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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to elections; creating the Florida Election Reform Act of 2001; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; revising definitions; amending ss. 98.471, 100.341, 100.361, F.S.; removing provisions relating to voting systems that use voting machines or paper ballots; amending s. 101.015, F.S.; requiring the Division of Elections to review the voting systems certification standards to ensure that new technologies are available and appropriately certified for use; amending s. 101.151, F.S.; modifying specifications for ballots; requiring the Department of State to adopt rules prescribing uniform ballots; amending ss. 101.21, 101.24, 101.292, 101.341, 101.43, 101.49, 101.58, 101.71, 101.75, 104.30, 138.05, F.S.; removing provisions relating to voting machines and updating references, to conform; amending s. 101.5603, F.S.; deleting references to punchcard marking and voting devices; amending s. 101.5604, F.S.; providing for the use of precinct tabulation electronic or electromechanical voting systems in each county; amending s. 101.5606, F.S.; providing additional requirements for electronic and electromechanical voting systems; prohibiting the use of punchcard voting systems; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.; removing references to canvassing returns at central or regional locations, to conform; creating s. 101.595,

F.S.; requiring supervisors of elections and 1 2 the Department of State to report on overvotes 3 and undervotes following the general election; 4 amending s. 103.101, F.S., relating to the form 5 of the presidential preference primary, to 6 conform; amending s. 582.18, F.S., relating to 7 the election of district supervisors; conforming a cross-reference; repealing ss. 8 9 100.071, 101.141, 101.181, 101.191, 101.251, 101.5609, F.S., relating to the specification 10 and form of ballots, to conform; repealing ss. 11 12 101.011, 101.27, 101.28, 101.29, 101.32, 101.33, 101.34, 101.35, 101.36, 101.37, 101.38, 13 14 101.39, 101.40, 101.445, 101.45, 101.46, 101.47, 101.54, 101.55, 101.56, 102.012(7), 15 F.S., relating to voting machines, to conform; 16 amending s. 97.021, F.S.; revising the 17 definitions of the terms "absent elector" and 18 19 "primary election"; providing additional definitions; creating s. 101.048, F.S.; 20 21 providing procedures for voting and counting provisional ballots; amending s. 101.045, F.S.; 22 23 requiring verification of an elector's eligibility if the elector's name is not on the 24 precinct register; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.; 25 26 providing for the return of provisional ballots to the supervisor of elections; providing for 27 28 the canvass of provisional ballots; clarifying 29 the standard for counting votes on spoiled ballots; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; allowing a 30 voter who has requested an absentee ballot and 31

who decides to vote at the polls on election 1 2 day to vote a provisional ballot, if the 3 absentee ballot is not returned; amending s. 4 102.111, F.S.; changing the composition of the 5 Elections Canvassing Commission; revising 6 deadlines for county returns; amending s. 7 102.112, F.S.; revising deadlines for certification of election results; requiring 8 9 the acceptance of late-filed election returns in certain circumstances; increasing the fine 10 for filing late-filed election returns; 11 12 amending s. 102.141, F.S.; requiring the county canvassing board to provide public notice of 13 14 time and place of the canvass of provisional 15 ballots; modifying deadlines for submitting unofficial returns; revising requirements for 16 17 an automatic machine recount; amending s. 102.166, F.S.; substantially modifying 18 19 standards and procedures for manual recounts; amending s. 102.168, F.S.; revising the grounds 20 for an election contest; creating s. 102.135, 21 F.S.; prohibiting a member of the Elections 22 23 Canvassing Commission or a member of the county canvassing board from rendering a post-election 24 decision that may affect the outcome of any 25 26 race in which the member publicly endorsed or 27 solicited contributions; creating s. 97.0555, F.S.; providing for registration of certain 28 29 military and overseas persons; requiring the Department of State to adopt rules specifying 30 eligibility; creating s. 101.6951, F.S.; 31

providing for a state write-in absentee ballot 1 2 for overseas voters; creating s. 101.6952, 3 F.S.; providing for absentee ballots for 4 overseas voters; creating s. 101.697, F.S.; providing for absentee ballot requests and 5 6 voting via electronic transmission by overseas 7 voters under certain circumstances; creating s. 101.698, F.S.; authorizing the Elections 8 9 Canvassing Commission to adopt emergency rules during crises to facilitate absentee voting; 10 amending s. 101.62, F.S.; modifying information 11 12 on absentee ballot requests; amending s. 101.64, F.S.; modifying absentee ballot 13 14 certificates; amending s. 101.65, F.S.; 15 modifying instructions to absent electors; amending s. 101.657, F.S., relating to voting 16 17 absentee ballots; conforming provisions; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; modifying information 18 19 that must be included on an absentee ballot; authorizing the processing of absentee ballots 20 21 through tabulations for a specified period before the election; amending s. 104.047, F.S.; 22 23 deleting a prohibition against persons witnessing more than five ballots in an 24 election and a prohibition against returning 25 26 more than two ballots in an election, and the 27 penalties therefor; repealing ss. 101.647, 28 101.685, F.S., relating to returning absentee ballots and absentee ballot coordinators; 29 amending s. 98.255, F.S.; providing for voter 30 education; amending s. 101.031, F.S.; providing 31

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for a Voter's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities; providing responsibilities of supervisors of elections; amending s. 101.131, F.S.; eliminating a requirement to call out names of voters; creating s. 102.014, F.S.; providing for pollworker recruitment and training; repealing s. 102.012(8) and (9), relating to pollworker training, to conform; amending s. 102.021, F.S.; to correct a cross-reference; amending s. 97.073, F.S.; revising procedures to be followed when a voter registration application is incomplete; amending s. 98.015, F.S.; providing for the nonpartisan election of supervisors of elections; amending s. 105.031, F.S.; requiring candidates for supervisor of elections to pay a qualifying fee, subscribe to an oath, and file certain items in order to qualify for election; amending s. 105.035, F.S.; providing alternative procedures for candidates for supervisor of elections to qualify for election; amending s. 105.041, F.S.; providing for the form of the ballot for candidates for supervisor of elections; providing for write-in candidates for supervisor of elections; amending s. 105.051, F.S.; providing for determination of election to office of candidates for supervisor of elections; amending s. 105.061, F.S.; providing that supervisors of elections are to be elected by vote of the qualified electors of the county;

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amending s. 105.08, F.S.; providing requirements for candidates for supervisor of elections with respect to campaign contributions and expenses and their reporting; repealing s. 100.091, F.S., to eliminate the second primary election; repealing s. 100.096, F.S., relating to the holding of special elections in conjunction with the second primary election, to conform; amending ss. 97.055, 97.071, 97.1031, 98.081, F.S., relating to restrictions on changing party affiliation between primary elections, to conform; amending ss. 99.061, 99.095, F.S., relating to qualifying for nomination or election to office, to conform; amending s. 99.063, F.S.; adjusting the date to designate a Lieutenant Governor running mate, to conform; amending ss. 99.103, 100.061, 100.081, 100.111, 100.141, 101.252, 101.62, 102.168, 103.021, 103.022, 103.091, 105.031, 105.041, 105.051, 106.07, 106.08, 106.29, F.S.; revising references, to conform to the elimination of the second primary election; amending s. 236.25, F.S.; allowing certain school districts to levy, by referendum, additional district school taxes; providing limitations on the uses of the resulting revenues; amending s. 236.31, F.S.; providing for millage elections pursuant to s. 236.25, F.S.; amending s. 236.32, F.S.; revising the procedures for conducting school district millage elections; amending s.

106.141, F.S.; increasing the amount that may 1 2 be transferred to an office account; amending 3 s. 106.15, F.S.; expanding prohibition against candidates using state employees' services during working hours to include all government employees; amending s. 97.041, F.S.; providing for automatic restoration of former felons' right to vote following completion and satisfaction of sentence of incarceration and community supervision; providing conditions on 10 such automatic restoration; amending ss. 11 12 97.052, 97.053, F.S., to conform; providing an appropriation for the design of a statewide 13 14 voter registration database; providing 15 requirements for the database; repealing s. 98.0975, F.S., relating to the central voter 16 file maintained by the Division of Elections; 17 18 providing an appropriation for voter education 19 and pollworker training; providing for the appropriation from the General Appropriations 20 Act to be used to implement the provisions of 21 the act; providing for study of elections 22 23 process in multiple time zones; providing effective dates. 24

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

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Section 1. This act shall be known as the "Florida Election Reform Act of 2001."

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Section 2. Effective August 1, 2002, subsections (2), (29), and (30) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

- (2) "Ballot" or "official ballot" when used in reference to:
- (a) "Voting machines," except when reference is made to write-in ballots, means that portion of the printed strips of cardboard, paper, or other material that is within the ballot frames containing the names of candidates, or a statement of a proposed constitutional amendment or other question or proposition submitted to the electorate at any election.
- (a)(b) "Paper ballots" means that printed sheet of paper, used in conjunction with an electronic or electromechanical vote tabulation voting system, containing the names of candidates, or a statement of proposed constitutional amendments or other questions or propositions submitted to the electorate at any election, on which sheet of paper an elector casts his or her vote.
- (b)(c) "Electronic or electromechanical devices" means a ballot that which is voted by the process of electronically designating, including by touchscreen, punching or marking with a marking device for tabulation by automatic tabulating equipment or data processing equipment.
- (29) "Voting booth" or "booth" means that booth or enclosure wherein an elector casts his or her ballot, be it a paper ballot, a voting machine ballot, or a ballot cast for tabulation by an electronic or electromechanical device.

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(30) "Voting system" means a method of casting and processing votes that functions wholly or partly by use of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic apparatus or by use of paper ballots and includes, but is not limited to, the procedures for casting and processing votes and the programs, operating manuals, tabulating cards, printouts, and other software necessary for the system's operation.

Section 3. Effective August 1, 2002, section 98.471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.471 Use of precinct register at polls.--The precinct register, as prescribed in s. 98.461, may be used at the polls in lieu of the registration books for the purpose of identifying the elector at the polls prior to allowing him or her to vote. The clerk or inspector shall require each elector, upon entering the polling place, to present a Florida driver's license, a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or another form of picture identification approved by the Department of State. The elector shall sign his or her name in the space provided, and the clerk or inspector shall compare the signature with that on the identification provided by the elector and enter his or her initials in the space provided and allow the elector to vote if the clerk or inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the elector. If the elector fails to furnish the required identification, or if the clerk or inspector is in doubt as to the identity of the elector, such clerk or inspector shall follow the procedure prescribed in s. 101.49. The precinct register may also contain the information set forth in s. 101.47(8) and, if so, the inspector shall follow the procedure required in s. 101.47, except that the identification provided by the elector shall be used for the signature comparison.

to read:

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Section 4. Section 100.341, Florida Statutes, is 1 amended to read: 2 3 100.341 Bond referendum ballot.--The ballots used in 4 bond referenda shall include a be on plain white paper with 5 printed description of the issuance of bonds to be voted on as prescribed by the authority calling the referendum. A separate 6 7 statement of each issue of bonds to be approved, giving the amount of the bonds and interest rate thereon, together with 8 9 other details necessary to inform the electors, shall be 10 printed on the ballots in connection with the question "For Bonds" and "Against Bonds." 11 12 Section 5. Effective August 1, 2002, subsection (3) of 13 section 100.361, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 14 100.361 Municipal recall.--(3) BALLOTS.--The ballots at the recall election shall 15 conform to the following: With respect to each person whose 16 17 removal is sought, the question shall be submitted: be removed from the office of by recall?" 18 19 Immediately following each question there shall be printed on 20 the ballots the two propositions in the order here set forth: "...(name of person)... should be removed from office." 21 22 "...(name of person)... should not be removed from 23 office." 24 25 Immediately to the right of each of the propositions shall be 26 placed a square on which the electors, by making a crossmark 27 (X), may vote either of the propositions. Voting machines or electronic or electromechanical equipment may be used. 28 29 Section 6. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (7) is added to section 101.015, Florida Statutes, 30

101.015 Standards for voting systems.--

(7) The Division of Elections shall review the voting systems certification standards and ensure that new technologies are available for selection by boards of county commissioners which meet the requirements for voting systems and meet user standards. The Division of Elections shall continuously review the voting systems certification standards to ensure that new technologies are appropriately certified for all elections in a timely manner. The division shall also develop methods to determine the will of the public with respect to voting systems.

