4:00 a.m.
22. Brevard County certified its results on November 16th at 5:30 p.m.

Brevard

JAN-04-2013 11:57 From:SUPERVISOR ELECTIONS 3216332130 To:8118504875208 P.5/6

2008 Registered Voters By Precinct		Consolidation Changes	2010 Registered Voters By Precinct	
122 - Rodes Park Community Building	0		122 - Rodes Park Community Building	0
134 - Fire Station #81	0	became part of 225 in 2010 consolidation	177 - Palm Bay Community Center	0
165 - Agriculture Center	0	became part of 117 in 2010 consolidation	182 - First Pentecostal Church UPC	0
182 - First Pentecostal Church UPC	0		186 - Cocoa Presbyterian Church	0
186 - Cocoa Presbyterian Church	0		203 - Travis Recreation Center	0
190 - Apollo Elementary School	0	became part of 189 in 2010 consolidation	221 - Central Community Church	0
203 - Travis Recreation Center	0		227 - Central Community Church	0
221 - Central Community Church	0		211 - Agriculture Center	1
223 - Grant Community Center	0	became part of 106 in 2010 consolidation	201 - Central Community Church	2
177 - Palm Bay Community Center	1		161 - Agriculture Center	3
201 - Central Community Church	1			

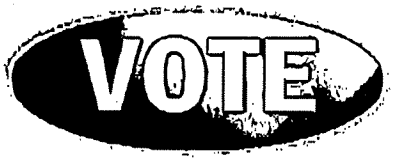
2008 Registered Voters By Polling Place		# Pcts	2010 Registered Voters By Polling Place		# Pcts
Indian River Isles Rec Center	288	1	Indian River Isles Rec Center	296	1
Ridgewood Club Condominium	539	1	Melbourne Village Town Hall	557	1
Melbourne Village Town Hall	557	1	Port Malabar Holiday Park Rec Ctr	562	1
Fire Station #81	566	2	Ridgewood Club Condominium	668	1
Port Malabar Holiday Park Rec Center	609	1	Trinity Towers East	694	1
Ronald McNair Magnet School	621	1	Palm Shores Town Hall	766	2
BCC Palm Bay	692	3	BCC Palm Bay	811	3
Trinity Towers East	693	1	Glory of God Anglican Church	846	2
Palm Shores Town Hall	743	2	Palm Bay Public Library	946	1
Brevard Baptist Association	798	1	Community Recreation Center	956	1

Brevard

JAN-04-2013 11:57 From:SUPERVISOR ELECTIONS 3216332130 To:8118504875208 P.6/6

2012 Registered Voters By Precinct		Redistricting Changes
126 - Precinct 126	0	old precinct 182
132 - Precinct 132	0	old precinct 221
133 - Precinct 133	0	part of old precinct 21
134 - Precinct 134	0	
136 - Precinct 136	0	part of old precinct 118
137 - Precinct 137	0	
138 - Precinct 138	0	
436 - Precinct 436	0	part of old precinct 198
130 - Precinct 130	1	old precinct 211
128 - Precinct 128	2	old precinct 201

2012 Registered Voters By Polling Place		# Pcts
Indian River Isles Rec Center	311	1
St. Timothy Lutheran Church	439	1
Satellite Beach United Methodist Church	449	1
BCC Palm Bay	474	2
Port Malabar Holiday Park	519	1
American Homesteading Foundation	581	2
Palm Shores Town Hall	646	1
Trinity Towers East	775	1
Ridgewood Club Condominium	817	1
New Life Christian Fellowship	879	1



WITH CONFIDENCE

Dr. Brenda C. Snipes
Broward County Supervisor of Elections
Broward Governmental Center
115 S. Andrews Avenue, Room 102
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
954-357-7050
www.browardsoe.org

TO:
The Florida Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections
Senator Jack Latvala, Chair
Senator Eleanor Sobel, Vice Chair
Professional Staff: Dawn Roberts, Staff Director

420 Knott Building
(850) 487-5828

REGARDING:
2012 General Election Questionnaire

PRESENTED:
January 4, 2013

FROM:
Broward County Supervisor of Elections
Brenda C. Snipes, Ed. D.

115 S. Andrews Avenue, Room # 102
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
954-712-1951

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	1,008,836	1,041,761	1,140,456
Early Voting Ballots Cast	253,100	85,802	248,603
Election Day Ballots Cast	349,360	265,718	342,783
Provisional Ballots Cast	3,114	718	2,971
Provisional Ballots Counted	2,042	532	1,146
Provisional Ballots Rejected	972	186	1,825
Absentee Ballots Requested	180,240	180,885	226,596
Absentees Ballots Cast	137,520	77,021	171,373
Absentees Ballots Counted	135,359	74,921	169,813
Absentee Ballots Rejected	2,161	2,100	1,560
Budget Requested (Gen'L Election Cycle)	4,791,538.46	5,035,740.00	5,975,390.00
Budget Authorized Early Voting Sites	8,648,707 (included 4 million supplement)	5,035,740.00	7,914,390 (included 1.9 million supplement)
Statutorily – Authorized Early Voting Sites	77	77	77
Early Voting Sites Used	17	13	17
Election Day Polling Places	458	450	442
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	97 EV/ 967 ED	59 EV/ 785 ED	146 EV/ 913 ED
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	5,379	4,678	6,506
Poll Workers – Expected	8,627	5,300	5,395
Poll Workers – Actual	8,589	5,265	5,335
Other Temporary Workers – Expected	636	407	674
Other Temporary Workers – Actual	766	400	795

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?
   The approximate numbers are as follows: Sunday - 1000, Monday - 749, Tuesday - 650

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?
      Due to the large number of persons who voted on the three days leading up to and including election-day, I would rank the level of disruption to normal preparations at 10.

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and,
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.
      The volume of in-person voters required staff time that would have otherwise been dedicated processing the 15,000 absentee ballots that arrived on election day. I would rank the level of disruption to reporting all received absentee ballots at 10.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?
   The highest number of rejections was due to voters not signing the voter's certificate, even though the signature line was marked with a big red "X"

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?
   Absentee ballots require recording and processing which includes placing the ballots into the sorter of the Pitney Bowes Mail Processing system. The initial step is to crop the signature and export the signature into the VR system which allows staff to manually complete signature verification of each ballot certificate. Ballots are then opened, sorted into precinct order, quality controlled and prepared for tabulation. With the arrival of approximately 15,000 ballots on election day, only those ballots which had been processed and tabulated were included in the midnight count on election night.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
   For each of the three election cycles above, the major reasons for rejection of provisional ballots were the voter was not registered, or registered after book closing.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.
In the 2008 election cycle, the requested budget presented during the budget hearings was reduced by the commission. Because of the changes in the election process of paper ballots, it was necessary to employ emergency actions including the purchasing of additional election equipment, as well as the hiring of additional staff to sort ballots from each of the 17 early voting sites in preparation for potential recounts and to conduct the newly initiated audit process. More than 253,000 voters cast a four page ballot during the early voting cycle. The ballots had to be sorted into precinct order for 786 precincts. The 2010 budget request was approved as requested. The 2012 budget was reduced; however, a 1.9 million dollar supplement was awarded.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
For a county with a voting electorate that exceeds more than one million voters, it is proven that the election budget for a general election must be at a minimum of eight million dollars.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election- day?
   2008 Libraries---9; City Halls---5
   2010 Libraries---13; City Halls---7
   2012 Libraries---12; City Halls---9

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?
Early voting sites were selected only from the statutorily approved sites. In addition, consideration was given to availability, geographical area, parking, adequate power to support all equipment, square footage and accommodation of the full early voting schedule. Additional funding was required in 2008 and 2012 to purchase additional equipment to support the early voting process.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?
   2008—458
   2010---450
   2012---442

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?
      2008---786
      2010---782
      2012---778

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
No, the School Board and several municipalities will complete redistricting in 2013 at which time precincts will be apportioned.

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.
Note: please see attached chart.

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.
Note: Please see attached chart.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?
Equipment was sufficient for the 2008 and the 2010 elections. Additional voting equipment needs to be purchased to ensure that all locations have a minimum of two optical scan machines.

13. Do you use electronic poll books?
We use the EVID machines in all early voting sites as well as in all polling places.

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

a. Early voting sites; and
b. Polling places (election day).

Ballot –on- demand (BOD) machines are used in early voting sites only. On election- day, machines are available in the event emergency ballots have to be printed.

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
We have a position called Precinct Specialist. These individuals are trained in election procedures and are dispatched should the need arise. We also have a contingency of Super Clerks who are trained in all positions except the voting systems technician (VST). These individuals assemble at the Voting Equipment Center on election morning and are dispatched as the need arises. In addition, the persons who serve as special deputies whose primary responsibility is to serve as a liaison between the SOE office and precincts are trained as emergency voting system technicians. They can fill in until the assigned VST arrives if necessary.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
The Precinct Specialists mentioned earlier, are a cadre of pollworkers who are cross-trained as clerks and VST. They are used to replace workers who are unable to sever on election day.

The Specialists maintain communication with the workers and are usually informed by the worker if an emergency prevents their being to work. We have found that the most common cause for non-participation is: surgery, personal or family illness, or inability to get time away from work.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results: 1

a. On election night; and,
b. For the first set of unofficial results.

There was no impact due to temporary workers.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout: 1

a. During early voting; and,
b. On election night.

There was no impact during early voting or on election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day:**

a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

Election Day
a. Typical wait time = forty minutes
b. Longest time = 1 ½ hours
c. Election Day
d. 5:00 p.m. - 7:00 pm

Early Voting

a. 1 Hour 15 minutes
b. 6 Hours
c. Last Day of Early voting (November 3, 2012)
d. 12:00 pm to 3:00 pm

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)
The longest wait times occurred at Tamarac and Miramar libraries.

The Broward Office was the first to initiate the wait time concept. This was accomplished by projecting the time it takes for a voter to be processed through the EVID, usually about 50 per hour per EViD. The processing time was multiplied by the number of voters in line to arrive at the wait times: the more EViDs, the more voters that could be processed.

It has been our custom to advice voters of wait times by visiting sites to make voters aware of locations with shorter wait times. During the 2008 election, our office worked with some municipalities to use their buses to transport voters to the locations with shorter wait times. Our office has demonstrated concern about voter comfort while waiting and has gained access to inside seating in auditoriums and seating areas of the libraries.

It should be noted that there is a direct correlation between the square footage of the libraries, the length of the ballot, the processing equipment, and the amount of time it takes a voter to get through a multi-page ballots. It should also be noted that most library space is small and it is difficult to get additional equipment in these small facilities.

Broward SOE provides daily oversight to each early voting site by assigning a member of the Leadership Team to have daily contact with each early voting site. This process allows us to be aware of and respond to needs for additional equipment and other resources.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?
Monday, November 12, 2012 at 3: 10 pm

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?
Friday, November 16, 2012 at 4: 24 pm

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Below are the responses for questions # 10 and # 11.

2012 *10 Most-Populous*			
Precinct	Voters	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
Q044	4378	No	Stand Alone
F007	4169	No	Stand Alone
F015	4044	Yes	4 Precincts
W022	4011	Yes	Stand Alone
E030	3941	Yes	2 precincts
W019	3896	Yes	2 precincts
W026	3747	Yes	2 precincts
T018	3664	Yes	2 precincts
W029	3646	Yes	3 precincts
X025	3627	Yes	2 precincts

2012 *10 Least-Populous*			
Precinct	Voters	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
R066	41	Yes	4 precincts
S003	37	Yes	2 precincts
R112	33	Yes	3 precincts
V064	33	Yes	2 precincts
V070	29	Yes	5 precincts
X053	23	Yes	Co-Located
C042	6	Yes	Combined
N041	4	Yes	Co-Located
C035	2	Yes	Co-Located
J029	2	Yes	Co-Located

2010 *10 Most-Populous*			
Precinct	Voter Population	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
W022	3774	No	Stand Alone
F007	3724	No	Stand Alone
F015	3615	Yes	4 precincts
E030	3469	Yes	2 precincts
Q044	3423	No	Stand Alone
W029	3394	Yes	3 precincts
E018	3339	No	Stand Alone
W026	3321	Yes	2 precincts
T018	3318	Yes	2 precincts
W025	3195	Yes	3 precincts

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

2010 *10 Least-Populous*			
Precinct	Voters	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
J029	2	Yes	Combined
C041	2	No	Co-Located
U069	3	Yes	Co-Located
R103	3	Yes	Co-Located
C037	3	Yes	Co-Located
A036	5	Yes	Co-Located
G042	6	Yes	Co-Located
C030	10	Yes	Co-Located
A027	12	Yes	Co-Located
X052	19	Yes	Co-Located

2008 *10 Most-Populous*			
Precinct	Voter Population	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
W022	3488	Yes	3 precincts
F007	3486	No	Stand Alone
F015	3389	Yes	3 precincts
E030	3317	Yes	2 precincts
E018	3173	No	Stand Alone
T010	3064	Yes	6 precincts
J021	3044	No	Stand Alone
T018	3031	Yes	2 precincts
W026	2995	Yes	3 precincts
J013	2989	Yes	4 precincts

2008 *10 Least-Populous*			
Precinct	Voters	Consolidated Yes/ No	# Precincts Assigned
V069	5	Yes	3 precincts
V072	5	Yes	3 precincts
C042	4	Yes	Co-Located
N041	4	Yes	Co-Located
R117	4	Yes	Co-Located
S012	4	Yes	Co-Located
R103	3	Yes	Combined
A029	2	Yes	Combined
C041	2	Yes	Combined
R113	2	Yes	Combined

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters			
Early Voting Ballots Cast			
Election Day Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Cast			
Provisional Ballots Counted			
Provisional Ballots Rejected			
Absentee Ballots Requested			
Absentee Ballots Cast			
Absentee Ballots Counted			
Absentee Ballots Rejected			
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)			
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites			
Early Voting Sites Used			
Election Day Polling Places			
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed			
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed			
Poll Workers — Expected			
Poll Workers — Actual			
Other Temporary Workers — Expected			
Other Temporary Workers — Actual			

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

    a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

    b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
        i. on election night; and,
        ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

    a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

    b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and
    b. Polling places (election day).

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

#10

2008 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
116	3798
600	3619
115	3579
608	3226
112	3123
408	3041
410	3006
500	2988
706	2827
310	2657

2010 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
600	3,876
115	3,813
116	3,798
112	3,501
410	3,216
608	3,170
500	3,089
408	3,083
706	2,868
113	2,767

2012 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
410	6071
115	4377
302	4283
216	4163
116	4162
408	4158
122	4008
600	3948
112	3945
118	3943

2008 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
710	1006
414	961
610	961
602	882
402	765
612	696
601	649
404	577
502	433
700	316
	120656

2010 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
710	1,002
414	966
610	949
602	902
402	814
612	705
601	610
404	592
502	444
700	305
	122,016

2012 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
704	1609
506	1537
208	1303
503	1290
710	1029
602	981
610	959
601	756
612	733
700	330
	132,585

Precinct 602 is consolidated with Precinct 604, however Precinct 604 does not make the top populous nor the bottom populous
Precinct 610 is consolidated with Precinct 612

#11

2008 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
116	3798
600	3619
115	3579
608	3226
112	3123
408	3041
410	3006
500	2988
706	2827
310	2657

2010 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
600	3,876
115	3,813
116	3,798
112	3,501
410	3,216
608	3,170
500	3,089
408	3,083
706	2,868
113	2,767

2012 Ten Most Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
410	6071
115	4377
302	4283
216	4163
116	4162
408	4158
122	4008
600	3948
112	3945
118	3943

2008 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
710	1006
414	961
610	961
602	882
402	765
612	696
601	649
404	577
502	433
700	316
	120656

2010 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
710	1,002
414	966
610	949
602	902
402	814
612	705
601	610
404	592
502	444
700	305
	122,016

2012 Ten Least Populous Precincts

PRECINCT	Total Voters
704	1609
506	1537
208	1303
503	1290
710	1029
602	981
610	959
601	756
612	733
700	330
	132,585

Precinct 602 is consolidated with Precinct 604, however Precinct 604 does not make the top populous nor the bottom populous
Precinct 610 is consolidated with Precinct 612

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	203,075	180,674	180,560
Early Voting Ballots Cast	52,839	29,282	52,290
Election Day Ballots Cast	52,947	46,997	49,089
Provisional Ballots Cast	524	154	580
Provisional Ballots Counted	192	91	321
Provisional Ballots Rejected	332	63	259
Absentee Ballots Requested	43,825	36,918	56,319
Absentee Ballots Cast	37,964	28,497	49,113
Absentee Ballots Counted	37,334	28,280	48,646
Absentee Ballots Rejected	630	217	467
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,386.900.00	$3,126,830.00	$3,233,600.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,386.900.00	$3,126,830.00	$3,233,600.00
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	13	13	13
Early Voting Sites Used	7	7	7
Election Day Polling Places	83	81	60
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	115	117	142
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	987	1,150	1,130
Poll Workers — Expected	1,200	1,000	850
Poll Workers — Actual	1,200	1,000	850
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	6	6	6
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	6	6	6

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the <u>2012 General Election (November 6, 2012)</u>:

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on Election Day, November 6, 2012?