Section 7. Section 101.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.151 Specifications for <u>ballots</u> general election ballot.--In counties in which voting machines are not used, and in other counties for use as absentee ballots not designed for tabulation by an electronic or electromechanical voting system, the general election ballot shall conform to the following specifications:

- (1) <u>Paper ballots</u> The ballot shall be printed on paper of such thickness that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back.
- "Official Ballot, General Election," beneath which shall be printed the county, the precinct number, and the date of the election. The precinct number, however, shall not be required for absentee ballots. Above the caption of the ballot shall be two stubs with a perforated line between the stubs and between the lower stub and the top of the ballot. The top stub shall be stub No. 1 and shall have printed thereon,

 "General Election, Official Ballot," and then shall appear the

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name of the county, the precinct number, and the date of the election. On the left side shall be a blank line under which shall be printed "Signature of Voter." On the right side shall be "Initials of Issuing Official," above which there shall be a blank line. The second stub shall be the same, except there shall not be a space for signature of the elector. Both stubs No. 1 and No. 2 on ballots for each precinct shall be prenumbered consecutively, beginning with "No. 1." However, a second stub shall not be required for absentee ballots.

(2)(3)(a) Beneath the caption and preceding the names of candidates shall be the following words: "To vote for a candidate whose name is printed on the ballot, place a cross (X) mark in the blank space at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a write-in candidate, write the name of the candidate in the blank space provided for that purpose." The ballot shall have headings under which shall appear the names of the offices and names of duly nominated candidates for the respective offices in the following order: the heading "Electors for President and Vice President" and thereunder the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States nominated by the political party that which received the highest vote for Governor in the last general election of the Governor in this state, above which shall appear the name of said party. shall appear the names of other candidates for President and Vice President of the United States who have been properly nominated. Votes cast for write-in candidates for President and Vice President shall be counted as votes cast for the presidential electors supporting such candidates. Then shall follow the heading "Congressional" and thereunder the offices

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of United States Senator and Representative in Congress; then the heading "State" and thereunder the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorney, and public defender, together with the names of the candidates for each office and the title of the office which they seek; then the heading "Legislative" and thereunder the offices of state senator and state representative; then the heading "County" and thereunder clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county court (when authorized by law), sheriff, property appraiser, tax collector, and district superintendent of schools, and supervisor of elections. Thereafter follows: members of the board of county commissioners, and such other county and district offices as are involved in the general election, in the order fixed by the Department of State, followed, in the year of their election, by "Party Offices," and thereunder the offices of state and county party executive committee members. When a write-in candidate has qualified for any office, a subheading "Write-in Candidate for ... (name of office)..." shall be provided followed by a blank space in which to write the name of the candidate. In addition to the names printed on the ballot, a blank space shall be provided under each heading for an office for which a write-in candidate has qualified. With respect to write-in candidates, if two or more candidates are seeking election to one office, only one blank space shall be provided.

(b) Immediately following the name of each office on the ballot shall be printed, "Vote for One." When more than one candidate is nominated for office, the candidates for such office shall qualify and run in a group or district, and the

group or district number shall be printed beneath the name of the office. Each nominee of a political party chosen in the primary shall appear on the general election ballot in the same numbered group or district as on the primary election ballot. The name of the office shall be printed over each numbered group or district and each numbered group or district shall be clearly separated from the next numbered group or district, the same as in the case of single offices.

Following the group or district number shall be printed the words, "Vote for One," and the names of the candidates in the respective groups or districts shall be arranged thereunder.

(c) If in any election all the offices as set forth in paragraph (a) are not involved, those offices to be filled shall be arranged on the ballot in the order named.

(3)(a)(4) The names of the candidates of the party that which received the highest number of votes for Governor in the last election in which a Governor was elected shall be placed first under the heading for each office on the general election ballot, together with an appropriate abbreviation of party name; the names of the candidates of the party that which received the second highest vote for Governor shall be second under the heading for each office, together with an appropriate abbreviation of the party name.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}(5)}$ Minor political party candidates and candidates with no party affiliation shall have their names appear on the general election ballot following the names of recognized political parties, in the same order as they were certified.

(4)(a) The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged alphabetically as to surnames on a primary election ballot.

1 (b) When two or more candidates running for the same
2 office on a primary election ballot have the same or a similar
3 surname, the word "incumbent" shall appear next to the
4 incumbent's name.

- (5) The primary election ballot shall be arranged so that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, if applicable.
- (6) The general election ballot shall be arranged so that the offices of President and Vice President are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for President and Vice President and so that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
- (7)(6) Except for justices or judges seeking retention, the names of unopposed candidates shall not appear on the general election ballot. Each unopposed candidate shall be deemed to have voted for himself or herself.
- (8)(a) The Department of State shall adopt rules prescribing a uniform primary and general election ballot for each certified voting system. The rules shall incorporate the requirements set forth in this section and shall prescribe additional matters and forms that include, without limitation:
- 1. Clear and unambiguous ballot instructions and directions;
 - 2. Individual race layout; and
 - 3. Overall ballot layout.

(b) The department rules shall graphically depict a sample uniform primary and general election ballot form for each certified voting system.

- (7) The same requirement as to the type, size, and kind of printing of official ballots in primary elections as provided in s. 101.141(5) shall govern the printing of official ballots in general elections.
- (8) Should the above directions for complete preparation of the ballot be insufficient, the Department of State shall determine and prescribe any additional matter or form. Not less than 60 days prior to a general election, the Department of State shall mail to each supervisor of elections the format of the ballot to be used for the general election.
- (9) The provisions of s. 101.141(7) shall be applicable in printing of said ballot.

Section 8. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.21 Official ballots; number; printing; payment.--

- (1) Where applicable In any county in which voting machines are not used, the supervisor of elections shall determine the actual number of ballots to be printed. The printing and delivery of ballots and cards of instruction shall, in a municipal election, be paid for by the municipality, and in all other elections by the county.
- (2) In any county in which voting machines are used, one set of official ballots shall be provided for each machine plus a number of sets equal to 5 percent of the total number of machines; one set shall be inserted or placed in or upon each machine, and the remainder of the sets shall be retained in the custody of the supervisor, unless it shall become

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necessary during the election to make use of same upon or in the machines.

Section 9. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.24 Ballot boxes and ballots.--The supervisor of elections, except where voting machines are used, shall prepare for each polling place one ballot box of sufficient size to contain all the ballots of the particular precinct, and the ballot box shall be plainly marked with the name of the precinct for which it is intended. An additional ballot box, if necessary, may be supplied to any precinct. Before each election, the supervisor shall place in the ballot box or ballot transfer container as many ballots as are required in s. 101.21. After securely sealing the ballot box or ballot transfer container, the supervisor shall send the ballot box or ballot transfer container to the clerk or inspector of election of the precinct in which it is to be used. The clerk or inspector shall be placed under oath or affirmation to perform his or her duties faithfully and without favor or prejudice to any political party.

Section 10. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.292, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.292 Definitions; ss. 101.292-101.295.--As used in ss. 101.292-101.295, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county or any other governing body empowered by general or special act or local ordinance to purchase or sell voting equipment.
- (2) "Voting equipment" means new or used voting machines and materials, parts, or other equipment necessary

for the maintenance or improvement of voting machines, the individual or combined retail value of which is in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO purchases provided in s. 287.017. The term "voting equipment" also includes electronic or electromechanical voting systems, voting devices, and automatic tabulating equipment as defined in s. 101.5603, as well as materials, parts, or other equipment necessary for the operation and maintenance of such systems and devices, the individual or combined retail value of which is in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO purchases provided in s. 287.017.

- (3) "Purchase" means a contract for the purchase, lease, rental, or other acquisition of voting equipment.
- Section 11. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.341, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.341 Prohibited activities by voting system machine custodians and deputy custodians.--
- (1) No voting system machine custodian or deputy custodian or other employee of the supervisor of elections, which employee's duties are primarily involved with the preparation, maintenance, or repair of voting equipment, may shall accept employment or any form of consideration from any person or business entity involved in the purchase, repair, or sale of voting equipment unless such employment has the prior written approval of the supervisor of elections of the county by which such person is employed.
- (2) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Such person shall also be subject to immediate discharge from his or her position.

Section 12. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

used and the required official ballots for a precinct are not delivered in time to be used on election day, or after delivery, are lost, destroyed or stolen, the clerk or other officials whose duty it is to provide ballots for use at such election, in lieu of the official ballots, shall have substitute ballots prepared, conforming as nearly as possible to the official ballots, and the board of election shall substitute these ballots to be used in the same manner as the official ballots would have been used at the election.

Section 13. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.49, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.49 Procedure of election officers where signatures differ.--

(1) Whenever any clerk or inspector, upon a just comparison of the signature, shall doubt that the handwriting affixed to a signature identification slip of any elector who presents himself or herself at the polls to vote is the same as the signature of the elector affixed in the registration book, the clerk or inspector shall deliver to the person an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:

26 COUNTY OF

STATE OF FLORIDA,

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is; that I am years old; that I was born in the State of; that I am registered to vote, and at the time I registered I resided on Street, in the municipality of, County of, State of Florida; that I am a qualified

voter of the county and state aforesaid and have not voted in 2 this election. 3 ...(Signature of voter)... 4 Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of 5, A. D. ...(year).... 6 ...(Clerk or inspector of election)... 7 Precinct No. 8 County of 9 (2) The person shall fill out, in his or her own 10 handwriting or with assistance from a member of the election 11 12 board, the form and make an affidavit to the facts stated in the filled-in form; such affidavit shall then be sworn to and 13 14 subscribed before one of the inspectors or clerks of the election who is authorized to administer the oath. Whenever 15 the affidavit is made and filed with the clerk or inspector, 16 17 the person shall then be admitted to the voting machine to cast his or her vote, but if the person fails or refuses to 18 19 make out or file such affidavit, then he or she shall not be permitted to vote. 20 21 Section 14. Effective August 1, 2002, subsections (5) and (8) of section 101.5603, Florida Statutes, are amended to 22 23 read: 101.5603 Definitions relating to Electronic Voting 24 Systems Act. -- As used in this act, the term: 25 26 "Marking device" means either an approved 27 apparatus used for the piercing of ballots by the voter or any approved device for marking a ballot with ink or other 28 29 substance which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by means of automatic tabulating equipment. 30 31

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"Voting device" means either an apparatus in which 1 2 ballots are inserted and used in connection with a marking 3 device for the piercing of ballots by the voter or an 4 apparatus by which votes are registered electronically. Section 15. Effective August 1, 2002, section 5 6 101.5604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 7 101.5604 Adoption of system; procurement of equipment; 8 commercial tabulations .-- The board of county commissioners of 9 any county, at any regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose, may, upon consultation with the supervisor of 10 elections, adopt, purchase or otherwise procure, and provide 11 for the use of any electronic or electromechanical voting 12 system approved by the Department of State in all or a portion 13 14 of the election precincts of that county. Thereafter the electronic or electromechanical voting system may be used for 15 voting at all elections for public and party offices and on 16 17 all measures and for receiving, registering, and counting the votes thereof in such election precincts as the governing body 18 19 directs. Any electronic or electromechanical voting system 20 used by the county shall be a precinct tabulation voting 21 system. Any such board may contract for the tabulation of votes at a location within the county when there is no 22 23 suitable tabulating equipment available which is owned by the 24 county. 25 Section 16. Effective August 1, 2002, section 26 101.5606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 27 101.5606 Requirements for approval of systems. --28 (1) No electronic or electromechanical voting system 29 shall be approved by the Department of State unless it is so 30 constructed that:

(a) (1) It permits and requires voting in secrecy.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ It permits each elector to vote at any election for all persons and offices for whom and for which the elector is lawfully entitled to vote, and no others; to vote for as many persons for an office as the elector is entitled to vote for; and to vote for or against any question upon which the elector is entitled to vote.