	11/4/12	11/5/12	11/6/12
Requested	10	49	42
Cast in Person	n/a	n/a	n/a

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? 7

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, 2
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. 1

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? No signature and different signature.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? Yes.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? Not a registered voter in the State of Florida and voter registered after the book closing date.

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. Yes.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. No.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on Election Day? 2

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? The factor that was used in determining our Early Voting locations was primarily geographical location. Funding did not play a role in our decision making.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

2008	2010	2012
83	81	60

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2008	2010	2012
94	94	62

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? Yes.

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

2008 General Election			
Number	Name of Precinct	Reg Voters	Consolidated/# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	66	No
2	Goodland Community Center	326	No
3	Port of the Islands Resort	471	No
4	River Park Community Center	537	No
5	Mooring's Park Club House	803	No
6	St Paul Episcopal Church	869	No
7	Everglades City Game Room	975	No
8	First Haitian Baptist Church	1,058	No
9	Faith Lutheran Church	1,271	No
10	East Naples Community Park	1,274	No
1	Golden Gate Fire Station #71	3,224	No
2	St Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church	3,464	No

3	North Naples Fire and Admin	3,471	No
4	North Collier Regional Park	3,484	No
5	Immokalee Community Park	3,514	No
6	St Williams Catholic Church	3,541	No
7	North Naples Baptist Church	3,597	No
8	St Monica's Episcopal Church	4,265	No
9	Collier County University Ext Center	4,393	No
10	Collier County University Ext Center	5,004	No
2010 General Election			
Number	Name of Precinct	Reg Voters	Consolidated/# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	61	No
2	Goodland Community Center	274	No
3	River park Community Center	419	No
4	First Haitian Baptist Church	489	No
5	Foxfire Club House	738	No
6	Mooring's Park Club House	762	No
7	Everglades City Game Room	803	No
8	First Haitian Baptist Church	903	No
9	Foxfire Club House	950	No
10	Faith Lutheran Church	1,016	No
1	North Naples Fire Rescue	3,196	No
2	North Collier Regional Park	3,403	No
3	North Naples Fire and Admin	3,207	No
4	St Williams Catholic Church	3,259	No
5	St Monica's Episcopal Church	3,903	No
6	North Naples Baptist Church	3,318	No
7	Golden Gate Fire Admin HQ	3,304	No
8	New Hope Ministries	3,165	No
9	Living Word Family Church	4,879	No
10	Collier County University Ext Center	4,275	No
2012 General Election			
Number	Name of Precinct	Reg Voters	Consolidated/# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	152	No
2	Goodland Community Center	254	No
3	River park Community Center	424	No
4	Everglades City Game Room	705	No
5	Moorings Park Clubhouse	782	No
6	Village Walk Community Center	1,103	No

7	City of Naples Utilities Admin Bldg	1,106	No
8	The Club and Spa at Fiddler's Creek	1,139	No
9	Unity Church of Naples	1,380	No
10	Isles of Capri Community Center	1,413	No
1	St Monica's Episcopal Church	4,969	No
2	Living Word Family Church	4,982	No
3	Max Hasse Jr Community Park	5,189	Yes, 2
4	First Church of the Nazarene	5,264	Yes, 3
5	United Church of Marco Island	5,337	Yes, 3
6	Pelican Bay Community Center	5,405	Yes, 2
7	Vanderbilt Presbyterian Church	5,525	Yes, 2
8	St John the Evangelist Life Center	5,575	Yes, 3
9	St Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church	5,800	Yes, 2
10	Golden Gate Community Center	8,382	Yes, 4

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

2008 General Election			
Number	Name of Polling Place	Reg Voters	# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	66	1
2	Goodland Community Center	326	1
3	Port of the Islands Resort	471	1
4	River Park Community Center	537	1
5	Mooring's Park Club House	803	1
6	St Paul Episcopal Church	869	1
7	Everglades City Game Room	975	1
8	First Haitian Baptist Church	1,058	1
9	Faith Lutheran Church	1,271	1
10	Elk's Lodge	1,296	1
1	Unity of Naples Church	3,821	1
2	East Naples Community Park	4,097	2
3	St Monica's Episcopal Church	4,265	1
4	Golden Gate Community Center	5,059	2
5	Immokalee Community Park	5,574	2
6	Max Hasse Jr Community Center	5,862	2
7	St Williams Catholic Church	6,055	2
8	Vineyard's Community Park	7,259	3

9	North Naples Fire and Admin	6,660	2
10	Collier County University Ext Center	9,397	2
2010 General Election			
Number	Name of Polling Place	Reg Voters	# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	61	1
2	Goodland Community Center	274	1
3	River park Community Center	419	1
4	Mooring's Park Club House	762	1
5	Everglades City Game Room	803	1
6	Faith Lutheran Church	1,016	1
7	Moose Lodge	1,108	1
8	Civil Air Patrol	1,120	1
9	Village Walk Community Center	1,158	1
10	St John's Episcopal Church	1,166	1
1	St Monica's Episcopal Church	3,903	1
2	St John the Evangelist Life Center	3,945	2
3	Golden Gate Community Center	3,992	2
4	Immokalee Community Park	4,134	2
5	Collier County University Ext Center	4,275	1
6	Living Word Family Church	4,879	1
7	Max Hasse Jr Community Center	5,215	2
8	St Williams Catholic Church	5,619	2
9	North Naples Fire & Admin Bldg	6,403	2
10	Vineyards Community Park	6,773	3
2012 General Election			
Number	Name of Polling Place	Reg Voters	# of Precincts
1	Supervisor of Elections Office	152	1
2	Goodland Community Center	254	1
3	River park Community Center	424	1
4	Everglades City Game Room	705	2
5	Moorings Park Clubhouse	782	1
6	Village Walk Community Center	1,103	1
7	City of Naples Utilities Admin Bldg	1,106	1
8	The Club and Spa at Fiddler's Creek	1,139	1
9	Unity Church of Naples	1,380	1
10	Isles of Capri Community Center	1,413	1
1	St Monica's Episcopal Church	4,969	1
2	Living Word Family Church	4,982	1
3	Max Hasse Jr Community Park	5,189	1

4	First Church of the Nazarene	5,264	1
5	United Church of Marco Island	5,337	1
6	Pelican Bay Community Center	5,405	1
7	Vanderbilt Presbyterian Church	5,525	1
8	St John the Evangelist Life Center	5,575	1
9	St Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church	5,800	1
10	Golden Gate Community Center	8,382	1

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on Election Day? Yes

13. Do you use electronic poll books? Yes

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and Yes
    b. Polling places (Election Day). No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? Yes. Some were utilized and they worked well.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? Yes. Either medical emergencies, family emergencies, and in two cases the worker actually passed away.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and, 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

a. During early voting; and, 1
b. On election night. 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. Early Voting – 20 to 30 minutes. Election Day – 20 to 30 minutes.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. Early Voting – 1.5 hours. Election Day – 1.5 hours.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. Early Voting – Friday.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. Early Voting – 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Election Day – 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *Election Day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? Early Voting – Library Headquarters and Golden Gate Library. Election Day – Golden Gate Community Center and Immokalee Community Center. During Early Voting we provided approximate wait times for each location on our website. On Election Day we had personnel that we assigned to specific polling locations in order to offer assistance if needed.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? Preliminary returns were completed on Election Day, November 6th, at 10:43 p.m.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? Official results were certified on November 16, 2012 at 5:59 p.m.

Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire: Hillsborough County

1. Mail ballots requested and cast in person:
    - Nov 4: 652
    - Nov 5: 2,526
    - Nov 6: 1,217
    a. 1
    b. 1
2. No signature for all three elections.
3. No. Approximately 2,600 were tabulated after Election Day due to high volume Election Day mail and ballot drop offs, in-person absentee ballots issued on Election Day, and overseas ballots that are tabulated up to 10 days after Election Day
4. Voter not registered was primary reason for all three elections.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. 2
8. Historical turnout, appropriateness of location and infrastructure (including parking)
9. Polling sites: 295, 295, 276. Precincts: 383, 383, 347. Re-precincting did occur after re-apportionment in 2012
10. See attached spreadsheet
11. See attached spreadsheet
12. Yes.
13. Not on election day.
14. Yes for Early Voting, Yes for Election Day (as/if needed)
15. Yes. Backs up were not needed on election day.
16. Yes. Failure to report was almost universally due to personal emergencies.
17. a. 1 b. 1
18. a. 1 b. 1
19. a. 20 minutes for EV; 10 minutes for ED. b. 90 minutes EV; 60 minutes ED. c. Fri/Sat; N/A d. Morning/Afternoon; Morning/Afternoon
20. EV Voters were redirected to alternate sites if wait times were increasing; voters were encouraged to check our website for real-time wait times. For Election Day, additional SOE staff was deployed to precincts where high volume, complicated voter situations were anticipated (i.e. collocated precincts, campus polling sites).
21. Nov 6, 2012 at 10:45 pm
22. Nov 16, 2012 at 3:33 pm

2008 General 10 Largest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
701	Palmetto Club	6733	N
947	Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	6059	N
949	Marion Rodgers Middle School	5664	N
828	Resurrection Catholic Church	5647	N
363	St Mark The Evangelist Catholic	5485	N
367	West Meadows Community Club	5353	N
527	Keystone United Methodist Church,	5236	N
813	Bethel Baptist Church	4535	N
359	Family of Christ Lutheran Church	4421	Y (2)
968	All Events Catering - Harris Hall	4386	Y (2)

2008 General 10 Smallest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
572	Boy Scouts Of America Gulf Ridge	1	Y (3)
356	New Tampa Family YMCA	1	Y (2)
903	Southside Baptist Of Sun City	1	Y (3)
200	Loretta Ingraham Community Center	1	Y (3)
967	Blessed Sacrament Church	1	Y (2)
310	Oak Park Center	2	Y (2)
607	Spring Hill Missionary Baptist	4	Y (2)
250	Forest Hills Christian Church	4	Y (2)
900	Southside Baptist Of Sun City	5	Y (3)
302	Desoto Park	7	Y (2)

2008 General 10 Largest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
University Area Community Park	7926	2
Bible Based Fellowship Church	6734	3
Palmetto Club	6733	1
Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	6059	1
Cuban Civic Club	5930	2
Marion Rodgers Middle School	5664	1
Resurrection Catholic Church	5647	1
St Mark The Evangelist Catholic	5485	1
St Marks Episcopal Church	5386	2
West Meadows Community Club	5353	1

2008 General 10 Smallest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
Fellowship Masonic Lodge 265	45	1
Vandenberg Airport	71	1
King High School	74	1
Chulavista Mobile Home Park	170	1
Thonotosassa Branch Library	174	1
Oak Park Center	189	2
The Wilbert Davis Branch B&G Club	207	1
Mt Tabor Mb Church	217	2
Spring Hill Missionary Baptist	232	2
Hillsborough United Methodist	236	2

2010 General 10 Largest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
701	The Palmetto Club at Fishhawk Ranch	7,256	N
947	Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	6,543	N
363	St Mark The Evangelist Catholic	6,162	N
828	Resurrection Catholic Church	5,745	N
949	Rivercrest Clubhouse	5,576	N
367	West Meadows Community Club	5,499	N
527	Keystone United Methodist Church	5,333	N
671	Tampa Bay Presbyterian Church	4,351	N
813	Centerpoint Church	4,337	Y (2)
359	Family of Christ Lutheran Church	4,253	Y (2)

2010 General 10 Smallest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
572	Boy Scouts Of America Gulf Ridge	0	Y (3)
934	Calvary Lutheran Church	0	Y (2)
356	New Tampa Family YMCA	0	Y (2)
967	Blessed Sacrament Church	1	Y (2)
903	Southside Baptist Of Sun City	1	Y (3)
310	Oak Park Center	1	Y (2)
200	Loretta Ingraham Community Center	2	Y (3)
250	Discovery Christian Church	2	Y (2)
607	Spring Hill Missionary Baptist Ch	2	Y (2)
900	Southside Baptist Of Sun City	4	Y (3)

2010 General 10 Largest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
Bible Based Fellowship Church	8955	4
The Palmetto Club at Fishhawk Ranch	7256	1
University Area Community Dev	6626	2
Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	6543	1
St Mark The Evangelist Catholic	6162	1
Port Tampa Community Center	5941	2
Bay West Club	5772	2
Resurrection Catholic Church	5745	1
New Tampa Regional Library	5722	2
Rivercrest Clubhouse	5576	1

2010 General 10 Smallest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
Tampa Executive Airport	67	1
All Peoples Life Center	87	1
Oak Park Center	128	2
Chulavista Landings	157	1
Wilbert Davis Brnch B&G Clb Tpa Bay	181	1
Thonotosassa Branch Library	187	1
Mt Tabor MB Church	190	2
Hillsborough United Methodist Churc	196	2
Spring Hill Missionary Baptist Ch	210	2
Iglesia Cristiana Rio de Dios	271	1

2012 General 10 Largest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
701	The Palmetto Club at Fishhawk Ranch	8,750	N
947	Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	7,527	N
363	Cypress Point Community Church	7,175	N
367	West Meadows Community Club	6,909	N
828	Resurrection Catholic Church	6,497	N
949	Rivercrest Clubhouse	6,244	N
359	New Tampa Community Park / Gym & Dance	5,143	N
671	Tampa Bay Presbyterian Church	5,026	N
527	Openwater Church	4,540	Y (2)
944	South Shore United Methodist Church	4,508	N

2012 General 10 Smallest Precincts (By Voter Reg Total)

Precinct	Polling Place	RegVoters	Consolidated
226	Calvary Community Church	14	Y (3)
963	Causeway Baptist Church	56	Y (2)
346	Temple Terrace United Methodist Ch	62	Y (3)
637	Sterling Heights Recreation Center	67	Y (2)
250	Iglesia De Cristo Misionera Hahanaim	71	Y (2)
355	New Tampa Family YMCA	75	Y (3)
248	Oak Grove Methodist Church	76	Y (3)
854	Embassy Suites Hotel	88	Y (2)
518	Northwest Community Church	94	Y (3)
564	New Tampa Baptist Church	121	Y (2)

2012 General 10 Largest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
The Palmetto Club at Fishhawk Ranch	8,750	1
University Area Community Dev	8,220	3
Summerfield Crossing Community Cntr	7,527	1
Cypress Point Community Church	7,175	1
West Meadows Community Club	6,909	1
Port Tampa Community Center	6,773	2
Resurrection Catholic Church	6,497	1
Bible Based Fellowship Church1	6,346	2
Brandon Masonic Lodge No 114	6,345	2
Bay West Club	6,308	3