(c)(3) The automatic tabulating equipment will be set to reject all votes for any office or measure when a race or measure is overvoted or when every race and measure on the ballot is undervoted the number of votes therefor exceeds the number which the voter is entitled to cast or when the voter is not entitled to cast a vote for the office or measure.

(d)(4) It is capable of correctly counting votes.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}(5)}$ It permits each voter at a primary election to vote only for the candidates seeking nomination by the political party in which such voter is registered, for any candidate for nonpartisan office, and for any question upon which the voter is entitled to vote.

 $\underline{(f)}$ At presidential elections it permits each elector, by one operation, to vote for all presidential electors of a party or for all presidential electors of candidates for President and Vice President with no party affiliation.

(g) (T) It provides a method for write-in voting.

(h)(8) It is capable of accumulating a count of the specific number of ballots tallied for a precinct, accumulating total votes by candidate for each office, and accumulating total votes for and against each question and issue of the ballots tallied for a precinct.

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(i) (9) It is capable of tallying votes from ballots of different political parties from the same precinct, in the case of a primary election.

(j)(10) It is capable of automatically producing precinct totals in printed, marked, or punched form, or a combination thereof.

(k) (11) If it is of a type which registers votes electronically, it will permit each voter to change his or her vote for any candidate or upon any question appearing on the official ballot up to the time that the voter takes the final step to register his or her vote and to have the vote computed.

(1)(12) It is capable of providing records from which the operation of the voting system may be audited.

- (m) It uses a precinct-count tabulation system.
- (2) A voting system that uses an apparatus or device for the piercing of ballots by the voter may not be used in this state.

Section 17. Effective August 1, 2002, subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.--

(2)(a) If the ballots are to be tallied at a central location or at no more than three regional locations, the election board shall place all ballots that have been cast and the unused, void, and defective ballots in the container or containers provided for this purpose, which shall be sealed and delivered forthwith to the central or regional counting location or other designated location by two inspectors who shall not, whenever possible, be of the same political party. The election board shall certify that the ballots were placed

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in such container or containers and each container was sealed in its presence and under its supervision, and it shall further certify to the number of ballots of each type placed in the container or containers.

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(b) If ballots are to be counted at the precincts, such ballots shall be counted pursuant to rules adopted by the Department of State, which rules shall provide safeguards which conform as nearly as practicable to the safeguards provided in the procedures for the counting of votes at a central location.

(2)(3)(a) All proceedings at any the central or regional counting location or other designated location shall be under the direction of the county canvassing board and shall be open to the public, but no person except a person employed and authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot or ballot container, any item of automatic tabulating equipment, or any return prior to its release. If the ballots are tabulated at regional locations, one member of the canvassing board or a person designated by the board to represent it shall be present at each location during the testing of the counting equipment and the tabulation of the ballots.

(3)(b) Results of If ballots are tabulated at precinct regional locations, the results of such election may be transmitted via dedicated teleprocessing lines to the main computer system for the purpose of compilation of complete returns. The security guidelines for transmission of returns by dedicated teleprocessing lines shall conform to rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 101.015.

(7) Absentee ballots may be counted by automatic tabulating equipment if they have been punched or marked in a

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manner $\underline{\text{that}}$ which will enable them to be properly counted by such equipment.

Section 18. Effective August 1, 2002, section 101.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.58 Supervising and observing registration and election processes. -- The Department of State may, at any time it deems fit; upon the petition of 5 percent of the registered electors; or upon the petition of any candidate, county executive committee chair, state committeeman or committeewoman, or state executive committee chair, appoint one or more deputies whose duties shall be to observe and examine the registration and election processes and the condition, custody, and operation of voting systems and equipment machines in any county or municipality. The deputy shall have access to all registration books and records as well as any other records or procedures relating to the voting process. The deputy may supervise preparation of the voting equipment election machines and procedures for election, and it shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct the deputy in the performance of his or her duty. The deputy shall file with the Department of State a report of his or her findings and observations of the registration and election processes in the county or municipality, and a copy of the report shall also be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of said county. The compensation of such deputies shall be fixed by the Department of State; and costs incurred under this section shall be paid from the annual operating appropriation made to the Department of State.

Section 19. Section 101.595, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.595 Analysis and reports of voter error.--

(1) No later than December 15 of each general election year, the supervisor of elections in each county shall report on voter errors to the Department of State, along with the likely reasons for the errors and other information as may be useful in evaluating the performance of the voting system and identifying problems with ballot design and instructions which may have contributed to voter confusion.

- (2) The Department of State, upon receipt of such information, shall prepare a public report on the performance of each type of voting system. The report must contain, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (a) An identification of problems with the ballot design or instructions which may have contributed to voter confusion;
- (b) An identification of voting system design problems; and,
- $\underline{\text{(c)}} \ \ \text{Recommendations for correcting any problems}$ identified.
- (3) The Department of State shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31 of each year following a general election.
- Section 20. Effective August 1, 2002, subsection (2) of section 101.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 101.71 Polling place.--
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), whenever the supervisor of elections of any county determines that the accommodations for holding any election at a polling place designated for any precinct in the county are unavailable or are inadequate for the expeditious and efficient housing and handling of voting and voting

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paraphernalia, including voting machines where used, the supervisor may provide, not less than 30 days prior to the holding of an election, that the voting place for such precinct shall be moved to another site which shall be accessible to the public on election day in said precinct or, if such is not available, to another site which shall be accessible to the public on election day in a contiguous precinct. If such action of the supervisor results in the voting place for two or more precincts being located for the purposes of an election in one building, the voting places for the several precincts involved shall be established and maintained separate from each other in said building. When any supervisor moves any polling place pursuant to this subsection, the supervisor shall, not more than 30 days or fewer than 7 days prior to the holding of an election, give notice of the change of the polling place for the precinct involved, with clear description of the voting place to which changed, at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in said county. A notice of the change of the polling place involved shall be mailed, at least 14 days prior to an election, to each registered elector or to each household in which there is a registered elector.

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 101.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.75 Municipal elections; change of dates for cause.--

(1) In any municipality, when the date of the municipal election falls on the same date as any statewide or county election and the voting devices of the voting system used in the county machines are not available for both elections, the municipality may provide that the municipal

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election may be held within 30 days prior to or subsequent to
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    the statewide or county election.
           Section 22. Subsections (8) and (9) of section
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    103.101, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           103.101 Presidential preference primary.--
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           (8) All names of candidates or delegates shall be
 7
    listed as directed by the Department of State. The ballot as
 8
   prescribed in this section shall be used.
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         (9) The presidential preference primary ballot shall
   be in substantially the following form:
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12
                   OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE
13
                            PRIMARY BALLOT
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15
   No. .... Party
16
                        ....COUNTY, FLORIDA
17
18
                          Precinct No. ....
19
20
                            ...(Date)...
21
22
   ...(Signature of Voter)...
                               ...(Initials of Issuing
23
   Official)...
24
25
                              Stub No. 1
26
27
                   OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE
28
                            PRIMARY BALLOT
29
30
   No. .... Party
31
                        ....COUNTY, FLORIDA
                                  28
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1	
2	Precinct No
3	
4	(Date)
5	
6	(Initials of Issuing Official)
7	
8	Stub No. 2
9	
10	OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE
11	PRIMARY BALLOT
12	
13	Party
14	COUNTY, FLORIDA
15	
16	Precinct No
17	
18	(Date)
19	
20	Place a cross (X) in the blank space to the right of the name
21	of the presidential candidate for whom you wish to vote,
22	
23	For President
24	
25	(Name of Candidate)
26	
27	(Name of Candidate)
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29	or place a cross (X) in the blank space to the right of the
30	name of the delegate(s) for whom you wish to vote.
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

..(Name of Delegate)... ...(Name of Candidate)... 2 Section 23. Section 104.30, Florida Statutes, is 3 amended to read: 4 104.30 Voting system machine; unlawful possession; 5 tampering. --6 (1) Any unauthorized person who unlawfully has 7 possession of any voting system, components, machine or key thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, 9 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (2) Any person who tampers or attempts to tamper with 10 or destroy any voting system or equipment machine with the 11 12 intention of interfering with the election process or the results thereof is guilty of a felony of the third degree, 13 14 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 15 16 Section 24. Effective August 1, 2002, section 138.05, 17 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 138.05 Form of ballot. -- The clerk of the circuit court 18 19 of any county in this state, when the names of the towns, villages, and cities required in s. 138.04 have been furnished 20 21 him or her, shall have printed, at the expense of the county, a suitable ballot to be used in the said election, the said 22 23 ballot to contain, in alphabetical order, the names of all such towns, villages, and cities, and no other places shall be 24 printed on the said ballots; provided, that in counties where 25 26 the use of voting machines is now or may hereafter be 27 authorized by law, the requirements of this section shall, 28 insofar as practicable, be adapted to the use of said voting 29 machines. 30 Section 25. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 582.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 31

582.18 Election of supervisors of each district.--1 2 (1)(c) The names of all nominees on behalf of whom such 3 4 nominating petitions have been filed shall appear upon ballots 5 in accordance with the general election laws. All qualified 6 electors residing within the district shall be eligible to 7 vote in such election. The candidates who receive the largest number of the votes cast from each group of candidates, as 9 provided in s. 100.071, in such election shall be the elected supervisors from such group for such district. In the case of 10 a newly created district participating in a regular election 11 12 for the first time, three groups of candidates shall be elected for terms of 4 years, and two groups shall be elected 13 14 for initial terms of 2 years. Each candidate elected shall 15 assume office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election. 16 17 Section 26. Sections 100.071, 101.141, 101.181, 101.191, 101.251, and 101.5609, Florida Statutes, are 18 19 repealed. 20 Section 27. Effective August 1, 2002, sections 21 101.011, 101.27, 101.28, 101.29, 101.32, 101.33, 101.34, 101.35, 101.36, 101.37, 101.38, 101.39, 101.40, 101.445, 22 23 101.45, 101.46, 101.47, 101.54, 101.55, 101.56, and 24 102.012(7), Florida Statutes, are repealed. Section 28. Section 97.021, Florida Statutes, is 25 26 amended to read: 97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, 27 except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the 28 29 term: 30 "Absent elector" means any registered and 31 qualified voter who casts an absentee ballot. ÷

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Is unable without another's assistance to attend the polls.

- (b) Is an inspector, a poll worker, a deputy voting machine custodian, a deputy sheriff, a supervisor of elections, or a deputy supervisor who is assigned to a different precinct than that in which he or she is registered to vote.
- (c) On account of the tenets of his or her religion, cannot attend the polls on the day of the general, special, or primary election.
- (d) May not be in the precinct of his or her residence during the hours the polls are open for voting on the day of the election.
- (e) Has changed his or her residency to another county in this state within the time period during which the registration books are closed for the election for which the ballot is requested.
- (f) Has changed his or her residency to another state and is ineligible under the laws of that state to vote in the general election; however, this pertains only to presidential ballots.
- (2) "Ballot" or "official ballot" when used in reference to:
- (a) "Voting machines," except when reference is made to write-in ballots, means that portion of the printed strips of cardboard, paper, or other material that is within the ballot frames containing the names of candidates, or a statement of a proposed constitutional amendment or other question or proposition submitted to the electorate at any election.

- (b) "Paper ballots" means that printed sheet of paper containing the names of candidates, or a statement of proposed constitutional amendments or other questions or propositions submitted to the electorate at any election, on which sheet of paper an elector casts his or her vote.
- (c) "Electronic or electromechanical devices" means a ballot which is voted by the process of punching or marking with a marking device for tabulation by automatic tabulating equipment or data processing equipment.
- (3) "Candidate" means any person to whom any one or more of the following applies:
- (a) Any person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process.
- (b) Any person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate.
- (c) Any person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives his or her consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office.
- (d) Any person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository.
- (e) Any person who files qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as required by law.
- However, this definition does not include any candidate for a political party executive committee.
- (4) "Central voter file" means a statewide, centrally maintained database containing voter registration information of all counties in this state.
 - (5) "Department" means the Department of State.

(6) "Division" means the Division of Elections of the Department of State.

- (7) "Election" means any primary election, special primary election, special election, general election, or presidential preference primary election.
- (8) "Election board" means the clerk and inspectors appointed to conduct an election.
- (9) "Election costs" shall include, but not be limited to, expenditures for all paper supplies such as envelopes, instructions to voters, affidavits, reports, ballot cards, ballot booklets for absentee voters, postage, notices to voters; advertisements for registration book closings, testing of voting equipment, sample ballots, and polling places; forms used to qualify candidates; polling site rental and equipment delivery and pickup; data processing time and supplies; election records retention; and labor costs, including those costs uniquely associated with absentee ballot preparation, poll workers, and election night canvass.
- (10) "Elector" is synonymous with the word "voter" or "qualified elector or voter," except where the word is used to describe presidential electors.
- (11) "General election" means an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.
- (12) "Lists of registered electors" means copies of printed lists of registered electors, computer tapes or disks, or any other device used by the supervisor of elections to maintain voter records.

 (13) "Member of the Merchant Marine" means an individual, other than a member of a uniformed service or an individual employed, enrolled, or maintained on the Great Lakes for the inland waterways, who is:

- (a) Employed as an officer or crew member of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States, a vessel owned by the United States, or a vessel of foreign-flag registry under charter to or control of the United States; or
- (b) Enrolled with the United States for employment or training for employment, or maintained by the United States for emergency relief service, as an officer or crew member of such vessel.

(14)(13) "Minor political party" is any group as defined in this subsection which on January 1 preceding a primary election does not have registered as members 5 percent of the total registered electors of the state. Any group of citizens organized for the general purposes of electing to office qualified persons and determining public issues under the democratic processes of the United States may become a minor political party of this state by filing with the department a certificate showing the name of the organization, the names of its current officers, including the members of its executive committee, and a copy of its constitution or bylaws. It shall be the duty of the minor political party to notify the department of any changes in the filing certificate within 5 days of such changes.

(15)(14) "Newspaper of general circulation" means a newspaper printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it circulates and which is readily available for purchase by all inhabitants in the area of circulation, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for

members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper the primary function of which is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

(16) "Nominal value" means having a retail value of \$10 or less.

(17)(16) "Nonpartisan office" means an office for which a candidate is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election or retention in office based on party affiliation.

(18)(17) "Office that serves persons with disabilities" means any state office that takes applications either in person or over the telephone from persons with disabilities for any program, service, or benefit primarily related to their disabilities.

(19) "Overseas voter" means:

- (a) Members of the uniformed services while in the active service who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia;
- (b) Members of the Merchant Marine of the United
 States who are permanent residents of the state and are
 temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the
 United States and the District of Columbia; and
- (c) Other citizens of the United States who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia,

who are qualified and registered to vote as provided by law.

(20) "Overvote" means that the elector marks or 1 2 designates more names than there are persons to be elected to 3 an office or designates more than one answer to a ballot 4 question, and the tabulator records no vote for the office or 5 question. 6 (21)(18) "Persons with disabilities" means individuals 7 who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. 8 9 (22)(19) "Polling place" is the building which 10 contains the polling room where ballots are cast. (23)(20) "Polling room" means the actual room in which 11 12 ballots are cast. (24)(21) "Primary election" means an election held 13 14 preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a 15 party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office. The first 16 17 primary election is a nomination or elimination election the 18 second primary is a nominating election only. 19 (25) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued to a 20 voter by the election board at the polling place on election 21

- day for one of the following reasons:
- The voter's name does not appear on the precinct register and verification of the voter's eligibility cannot be determined; or
- (b) There is an indication on the precinct register that the voter has requested an absentee ballot and the voter does not return the absentee ballot to the election board at the precinct.
- (26)(22) "Public assistance" means assistance provided through the food stamp program; the Medicaid program; the

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Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; and the WAGES Program.

(27)(23) "Public office" means any federal, state, county, municipal, school, or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

(28)(24) "Qualifying educational institution" means any public or private educational institution receiving state financial assistance which has, as its primary mission, the provision of education or training to students who are at least 18 years of age, provided such institution has more than 200 students enrolled in classes with the institution and provided that the recognized student government organization has requested this designation in writing and has filed the request with the office of the supervisor of elections in the county in which the institution is located.

(29)(25) "Special election" is a special election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in the national, state, county, or district office.

(30)(26) "Special primary election" is a special nomination election designated by the Governor, called for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted on in a general or special election.

 $\underline{\text{(31)}}\overline{\text{(27)}}$ "Supervisor" means the supervisor of elections.

<u>(32) "Undervote" means that the elector does not</u>

<u>properly designate any choice for an office or ballot</u>

<u>question, and the tabulator records no vote for the office or question.</u>

(33) "Uniformed services" means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the commissioned corps

of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(34)(28) "Voter registration agency" means any office that provides public assistance, any office that serves persons with disabilities, any center for independent living, or any public library.

(35)(29) "Voting booth" or "booth" means that booth or enclosure wherein an elector casts his or her ballot, be it a paper ballot, a voting machine ballot, or a ballot cast for tabulation by an electronic or electromechanical device.

(36)(30) "Voting system" means a method of casting and processing votes that functions wholly or partly by use of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic apparatus or by use of paper ballots and includes, but is not limited to, the procedures for casting and processing votes and the programs, operating manuals, tabulating cards, printouts, and other software necessary for the system's operation.

Section 29. Section 101.048, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.048 Provisional ballots.--

(1)(a) At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered in the county and eligible to vote in the election but whose eligibility cannot be determined shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot. Once voted, the provisional ballot shall be placed in a secrecy envelope and thereafter sealed in a provisional ballot envelope. The provisional ballot shall be deposited in a ballot box. All provisional ballots shall remain sealed in their envelopes for return to the supervisor of elections.

(b) The county canvassing board shall examine each provisional ballot to determine whether the person voting that

ballot was entitled to vote in the election and to assure that
the person had not already cast a ballot in the election.

1. If it is determined that the person was registered
and entitled to vote, the canvassing board shall compare the

- and entitled to vote, the canvassing board shall compare the signature on the provisional ballot envelope with the signature on the voter's registration and, if it matches, shall count the ballot. The provisional ballot of a voter who is otherwise entitled to vote shall not be rejected because the voter did not cast his or her ballot in the precinct of his or her legal residence. However, if the voter did not vote the ballot to which he or she was entitled, the canvassing board shall duplicate the ballot for the races that the voter was entitled to vote in his or her legal precinct
- 2. If it is determined that the person voting the provisional ballot was not registered or entitled to vote, the provisional ballot shall not be counted and the ballot shall remain in the envelope containing the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate, and the envelope shall be marked "Rejected as Illegal."

and count the races for which the voter was entitled to vote.

21 (2) The Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate shall 22 be in substantially the following form:

23 STATE OF FLORIDA

24 COUNTY OF

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is; that my date of birth is; that I am registered to vote and at the time I registered I resided at, in the municipality of, in County, Florida; that I am a qualified voter of the county and have not voted in this election.

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1
                                         ...(Signature of Voter)...
 2
                                            ...(Current Address)...
 3
 4
    Sworn to and subscribed before me this .... day of ....,
 5
   (year).
 6
                            ...(Clerk or Inspector of Election)...
 7
 8
    You may provide additional information to further assist the
9
    supervisor of elections in determining eligibility. If known,
10
    please provide the place and date that you registered to vote.
          (3) In counties where the voting system does not use a
11
12
    paper ballot, the supervisor of elections shall provide the
13
    appropriate provisional ballots to each polling place.
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           Section 30. Subsections (2) and (3) of section
    101.045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
15
16
           101.045 Electors must be registered in precinct;
17
   provisions for residence or name change. --
18
           (2)(a) An elector who moves from the precinct within
19
    the county in which the elector is registered may be permitted
    to vote in the precinct to which he or she has moved his or
20
    her legal residence, provided such elector completes an
21
22
    affirmation in substantially the following form:
23
               Change of Legal Residence of Registered
24
25
                                Voter
26
    Under penalties for false swearing, I, ... (Name of voter)...,
27
28
    swear (or affirm) that the former address of my legal
29
    residence was ...(Address of legal residence)... in the
   municipality of ...., in .... County, Florida, and I was
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    registered to vote in the .... precinct of .... County,
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                                  41
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

CS for SB 1118

First Engrossed

1	Florida; that I have not voted in the precinct of my former
2	registration in this election; that I now reside at
3	(Address of legal residence) in the Municipality of
4	, in County, Florida, and am therefore eligible to
5	vote in the precinct of County, Florida; and I
6	further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally
7	registered and entitled to vote.
8	
9	(Signature of voter whose address of legal residence has
10	changed)
11	
12	(b) An elector whose name changes because of marriage
13	or other legal process may be permitted to vote, provided such
14	elector completes an affirmation in substantially the
15	following form:
16	
17	Change of Name of Registered
18	Voter
19	
20	Under penalties for false swearing, I,(New name of
21	voter), swear (or affirm) that my name has been changed
22	because of marriage or other legal process. My former name and
23	address of legal residence appear on the registration books of
24	precinct as follows:
25	Name
26	Address
27	Municipality
28	County
29	Florida, Zip
30	My present name and address of legal residence are as follows:
31	Name
	42

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1	Address
2	Municipality
3	County
4	Florida, Zip
5	and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally
6	registered and entitled to vote.
7	
8	(Signature of voter whose name has changed)
9	
10	(c) Such affirmation, when completed and presented at
11	the precinct in which such elector is entitled to vote, and
12	upon verification of the elector's registration, shall entitle
13	such elector to vote as provided in this subsection. If the
14	elector's eligibility to vote cannot be determined, he or she
15	shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot, subject to the
16	requirements and procedures in s. 101.048. Upon receipt of an
17	affirmation certifying a change in address of legal residence
18	or name, the supervisor shall as soon as practicable make the
19	necessary changes in the registration records of the county to
20	indicate the change in address of legal residence or name of
21	such elector.
22	(d) Instead of the affirmation contained in paragraph
23	(a) or paragraph (b), an elector may complete a voter
24	registration application that indicates the change of name or
25	change of address of legal residence.
26	(e) A request for an absentee ballot pursuant to s.

records shall be sufficient as the notice to the supervisor of

change of address of legal residence required by this section.