2012 General 10 Smallest Polling Places (By Voter Reg Total)

Polling Place	RegVoters	# of Precincts
Iglesia Cristiana Rio de Dios	288	1
Thatcher Civic Center	330	1
John Knox Village	342	1
J L Young Apartments	379	1
Methodist Place Apartments	500	1
Sun Towers	510	1
University Village	542	1
Freedom Plaza	549	1
The Connection	564	1
Eastlake Park Civic Club	589	1

	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	701,464	677,340	747,605
Early Voting Ballots Cast	146,558	77,351	167,211
Election Day Ballots Cast	244,414	177,842	208,001
Provisional Ballots Cast	4,659	897	5,074
Provisional Ballot Counted	2,761	489	2,965
Provisional Ballots Rejected	1,898	408	2,109
Absentee Ballots Requested	145,545	95,216	198,703
Absentee Ballots Cast	121,721	67,358	171,258
Absentee Ballots Counted	121,121	66,034	169,589
Absentee Ballots Rejected	600	1,324	1,669
Budget Requested (general)	not available	3,238,197	3,291,041
Budget Authorized (general)	2,843,468	1,880,232	3,602,794
Statutorily authorized EV Sites	32	32	32
EV Sites used	13	15	15
ED Polling Places	295	295	276
Total # of Optical Scanners deployed	380	384	285
Total # of voting booths deployed	4,123	3,104	3,333
Poll workers expected	3,159	3,024	3,174
Poll workers actual	2,931	2,493	3,058
Other temp workers expected	Unknown	749	863
Other temp workers actual	479	749	863

AMENDED 1-4-13

COPY

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

LAKE COUNTY

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	188,715	195,034	201,651
Early Voting Ballots Cast	57,528	26,280	57,612
Election Day Ballots Cast	60,393	56,958	63,751
Provisional Ballots Cast	257	87	274
Provisional Ballots Counted	163	67	165
Provisional Ballots Rejected	94	20	109
Absentee Ballots Requested	34,945	29,055	36,260
Absentee Ballots Cast	30,307	20,983	30,811
Absentee Ballots Counted	30,060	20,712	30,447
Absentee Ballots Rejected	244	269	364
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,879,330	1,985,623	1,777,120
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,879,330	1,985,623	1,777,120
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	32	31	31
Early Voting Sites Used	8	8	9
Election Day Polling Places	99	103	103
* Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	~~132~~ 138	~~146~~ 142	~~169~~ 154
* Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	~~1,300~~ 1,223	~~1,300~~ 1,160	~~1,600~~ 1,331
Poll Workers — Expected	995	890	995
Poll Workers — Actual	993	885	992
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	18	12	20
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	18	12	20

Emogene W Stegall

FAXED gm

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

LAKE COUNTY SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS 12/28/12

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	188,715	195,034	201,651
Early Voting Ballots Cast	57,528	26,280	57,612
Election Day Ballots Cast	60,393	56,958	63,751
Provisional Ballots Cast	257	87	274
Provisional Ballots Counted	163	67	165
Provisional Ballots Rejected	94	20	109
Absentee Ballots Requested	34,945	29,055	36,260
Absentee Ballots Cast	30,307	20,983	30,811
Absentee Ballots Counted	30,060	20,712	30,447
Absentee Ballots Rejected	244	269	364
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,879,330	1,985,623	1,777,120
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,879,330	1,985,623	1,777,120
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	32	3 1	31
Early Voting Sites Used	8	8	9
Election Day Polling Places	99	103	103
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	132	126	139
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,400	1,400	1,600
Poll Workers — Expected	995	890	995
Poll Workers — Actual	993	885	992
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	18	12	20
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	18	12	20

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? **Sun 0 Mon 126 Tue 11**

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? **1**

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, **1**
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. **1**

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? **Signature did not match, no signature Returned late**

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? **No, we had 2 state write-in ballots, 18 Fed write-in ballots and 15 Military/overseas ballots(10 day period rule)**

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? **NRG to all 3 years**

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. **Yes**

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. **No**

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? **0**

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? **Cost was not a factor. Main Factor was accessibility for all voters in all areas of Lake Co. When day were cut, we opened a 9th EV site 12 hrs a day.**

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? **2008 (94) 2010 (98) 2012 (99)**

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? **2008 (99) 2010 (103) 2012 (103)**

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? **YES**

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. **See Attachments**

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. **See Attachments**

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? **YES**

13. Do you use electronic poll books? **NO**

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and **NO**
    b. Polling places (election day). **NO**
    c. **SOE OFFICE Yes**

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? **Yes Illness and Emergencies**

Page 3 Question 10

2008

10 most populous precincts

Pct 22 6,454

Pct 79 4,642

Pct 23 3,922

Pct 84 4,187

Pct 34 3,830

Pct 87 4,418

Pct 67 3,753

Pct 32 3,526

Pct 8 4,113

Pct 25 3,650

10 least populous precincts

Pct 95 46 combined with #53

Pct 89 152 combined with **100**

Pct 76 332

Pct 98 384

Pct 52 364 combined with #3

Pct 51 514

Pct 64 506

Pct 2 550

Pct 77 527

Pct 100 253 combined with **100**

Page 3 Question 11

2008

10 most populous polling places

Minneola City Hall (1)

Sun dance Apts. (1)

Groveland Communtiy Bldg. (1)

Cagan Crossings Library (2) 7,145

Haines Creek Baptist Church (1)

Legends Community Bldg. (1)

Calvary Baptist Church (1)

Grace Baptist Church (1)

Grand Island Baptist Church (1)

Casino Bldg. (1)
Lords Gym (1) 3,452

Fire Station #11 (2) 654

Ferndale Fire Station (2) 405

Lakeview Terrace (1)

Waterman Village (1)

Sun Lake Estates (1)

St Paul AME Church (1)

First Baptist Church (1)

Lake Port Square (1)

Holiday Inn (1) 541
Church of the Nazarene (1) 700

Page 3 Question 10	Page 3 Question 11
2010	2010
10 most populous precincts	10 most populous polling places
Pct 22 6,742	Minneola City Hall (1)
Pct 79 5,198	Sun Dance Apts. (1)
Pct 23 4,130	Groveland Community Bldg. (1)
Pct 84 5,242	* Cagan Crossings Library (2) 8,644
Pct 97 3,324	Cooper Memoria Library (1)
Pct 87 5,007	Legends Communtiy Bldg. (1)
Pct 82 3,402	* Cagan Crossings Library (2) 8,644
Pct 32 3,666	Grace Baptist Church (1)
Pct 8 4,200	Grand Island Baptist Church (1)
Pct 25 3,839	Casino Bldg. (1) Mascotte Community Bldg. (1) 3,493
10 least populous precincts	
Pct 95 42 combined with 53	* Fire Station #11 (2) 653 425
Pct 89 151 combined wit 100	* Ferndale Fire Station . (2) 425
Pct 76 90	Lakeview Terrace (1)
Pct 98 336	Waterman Village (1)
Pct 77 478	Lake Port Square (1)
Pct 51 512	Sun Lake Estates (1)
Pct 64 448	St Paul AME Church (1)
Pct 2 546	First Baptist Cjurch (1)
Pct 52 352	
Pct 100 247 combined with 100	* Ferndale Fire Station (2) 425 Fire Station #110 (1) 669 Leesburg Church of Nazarene (1) 730

Page 3 Question 10	Page 3 Question 11
2012	2012
10 most populous precincts	10 mostpopulous polling places
Pct 22 7,249	Minneola City Hall(1) pct
Pct 79 4,807	Sun Dance Apts(1)
Pct 23 4,304	Groveland Community Bldg. (1)
Pct 84 4,191	Cagan Crossing Library (2)
Pct 97 4,043	Cooper Memorial Library (1)
Pct 87 4,024	Legends Community Bldg. (1)
Pct 82 3,786	Cagan Crossings Library (2)
Pct 32 3,755	Grace Baptist Church (1)
Pct 14 3,692	Mascotte Community Bldg. (1)
Pct 25 3,619	Casino Bldg. (1)
	Sorrento Church of God (1) 3,541 reg voters
10 least populous precincts	
Pct 95 56 } combined	Fire Station #11 (2) 655
Pct 53 599 }	Fire Station #11 (2)
Pct 76 320	Lakeview Terrace (1)
Pct 98 396	Waterman Village (1)
Pct 77 435	Lake Port Square (1)
Pct 51 515	Sun Lake Estates (1)
Pct 64 437	St Paul AME Church (1)
Pct 2 559	First Baptist Church (1)
Pct 34 694	Haines Creek Baptist Church (1)
Pct 71 717	Fire Station #110 (1)
	Land o Lakes (1) 738

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results: **0-1**

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout: **0-1**

    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. **15 min.**
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. **1 hr.**
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. **1st Sat** 7a-8a
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. **7 am - 8 am**

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? **N/A**

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? **11/6/12 8:31 PM**

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? **11/16/12 4:42 PM**

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? **11/4/12 =0, 11/5/12 =1291 & 11/6/12 = 2205**

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in person absentee ballots on these days? **1**

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, - **1**
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. - **1**

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? **Unsigned affidavit is the number one reason for an absentee ballot's rejection. Second place goes to signature not matching.**

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? – **Yes, our preliminary results included nearly all of our absentee ballots with the exception being those ballots that needed to be recreated due to being faxed or containing errors that the voting equipment noted. Less than 125 ballot cards were outstanding post midnight and were included in the totals the following day.**

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 generalelection cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

2008 – Not Registered, Incomplete Forms, Wrong Prct, Register Late
2010 – Not Registered, wrong Prct, Civil Rights, Not Registered
2012 – Not Registered, Wrong Prct, Civil Rights, Incomplete Forms

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. **We did experience protracted discussion regarding our budget request in 2008, however we were able to substantiate the request and receive full funding. Leftover budget funds are always returned to the County, and over the 2008-2010 election years, we returned over $500,000.**

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. – **NO**

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? - **1 One library site is used as a polling location that would be too small for Early Voting due to insufficient space within the library and a lack of parking. It is located a mile from the Leon County Courthouse and three miles from another site, the Woodville Library, so it is not needed for early voting.**

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? – **Our goal is to place one early voting site in each county commission district to meet the statute's equal distribution requirement. We then evaluated traffic patterns of our county and consider the parking and room size available at the eligible sites. In Leon County, this criteria includes the County Courthouse Plaza and four library sites. Funding requirements per early voting site averaged $35,000 until 2012, when the statute change in extended early voting hours increased the costs of labor through overtime.**

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? – **See attached addendum**

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? **See attached addendum**

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? **YES**

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. - **See attached addendum**

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. - **See attached addendum**

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? **YES**

13. Do you use electronic poll books? – **NO**

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

   a. Early voting sites; and - **YES**
   b. Polling places (election day) - **NO**.

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

Yes, we have standby poll workers who are trained and report to our Voting Operations Center for dispatch as needed to replace no shows on Election Day. The standby poll workers are paid for 3 hours (6 a.m. until 9 a.m.) if not dispatched to a polling place on Election Day.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? **YES – Reasons were: Lack of transportation, Illness, or didn't like work-place assignment.**

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and – **1**,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results - 1.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and -**1**,
    b. On election night - **1**.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day:**

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. **EV=30 minutes & Polls=10 minutes**
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. **EV=90 mins & Polls=60 mins**
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. **Saturday, November 3, 2012.**
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. **EV=5 to 7pm while at the Polls=7 to 8am**

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? **Northeast Library and Leon County Courthouse Early Voting sites & Prct 2305 (Tallahassee Community College)**

    Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? **YES, voters were encouraged to visit other early voting sites at both the Northeast Library location and the Courthouse. Most continued to wait in line with only a few following the advice and going to a less popular Early Voting site. For polling sites, where voters couldn't go anywhere else, and where space permitted, the addition of another voting machine helped**

ease the back log of voters waiting to place their ballot into the voting machine. The long ballot, consisting of two (2) legal sized ballot cards, increased the wait time to place both ballot cards into the voting machine.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? **Approximately 10 p.m., 11/6/2012**

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? **November 17, 2012 just before 10:00 am**

Additional Comments:

This was by far the most expensive election our office has conducted, due to the protracted requirement of "Election Day" work days; from the time early voting began with its twelve hour days, senior staff and early voting team staff worked 15-16 hour days. In extending the voting hours of early voting, the Legislature extended the hours of the election office as well, as staff needed to answer the phones for the public, field calls from the early voting sites on particular voters' records and assist in the closing of the early voting sites. Our payroll costs doubled over any past election, as well as the cost of the paper ballots on multiple cards, and the postage to mail the larger ballot both to the voter, and the voter's incurred cost of extra postage for the return of their absentee ballot.

Extra hours were required to balance the high volume of voter certificates generated at each early voting site each day, and sort the voted ballots into precinct order for the post election audit. New technology has been in development to utilize a separate scanning technology that scans the images of the voted ballots without sorting, and delivers vote totals from those scanned images. Such technology would alleviate the time spent sorting and reconciling the voted ballots from both early voting and the canvassing of absentee ballots. Ideally, legislation would authorize the use of such technology before the certification of the election results and in lieu of a post election random audit of 1% of the votes cast. We can see the relevance of scanning the ballots after they are read by the voting equipment. Once scanned by the audit scanners, the ballot cards would then be packed up and sealed in batch order. If there was a discrepancy in the performance of the voting equipment, the scanned images are available for viewing and any ballot card that should require in-person inspection can be found through the batch. The benefits of this technology certainly include a real audit conducted in a time saving manner for election staff and serves to confirm the accuracy of the vote to the general public.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	**2010**	**2012**
Registered Voters	174,753	168,328	190,571
Early Voting Ballots Cast	42,432	18,590	45,110
Election Day Ballots Cast	77,073	63,435	72,848
Provisional Ballots Cast	728	439	1,136
Provisional Ballots Counted	471	364	704
Provisional Ballots Rejected	257	75	432
Absentee Ballots Requested	31,887	21,591	34,139
Absentee Ballot Cast	29,261	18,745	30,298
Absentee Ballots Counted	28,495	18,661	30,235
Absentee Ballots Rejected	56	84	63
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election Cycle)	1,690,703	1,393,475	1,637,067
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	1,690,703	1,393,475	1,562,067
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	5	5	6
Early Voting Sites Used	4	4	5
Election Day Polling Places	114	103	94
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	114	110	98
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	871	756	1,383
Poll Workers - Expected	1,343	1,056	1,221
Poll Workers - Actual	1,314	1,034	1,043
Other Temporary Workers - Expected	60	60	60
Other Temporary Workers - Actual	69	67	96

Addendum Data for Supervisor of Elections - Leon County

#9

	2008 Gen	2010 Gen	2012 Gen
number of polling sites	102	103	94
number of precincts	164	165	134

#10

most-populous precincts		2008 Gen			2010 Gen			2012 Gen		
	Rank	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	Consolidations
	1	**2507**	2663		**2507**	3,442		**2305**	5,481	2358
	2	**4167**	2490		**1311**	2,857		**4125**	4,464	
	3	**1311**	2351		**5225**	2,708	1259	**4119**	4,348	4403
	4	**2511**	2266	2351	**4167**	2,624	4196, 4171	**1321**	4,218	1251
	5	**5255**	2091	5257	**2305**	2,607	2360, 2361	**2507**	4,130	
	6	**5261**	2039	5259, 5260, 5262	**2511**	2,533	2351	**2365**	3,436	
	7	**2305**	2018	2360, 2361	**5255**	2,258	5212	**4457**	3,428	
	8	4161	1999		**5261**	2,164	5262	**5260**	3,277	
	9	**5225**	1956	1259	**4161**	2,143		**2511**	3,170	2380
	10	4119	1906	4123	**5217**	2,074	5216, 5265	**5225**	3,060	

least-populous precincts		2008 Gen			2010 Gen			2012 Gen		
	Rank	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	Consolidations
	1	**5258**	3	1201, 5223,	**3413**	2	3475, 4405	**3413**	3	3475, 4405
	2	**3413**	4	3475, 4405	**5258**	2	5223, 1201	**5258**	3	5223
	3	**1506**	10	1507	**1506**	11	1507	**5204**	8	5201
	4	**2307**	13	2363	**2307**	11	2363	**2307**	10	2363, 2366
	5	**5212**	43	5255	**3551**	36	3453	**3551**	44	3453