Upon receipt of such request for an absentee ballot from an

101.62 which indicates that the elector has had a change of

address of legal residence from that in the supervisor's

elector who has changed his or her address of legal residence, the supervisor shall provide the elector with the proper ballot for the precinct in which the elector then has his or her legal residence.

(3) When an elector's name does not appear on the registration books of the election precinct in which the elector is registered and when the elector cannot present a valid registration identification card, the elector may have his or her name restored if the supervisor is otherwise satisfied that the elector is validly registered, that the elector's name has been erroneously omitted from the books, and that the elector is entitled to have his or her name restored. The supervisor, if he or she is satisfied as to the elector's previous registration, shall allow such person to vote and shall thereafter issue a duplicate registration identification card.

Section 31. Subsections (1), (2), (5), (6), and (8) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.--

electromechanical voting system is used, as soon as the polls are closed, the election board shall secure the voting devices against further voting. The election board shall thereafter open the ballot box in the presence of members of the public desiring to witness the proceedings and count the number of voted ballots, unused ballots, provisional ballots, and spoiled ballots to ascertain whether such number corresponds with the number of ballots issued by the supervisor. If there is a difference, this fact shall be reported in writing to the county canvassing board with the reasons therefor if known. The total number of voted ballots shall be entered on the

 forms provided. The proceedings of the election board at the precinct after the polls have closed shall be open to the public; however, no person except a member of the election board shall touch any ballot or ballot container or interfere with or obstruct the orderly count of the ballots.

- (b) In lieu of opening the ballot box at the precinct, the supervisor may direct the election board to keep the ballot box sealed and deliver it to a central or regional counting location. In this case, the election board shall count the stubs removed from the ballots to determine the number of voted ballots.
- (2)(a) If the ballots are to be tallied at a central location or at no more than three regional locations, the election board shall place all ballots that have been cast and the unused, void, provisional, and defective ballots in the container or containers provided for this purpose, which shall be sealed and delivered forthwith to the central or regional counting location or other designated location by two inspectors who shall not, whenever possible, be of the same political party. The election board shall certify that the ballots were placed in such container or containers and each container was sealed in its presence and under its supervision, and it shall further certify to the number of ballots of each type placed in the container or containers.
- (b) If ballots are to be counted at the precincts, such ballots shall be counted pursuant to rules adopted by the Department of State, which rules shall provide safeguards which conform as nearly as practicable to the safeguards provided in the procedures for the counting of votes at a central location.

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(5) If any ballot card of the type for which the offices and measures are not printed directly on the card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot card in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot card shall be made of a defective ballot which shall not include the invalid votes. All duplicate ballot cards shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the damaged or defective ballot card, and be counted in lieu of the damaged or defective ballot. If any ballot card of the type for which offices and measures are printed directly on the card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy may be made of the damaged ballot card in the presence of witnesses and in the manner set forth above, or the valid votes on the damaged ballot card may be manually counted at the counting center by the canvassing board, whichever procedure is best suited to the system used. If any paper ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot be counted properly by the automatic tabulating equipment, the ballot shall be counted manually at the counting center by the canvassing board. The totals for all such ballots or ballot cards counted manually shall be added to the totals for the several precincts or election districts. No vote shall be declared invalid or void if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice of the intent of the voter as determined by the canvassing board. After duplicating a ballot, the defective ballot shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate

ballot shall be tallied with the other ballots for that precinct.

- the voter has made a definite choice for an office or ballot measure If an elector marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office or if it is impossible to determine the elector's choice, the elector's ballot shall not be counted for that office or measure, but the ballot shall not be invalidated as to those names or measures which are properly marked.
- equipment, to which has been added the return of write-in, absentee, and manually counted votes and votes from provisional ballots, shall constitute the official return of the election upon certification by the canvassing board. Upon completion of the count, the returns shall be open to the public. A copy of the returns may be posted at the central counting place or at the office of the supervisor of elections in lieu of the posting of returns at individual precincts.

Section 32. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of absentee ballot.—The provisions of this code shall not be construed to prohibit any elector from voting in person at the elector's precinct on the day of an election notwithstanding that the elector has requested an absentee ballot for that election. An elector who has received an absentee ballot, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the elector's precinct. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the elector is unable to

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return the ballot, the elector may <u>vote a provisional ballot</u> as provided in s. 101.048 execute an affidavit stating that the absentee ballot has not been voted and the elector may then vote at the precinct.

Section 33. Section 102.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.111 Elections Canvassing Commission. --

(1) Immediately after certification of any election by the county canvassing board, the results shall be forwarded to the Department of State concerning the election of any federal or state officer. The Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Division of Elections shall be the Elections Canvassing Commission. The Elections Canvassing Commission shall consist of the Governor and two members of the Cabinet selected by the Governor. If a member of the Elections Canvassing Commission is unable to serve for any reason, the Governor shall appoint a remaining member of the Cabinet. If there is a further vacancy, the remaining members of the commission shall agree on another elected official to fill the vacancy. The Elections Canvassing Commission shall, as soon as the official results are compiled from all counties, certify the returns of the election and determine and declare who has been elected for each federal, state, and multi-county office. In the event that any member of the Elections Canvassing Commission is unavailable to certify the returns of any election, such member shall be replaced by a substitute member of the Cabinet as determined by the Director of the Division of Elections. If the county returns are not received by the Department of State by 5 p.m. of the seventh day following an election, all missing counties shall be

ignored, and the results shown by the returns on file shall be certified.

(2) The Division of Elections shall provide the staff services required by the Elections Canvassing Commission.

Section 34. Section 102.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.112 Deadline for submission of county returns to the Department of State; penalties.--

shall file the county returns for the election of a federal or state officer with the Department of State immediately after certification of the election results. Returns must be filed by 5 p.m. on the 7th day following the first primary and general election and by 5 p.m. on the 11th 3rd day following the general election second primary. If the county canvassing board is unable to timely certify the results of an office or measure for which late-filed returns must be accepted pursuant to subsection (2), the canvassing board shall nevertheless certify by the deadline all races in which returns are complete. If the returns are not received by the department by the time specified, such returns may be ignored and the results on file at that time may be certified by the department.

(2)(a) If the county returns are not received by the Department of State by 5 p.m. of the 7th day following a primary election, all missing counties shall be ignored, and the results shown by the returns on file shall be certified.

(b)1. Following a general election, the Department of State shall accept returns filed after the certification deadline as follows:

First Engrossed

<u>a. For the office of United States Senate and United States House of Representatives, until 5 p.m. on January 2 of the year following the election.</u>

- b. For statewide offices, until 5 p.m. on the first Monday in January following the election.
- c. For state legislative offices, until 5 p.m. on the 13th day following the election.
- d. For other state or multi-county offices, until 5 p.m. on the day prior to the date the successful candidate is to take office.
- e. For ballot measures, until 5 p.m. on the day prior to the measure taking effect or until the certification deadline, whichever is later.
- 2. Following a general election, the Department of State shall not accept returns filed after the certification deadline for the offices of United States President and Vice President.
- (c) If returns are missing from any county for an office for which late-filed returns must be accepted pursuant to paragraph (b), the Elections Canvassing Commission shall nevertheless certify the results for all other offices for which all returns have been received. Following receipt of all late-filed returns accepted pursuant to paragraph (b), or upon the expiration of the late-filing deadline for the office in question, whichever occurs earlier, the Elections

 Canvassing Commission shall separately certify the results of that office.
- (3) (2) The department shall fine each board member \$500\$ for each day such returns are late, the fine to be paid only from the board member's personal funds. Such fines

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shall be deposited into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, created by s. 106.32.

(4) (3) Members of the county canvassing board may appeal such fines to the Florida Elections Commission, which shall adopt rules for such appeals.

Section 35. Present subsections (5) and (6) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, present subsection (4) is amended and redesignated as subsection (6), subsections (2) and (3) are amended, and new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties .--

The county canvassing board shall meet in a building accessible to the public in the county where the election occurred at a time and place to be designated by the supervisor of elections to publicly canvass the absentee electors' ballots as provided for in s. 101.68 and provisional ballots as provided by s. 101.048. Public notice of the time and place at which the county canvassing board shall meet to canvass the absentee electors' ballots and provisional ballots shall be given at least 48 hours prior thereto by publication once in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, by posting such notice in at least four conspicuous places in the county. As soon as the absentee electors' ballots and the provisional ballots are canvassed, the board shall proceed to publicly canvass the vote given each candidate, nominee, constitutional amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the county, as shown by the returns then on file in the office of the supervisor of elections and the office of the county court judge.

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(3) The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns and the canvass of provisional ballots, shall be made from the returns and certificates of the inspectors as signed and filed by them with the county court judge and supervisor, respectively, and the county canvassing board shall not change the number of votes cast for a candidate, nominee, constitutional amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the county, respectively, in any polling place, as shown by the returns. All returns shall be made to the board on or before 2 a.m. noon of the day following any primary, general, special, or other election. 12 If the returns from any precinct are missing, if there are any omissions on the returns from any precinct, or if there is an 14 obvious error on any such returns, the canvassing board shall order a recount of the returns from such precinct. canvassing such returns, the canvassing board shall examine 16 the counters on the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast in such precinct and determine whether the returns 18 correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the 20 tabulation of the ballots cast, the counters of such machines 21 or the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed 22 correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.

- (4) The canvassing board shall submit unofficial returns to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multi-county office or ballot measure no later than noon on the day after any primary, general, special, or other election.
- (5) If the county canvassing board determines that the unofficial returns may contain a counting error in which the vote tabulation system failed to count votes that were

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properly marked in accordance with the instructions on the ballot, the county canvassing board shall:

- (a) Correct the error and recount the affected ballots with the vote tabulation system; or
- (b) Request that the Department of State verify the tabulation software. When the Department of State verifies such software, the department shall compare the software used to tabulate the votes with the software filed with the department pursuant to s. 101.5607 and check the election parameters.
- (6)(4) If the unofficial returns for any office reflect that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure. A recount need not be ordered with respect to the returns for any office, however, if the candidate or candidates defeated or eliminated from contention for such office by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made.
- (a) In counties with voting systems that use ballot cards or paper ballots, each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall put each ballot through the automatic tabulating equipment for each precinct in which the office or issue appeared on the ballot and determine whether

the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. Immediately before the start of the recount and after completion of the count, a test of the tabulating equipment shall be conducted as provided in s. 101.5612(2). If the test indicates no error, the recount tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly. If an error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and the recount repeated, as necessary. The canvassing board shall immediately report the error, along with the cause of the error and the corrective measures being taken, to the Department of State.

No later than 11 days after the election, the canvassing board shall file a separate incident report with the Department of State, detailing the resolution of the matter and identifying any measures that will avoid a future recurrence of the error.

- ballot cards or paper ballots, each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall examine the counters on the precinct tabulators to ensure that the total of the returns on the precinct tabulators equals the overall election return machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast in each precinct in which the office or issue appeared on the ballot and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the overall election return returns and the counters of the precinct tabulators machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast, the counters of the precinct tabulators of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.
- (c) The canvassing board shall submit a second set of unofficial returns to the Department of State for each

measure no later than noon on the second day after any election in which a recount was conducted pursuant to this subsection. If the canvassing board is unable to complete the recount prescribed in this subsection by the deadline, the second set of unofficial returns submitted by the canvassing board shall be identical to the initial unofficial returns and the submission shall also include a detailed explanation of why it was unable to timely complete the recount. However, the canvassing board shall complete the recount prescribed in this subsection, along with any manual recount prescribed in s. 102.166, and certify election returns in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Section 36. Section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.166 <u>Manual recounts</u> Protest of election returns; procedure.--

(1) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure.

(2)(a) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by between one-quarter and one-half of a percent of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to judicial office was retained or not retained by between one-quarter and one-half of a percent of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by between one-quarter and one-half of a percent of the votes cast on such measure, any such candidate, the political party of such candidate, or any political committee that supports or opposes such ballot measure is entitled to a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure, provided that:

- 1. A request for a manual recount is made by 5 p.m. on the second day after the election; and
- 2. At the time of the request, the requesting party posts a bond in an amount prescribed by rule of the Department of State, which shall be forfeited if the outcome of the election does not change.
- (b) For federal, statewide, state, and multi-county races and ballot issues, requests for a manual recount shall be made in writing to the state Elections Canvassing Commission. For all other races and ballot issues, requests for a manual recount shall be made in writing to the county canvassing board.
- (c) Upon receipt of an appropriate, timely request accompanied by an adequate bond, the Elections Canvassing Commission or county canvassing board shall immediately order a manual recount of overvotes and undervotes in all affected jurisdictions.

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(d) The Department of State shall adopt rules 1 2 prescribing the amount of the bond required to be posted when 3 requesting a manual recount. The amount of the bond shall cover the overall cost to conduct the recount. The rules may 4 5 provide for formulas to calculate the costs of an election 6 recount, based on factors such as: 7 1. Number of ballots involved; 8 2. Number of counties involved; 9 3. Type of voting system involved; 4. Geographic location of the recount; 10 5. Timeframe to conduct the recount; and 11 12 6. Any other factor that may affect the cost of the 13 recount. 14 15 The department shall solicit information from each county as 16 to recount costs, and shall consider such information in 17 adopting the rules. The department's rules shall also provide procedures for posting of the bond and the distribution of 18 19 funds to the affected counties upon forfeiture. 20 (3)(a) Any hardware or software used to identify and 21 sort overvotes and undervotes for a given race or ballot

(3)(a) Any hardware or software used to identify and sort overvotes and undervotes for a given race or ballot measure must be certified by the Department of State as part of the voting system pursuant to s. 101.015. Any such hardware or software must be capable of simultaneously counting votes. For certified voting systems, the department shall certify such hardware or software by July 1, 2002. If the department is unable to certify such hardware or software for a certified voting system by July 1, 2002, the department shall adopt rules prescribing procedures for identifying and sorting such overvotes and undervotes. The department's rules may provide

1 for the temporary use of hardware or software whose sole
2 function is identifying and sorting overvotes and undervotes.
3 (b) This subsection does not preclude the department

- (b) This subsection does not preclude the department from certifying hardware or software after July 1, 2002.
- (c) Overvotes and undervotes shall be identified and sorted while recounting ballots pursuant to s. 102.141, if the hardware or software for this purpose has been certified or the department's rules so provide.
- (1) Any candidate for nomination or election, or any elector qualified to vote in the election related to such candidacy, shall have the right to protest the returns of the election as being erroneous by filing with the appropriate canvassing board a sworn, written protest.
- (2) Such protest shall be filed with the canvassing board prior to the time the canvassing board certifies the results for the office being protested or within 5 days after midnight of the date the election is held, whichever occurs later.
- (3) Before canvassing the returns of the election, the canvassing board shall:
- (a) When paper ballots are used, examine the tabulation of the paper ballots cast.
- (b) When voting machines are used, examine the counters on the machines of nonprinter machines or the printer-pac on printer machines. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the printer-pac, the counters of such machines or the printer-pac shall be presumed correct.
- (c) When electronic or electromechanical equipment is used, the canvassing board shall examine precinct records and election returns. If there is a clerical error, such error

shall be corrected by the county canvassing board. If there is a discrepancy which could affect the outcome of an election, the canvassing board may recount the ballots on the automatic tabulating equipment.

(4)(a) Any candidate whose name appeared on the ballot, any political committee that supports or opposes an issue which appeared on the ballot, or any political party whose candidates' names appeared on the ballot may file a written request with the county canvassing board for a manual recount. The written request shall contain a statement of the reason the manual recount is being requested.

(b) Such request must be filed with the canvassing board prior to the time the canvassing board certifies the results for the office being protested or within 72 hours after midnight of the date the election was held, whichever occurs later.

(c) The county canvassing board may authorize a manual recount. If a manual recount is authorized, the county canvassing board shall make a reasonable effort to notify each candidate whose race is being recounted of the time and place of such recount.

(d) The manual recount must include at least three precincts and at least 1 percent of the total votes cast for such candidate or issue. In the event there are less than three precincts involved in the election, all precincts shall be counted. The person who requested the recount shall choose three precincts to be recounted, and, if other precincts are recounted, the county canvassing board shall select the additional precincts.

1 (5) If the manual recount indicates an error in the 2 vote tabulation which could affect the outcome of the 3 election, the county canvassing board shall: 4 (a) Correct the error and recount the remaining 5 precincts with the vote tabulation system; 6 (b) Request the Department of State to verify the 7 tabulation software; or 8 (c) Manually recount all ballots. 9 (4) (4) (6) Any manual recount shall be open to the public. (5)(a) A vote for a candidate or ballot measure shall 10 be counted if there is a clear indication on the ballot that 11 12 the voter has made a definite choice. (b) The Department of State shall adopt specific rules 13 14 for each certified voting system prescribing what constitutes a "clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a 15 definite choice." The rules may not: 16 17 1. Exclusively provide that the voter must properly 18 mark or designate his or her choice on the ballot; or, 19 2. Contain a catch-all provision that fails to 20 identify specific standards, such as "any other mark or 21 indication clearly indicating that the voter has made a 22 definite choice." (6) Procedures for a manual recount are as follows: 23 (a) The county canvassing board shall appoint as many 24 25 counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to 26 manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when 27 possible, members of at least two political parties. A 28 candidate involved in the race shall not be a member of the 29 counting team. (b) If a counting team is unable to determine whether 30

the ballot contains a clear indication that the voter has made

a definite choice a voter's intent in casting a ballot, the ballot shall be presented to the county canvassing board for a 2 3 determination it to determine the voter's intent. 4 (c) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules 5 prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified 6 voting system which shall be uniform to the extent 7 practicable. The rules shall address, at a minimum, the 8 following areas: 9 1. Security of ballots during the recount process; 2. Time and place of recounts; 10 3. Public observance of recounts; 11 12 4. Objections to ballot determinations; 5. Record of recount proceedings; and 13 14 6. Procedures relating to candidate and petitioner 15 representatives. (8) If the county canvassing board determines the need 16 17 to verify the tabulation software, the county canvassing board 18 shall request in writing that the Department of State verify 19 the software. 20 (9) When the Department of State verifies such 21 software, the department shall: 22 (a) Compare the software used to tabulate the votes 23 with the software filed with the Department of State pursuant to s. 101.5607; and 24 (b) Check the election parameters. 25 26 (10) The Department of State shall respond to the county canvassing board within 3 working days. 27 28 Section 37. Subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 29 102.168, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 102.168 Contest of election.--30 31

- (2) Such contestant shall file a complaint, together with the fees prescribed in chapter 28, with the clerk of the circuit court within 10 days after midnight of the date the last county canvassing board empowered to canvass the returns certifies the results of the election being contested or within 5 days after midnight of the date the last county canvassing board empowered to canvass the returns certifies the results of that particular election following a protest pursuant to s. 102.166(1), whichever occurs later.
- (3) The complaint shall set forth the grounds on which the contestant intends to establish his or her right to such office or set aside the result of the election on a submitted referendum. The grounds for contesting an election under this section are:
- (a) Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of any election official or any member of the canvassing board sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- (b) Ineligibility of the successful candidate for the nomination or office in dispute.
- (c) Receipt of a number of illegal votes or rejection of a number of legal votes sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- (d) Proof that any elector, election official, or canvassing board member was given or offered a bribe or reward in money, property, or any other thing of value for the purpose of procuring the successful candidate's nomination or election or determining the result on any question submitted by referendum.
- (e) <u>Proof that valid votes were not counted due to</u> system malfunctions or any other valid reason Any other cause

or allegation which, if sustained, would show that a person other than the successful candidate was the person duly nominated or elected to the office in question or that the outcome of the election on a question submitted by referendum was contrary to the result declared by the canvassing board or Elections Canvassing Commission election board.

(4) The canvassing board or <u>Elections Canvassing</u>

<u>Commission</u> election board shall be the proper party defendant, and the successful candidate shall be an indispensable party to any action brought to contest the election or nomination of a candidate.

Section 38. Section 102.135, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Elections Canvassing Commission or a member of the county canvassing board who publicly endorses or solicits contributions on behalf of a candidate for public office may not render any post-election decision in his or her official capacity as a member of the commission or board which may affect the outcome of any race in which he or she publicly endorsed or solicited contributions on behalf of a candidate for public office.

Section 39. Section 97.0555, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.0555 Late registration.--An individual or accompanying family member who has been discharged or separated from the uniformed services, Merchant Marine, or from employment outside the territorial limits of the United States, after the book closing for an election pursuant to s. 97.055 who is otherwise qualified, may register to vote in such election until 5 p.m. on the Friday before that election.

Such persons must produce sufficient documentation showing evidence of qualifying for late registration pursuant to this section. The Department of State shall adopt rules specifying documentation that is sufficient to determine eligibility.

Section 40. Section 101.6951, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.6951 State write-in ballot.--

- (1) An overseas voter may request, not earlier than 180 days before a general election, a state write-in absentee ballot from the supervisor of elections in the county of registration. In order to receive a state write-in ballot, the voter shall state that due to military or other contingencies that preclude normal mail delivery, the voter cannot vote an absentee ballot during the normal absentee voting period.

 State write-in absentee ballots shall be made available to voters 90 to 180 days prior to a general election. The Department of State shall prescribe by rule the form of the state write-in ballot.
- (2) In completing the ballot, the overseas voter may designate his or her choice by writing in the name of the candidate or by writing in the name of a political party, in which case the ballot must be counted for the candidate of that political party, if there is such a party candidate on the ballot.
- (3) Any abbreviation, misspelling, or other minor variation in the form of the name of a candidate or a political party must be disregarded in determining the validity of the ballot if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice.

(4) The state write-in ballot shall contain all offices, federal, state, and local, for which the voter would otherwise be entitled to vote.

Section 41. Section 101.6952, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.6952 Absentee ballots for overseas voters.--

- (1) If an overseas voter's request for an absentee ballot includes an e-mail address, the supervisor of elections shall inform the voter of the names of candidates who will be on the ballots via electronic transmission. The supervisor of elections shall e-mail to the voter the list of candidates for the primary and general election not later than 30 days before each election.
- voters, there is a presumption that the envelope was mailed on the date stated and witnessed on the outside of the return envelope, regardless of the absence of a postmark on the mailed envelope or the existence of a postmark date that is later than the date of the election.

Section 42. Section 101.697, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

materials.--The Department of State shall adopt rules to authorize a supervisor of elections to accept a request for an absentee ballot and a voted absentee ballot by facsimile machine or other electronic means from overseas voters. The rules must provide that in order to accept a voted ballot, the verification of the voter must be established, the security of the transmission must be established, and each ballot received must be recorded.

 Section 43. Section 101.698, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.698 Absentee voting in emergency situations.--If a national or local emergency or other situation arises which makes substantial compliance with the provisions of state or federal law relating to the methods of voting for overseas voters impossible or unreasonable, such as an armed conflict involving United States Armed Forces or mobilization of those forces, including state National Guard and reserve components, the Elections Canvassing Commission may adopt by emergency rules, such special procedures or requirements necessary to facilitate absentee voting by those persons directly affected who are otherwise eligible to vote in the election.