6	**3551**	44	3453	**5212**	58	5255	**1251**	65	1321
7	**1253**	49	1251, 1321	**1251**	63	1253, 1321	**3468**	69	3513
8	**1251**	58	1253, 1321	**3451**	73	3405	**3451**	81	3405
9	**5216**	72	5217, 5265	**4152**	85	4113, 4163	**5212**	96	5284
10	**3451**	76	3405	**5216**	90	5217, 5265	**4107**	102	4105

11

most-populous polling locations

Rank	2008 Gen			2010 Gen			2012 Gen		
	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	# of pcts assigned	Pct	Voters	# of pcts assigned
1				**2305**	4,267	2	**2305**	6,077	2
2				**1361**	4,160	4	**4119**	5,155	2
3				**5153**	3891	1	**1361**	4,502	3
4	data not readily avaiable			**2507**	3,332	2	**4125**	4,487	1
5				**5259**	3,160	2	**1321**	4,357	2
6				**4119**	3,040	1	**2507**	4,157	1
7				**4125**	2,886	2	**3461**	3,671	4
8				**3411**	2,862	1	**1303**	3,501	2
9				**5225**	2,742	2	**2365**	3,484	1
10				**1311**	2,739	1	**2511**	3,480	2

least-populous polling locations

Rank	2008 Gen			2010 Gen			2012 Gen		
	Pct	Voters	Consolidations	Pct	Voters	# of pcts assigned	Pct	Voters	# of pcts assigned
1				**5101**	315	1	**4105**	298	2
2				**2303**	414	2	**5223**	326	2
3				**5253**	434	2	**5101**	361	1
4	data not readily avaiable			**3513**	513	2	**2303**	409	1
5				**2507**	535	2	**5107**	451	1
6				**4405**	545	1	**1311**	597	1
7				**1203/5205**	564	3 (2 parents here)	**4159**	632	1
8				**3477**	589	2	**4401**	663	1
9				**3469**	614	1	**4157**	739	1

10	**4159**	624	2	**1255**	808	1	

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	206,950	203,293	209,468
Early Voting Ballots Cast	20,104	9,965	16,343
Election Day Ballots Cast	96,176	73,171	92,117
Provisional Ballots Cast	420	78	534
Provisional Ballots Counted	212	50	367
Provisional Ballots Rejected	208	28	174
Absentee Ballots Requested	40,976	30,045	50,956
Absentee Ballots Cast	36,681	25,133	45,870
Absentee Ballots Counted	36,315	24,893	45,767
Absentee Ballots Rejected	363	240	103
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$2,494,589	$2,091,717	$2,539,685
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	NOTE - ELECTION EXPENSES NORMALLY SPREAD ACROSS TWO FY BUDGETS, BCC ALWAYS HAS FUNDED REQUESTS		
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	1	1	1
Early Voting Sites Used	1	1	1
Election Day Polling Places	136	127	113
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	136	127	113
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1549	1549	1549
Poll Workers — Expected	1222	1085	1029
Poll Workers — Actual	1222	1085	1029
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	30	30	30
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	30	30	30

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?
   November 4, 2012: 0 Reg. for P/U: 196 November 5, 2012: Reg. for P/U 22 November 6, 2012: [illegible]
   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? 8
   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, 8
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?
   Blank Certificates & Signatures did not match
3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? Yes
4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
   Not Registered or Voting in Wrong Precinct

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. Yes
6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.
   No

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? None

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?
Facility size & location within county / No library or City Hall adequate, so picked and paid for 2 pg. ballot

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?
2008 = 136 2010 = 127 2012 = 113
   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?
   2008 = 136 2010 = 127 2012 = 113
   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
   No - Precincts reapportioned December Jan along with BOCC distric

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.
See back - None are consolidated

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.
- None are consolidated

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? Yes

13. Do you use electronic poll books? Yes

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:
   a. Early voting sites; and No
   b. Polling places (election day). No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
Yes, we have a plan - Yes utilized - we train more poll workers and used all of them.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
N/A

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results: N/A

    a. On election night; and,
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout: N/A

    a. During early voting; and,
    b. On election night.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.- EV ½ hr. Polls-Unknown
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.- EV- 2 hs. Polls-Unknown
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. 11:00 am to 1:00 pm

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? N/A

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? 11/6/12 9:21pm

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? After today ballots canvassed 11/16/12 5:59 pm

Number of Registered Voters

Least Populous Precincts

2008 General Election	
Precinct 18	440 registered voters
Precinct 35	570 registered voters
Precinct 50	553 registered voters
Precinct 53	579 registered voters
Precinct 98	444 registered voters
Precinct 101	531 registered voters
Precinct 104	520 registered voters
Precinct 107	576 registered voters
Precinct 109	411 registered voters
Precinct 120	554 registered voters
2010 General Election	
Precinct 4	600 registered voters
Precinct 18	403 registered voters
Precinct 38	556 registered voters
Precinct 50	508 registered voters
Precinct 53	692 registered voters
Precinct 83	710 registered voters
Precinct 98	426 registered voters
Precinct 104	446 registered voters
Precinct 113	719 registered voters
Precinct 131	762 registered voters
2012 General Election	
Precinct 4	561 registered voters
Precinct 9	587 registered voters
Precinct 18	387 registered voters
Precinct 35	536 registered voters
Precinct 38	564 registered voters
Precinct 41	642 registered voters
Precinct 50	501 registered voters
Precinct 52	645 registered voters
Precinct 98	411 registered voters
Precinct 131	710 registered voters

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	214,722	214,414	223,478
Early Voting Ballots Cast	47,650	19,737	43,209
Election Day Ballots Cast	81,455	71,925	80,570
Provisional Ballots Cast	215	50	141
Provisional Ballots Counted	82	26	60
Provisional Ballots Rejected	133	24	81
Absentee Ballots Requested	38,368	32,218	44,008
Absentee Ballots Cast	34,480	25,130	39,036
Absentee Ballots Counted	34,159	24,876	38,793
Absentee Ballots Rejected	321	254	243
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	2,641,834	2,175,947	2,226,521
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	2,641,834	2,175,947	2,226,521
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites			
Early Voting Sites Used	6	6	6
Election Day Polling Places	122	122	121
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	128	128	133
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1650	1450	1730
Poll Workers — Expected	965	950	980
Poll Workers — Actual	963	945	972
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	30	30	30
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	30	30	30

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

   Requested: 226
   Returned: Unknown, return method is not tracked

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

      Response: 5

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:

      i. on election night; and,

         Response: 6

      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

         Response: 6

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

   Response: Returned Late (54%) No Signature (37%)

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

   Response: All Reported by midnight

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

   Response: Voter not registered

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

   Response: Yes

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?
   Response: 1

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?
   Response: Statutory and location

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?
   Response: 2008:122, 2010:122, 2012:121

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?
      Response: 2008 and 2010, 75% were single precinct polling locations 2012, 95% were single precinct polling locations.

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?
      Response: Yes

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

	2008			2010			2012		
	Prct Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs	Prct Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs	Prct Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs
Least 10	1031	168	2	2031	164	2	1521	470	2
Least 09	2031	153	2	1031	163	2	0013	404	1
Least 08	4001	138	2	1061	141	3	2620	358	1
Least 07	1061	131	3	4001	131	2	0060	323	1
Least 06	4011	126	2	4011	120	2	0070	306	1
Least 05	0025	91	3	2081	96	2	4653	303	1
Least 04	2081	85	2	0025	86	3	2631	178	2
Least 03	3010	53	2	3010	57	2	3721	154	2
Least 02	0022	49	2	0022	45	2	4721	31	2
Least 01	3143	16	4	3143	15	4	4781	27	2
Most 10	2050	2670	1	4180	2655	1	3580	2984	1
Most 09	3030	2672	1	2050	2656	1	4590	3044	1
Most 08	0040	2716	1	2080	2699	2	3770	3070	1
Most 07	4050	2740	1	1050	2753	1	4710	3158	1
Most 06	1050	2740	1	4050	2759	1	4651	3283	1

Most 05	2080	2776	2	3030	2769	1	3760	3301	1
Most 04	3180	2877	1	0004	2932	1	3690	3339	1
Most 03	0004	2915	1	3180	3001	1	0018	3362	2
Most 02	3230	2957	1	3230	3054	1	0004	3753	1
Most 01	4090	3077	1	4090	3170	1	3670	4747	1

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

	2008			2010			2012		
	Poll Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs	Poll Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs	Poll Name	Reg. Voters	# of Precs
Least 10	4110	919	1	3111	860	1	2580	868	1
Least 09	3111	894	1	4110	836	1	3510	677	1
Least 08	2020	853	1	2020	829	1	4700	661	1
Least 07	0011	786	2	0011	730	2	2510	488	1
Least 06	3010	640	2	3010	655	2	1500	477	1
Least 05	4260	615	1	4260	627	1	0013	404	1
Least 04	1000	492	1	1000	479	1	2620	358	1
Least 03	2070	403	1	0013	383	1	0060	323	1
Least 02	0013	402	1	2070	361	1	0070	306	1
Least 01	2090	366	1	2090	354	1	4653	303	1
Most 10	0040	2716	1	1050	2753	1	3580	2984	1
Most 09	4050	2740	1	4050	2759	1	4590	3044	1
Most 08	1050	2740	1	3030	2769	1	3770	3070	1
Most 07	2080	2861	1	2080	2795	2	4710	3158	1
Most 06	3180	2877	1	0004	2932	1	4651	3283	1
Most 05	0004	2915	1	3180	3001	1	3760	3301	1
Most 04	3230	2957	1	1060	3034	3	3690	3339	1
Most 03	4090	3077	1	3230	3054	1	0018	3389	2
Most 02	1060	3083	3	4090	3170	1	0004	3753	1
Most 01	3240	3161	2	3240	3172	2	3670	4747	1

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?
Response: 2008 and 2010: Yes; 2012: No

13. Do you use electronic poll books?
Response: Yes

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and
    Response: Yes

b. Polling places (election day).
Response: No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?
Response: Yes, we have contingency plans. Worked well when needed.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?
Response: Yes, mostly due to illness.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,
    Response: 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results.
    Response: 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and,
    Response: 1
    b. On election night.
    Response: 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    Early Voting: 10 min ***Election Day: 5 min***
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    Early Voting: 1 hr ***Election Day: 45 min***
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    Early Voting: Saturday ***Election Day: N/A***
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    Early Voting: 11:30 AM ***Election Day: 7:30 AM***

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

    Early Voting: Freedom Library ***Election Day: Precinct 3760***

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

    11/06/2012 9:26 PM

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

    11/16/2012 2:38 PM

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	604,243	624,700	690,645
Early Voting Ballots Cast	145,300	51,765	127,591
Election Day Ballots Cast	202,743	142,012	205,405
Provisional Ballots Cast	1,589	338	3,096
Provisional Ballots Counted	503	138	1,661
Provisional Ballots Rejected	1,086	200	1,435
Absentee Ballots Requested	149,879	147,322	181,350
Absentee Ballots Cast	119,287	83,947	137,180
Absentee Ballots Counted	118,698	83,329	135,519
Absentee Ballots Rejected	589	618	1,661
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$8,016,037.00	$7,437,667.28	$7,288,698.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election Cycle)	$8,016,037.00	$7,437,667.28	$7,288,698.00
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	29	29	29
Early Voting Sites Used	10	10	10
Election Day Polling Places	262	262	227
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	262	271	298
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	12 average additional sent as needed	12 average additional sent as needed	12 average additional sent as needed
Poll Workers - Expected	3,868	2,492	2,158
Poll Workers – Actual	3,366	2,460	2,087
Other Temporary Workers – Expected	460	456	412
Other Temporary Workers – Actual	unavailable	unavailable	646

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. **How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?**

   November 4th: 1,073
   November 5th: 1,441
   November 6th: 95 ("designee pick-ups")
   Note: Orange County has a long standing policy of no in-office voting on election day.

   a. **On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?**

      Ranking: 1

   b. **On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:**

      i. **on election night; and,**

         Ranking: 1

      ii. **in preparing the first set of unofficial results.**

         Ranking: 1

2. **For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?**

   For all three general elections, the top reasons why absentee ballots were rejected:
   - No voter signature on absentee certificate.
   - Voter's signature on the absentee certificate did not match the signature on file.

3. **Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?**

   92% of all absentee ballots counted were reported by 7:10 p.m. election night. The remainder was reported by 4:30 a.m. Wednesday morning. The main reason for the delay in having all results completed by midnight was the volume of absentee received by mail and hand-delivery on election day. The signature verification, processing and tabulation of absentee ballots is a very labor intensive task. Sorting and tabulating by precinct are required so election results can be reported by precinct. This significantly slows the process.

4. **For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?**

   For all three general elections, the top three reasons why provisional ballots were rejected:

   - Provisional was cast in the wrong precinct.
   - Voter's name does not appear on the precinct register and voter's eligibility cannot be verified – meaning the person claimed they were registered but no record was found.
   - Voter refutes the supervisor's confirmation that he or she is not registered/eligible.

BUDGET

5. **For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.**

   Yes

6. **Were there specific areas of election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.**

   N/A

VOTING SITES

7. **How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting were used as polling places on election day?**

   4 sites

8. **What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?**

   Factors used when determining where early voting sites would be placed included:

   a. F.S. 101.657(1)(a).
   b. Floor space (Is the site big enough to handle check-in stations, ballot on demand printers, voting booths and tabulating equipment in addition to a large number of people?)
   c. Parking space (Are there enough parking spots for our workers, the voters, and the site's regular customers? Is the site handicapped accessible?)
   d. Location within the community (Are the sites evenly distributed throughout the county? How close is this site to other early voting sites? Is the location easily accessible to all voters? What major roadways are close to the site?)
   e. Input from minority community leaders
   f. How "change adverse" is the community?

   Budget cuts were a reality when we built our early voting budget. We would've considered adding 1 to 2 additional sites had economic conditions not forced the County to cut funding across the board. Our office was fortunate to be able to maintain our level of service and wasn't forced to reduce the number of early voting sites in 2012.

9. **How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?**

   2008 = 227
   2010 = 220
   2012 = 203

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of these elections?

   2008 = 262
   2010 = 262
   2012 = 227

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

YES

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

See Attached Spreadsheet

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

See Attached Spreadsheet

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

2008 = Yes
2010 = Yes
2012 = No, due to length of ballot

13. **Do you use electronic poll books?**

Yes

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

a. Early voting sites; and

Yes

b. Polling places (election day)

No

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

Back-up Poll Workers are assigned as back-ups and are required to report to our office election morning at 5:00 a.m. Any poll workers who call in or do not show up at the polls are replaced by these workers. Back-up Poll Workers are experienced/long time workers and must be willing to travel. This process was implemented in the 2000 election cycle and has worked successfully since. This is a much quicker replacement turn- around than trying to reach workers at home on election morning.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

No, very few back-up poll workers fail to report.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

a. On election night; and,

Ranking: 1

b. For the first set of unofficial results.

Ranking: 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

On election night; and,

Ranking: 1

For the first set of unofficial results.

Ranking: 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both early voting and on general election day:

a. The *typical* wait time in your county.

Early Voting: 30 minutes – 1 hour
Election Day: 30 minutes - 1 hour
*NOTE: Orange County does not have a tracking mechanism. These are best estimates.

b. The *longest* wait time in your county.

Early Voting: 3 hours
Election Day: 3.5 hours
*NOTE: Orange County does not have a tracking mechanism. These are best estimates.

c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.

Early Voting: Thursday-Saturday
Election Day: n/a

d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

Early Voting: Early morning and after 5:00 p.m.
Election Day: Early morning, mid-day (lunch hours), after 5:00 p.m.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

Early Voting: The Alafaya Branch Library historically has the longest wait times because it is the only Library location on the East side of the county. There are no city halls or branch offices in East Orange County. The Alafaya Library is located less than 3 miles from the University of Central Florida, the largest university in the State of Florida. Orange County's Official Sample Ballot contained a listing of all early voting locations. Voters in line were reminded of other early voting locations and the availability of absentee ballots. This message was reinforced with the media – our message was to come to the Elections Office because the location is better able to handle large crowds. Yes, we supplemented all early voting sites with additional equipment and personnel but at a

certain point all sites become completely maxed out. Existing statutes prevent Supervisors from establishing early voting centers in locations better able to handle such massive projects.

Election Day: Precincts, 110, 112, 409, 417, 428, 537. Additional equipment and poll workers were deployed throughout the day to assist with long lines of voters.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

Wednesday, November 7th at 12:31 a.m.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

Friday, November 16th at 12:19 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA
QUESTION 10

2008 General 10 most populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
454	3724	stand alone poll
147	3782	shared with 149
228	3875	stand alone poll
132	3917	stand alone poll
138	4000	stand alone poll
437	4072	stand alone poll
539	4140	stand alone poll
308	4189	stand alone poll
432	4215	stand alone poll
535	4786	shared with 541

2008 General 10 least populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
445	32	shared with 545
126	985	stand alone poll
526	1073	stand alone poll
501	1231	stand alone poll
505	1269	stand alone poll
518	1299	stand alone poll
317	1306	shared with 318
312	1315	stand alone poll
201	1346	stand alone poll
334	1393	stand alone poll

2010 General 10 most populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
612	2556	stand alone poll
611	2617	stand alone poll
216	2898	shared with 620
615	3047	stand alone poll
601	3049	stand alone poll
232	3449	stand alone poll
625	3614	stand alone poll
439	4107	shared with 446
420	4323	shared with 419
535	5389	stand alone poll

2010 General 10 least populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
445	34	shared with 545
126	1036	stand alone poll
526	1144	stand alone poll
501	1190	stand alone poll
505	1250	stand alone poll
518	1297	stand alone poll
201	1358	stand alone poll
125	1695	stand alone poll
519	1715	shared with 520
124	1789	stand alone poll

2012 General 10 most populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
324	5,273	stand alone Poll
532	5,350	stand alone Poll
306	5,418	stand alone Poll
406	5,451	shares with 405
110	5,462	stand alone Poll
316	5,482	stand alone Poll
424	5,549	stand alone Poll
309	5,760	stand alone Poll
403	6,186	stand alone Poll
417	6,657	stand alone Poll

2012 General 10 least populous precincts

PRECINCT	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
416	26	Shares with 415
434	27	Shares with 545
506	44	Shares with 507
405	144	Shares with 406
203	167	Shares with 202
209	173	Shares with 210
420	201	Shares with 419
329	312	Shares with 328
103	328	Shares with 104
205	343	Shares with 206

ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA
QUESTION 11

2008 General 10 most populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Presbyterian Church of the Lakes	5044	108 & 109
Tanner Hall	5408	133 & 134
Risen Savior Lutheran Church	5434	434 & 440
Woodbury Presbyterian Church	5435	433 & 444
Renaissance Senior Center	5883	447 & 452
Living Word Church/Iglesia Palabra Viva	6116	439 & 446
Catalyst Church	6145	419 & 420
Stoneybrook West Golf Club	6252	148 & 150
UCF Arena	6624	535 & 541
Windermere Community Church	6882	147 & 149

2008 General 10 least populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Vista Del Lago Community Center	985	126
Orange Co Public Schools Transport Facility	1073	526
Central Christian Church	1231	501
St. Michaels Episcopal Church	1269	505
First Covenant Church	1299	518
Azalea Park United Methodist Church	1315	312
Heart of Florida United Way	1346	201
Orlando Baptist Church	1393	334
College Park Womens Civic Club	1425	503
Westminster Towers	1487	401

2010 General 10 most populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Northwest Community Church	5737	214 & 234
Risen Savior Lutheran Church	5751	434 & 440
Tanner Hall	5877	133 & 134
Renaissance Senior Center	6156	447 & 452
Living Word Church/Iglesia Palabra Viva	6596	439 & 446
Catalyst Church	6908	419 & 420
Stoneybrook West Golf Club	7367	148 & 150
1st Baptist Church of Maitland	7763	516 & 517
1st Baptist Church Windermere	8573	147 & 149
Avalon Baptist Church	8699	432 & 454

2010 General 10 least populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Vista Del Lago Community Center	1036	126
Orange Co Public Schools Transport Facility	1144	526
Central Christian Church	1190	501
St Michaels Episcopal Church	1250	505
Azalea Park United Methodist Church	1279	312
1st Covenant Church	1297	518
Heart of Florida United Way	1358	201
Candlewyck East Clubhouse	1410	317
Orlando Cloisters	1431	401
Eatonville Town Hall	1436	204

ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA
QUESTION 11

2012 General 10 most populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Willow Key Apartment Homes	5,853	613 & 614
Calvary Baptist Church	6,312	105 & 108
Avalon Church	6,507	413 & 414
Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints	6,713	531 & 535
South Orlando Baptist Church	6,845	422 & 423
Jim Beech Recreation Center	7,144	218 & 222
Bethel Eglise Haitienne SDA	7,252	633 & 634
First Baptist Church of Central Florida	7,809	102 & 610
Risen Savior Lutheran Church	8,054	408 & 409
Catalyst Church	8,491	428 & 429

2012 General 10 least populous Polling Places

POLLING PLACE	Registered Voters	Precincts assigned
Goodwill Industries	980	618 & 619
Vista Del Lago Community Center	1,116	126
Isle of Catalina Beach House	1,146	628
Heart of Florida United Way	1,322	201
1st Covenant Church	1,353	516
Avalon Park Community Village Center	1,489	415 & 416
Christmas Civic Center	1,527	434 & 545
Guang Ming Temple	1,620	321
Eatonville Town Hall	1,688	204
Emmanuel Episcopal Church	1,711	523

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	141,169	147,472	163,384
Early Voting Ballots Cast	41,305	16,394	41,803
Election Day Ballots Cast	43,695	29,054	41,659
Provisional Ballots Cast	1,329	82	519
Provisional Ballots Counted	730	60	195
Provisional Ballots Rejected	599	22	324
Absentee Ballots Requested	17,500	12,557	34,949
Absentee Ballots Cast	15,253	9,148	27,594
Absentee Ballots Counted	15,022	8,860	26,523
Absentee Ballots Rejected	231	288	1,074
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$4,169,164.00	$2,651,904.00	$2,615,746.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$4,169,164.00	$2,651,904.00	$2,615,746.00
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	6	6	6
Early Voting Sites Used	5	6	6
Election Day Polling Places	75	50	35
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	75 ED* 10 EV**	50 ED* 12 EV**	43 ED* 12 EV**
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	No Record	693	892
Poll Workers — Expected	N/A	511	410
Poll Workers — Actual	775	511	410
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	41	18 ***	16 ***

* ED - Election Day; ** EV - Early Voting

*** These temporary workers were in-office workers. Poll Workers were used for staffing early voting sites.

Osceola County

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on Election Day, November 6, 2012?

   November 4, 2012 – 460
   November 5, 2012 – 655
   November 6, 2012 – 849

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? Zero – We had prepared for this method of voting in our Election Plan.

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of elections results:

      i. on election night; and,

      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results.

5 – The length of the ballot increased the need for additional equipment and time to tabulate these ballots.

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

Unsigned voters certificate on the back of the envelope.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

1. No, however, 99% were tabulated by midnight.
2. Very few ballots counted after midnight.
3. The length of the ballot deterred the efficient processing of the ballots through the tabulation equipment and the volume of ballots received in the mail on Election Day.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? Voter not registered followed by registered in wrong precinct.

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? YES If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. In 2009, the County Commission asked us to reduce our budget due by 20% to reduced general revenue sources. Our office accomplished this and has maintained this reduction.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? NONE If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? NONE

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? Community needs and statutory requirements.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

2008 – 75 2010 – 50 2012 - 35

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2008 – 125 2010 – 98 2012 - 78

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

YES

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

2008			
Most Populous		Least Populous	
Precinct	Registered Voters	Precinct	Registered Voters
3	4,885	112	3
7	4,859	96	10
73	4,580	31	18
8	4,329	92	27
80	3,902	111	48
64	3,429	128	54
93	3,414	36	54
10	3,134	114	57
60	3,026	54	83
95	2,576	29	132
2010			
Most Populous		Least Populous	
Precinct	Registered Voters	Precinct	Registered Voters
61	5,699	112	4
63	5,281	130	8
7	5,231	96	13
3	5,075	31	27
80	4,927	111	42
8	4,624	28	55
53	4,496	139	58
35	5,391	114	105
57	4,174	29	130
68	4,172	83	153
2012			
Most Populous		Least Populous	
Precinct	Registered Voters	Precinct	Registered Voters
200	16,343	404	3
420	8,285	150	28
110	7,471	571	35
305	6,828	156	42
211	5,560	390	95
151	5,374	202	102
520	5,221	130	140
521	5,055	103	149
210	4,993	157	219
405	4,731	131	240

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

2008					
Most Populous			Least Populous		
Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS	Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS
Celebration Heritage Hall	5081	2	Oak Street Community	311	1
Discovery Intermediate	4859	1	Harmony Golf Preserve	432	1
17th Street Civic Center	4580	1	Lions Club	463	2
Deerwood Elementary	4329	1	Intercession City Comm	583	4
Cross Creek Clubhouse	4113	2	St. Lukes Baptist	608	2
Pine Grove Fire Station	3441	2	Kenansville	637	1
Ventura Elementary	3429	1	First Christian Church	837	2
Poinciana Pentecostal	3134	1	Good Samaritan	871	1
Parkway Middle	3026	1	Merry D RV Sanctuary	876	1
Deer Run Fire Station	2854	2	St. Cloud Senior Center	894	1
2010					
Most Populous			Least Populous		
Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS	Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS
St. Cloud Civic Center	6702	4	Intercession City Comm	610	3
Iglesia ReNuevo	5699	1	Kenansville	648	1
BVL Library	5281	1	First Christian Church	831	2
Celebration Heritage Hall	5263	3	Good Samaritan	890	1
Discovery Intermediate	5231	1	Bellalago	1085	1
School Transportation	5114	3	W192 Fire Station	1443	3
Cornerstone	4927	1	First Baptist Church	1566	1
Deerwood Elementary	4624	1	St. Luke's Baptist	1680	2
Ponciana Fire Station	4612	3	Alianza Missionara	1688	2
Good Shepherd Church	4521	2	Orange Gardens	1711	2
2012					
Most Populous			Least Populous		
Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS	Polling Location	Registered Voters	PCTS
Robert Guevara Center	16,343	1	Kenansville Community	605	1
St. Cloud Civic Center	10,432	4	Intercession City Comm	618	2
Good Shepherd Church	7,766	2	Good Samaritan Retir.	797	1
Osceola Heritage Park	7,196	5	Lion's Club	1452	2
St. Cloud Senior Center	7,123	2	The Vine Church	1692	3
Discovery Middle School	6,828	1	Reunion Golf Facility	1,729	5
Village Medical Center	6,345	3	St. Lukes Baptist	1752	1
Poinciana Christian Church	6,326	5	Holopaw Community Ctr	1841	2
St. John's Episcopal	6,280	2	YMCA	2153	1
Church of the Nazarene	5,560	1	Shingle Creek UMC	2,935	1

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? 2008 Yes / 2010 Yes / 2012 No in some locations. Due to the length of the ballot voters took much longer to vote and at the optical scans more overrides were required when submitting ballots. Some locations did not permit us to place a larger number of voting booths due to space limitations. We added optical scan equipment to some locations when the back-up of voters submitting ballots was noted.

13. Do you use electronic poll books? YES

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and YES

    b. Polling places (election day). NO

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? YES If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? NO, our contingency plan was not needed during this election.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary poll/workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? We had no Poll Workers who did not show up on Election Day, most poll workers who were unable to work called us at least the day before and we were able to replace them with "Alternate" poll workers. We learned that life continues to happen even around the election.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and,

    b. For the first set of unofficial results.

    Zero

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout; timely report election results:

    a. During early voting; and,

b. On election night.

N/A – This did not impact our ability to report.

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

a. The *typical* wait time in your county.

EV – No typical wait time. Early Voting locations that had enough space which allowed for sufficient voter check-in and voting booths our wait time never exceeded 45 minutes. In locations where we did not have adequate space, wait times were over an hour and at peak times were over 2 hours.

Election Day – under 45 minutes except at 3 locations which were small and had a large number of 1st time voters and voters with voting issues.

b. The *longest* wait time in your county. EV - 3 Hours / Election Day 3 ½ hours

c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.

EV – Friday, Saturday and Sunday

d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

EV - Varied

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

Poinciana Library, St. Cloud Library and BVL Library. No contingency plan was available as these locations do not allow us to add additional equipment, due to space limitations.

We posted wait times on our website and we had people in place working the lines advising voters of other locations with better wait times, most voters chose to stay where they were.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? November 7, 2012 at 1:24 AM

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? November 16, 2012 @ 4:59 PM

Polk Co. ✓

SUPERVISOR OF
ELECTIONS
POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA
Lori Edwards

January 4, 2013

Dear Ms. Roberts,

Enclosed please find the completed Supervisor of Elections Questionnaire that you requested.

Polk County's budgeting process does not coincide with election cycles, so we were unable to answer two of the budget questions on your spreadsheet.

Thank you,

Lori Edwards
Supervisor of Elections
Polk County, FL

250 South Broadway • P.O. Box 1460 • Bartow, FL 33831-1460
PHONE: (863) 534-5888 • Fax: (863) 534-5899
www.polkelections.com

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	332,015	325,565	351,119
Early Voting Ballots Cast	60,064	22,754	35,122
Election Day Ballots Cast	131,673	100,149	128,094
Provisional Ballots Cast	1,275	217	536
Provisional Ballots Counted	399	112	848
Provisional Ballots Rejected	803	105	688
Absentee Ballots Requested	62,749	51,668	78,776
Absentee Ballots Cast	61,813	39,473	61,636
Absentee Ballots Counted	51,522	39,245	66,338
Absentee Ballots Rejected	291	228	298
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	30	30	30
Early Voting Sites Used	8	7	8
Election Day Polling Places	166	166	167
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	176	176	178
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,981	1,981	2,031
Poll Workers — Expected	1,791	1,475	1,410
Poll Workers — Actual	1,791	1,475	1,290
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	45	0	191
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	45	0	191

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? Nov 4 = 15, NOV 5 = 157, Nov 6 = 13

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? 3

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, 2
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. 1

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? No Signature, Signature does not match.