Section 44. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (7) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--

(1)

- (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)(b). 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 last four digits of the elector's social security number;

The registration number on the elector's date of 1 2 birth registration identification card; 3 5. The requester's name; 4 6. The requester's address; 5 7. The requester's social security number and, if 6 available, driver's license number; 7 The requester's relationship to the elector; and 8. 8 The requester's signature (written requests only). 9 (7)(a) For the purposes of this section, "absent qualified elector overseas" means: 10 1. Members of the Armed Forces while in the active 11 service who are permanent residents of the state and are 12 temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the 13 United States and the District of Columbia; 14 2. Members of the Merchant Marine of the United States 15 16 who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States 17 and the District of Columbia; and 18 19 3. Other citizens of the United States who are 20 permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing 21 outside the territorial limits of the United States and the 22 District of Columbia, 23 who are qualified and registered as provided by law. 24 25 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 26 contrary, there shall appear on the ballots sent to absent qualified electors overseas, in addition to the names of the 27 28 candidates for each office, the political party affiliation of 29 each candidate for each office, other than a nonpartisan office. 30 31

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(c) With respect to marked ballots mailed by absent qualified electors overseas, only those ballots mailed with an APO, FPO, or foreign postmark shall be considered valid.

Section 45. Section 101.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.64 Delivery of absentee ballots; envelopes; form.--
- The supervisor shall enclose with each absentee ballot two envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the absent elector shall enclose his or her marked ballot; and a mailing envelope, into which the absent elector shall then place the secrecy envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and also bear on the back side a certificate in substantially the following form:

Note: Please Read Instructions Carefully Before Marking Ballot and Completing Voter's Certificate. VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

I,, do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a qualified and registered voter of County, Florida and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt to commit any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I can be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 5 years. I also understand that failure to sign this certificate and have my signature properly witnessed will invalidate my ballot. I am entitled to vote an absentee ballot for one of the following reasons:

I am unable without another's assistance to attend 1 2 the polls. 3 2. I may not be in the precinct of my residence during 4 the hours the polls are open for voting on election day. 5 3. I am an inspector, a poll worker, a deputy voting 6 machine custodian, a deputy sheriff, a supervisor of 7 elections, or a deputy supervisor who is assigned to a different precinct than that in which I am registered. 8 9 4. On account of the tenets of my religion, I cannot attend the polls on the day of the general, special, or 10 11 primary election. 12 5. I have changed my permanent residency to another county in Florida within the time period during which the 13 14 registration books are closed for the election. I understand that I am allowed to vote only for national and statewide 15 16 offices and on statewide issues. 17 6. I have changed my permanent residency to another state and am unable under the laws of such state to vote in 18 19 the general election. I understand that I am allowed to vote 20 only for President and Vice President. 21 7. I am unable to attend the polls on election day and am voting this ballot in person at the office of, and under 22 23 the supervision of, the county supervisor of elections. 24 25 26 ...(Voter's Signature)... ...(Date)... 27 28 ...(Last four digits of voter's social security number)... 29 Note: Your Signature Must Be Witnessed By Either: a. A Notary or Officer Defined in Item 6.b. of the 30 Instruction Sheet. 31 69

1	
2	Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this
3	day of,(year), by(name of person
4	making statement) My commission expires this day of
5	(year)
6	(Signature of Official)
7	(Print, Type, or Stamp Name)
8	(State or Country of Commission)
9	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
10	······
11	Type of Identification Produced
12	
13	OR
14	
15	b. One Witness 18 Years of Age or Older as provided in
16	item 8 of the Instruction Sheet, who is a registered voter in
17	the State.
18	
19	I swear or affirm that the voter signed this Voter's
20	Certificate in my presence and that, unless certified as an
21	absentee ballot coordinator, I have not witnessed more than 5
22	ballots for this election.
23	
24	WITNESS:
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26	(Signature of Witness)
27	(Printed Name of Witness)
28	
29	(Voter I.D. Number of Witness and County of
30	Registration)
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

...(Address)...

...(City/State)...

(2) The certificate shall be arranged on the back of the mailing envelope so that the lines for the signatures of the absent elector and the attesting witness are across the seal of the envelope; however, no statement shall appear on the envelope which indicates that a signature of the voter or witness must cross the seal of the envelope. The absent elector and the attesting witness shall execute the certificate on the envelope.

Section 46. Section 101.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.65 Instructions to absent electors.--The supervisor shall enclose with each absentee ballot separate printed instructions in substantially the following form:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

- 1. VERY IMPORTANT. In order to ensure that your absentee ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election.
- 2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.
- 3. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope.
- 4. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.

 5. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.

- 6. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your absentee ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).
- 7. VERY IMPORTANT. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted. place the last four digits of your Social Security number in the space provided, and your ballot must be witnessed in either of the following manners:
- a. One witness, who is a registered voter in the state, must affix his or her signature, printed name, address, voter identification number, and county of registration on the voter's certificate. Each witness is limited to witnessing five ballots per election unless certified as an absentee ballot coordinator. A candidate may not serve as an attesting witness.
- b. Any notary or other officer entitled to administer oaths or any Florida supervisor of elections or deputy supervisor of elections, other than a candidate, may serve as an attesting witness.
- 8. 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.
- 9.7. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.
- 10.8. FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your

vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

Section 47. Section 101.657, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.657 Voting absentee ballots in person.--

- (1) Notwithstanding s. 97.021(1), Any qualified and registered elector who is unable to attend the polls on election day may pick up and vote an absentee ballot in person at the office of, and under the supervision of, the supervisor of elections. Before receiving the ballot, the elector must present a Florida driver's license, a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or another form of picture identification approved by the Department of State. If the elector fails to furnish the required identification, or if the supervisor is in doubt as to the identity of the elector, the supervisor must follow the procedure prescribed in s. 101.49.
- (2) As an alternative to the provisions of ss. 101.647 101.647, and 101.65, the supervisor of elections may allow an elector to cast an absentee ballot in the main or branch office of the supervisor by depositing the voted ballot in a voting device used by the supervisor to collect or tabulate ballots. The results or tabulation may not be made before the close of the polls on election day.
- $\underline{(a)}$ (3) The elector must provide picture identification and must complete an In-Office Voter Certificate in substantially the following form:

IN-OFFICE VOTER CERTIFICATE

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 2
    I, ...., am a qualified elector in this election and
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   registered voter of .... County, Florida. I do solemnly swear
 4
    or affirm that I am the person so listed on the voter
 5
    registration rolls of .... County and that I reside at the
 6
    listed address. I understand that if I commit or attempt to
 7
    commit fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent
    ballot, or vote more than once in an election I could be
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    convicted of a felony of the third degree and both fined up to
    $5,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. I understand that my
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    failure to sign this certificate and have my signature
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    witnessed invalidates my ballot. I am entitled to vote an
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    absentee ballot because I am unable to attend the polls on
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    election day.
15
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17
    ...(Voter's Signature)...
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19
    ...(Address)...
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21
    ...(City/State)...
22
23
    ...(Name of Witness)...
24
25
    ...(Signature of Witness)...
26
27
    ...(Type of identification provided)...
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          (b) (4) Any elector may challenge an elector seeking to
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    cast an absentee ballot under the provisions of s. 101.111.
    Any challenged ballot must be placed in a regular absentee
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

ballot envelope. The canvassing board shall review the ballot and decide the validity of the ballot by majority vote.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}(5)}$ The canvass of returns for ballots cast under this <u>subsection</u> shall be substantially the same as votes cast by electors in precincts, as provided in s. 101.5614.

Section 48. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.68 Canvassing of absentee ballot .--

(2)(a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of absentee ballots at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election, but not later than noon on the day following the election. In addition, for any county using electronic tabulating equipment, the processing of absentee ballots through such tabulating equipment may also begin at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election begin upon the opening of the polls on election day. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing absentee ballots early, no result or tabulation of absentee ballots shall be made until after the close of the polls on election day.

(c)1. The canvassing board shall, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that absentee ballot. An absentee ballot shall be considered illegal if it does not include the signature and the last four digits of the social security number of the elector, as shown by the registration records, and the signature and address of an attesting witness.either:

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The subscription of a notary or officer defined in Item 6.b. of the instruction sheet, or

b. The signature, printed name, address, voter identification number, and county of registration of one attesting witness, who is a registered voter in the state.

However, an absentee ballot shall not be considered illegal if the signature of the elector or attesting witness does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope or if the person witnessing the ballot is in violation of s. 104.047(3). 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." envelope and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.

If any elector or candidate present believes that an absentee ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate, he or she may, at any time before the ballot is removed from the envelope, file with the canvassing board a protest against the canvass of that ballot, specifying the precinct, the ballot, and the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. A challenge based upon a defect in the voter's certificate may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope.

Section 49. Section 104.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.047 Absentee ballots and voting; violations.--

(1) Any person who provides or offers to provide, and any person who accepts, a pecuniary or other benefit in exchange for distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or otherwise physically possessing absentee

ballots, except as provided in ss. 101.6105-101.694, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (2) Except as provided in s. 101.62 or s. 101.655, any person who requests an absentee ballot on behalf of an elector is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) Any person, other than a notary or other officer entitled to administer oaths or an absentee ballot coordinator as provided by s. 101.685, who witnesses more than five ballots in any single election, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3)(4) Any person who marks or designates a choice on the ballot of another person, except as provided in s. 101.051, s. 101.655, or s. 101.661, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) Any person who returns more than two absentee ballots to the supervisors of elections in violation of s. 101.647 is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 50. <u>Sections 101.647 and 101.685</u>, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 51. Section 98.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 98.255, F.S., for present text.)

98.255 Voter education programs.--

(1) By March 1, 2002, the Department of State shall adopt rules prescribing minimum standards for nonpartisan

voter education. In developing the rules, the department shall review current voter-education programs within each county of the state. The standards shall address, but are not limited to, the following subjects:

- (a) Voter registration;
- (b) Balloting procedures, absentee and polling place;
- (c) Voter rights and responsibilities;
- (d) Distribution of sample ballots; and
- (e) Public service announcements.
- (2) Each county supervisor shall implement the minimum voter education standards, and shall conduct additional nonpartisan education efforts as necessary to ensure that voters have a working knowledge of the voting process.
- (3)(a) By December 15 of each general election year, each supervisor of elections shall report to the Department of State a detailed description of the voter-education programs implemented and any other information that may be useful in evaluating the effectiveness of voter-education efforts.
- (b) The Department of State, upon receipt of such information, shall prepare a public report on the effectiveness of voter-education programs and shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31 of each year following a general election.
- (c) The Department of State shall reexamine the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (1) and consider the findings in the report as a basis for adopting modified rules that incorporate successful voter-education programs and techniques, as necessary.
- Section 52. Section 101.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.031 Instructions for electors.--

elections the governing body of the municipality, shall print, in large type on cards, instructions for the electors to use in voting. It shall provide not less than two cards for each voting precinct for each election and furnish such cards to each supervisor upon requisition. Each supervisor of elections shall send a sufficient number of these cards to the precincts prior to an election. The election inspectors shall display the cards in the polling places as information for electors. The cards shall contain information about how to vote and such other information as the Department of State may deem necessary. The cards must also include the list of rights and responsibilities afforded to Florida voters, as described in subsection (2).

(2) The supervisor of elections in each county shall have posted at each polling place in the county the Voter's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities in the following form:

VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Each registered voter in this state has the right to:

- 1. Vote and have his or her vote accurately counted.
- 2. Cast a vote if he or she is in line when the polls are closing.
 - 3. Ask for and receive assistance in voting.
- 4. Receive up to two replacement ballots if he or she makes a mistake prior to the ballot being cast.
- $\underline{\text{5.}}$ An explanation if his or her registration is in question.
- 6. If his or her registration is in question, cast a provisional ballot.