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? yes

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? Not a registered voter
   Registered after book closing
   Incorrect Precinct

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. yes

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. NO

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? -0-

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? We used existing locations from past and added one additional to meet growing population needs.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? See attached

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? See attached

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? yes

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. See attached

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. See attached.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? yes

13. Do you use electronic poll books? NO

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

   a. Early voting sites; and
   b. Polling places (election day). NO

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? Yes. Not Necessary

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? Yes. Reasons varied from illness to schedule conflict, etc.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and, 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the Highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and, 2
    b. On election night. 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.- early voting= 30 min 0-20 min Elect Day
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county- early voting = 1.5 hrs. 0-20 min Elect Day
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. Fri + Sat
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. 7am + 6 pm

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? Additional staff were added to the two early voting sites in Lakeland and the Winter Haven site to meet the needs of the population.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? November 6, 2013 at approx 11 pm

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? November 16, 2012

Questions 10 & 11

Number of Registered Voters in the 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the General Elections of 2008, 2010 & 2012

2008 General Election

~~Ten most-populous precincts~~

Precinct Number	Registered Voters	Polling Name	Polling Address
412/419	8609	Poinciana Community Center	395 Marigold Ave, Poinciana FL 34759
304	4346	New Life Baptist Church	380 State Road 559, Auburndale FL 33823
248/251	4228	St. John Neumann Catholic Church	501 E Carter Rd, Lakeland FL 33813
109	4189	Bethel Baptist Church	3125 W Socrum Loop Rd, Lakeland FL 33810
105	4118	Ridge Mobile Home Park Clubhouse	49473 Highway 27, Davenport FL 33897
411	3999	Solivita	395 Village Dr, Poinciana FL 34759
522	3874	Traditions Clubhouse	3880 Traditions Blvd, Winter Haven FL 33884
241	3800	TBA Church	5330 Lakeland Highlands Rd, Lakeland FL 33813
201	3769	Lakeland Harbor - Rec Room	4747 State Road 33 N, Lakeland FL 33805
245	3695	Florida Career Institute	5925 Imperial Pkwy, Ste 200, Mulberry FL 33860

Ten least-populous precincts

Precinct Number	Registered Voters	Polling Name	Polling Address
513	322	First Baptist Church	248 Church Ave, Homeland FL 33847
403	515	Three Worlds RV & Mobile Home Resort	3700 US-17 92 N, Davenport FL 33837
410	713	Calvary First Assembly of God	4550 E Johnson Ave, Haines City FL 33844
~~406~~	~~778~~	~~Little Zion Primitive Baptist Church~~	~~3333 CR-547 N, Davenport FL 33837~~
~~532~~	~~827~~	~~Parakeet MHP Rec Room~~	2400 Parakeet Park Blvd, Lake Wales FL 33859
512	846	Bradley Church of God	535 Main Ave, Bradley FL 33835
209	899	Christ Community Church	704 Brunnell Pkwy, Lakeland FL 33815
503	925	Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church	3397 Old Bartow/Eagle Lake Rd, Bartow FL 33830
534	943	Wayside Baptist Church	7831 Camp Mack Rd, Lake Wales FL 33853
516	945	American Legion	US-17 N, Fort Meade FL 33841

Number of Registered Voters in the 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the General Elections of 2008, 2010 & 2012

2010 General Election

~~Ten most-populous precincts~~

Precinct Number	Registered Voters	Polling Name	Polling Address
412/419	8609	Poinciana Community Center	395 Marigold Ave, Poinciana FL 34759
304	4472	New Life Baptist Church	380 State Road 559, Auburndale FL 33823
248/251	4314	St. John Neumann Catholic Church	501 E Carter Rd, Lakeland FL 33813
105	4310	Ridge Mobile Home Park Clubhouse	49473 Highway 27, Davenport FL 33897
411	4302	Solivita	395 Village Dr, Poinciana FL 34759
109	4286	Bethel Baptist Church	3125 W Socrum Loop Rd, Lakeland FL 33810
522	4154	Traditions Clubhouse	4100 Bedford Ave, Winter Haven FL 33884
201	4049	Lakeland Harbor - Rec Room	4747 State Road 33 N, Lakeland FL 33805
245	4012	Fortis Institute	5925 Imperial Pkwy, Ste 200, Mulberry FL 33860
241	3798	Southside Baptist Church	5330 Lakeland Highlands Rd, Lakeland FL 33813

Ten least-populous precincts

Precinct Number	Registered Voters	Polling Name	Polling Address
513	310	First Baptist Church	248 Church Ave, Homeland FL 33847
403	677	Kissimmee South Carefree Resort	3700 US Highway 17 92 N, Davenport FL 33837
410	683	Calvary First Assembly of God	4550 E Johnson Ave, Haines City FL 33844
209	782	Christ Community Church	~~704 Brunnell Pkwy, Lakeland FL 33815~~
~~532~~	~~786~~	~~Parakeet MHP Rec Room~~	~~2400 Parakeet Park Blvd, Lake Wales FL 33859~~
512	819	Bradley Church of God	535 Main Ave, Bradley FL 33835
406	865	Little Zion Primitive Baptist Church	3333 County Road 547 N, Davenport FL 33837
534	865	Wayside Baptist Church	7831 Camp Mack Rd, Lake Wales FL 33853
516	878	American Legion	US Highway 17 N, Fort Meade FL 33841
503	895	Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church	3397 Old Bartow/Eagle Lake Rd, Bartow FL 33830

Number of Registered Voters in the 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the General Elections of 2008, 2010 & 2012

2012 General Election

Ten most-populous precincts			
Precinct Number	**Registered Voters**	**Polling Name**	**Polling Address**
111	6240	Crestview Baptist Church	6949 Old Polk City Rd, Lakeland FL 33809
412	6225	Poinciana Community Center	395 Marigold Ave, Poinciana FL 34759
411/420	4783	Solivita	395 Village Dr, Poinciana FL 34759
248	4653	St. John Neumann Catholic Church	501 E Carter Rd, Lakeland FL 33813
419	4576	Tuscany Preserve at Lake Marion	1850 Pacific Rd, Poinciana FL 34759
243	4568	Shepherds Community United Methodist	2165 Shepherd Rd, Lakeland FL 33811
245	4494	Fortis Institute	5925 Imperial Pkwy Ste 200, Mulberry FL 33860
109	4456	Bethel Baptist Church	3125 W Socrum Loop Rd, Lakeland FL 33810
242	4269	First Baptist Church	5410 Yarborough Ln, Lakeland FL 33812
236	4226	Highland Park Church of Nazarene	4730 Lakeland Highlands Rd, Lakeland FL 33813
213	1011	Winston Baptist Church	3233 Old Tampa Hwy, Lakeland FL 33803

Ten least-populous precincts			
Precinct Number	**Registered Voters**	**Polling Name**	**Polling Address**
512	762	1st Baptist Church of Bradley	610 Pine St, Bradley FL 33835
528	814	James P. Austin Jr Center	315 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Blvd N, Lake Wales FL 33853
534	886	Wayside Baptist Church	7831 Camp Mack Rd, Lake Wales FL 33853
503	913	Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church	3397 Old Bartow/Eagle Lake Rd, Bartow FL 33830
410	922	Calvary First Assembly of God	4550 E Johnson Ave, Haines City FL 33844
105	942	Ridge Mobile Home Park Clubhouse	49473 Highway 27, Davenport FL 33897
316	955	Havendale Christian Church	3900 Lake Blue Dr, Auburndale FL 33823
523	962	B Street Community Center	230 B Street, Lake Wales FL 33853
403	995	Kissimmee South Carefree Resort	3700 US Highway 17 92 N, Davenport FL 33837

01/03/2013 22:10 8635345899 POLK COUNTY SOE OFFC PAGE 08

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	643,423	604,912	626,348
Early Voting Ballots Cast	46,385	10,068	39,569
Election Day Ballots Cast	237,430	140,751	172,605
Provisional Ballots Cast	1,065	321	1,483
Provisional Ballots Counted	502	213	969
Provisional Ballots Rejected	563	108	514
Absentee Ballots Requested	206,803	258,606	308,906
Absentee Ballots Cast	185,162	159,655	249,402
Absentee Ballots Counted (includes 10-day overseas)	184,389	159,108	248,665
Absentee Ballots Rejected	773	547	737
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$5,889,440.00	$4,766,450.00	$4,621,510
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$5,889,440.00	$4,766,450.00	$4,621,510
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	3 SOE offices, 24 city/town halls 26 libraries	3 SOE offices, 24 city/town halls 26 libraries	3 SOE offices, 24 city/town halls 26 libraries
Early Voting Sites Used	3	3	3
Election Day Polling Places	255	250	234
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	356	254	279
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	4,685	4,665	3,205
Poll Workers — Expected	3,510	2,474	2,615
Poll Workers — Actual	3,510	2,474	2,615
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	143	125	149
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	143	125	149

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the <u>2012 General Election (November 6, 2012)</u>:

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

Please note: There is one ballot box in each office for all ballots whether they are dropped off or voted in person.

Nov. 4 – 590 requested; 4,769 returned (includes absentee ballots dropped off and voted in person)
Nov. 5 – 1.612 requested; 9,159 returned (includes absentee ballots dropped off, voted in person and returned by mail)
Nov. 6 – 1,106 requested; 25,914 returned (includes absentee ballots dropped off, voted in person and returned by mail)

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days?

      1

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night - *1*

      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results - *1*

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots?

2012 – no signature and signature variation
2010 – no signature and signature variation
2008 – no signature and signature variation

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight?

No. 9,119 absentee ballots were processed the day after the election.

Some of the 25,914 absentee ballots received on election day were processed the day after the election so the validation process required by law could be completed prior to processing the ballots. The process includes: scanning the ballot envelopes to capture the images and count the number of ballots; comparing the signature on each ballot envelope with the voter's signature in the voter record and updating the voter's record; categorizing ballots that need to be reviewed by the Canvassing Board and making copies of relevant documents for each ballot.

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?

2012 – voting at wrong precinct and not registered to vote
2010 – voting at wrong precinct and not registered to vote
2008 – not registered to vote and registered after deadline

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took.

Yes.

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall.

N/A.

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day?

8 libraries and 11 city/town halls

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions?

1. *The number of voters who had absentee ballot requests on file. 2. Early voting provisions in current statutes.*

Funding was not a factor

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012?

2012 – 234
2010 – 250
2008 – 255

a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections?

2012 – 299
2010 – 376
2008 – 376

b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not?

Yes

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places.

BOLD – precincts were consolidated; # of precincts per polling place indicated in ( ).

2012 Most-Populous= 5,264; 5,132; 5,944; 5,266; 5,713; ***5,386(2)****; 4,695; 4,793; 4,888; 4,948*
2010 Most-Populous= 3,174; 3,187; 3,069; 3,183; 2,975; ***2,987(3); 2,952(2); 3,326(2); 3,114(2); 3,275(2)***
2008 Most-Populous= 3,170; 2,995, 3,344; 3,089; 3,250; 3,387; 3,270; ***3,347(2)****;* ***3,098(2)****;* ***3,136(2)***

2012 Least-Populous= ***79(2); 27(3); 24(2); 15(2); 0(2); 6(3); 95(2); 103(2); 146(3); 176(3)***
2010 Least-Populous= ***1(3); 0(3); 2(2); 0(2); 0(2); 0(2); 5(3); 0(3); 14(2); 1(2)***
2008 Least-Populous= ***1(2); 0(3); 2(2); 0(2); 0(2); 0(2); 4(3); 0(3); 14(2); 2(2)***

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each.

# of precincts per polling place indicated in ( ). These polling places were evaluated to ensure they could accommodate the # of voters assigned.

2012 Most-Populous=
4,991(1); 6,205(3); 5,944(1); 5,233(1); 5,415(4); 5,127(1); 6,640(3); 5,713(1); 4,810 (3); 7,250(3)
2010 Most-Populous=
4,744(3); 5,307(3); 4,473(2); 4,766(2); 6,151(3); 5,421(4); 5,590(2); 6,225(3); 5,906(2); 5,236(2)
2008 Most-Populous=
6,575(3); 6,016(2); 5,657(4); 5,527(2); 6,418(2); 5,106(2); 5,093(3); 4,976(2); 4,942(2); 4,899(2)

2012 Least-Populous=
697(1); 557;(1); 1,195(1); 1,185(1); 962(1); 836(1); 528(1); 879(1); 877(1); 817(1)
2010 Least-Populous=
775(1); 546(2); 980(1); 941(1); 822(1); 842(1); 1,081(1); 1,010(1); 687(1); 793(1)
2008 Least-Populous=
386(1); 428(1); 566(2); 619(1); 752(1); 827(1); 836(2); 885(1); 915(1); 1,019(1)

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day?

Yes

13. Do you use electronic poll books?

No

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites – *Yes*

    b. Polling places (election day*) – No*

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work?

Yes

Worked as Poll Workers

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn?

Yes. Unable to work due to personal emergencies, which is why we always have standbys.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; *1*
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. *1*

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; *1*
    b. On election night. *1*

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county.
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county.
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times.
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times.

    a. Early voting - 0 to 20 minutes; Election day - 0 to 15 minutes
    b. Early voting - 1 ½ hours; Election day - 45 minutes
    c. Early voting - Saturday, November 3; Election day - n/a
    d. Early voting - 7 a.m. – 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. – 7 p.m.;
    Election day - 7 a.m. – 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. – 7 p.m.

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)?

Wait times exceeded one hour at all three early voting sites.

Yes. Additional staff and equipment were provided.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting?

Tuesday, November 6, 2012 at 9:27 p.m.

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

Friday, November 16, 2012 at 5:15 p.m.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	260,618	264,382	277,381
Early Voting Ballots Cast	70,693	38,259	55,467
Election Day Ballots Cast	82,880	82,013	79,141
Provisional Ballots Cast	681	199	946
Provisional Ballots Counted	338	156	613
Provisional Ballots Rejected	343	43	333
Absentee Ballots Requested	59,352	33,096	82,137
Absentee Ballots Cast	54,957	28,173	78,951
Absentee Ballots Counted	54,627	27,845	73,383
Absentee Ballots Rejected	330	328	568
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,734952.00	$3,681,365.00	$3,740,366.00
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	$3,734952.00	$3,681,365.00	$3,740,366.00
Statutorily – Authorized Early Voting Sites	15	15	15
Early Voting Sites Used	6	6	6
Election Day Polling Places	123	123	86
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	156	156	136
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	1,339	1,338	1,378
Poll Workers - Expected	1,872	1,460	1,306
Poll Workers – Actual	1,857	1,443	1,216
Other Temporary Workers - Expected	234	166	204
Other Temporary Workers - Actual	234	166	302*

*Increase due to volume of absentee ballots and doubling of early voting staff to accommodate 12-hour shifts

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012?

   SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2012 – NONE (OFFICE CLOSED)
   MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2012 – 219
   TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2012 - 53

   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? **5**

   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, **8**
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. **1**

2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? **NO SIGNATURES; RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE COUNTED**

3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? **YES**

4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots? **NOT REGISTERED; INCOMPLETE REGISTRATION**

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. **YES**

6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. **NO**

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? **NONE**

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? **STATUTORILY ELIGIBLE; PARKING; LOCATION WITHIN COUNTY; PROXIMITY TO OTHER EARLY VOTING SITES**

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? **123 (2008 & 2010); 86 (2012)**

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? **156 (2008 & 2010); 99 (2012)**

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? **YES**

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. **SEE ATTACHED**

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. **SEE ATTACHED**

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? **YES**

13. Do you use electronic poll books? **NO**

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

    a. Early voting sites; and **YES**
    b. Polling places (election day). **NO**

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? **YES, THE SOE HAS STAND-BY PERSONNEL TRAINED AND AVAILABLE**

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? **ILLNESS; CAR TROUBLE**

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night, and, **1**
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. **1**

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting, and, **1**
    b. On election night. **1**

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. **15-30 MINUTES**
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. **45-60 MINUTES**
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. **SATURDAY AND SATURDAY (FIRST AND LAST DAYS OF EARLY VOTING)**
    d. The *time(s) of the day* when you experienced the longest wait times. **11 AM – 1 PM AND 6 PM – 7 PM**

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? **NONE; EQUIPMENT AND STAFFING RESOURCES WERE ADDED TO SITES OR PRECINCTS AS NECESSARY**

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? **11/6/2012 10:34:39 PM**

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results? **11/16/2012 5:45:27 PM**

6/6
12-27-2012
15:30:12
418618609

QUESTIONS # 10 & 11

2008 General Election

10 Most Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location
122	6226	1
106	5582	1
78	4865	1
19	4237	1
142	3973	1
132	3786	1
74	3632	1
96	3261	1
144	3153	1
128	2978	1

10 Least Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location
53	16	3
139	26	2
151	96	1
54	96	2
16	145	3
73	172	1
68	182	2
145	223	1
153	254	3
120	280	1

2010 General Election

10 Most Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location
122	7026	1
106	5873	1
78	5070	1
19	4216	1
142	4170	1
132	3919	1
74	3655	1
144	3647	1
96	3300	1
128	3027	1

10 Least Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location
53	19	3
139	28	2
54	94	1
151	120	2
16	138	3
73	168	1
68	185	2
145	217	1
120	232	3
153	240	1

2012 General Election

10 Most Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location	Old Consolidated Pct.
313	8041	2	122
231	7663	1	155,46,98,127
221	7645	1	125,56,60,69,95
233	7436	1	124,47,96
535	7351	1	134,93,67
417	6983	2	141,78
127	6945	1	152,116,84,125,56
105	6405	1	17,108,25
311	6328	2	106
115	5983	1	153,75,76,31,77

10 Least Populous Precincts

Precinct	Voters	# Precinct/Polling Location	Old Consolidated Pct.
303	18	2	53
427	94	2	51
101	130	2	151
401	459	2	136
503	476	2	50,128,6
113	528	1	28
341	563	1	105
541	581	1	104,44,9,121
131	620	1	100
205	642	2	146

ST Johns County, FL

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

	General Election		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	131,744	139,775	152,847
Early Voting Ballots Cast	49,241	24,433	52,565
Election Day Ballots Cast	35,905	39,285	39,526
Provisional Ballots Cast	731	539	336
Provisional Ballots Counted	601	513	210
Provisional Ballots Rejected	130	26	126
Absentee Ballots Requested	22,645	15,462	26,429
Absentee Ballots Cast	20,757	11,641	23,252
Absentee Ballots Counted	20,686	11,737	23,089
Absentee Ballots Rejected	71	96	163
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,573,786	2,864,849	1,215,559
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	1,573,786	2,864,849	1,215,559
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	6	6	6
Early Voting Sites Used	6	6	6
Election Day Polling Places	45	45	40
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	60	60	76
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	870	500	904
Poll Workers — Expected	491	318	370
Poll Workers — Actual	491	318	370
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	29	11	34
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	29	11	34

The Florida Senate Questionnaire

Please find our responses below:

1) Sunday (0,0) Monday (216,169) Tuesday (293, 260)
1a) 1
1b) 1
2) No Signature, Sig Differs, Rcvd too late to count.
3) Yes
4) Not registered; Wrong Precinct
5) Yes
6) No
7) 4
8) Proportionally located throughout the county (room size and parking availablility)
9) 45, 45, & 40
9a) 46, 46, & 46
9b) Yes
10) See Attached
11) See Attached
12) Yes
13) Yes
14a) Yes
14b) 5 Sites
15) Yes
16) N/A
17a) 1
17b) 1
18a) 1
18b) 1
19a) 20 Mins & 20 Mins
19b) 50 Mins & 30 Mins
19c) 1st Saturday & the last Friday & Saturday of Early Voting
19d) Morning & Evenings
20) JC Annex Location – Contingency plan not needed.
21) Election Night 10pm
22) Nov 16th @ 4:39pm

Most Populous

PCT	2008	2010	2012
101	4430	4664	5066
104	4329		
105	4632	5141	
110		4668	
112		4910	
202	4696	5420	
303	4312	4537	
304			4755
305	4882	4985	5329
309			5366
401	5494	5899	6292
402	6616	6825	7255
403			5633
502			4672
507	4468		
508	4575	4839	4662
509			5315

Least Populous

PCT	2008	2010	2012
109	798	802	1230
110			861
203	1627	1682	
206			1271
208	980	794	1464
209	1415	1432	
210	1239	1240	
301	820	842	1230
303			1803
304	1789		
407			792
409			323
501	708	734	
503		1739	1324
504	1086	1059	
505	1228	1193	
506			1748

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.

	GENERAL ELECTION		
	2008	2010	2012
Registered Voters	326886	318796	332556
Early Voting Ballots Cast	68371	29521	61097
Election Day Ballots Cast	125164	98370	110545
Provisional Ballots Cast	468	200	642
Provisional Ballots Counted	262	146	397
Provisional Ballots Rejected	206	54	251
Absentee Ballots Requested	58619	43655	75234
Absentee Ballots Cast	52194	32809	62938
Absentee Ballots Counted	52045	32185	62027
Absentee Ballots Rejected	449	623	911
Budget Requested (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	*CANNOT DETER.	CANNOT DETERMINE	CANNOT DETERMINE
Budget Authorized (Gen'l Election *Cycle*)	10072	10072	10072
Statutorily-Authorized Early Voting Sites	30	30	30
Early Voting Sites Used	4	5	5
Election Day Polling Places	128	128	102
Total # of Optical Scanners Deployed	166	184	111
Total # of Voting Booths Deployed	UNK	UNK	UNK
Poll Workers — Expected	UNK	808	734
Poll Workers — Actual	UNK	808	734
Other Temporary Workers — Expected	UNK	150	150
Other Temporary Workers — Actual	UNK	150	150

* BUDGET IS NOT SEGREGATED BY ~~CYCLE~~ CYCLE.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.

Unless otherwise indicated, please answer the following questions for the 2012 General Election (November 6, 2012):

BALLOTS

1. How many absentee ballots were requested and cast in-person in your county on Sunday, November 4, 2012, Monday, November 5, 2012, and on election day, November 6, 2012? CANNOT DETERMINE EXACT AMOUNT-INTERMINGLED WITH DAILY MAIL. 300 APPROX. FOR 11/4-11/5. 700 FOR 11/6.
   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the level of disruption to normal election preparations that resulted from the decision to accept in-person absentee ballots on these days? 6
   b. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the least and 10 being the most, rank the degree to which in-person absentee ballots slowed the reporting of election results:
      i. on election night; and, 8
      ii. in preparing the first set of unofficial results. 5
2. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of absentee ballots? NO SIGNATURE OR SIGNATURE WAS DIFFERENT.
3. Were all your absentee ballots included in the results reported to the state by midnight on election night? If not, how many ballots did you have to count after midnight? What are the main reasons for not being able to report these ballots by midnight? YES
4. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, what were the primary reasons for rejection of provisional ballots?
   NO RECORD OF REGISTRATION OR REGISTRATION HAD BEEN CANCELED.

BUDGET

5. For 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election cycles, was your budget approved at the level requested to perform your duties? If not, please explain the circumstances along with any remedial measures that you or your predecessor took. YES
6. Were there specific areas or election functions within your budget that you believe were not adequately funded during these election cycles? If so, please identify those areas and describe the impact of the budgetary shortfall. NO

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL

VOTING SITES

7. How many of the statutorily-eligible early voting sites that were not used for early voting *were used* as polling places on election day? (3)

8. What factors did you consider in selecting your early voting sites for the election? What role did funding play in your decisions? 1 PER COUNTY COMMISSION DISTRICT: DEMOGRAPHICS OF COUNTY.

9. How many polling sites did you have in the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012? 2008 (128) 2010 (128) 2012 (102)

   a. How many precincts did you have in each of those elections? 2008 (179) 2010 (179) 2012 (125)

   b. Were precincts reapportioned after the 2012 redistricting? If not, why not? YES

10. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters in each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous precincts for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate whether any of those precincts were consolidated and, if so, the number of precincts per polling places. CANNOT DETERMINE EXACT #'S — 2008 + 2010 PRECINCTS WERE MUCH DIFFERENT THAN 2012

11. Please identify and provide the number of registered voters assigned to each of your 10 most-populous and 10 least-populous polling places for the general election in 2008, 2010, and 2012, and indicate how many precincts were assigned to each. CANNOT DETERMINE. SEE #10.

EQUIPMENT

12. For the 2008, 2010, and 2012 general election, do you believe the number of optical scanners and voting booths provided sufficient capacity on election day? YES

13. Do you use electronic poll books? YES

14. Do you use ballot-on-demand technology to prepare ballots at:

   a. Early voting sites; and YES
   b. Polling places (election day). NO

STAFFING

15. Do you have contingency procedures or plans to deal with an unforeseen staffing emergency, such as a back-up list of temporary/poll workers? If so, were they utilized in the 2012 election cycle, and how did they work? YES — COUNTY MGR PROVIDED APPROX. 75 COUNTY EMPLOYEES TO ASSIST.

16. Did you follow-up with those temporary/poll workers that failed to report to ascertain the reason and, if so, what did you learn? NA

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.

17. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted your ability to timely report election results:

    a. On election night; and, 1
    b. For the first set of unofficial results. 1

18. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rank the degree to which the failure of temporary/poll workers to report impacted the ability to manage voter turnout:

    a. During early voting; and, 1
    b. On election night. 1

WAIT TIMES

19. Identify separately for both **early voting** and on **general election day**:

    a. The *typical* wait time in your county. UNK
    b. The *longest* wait time in your county. UNK
    c. The *day(s) of the week* when you experienced the longest wait times. WEEK ENDS
    d. The *time(s) of day* when you experienced the longest wait times. MORNING OPENING

20. Specifically, which of your *early voting sites* and *election day precincts* experienced long wait times? Did you have a contingency plan for dealing with wait times of over an hour (e.g., were voters redirected to an early voting site with shorter wait times, did you direct more resources and equipment to problem sites)? DAYTONA BEACH-CITY ISLAND LIBRARY. PROVIDED MORE SCANNERS.

REPORTING

21. On what day and time did you forward your final *election-day* precinct tally to the State, constituting 100% of precincts reporting? 11/6/12 @ APPROX. 11pm

22. On what day and time did you certify your *final* results?

IN COMPLIANCE WITH FL. STATUTES

THE FLORIDA SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND ELECTIONS

Location
420 Knott Building

Mailing Address
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100
(850) 487-5828

Senator Jack Latvala, *Chair*
Senator Eleanor Sobel, *Vice Chair*

Professional Staff: Dawn Roberts, *Staff Director*

Senate's Website: *www.flsenate.gov*

December 13, 2012

RECEIVED
DEC 17 2012
Volusia County
Department of Elections

The Honorable Ann McFall
Supervisor of Elections – Volusia County
125 W. New York Ave.
DeLand, FL 32720-5415

Dear Ms. McFall,

The Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections will be conducting a hearing next month regarding issues relating to the conduct of the 2012 General Election. This questionnaire is being sent to Supervisors of Elections in the 25 most-populous counties.* Your prompt feedback on the enclosed questionnaire will provide critical information to the Committee as we prepare for the hearing and the 2013 Legislative Session.

Therefore, I am requesting the questionnaire be returned to Committee staff no later than close of business on Friday, January 4, 2013. Responses may be faxed to (850/487-5208), e-mailed or sent by regular mail as indicated on the letterhead above. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Dawn Roberts, Staff Director for the Committee. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Dawn Roberts for

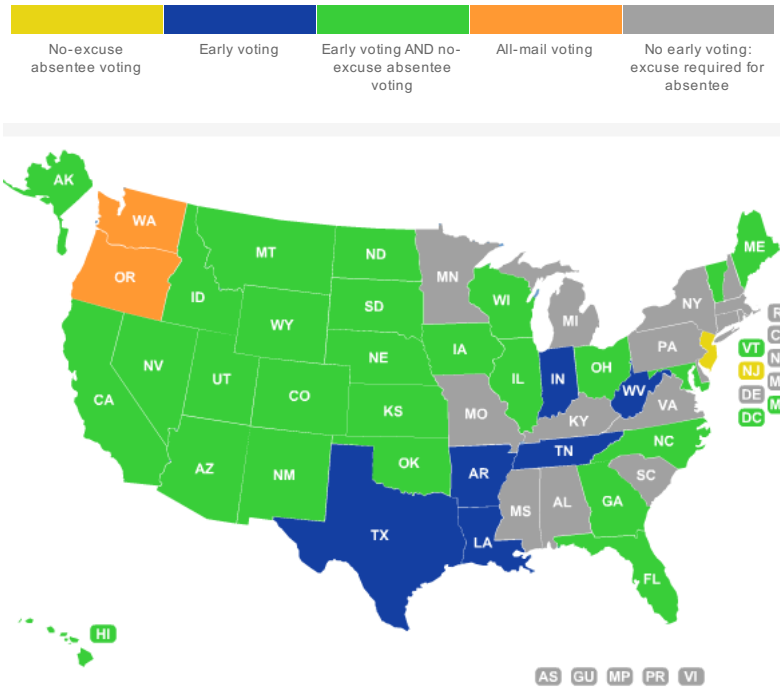
Senator Jack Latvala (SD – 20)
Chair
Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections

cc: The Honorable Don Gaetz, President of the Florida Senate
Members, Committee on Ethics and Elections
The Florida Senate Majority Office
The Florida Senate Minority Office
Ron Labasky, General Counsel, FSASE

*25-most-populous counties: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Clay, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Leon Manatee, Marion, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia.

Absentee and Early Voting

Updated September 4, 2012



Contents

- Overview
- Early Voting
- No-Excuse Absentee Voting
- Permanent Absentee Voting
- Mail Voting
- Find Information for Your State
- Military Voters
- For More Information

Resources

Deadlines and Requirements

To learn the deadlines and requirements for voter registration and early and absentee voting in your state, visit the National Association of Secretaries of State's Can I Vote? page.

Military and Overseas Voters

To learn more about voting by military and overseas citizens, visit the Overseas Vote Foundation.

States offer three ways for voters to cast a ballot before Election Day:

1. **Early Voting:** In 32 states and the District of Columbia, any qualified voter may cast a ballot in person during a designated period prior to Election Day. No excuse or justification is required.

2. **Absentee Voting:** All states will mail an absentee ballot to certain voters. The voter may return the ballot by mail or in person. In 21 states, an excuse is required, while 27 states and the District of Columbia permit any qualified voter to vote absentee without offering an excuse. Some states offer a permanent absentee ballot list: once a voter asks to be added to the list, s/he will automatically receive an absentee ballot for all future elections.

3. **Mail Voting:** A ballot is automatically mailed to every eligible voter (no request or application is necessary), and the state does not use traditional poll sites that offer in-person voting on Election Day. Two states use mail voting.

Overview

The table below details the types of pre-election day voting that are available in each state. Information on the details of each category may be found below the table.

State	In-Person	By Mail			
	Early Voting	No-Excuse Absentee	Absentee; Excuse Required	All-Mail Voting	Permanent Absentee Status
Alabama			X		
Alaska	X	X		(a)	
Arizona	X	X		(a)	X
Arkansas	X		X	(a)	
California	X	X		(a)	X
Colorado	X	X		(a)	X
Connecticut			X		
Delaware			X		
D.C.	X	X			X
Florida	X	X		(a)	
Georgia	X	X			
Hawaii	X	X		(a)	X
Idaho	X	X		(a)	
Illinois	X	X			
Indiana	X		X		
Iowa	X	X			
Kansas	X	X		(a)	
Kentucky			X		
Louisiana	X		X		
Maine	X	X			
Maryland	X	X			
Massachusetts			X		
Michigan			X		
Minnesota			X	(a)	
Mississippi			X		
Missouri			X	(a)	
Montana	X	X		(a)	X
Nebraska	X	X		(a)	
Nevada	X	X		(a)	
New Hampshire			X		
New Jersey		X		(a)	X
New Mexico	X	X		(a)	
New York			X		
North Carolina	X	X			
North Dakota	X	X		(a)	
Ohio	X	X			
Oklahoma	X	X			
Oregon				X	
Pennsylvania			X		
Rhode Island			X		
South Carolina			X		
South Dakota	X	X			
Tennessee	X		X		
Texas	X		X		
Utah	X	X			X
Vermont	X	X			
Virginia			X		
Washington				X	
West Virginia	X		X		
Wisconsin	X	X			
Wyoming	X	X			
TOTAL	32 states + DC	27 states + DC	21 states	2 states	7 states + DC

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, July 2011

(a) Certain elections may be held entirely by mail. The circumstances under which all-mail elections are permitted vary from state to state.

Early Voting

Two-thirds of the states--32, plus the District of Columbia--offer some sort of early voting. Early voting allows voters to visit an election official's office or, in some states, other satellite voting locations, and cast a vote in person without offering an excuse for why the voter is unable to vote on election day. Satellite voting locations vary by state, and may include other county and state offices (besides the election official's office), grocery stores, shopping malls, schools, libraries, and other locations.

The time period for early voting varies from state to state:

- The date on which early voting begins may be as early as 45 days before the election, or as late as the Friday before the election. The average starting time for early voting across all 32 states is 22 days before the election.
- Early voting typically ends just a few days before Election Day: on the Thursday before the election in three states, the Friday before in nine states, the Saturday before in five states, and the Monday before Election Day in 11 states.
- Early voting periods range in length from four days to 45 days; the average across all 32 states is 19 days.
- At least 12 of the 32 early voting states require that early vote centers be open on at least one Saturday or Sunday during the early voting period. Others give county or local officials the authority to determine the hours for early voting.

No-Excuse Absentee Voting

Absentee voting is conducted by mail-in paper ballot prior to the day of the election. While all states offer some version of it, there is quite a lot of variation in state procedures for absentee voting. For instance, some states offer "no-excuse" absentee voting, allowing any registered voter to request an absentee without requiring that the voter state a reason for his/her desire to vote absentee. Other states permit voters to vote absentee only under a limited set of circumstances.

The following 27 states and D.C. offer "no-excuse" absentee voting:

No-Excuse Absentee Voting		
Alaska	Iowa	North Carolina
Arizona	Kansas	North Dakota
California	Maine	Ohio
Colorado	Maryland	Oklahoma
District of Columbia	Montana	South Dakota
Florida	Nebraska	Utah
Georgia	Nevada	Vermont
Hawaii	New Jersey	Wisconsin
Idaho	New Mexico	Wyoming
Illinois		

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, July 2011

Permanent Absentee Voting

Some states permit voters to join a permanent absentee voting list. Once a voter opts in, s/he will receive an absentee ballot automatically for all future elections. The states that offer permanent absentee voting to any voter are:

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- District of Columbia
- Hawaii
- Montana
- New Jersey
- Utah

At least seven states offer permanent absentee status to a limited number of voters who meet certain criteria:

- Alaska - voters who reside in a remote area where distance, terrain, or other natural conditions deny the voter reasonable access to the polling place
- Delaware - military and overseas voters, and their spouses and dependents; voters who are ill or physically disabled; voters who are otherwise authorized by federal law to vote by absentee ballot
- Kansas - voters with a permanent disability or an illness diagnosed as permanent
- Massachusetts - permanently disabled voters
- Minnesota - voters with a permanent illness or disability
- Missouri - permanently disabled voters
- West Virginia - voters who are permanently and totally disabled and unable to vote at the polls

Mail Voting

Two states -- Oregon and Washington -- conduct all elections by mail. A ballot is automatically mailed to every registered voter in advance of Election Day, and traditional in-person voting precincts are not available. Learn more about Oregon's vote-by-mail program here.

17 states allow certain elections to be held by mail:

- Alaska - Elections other than general, party primary or municipal
- Arizona - Special districts may conduct elections by mail
- Arkansas - Primary elections in which only one candidate has filed for the position by the filing deadline and there are no other ballot issues to be submitted for consideration
- California - When there are 250 or fewer voters registered to vote in a precinct; and local, special or consolidated elections that meet certain criteria
- Colorado - Elections that are not for recall and do not involve partisan candidates (except for primary elections), and are not held in conjunction with or on the same day as primaries or Congressional vacancy elections
- Florida - Referendum elections at the county, city, school district or special district level; and the governor may call for a mail ballot election after issuing an executive order declaring a state of emergency or impending emergency
- Hawaii - Any federa, state, or county election held other than on the date of a regularly scheduled primary or general election
- Idaho - A precinct which contains no more than 125 registered electors at the last general election may be designated by the board of county commissioners as a mail ballot precinct no later than April 1 in an even-numbered year
- Kansas - Nonpartisan elections at which no candidate is elected, retained or recalled and which are not held on the same date as another election
- Minnesota - Elections conducted by a municipality having fewer than 400 registered voters on June 1 of an election year and not located in a metropolitan county
- Missouri - Nonpartisan issue elections at which no candidate is elected, retained or recalled and in which all qualified voters of one political subdivision are the only voters eligible to vote
- Montana - Any election other than a regularly scheduled federa, state or county election; a special federal or state election, unless authorized by the legislature; or a regularly scheduled or special election when another election in the political subdivision is taking place at the polls on the same day
- Nebraska - Special ballot measure elections that meet certain criteria, held by a political subdivision
- Nevada - Whenever there were not more than 20 voters registered in a precinct for the last preceding general election
- New Jersey - A municipality with a population of 500 or fewer persons, according to the latest federal decennial census, may conduct all elections by mail
- New Mexico - Any bond election, any election on the imposition of a mill levy or a property tax rate for a specified purpose, or any special election at which no candidates are to be nominated for or elected to office
- North Dakota - A county may conduct any election by mail

Early and Absentee Voting in YOUR State

Are you looking for information on how to vote early or by absentee ballot in an upcoming election? While NCSL is not involved in holding elections and cannot provide information or advice on how, when or where to vote in your state, we are pleased to provide this link to a page which will direct you to the answers you need regarding your state's laws: Can I Vote?

Military Voters

All states permit members of the military who are stationed overseas, their dependents, and other U.S. citizens living abroad to vote by absentee ballot. For more information, please visit the Overseas Vote Foundation.

For More Information

For more information on absentee voting, contact NCSL staff Jennie Drage Bowser or Wendy Underhill in NCSL's Denver office at 303-364-7700.

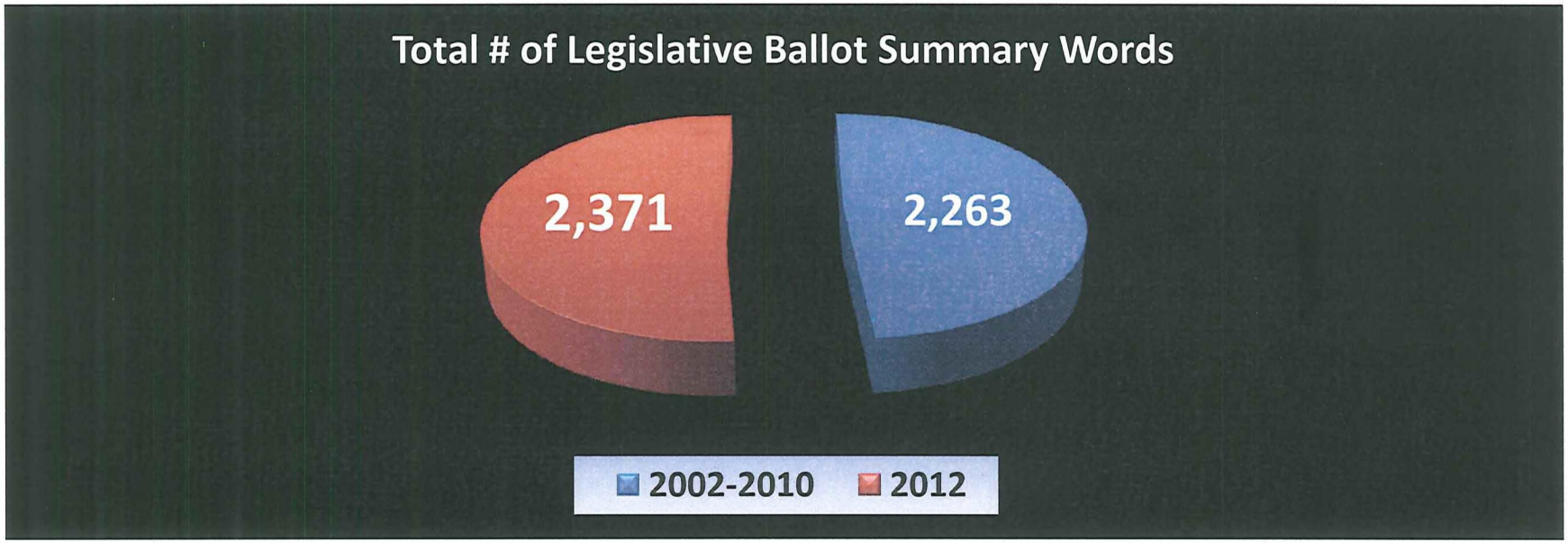
Denver Office
Tel: 303-364-7700 | Fax: 303-364-7800 | 7700 East First Place | Denver, CO 80230

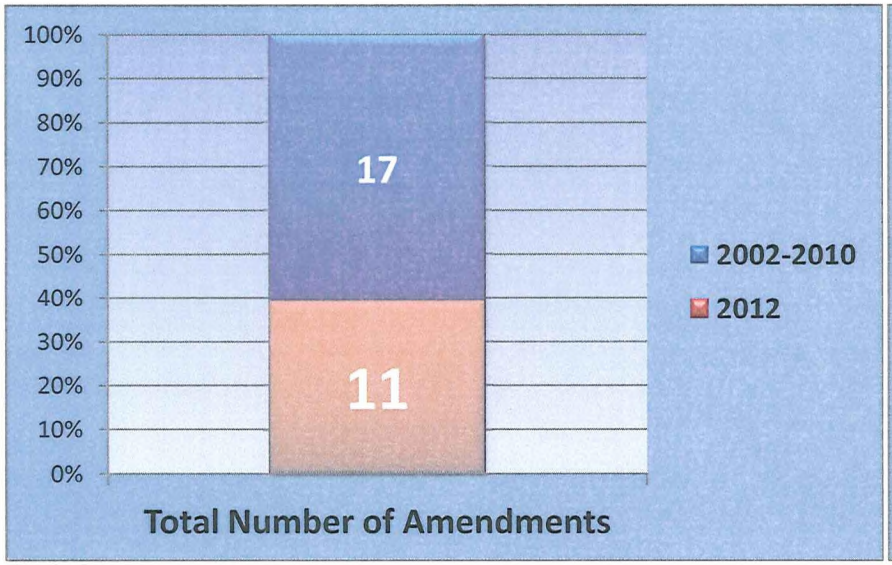
Washington Office
Tel: 202-624-5400 | Fax: 202-737-1069 | 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 515 | Washington, D.C. 20001

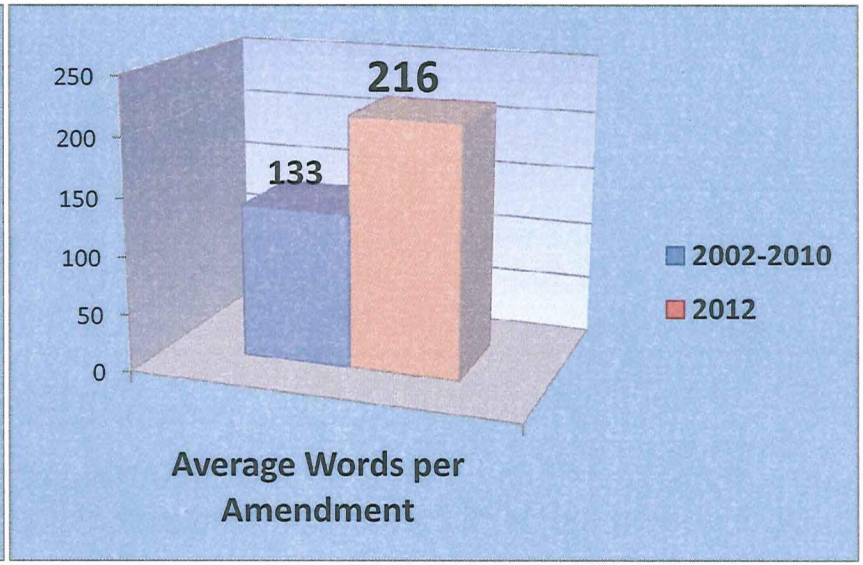
©2012 National Conference of State Legislatures. All Rights Reserved.

Ballot Summary, WORD COUNT (Legislative Proposals, 2002-2012)*

(* Before 2002, legislative ballot summaries were limited to ***75 words.***)







2012			Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	**Health Care**	Health Care Services	**295**
2	**Homestead**	Veterans Disabled Due to Combat Injury; Homestead Property Tax Discount	68
3	**Revenue Limit**	State Government Revenue Limitation	177
4	**Homestead; Taxes**	Property Tax Limitations; Property Value Decline; Reduction for NonHomestead Assessment Increases; Delay of Scheduled Repeal	**664**
5	**Judiciary**	State Courts	**585**
6	**Abortion**	Prohibition on Public Funding of Abortions; Construction of Abortion Rights	135
8	**Religion**	Religious Freedom	72
9	**Homestead**	Homestead Property Tax Exemption for Surviving Spouse of Military Veteran or First Responder	107
10	**Taxes**	Tangible Personal Property Tax Exemption	121
11	**Homestead**	Additional Homestead Exemption; Low-Income Seniors who Maintain Long-Term Residency on Property; Equal to Assessed Value	88
12	**Appointments**	Appointment of Student Body President to Board of Governors of the State University System	59
		2012 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	**2371**
		2012 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	**216**

2010			Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	Public Campaign Financing	Repeal of Public Campaign Financing Requirement	28
2	Homestead	Homestead Ad Valorem Tax Credit for Deployed Military Personnel	127
8	Education; Class Size	Revision of the Class Size Requirements for Public Schools	190
		2010 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	345
		2010 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	115

2008	(Presidential Preference Primary)		Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	Homestead	Property Tax Exemptions; Limitations on Property Tax Assessments	498
		2008 PPP Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	498
		2008 PPP Average Legislative Words/Amendment	498

2008	(General Election)		Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	Real Property; noncitizen aliens	Declaration of Rights	31
		2008 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	31
		2008 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	31

2006			Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	Budget	State Planning and Budget Process	118
3	Initiatives	Requiring Broader Public Support for Constitutional Amendments or Revisions	33
6	Homestead	Increased Homestead Exemption	106
7	Homestead	Permanently Disabled Veterans' Discount on Homestead Ad Valorem Tax	116
8	Eminent Domain	Eminent Domain	91
		2006 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	464
		2006 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	93

2004			Ballot Summary
Amend. No.		Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	Abortion	Parental Notification of a Minor's Termination of Pregnancy	97
2	Initiatives	Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Initiative	94
		2004 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	191
		2004 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	96

2002			Ballot Summary
Amend. No.	Subject	Ballot Title	WORD COUNT
1	**Death Penalty**	Amending Article I, Section 17 of the State Constitution	**540**
2	**Initiatives**	Economic Impact Statements for Proposed Constitutional Amendments or Revisions	34
3	**Miami-Dade Home Rule**	Authorizing Amendments to Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter by Special Law Approved by Referendum	47
4	**Public Record/ Meeting Xempts**	Laws Providing Public Records or Meetings Exemptions; Two-Thirds Vote Required	32
7	**Homestead**	Exemption for Construction of Living Quarters for Parents or Grandparents	81
		2002 Total Legislative Ballot Summary Words	**734**
		2002 Average Legislative Words/Amendment	**147**

Data Source: Florida Division of Elections web site (Nov. 30, 2012):
http://election.dos.state.fl.us/initiatives/initiativelist.asp

Word Count Software: Microsoft Word 2007.