1	7. Prove his or her identity by signing an affidavit
2	if election officials doubt the voter's identity.
3	8. Written instructions to use when voting, and, upon
4	request, oral instructions in voting from elections officers.
5	9. Vote free from coercion or intimidation by
6	elections officers or any other person.
7	10. Vote on a voting system that is in working
8	condition and that will allow votes to be accurately cast.
9	VOTER RESPONSIBILITIES
10	Each registered voter in this state has the
11	responsibility to:
12	1. Study and know candidates and issues.
13	2. Keep his or her voter address current.
14	3. Know his or her precinct and its hours of
15	operation.
16	4. Bring proper identification to the polling station.
17	5. Know how to operate voting equipment properly.
18	6. Treat precinct workers with courtesy.
19	7. Respect the privacy of other voters.
20	8. Report problems or violations of election law.
21	9. Ask questions when confused.
22	10. Check his or her completed ballot for accuracy.
23	(3) Nothing in this section shall give rise to a legal
24	cause of action.
25	(4) (2) In case any elector, after entering the voting
26	booth, shall ask for further instructions concerning the
27	manner of voting, two election officers who are not both
28	members of the same political party, if present, or, if not,
29	two election officers who are members of the same political
30	party, shall give such instructions to such elector, but no
31	officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner

request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any elector to vote for or against any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question, or proposition. After giving the elector instructions and before the elector has voted, the officers or persons assisting the elector shall retire, and such elector shall vote in secret.

Section 53. Subsection (1) of section 101.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.131 Watchers at polls.--

(1) Each political party and each candidate may have one watcher in each polling room at any one time during the election. No watcher shall be permitted to come closer to the officials' table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary to properly perform his or her functions, but each shall be allowed within the polling room to watch and observe the conduct of electors and officials. The watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and shall not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election. Each watcher shall be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves. During the elections the officials shall call out the names of electors loudly enough to be heard by the watchers.

Section 54. Section 102.014, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

102.014 Pollworker recruitment and training.--

(1) The supervisor of elections shall conduct training for inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs prior to each primary, general, and special election for the purpose of instructing such persons in their duties and responsibilities as election officials. A certificate may be issued by the supervisor of elections to each person completing such

training. No person shall serve as an inspector, clerk, or deputy sheriff for an election unless such person has completed the training as required. A clerk may not work at the polls unless he or she demonstrates a working knowledge of the laws and procedures relating to voter registration, voting system operation, balloting and polling place procedures, and problem-solving and conflict-resolution skills.

- (2) A person who has attended previous training conducted within 2 years before the election may be appointed by the supervisor to fill a vacancy on election day. If no person with prior training is available to fill such vacancy, the supervisor of elections may fill such vacancy in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) from among persons who have not received the training required by this section.
- (3) In the case of absence or refusal to act on the part of any inspector or clerk at any precinct on the day of an election, the supervisor shall appoint a replacement who meets the qualifications prescribed in section 102.012(2). The inspector or clerk so appointed shall be a member of the same political party as the clerk or inspector whom he or she replaces.
- (4) Each supervisor of elections shall be responsible for training inspectors and clerks, subject to the following minimum requirements:
- (a) Each clerk shall receive four hours of training biannually when not in a general election year, and two hours of training quarterly in each general election year;
- (b) Each inspector shall receive at least two hours of training biannually when not in a general election year, and one hour of training quarterly in each general election year.

(c) No clerk shall be entitled to work at the polls 1 2 unless he or she has had a minimum of six hours of training. 3 No inspector shall work at the polls unless he or 4 she has had a minimum of three hours of training. 5 The Department of State shall create a uniform 6 polling place procedures manual and adopt the manual by rule. 7 Each supervisor of elections shall insure that the manual is 8 available in hard copy or electronic form in every precinct in 9 the supervisor's jurisdiction on election day. The manual shall guide inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs in the 10 proper implementation of election procedures and laws. The 11 12 manual shall be indexed by subject, and written in plain, clear, unambiguous language. The manual shall provide 13 14 specific examples of common problems encountered at the polls 15 on election day, and detail specific procedures for resolving those problems. The manual shall include, without limitation: 16 17 (a) Regulations governing solicitation by individuals and groups at the polling place; 18 19 (b) Procedures to be followed with respect to voters 20 whose names are not on the precinct register; 21 (c) Proper operation of the voting system; (d) Ballot handling procedures; 22 23 (e) Procedures governing spoiled ballots; Procedures to be followed after the polls close; 24 (f) (g) Rights of voters at the polls; 25 26 (h) Procedures for handling emergency situations; 27 (i) Procedures for dealing with irate voters; 28 The handling and processing of provisional (j) 29 ballots; and 30 (k) Security procedures. 31 83

The Department of State shall revise the manual as necessary to address new procedures in law or problems encountered by voters and pollworkers at the precincts.

- (6) State, county, and municipal workers who volunteer to serve as clerks and inspectors and whose jobs are not of an emergency nature may work at the polls, as needed, in lieu of their normal work.
- (7) Supervisors of elections shall work with the business and local community to develop public-private programs to ensure the recruitment of skilled inspectors and clerks.
- Section 55. <u>Subsections (8) and (9) of section</u> 102.012, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
- Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 102.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 102.021 Compensation of inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs.--
- (2) Inspectors and clerks of election and deputy sheriffs serving at the precincts may receive compensation and travel expenses, as provided in s. 112.061, for attending the poll worker training required by s. 102.014 102.012(8).
- Section 57. Subsection (1) of section 97.073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 97.073 Disposition of voter registration applications; cancellation notice.--
- (1) The supervisor must notify each applicant of the disposition of the applicant's voter registration application. The notice must inform the applicant that the application has been approved, is incomplete, has been denied, or is a duplicate of a current registration. A registration identification card sent to an applicant constitutes notice of

approval of registration. If the application is incomplete, the <u>supervisor must request that</u> notice must instruct the applicant <u>supply the missing information in writing and sign a statement that the additional information is true and correct to complete another voter registration application, which the <u>supervisor must provide</u>. A notice of denial must inform the applicant of the reason the application was denied.</u>

Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 98.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.015 Supervisor of elections; election, tenure of office, compensation, custody of books, office hours, successor, seal; appointment of deputy supervisors; duties.--

(1) A supervisor of elections shall be elected <u>in a nonpartisan election</u> in each county at the general election in each year the number of which is a multiple of four for a 4-year term commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January succeeding his or her election. Each supervisor shall, before performing any of his or her duties, take the oath prescribed in s. 5, Art. II of the State Constitution.

Section 59. Subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 105.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--

(3) QUALIFYING FEE.--Each candidate qualifying for election to a judicial office, the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member, except write-in judicial candidates, shall, during the time for qualifying, pay to the officer with whom he or she qualifies a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and an

election assessment, or qualify by the alternative method. The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The Department of State shall forward all filing fees to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The supervisor of elections shall forward all filing fees to the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The annual salary of the office for purposes of computing the qualifying fee shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. This subsection shall not apply to candidates qualifying for retention to judicial office.

- (4) CANDIDATE'S OATH.--
- (a) All candidates for the office of supervisor of elections or the office of school board member shall subscribe to the oath as prescribed in s. 99.021.
 - (5) ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE FILED. --
- (a) In order for a candidate for judicial office, the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the end of the qualifying period:
- 1. Except for candidates for retention to judicial office, a properly executed check drawn upon the candidate's campaign account in an amount not less than the fee required by subsection (3) or, in lieu thereof, the copy of the notice of obtaining ballot position pursuant to s. 105.035. If a candidate's check is returned by the bank for any reason, the

filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate and the candidate shall, the end of qualifying notwithstanding, have 48 hours from the time such notification is received, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to pay the fee with a cashier's check purchased from funds of the campaign account. Failure to pay the fee as provided in this subparagraph shall disqualify the candidate.

- 2. The candidate's oath required by subsection (4), which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought, including the district or group number if applicable; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.
- 3. The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.
- 4. The completed form for the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, as required by s. 106.021. In addition, each candidate for judicial office, including an incumbent judge, shall file a statement with the qualifying officer, within 10 days after filing the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, stating that the candidate has read and understands the requirements of the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct. Such statement shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement of Candidate for Judicial Office

I, ...(name of candidate)..., a judicial candidate, have received, read, and understand the requirements of the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct.

...(Signature of candidate)...

...(Date)...

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5. The full and public disclosure of financial interests required by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or the statement of financial interests required by s. 112.3145, whichever is applicable.

Section 60. Section 105.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.035 Alternative method of qualifying for certain judicial offices, the office of supervisor of elections, and the office of school board member.--

- (1) A person seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or county court judge, the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member may qualify for election to such office by means of the petitioning process prescribed in this section. A person qualifying by this alternative method shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee required by this chapter. A person using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to qualify by this alternative method for the office sought. Such oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but prior to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The form of such oath shall be prescribed by the Division of Elections. No signatures shall be obtained until the person has filed the oath prescribed in this subsection.
- (2) Upon receipt of a written oath from a candidate, the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with a

petition format prescribed by the Division of Elections to be used by the candidate to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election, the candidate's petition must indicate, prior to the obtaining of registered electors' signatures, for which group or district office the candidate is running.

- the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member shall obtain the signature of a number of qualified electors equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of registered electors of the district, circuit, county, or other geographic entity represented by the office sought as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate petition shall be circulated for each candidate availing himself or herself of the provisions of this section.
- (4)(a) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or the office of school board member from a multicounty school district pursuant to this section shall file a separate petition from each county from which signatures are sought. Each petition shall be submitted, prior to noon of the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor of elections to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of that county and of the geographic area represented by the office sought. Prior to the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify

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the number shown as registered electors and submit such certification to the Division of Elections. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the Division of Elections. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, the division shall certify the name of the candidate to the appropriate supervisor or supervisors of elections as having qualified for the office sought.

(b) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of county court judge, the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member from a single county school district pursuant to this section shall submit his or her petition, prior to noon of the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. The supervisor shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of the county and of the geographic area represented by the office sought. Prior to the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the qualifying

officer. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, such candidate shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

Section 61. Subsection (4) of section 105.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.041 Form of ballot.--

(4) WRITE-IN CANDIDATES.--Space shall be made available on the general election ballot for an elector to write in the name of a write-in candidate for judge of a circuit court or county court, supervisor of elections, or member of a school board if a candidate has qualified as a write-in candidate for such office pursuant to s. 105.031. This subsection shall not apply to the offices of justices and judges seeking retention.

Section 62. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 105.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.051 Determination of election or retention to office.--

- (1) ELECTION.--In circuits and counties holding elections:
- (a) The name of an unopposed candidate for the office of circuit judge, county court judge, <u>supervisor of elections</u>, or member of a school board shall not appear on any ballot, and such candidate shall be deemed to have voted for himself or herself at the general election.

Section 63. Subsection (3) is added to section 105.061, Florida Statutes, to read:

105.061 Electors qualified to vote. --

(3) The election of the supervisor of elections shall be by vote of the qualified electors of the county.

Section 64. Subsection (1) of section 105.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.08 Campaign contribution and expense; reporting.--

(1) A candidate for judicial office, the office of supervisor of elections, or the office of school board member may accept contributions and may incur only such expenses as are authorized by law. Each such candidate shall keep an accurate record of his or her contributions and expenses, and shall file reports pursuant to chapter 106.

Section 65. <u>Sections 100.091 and 100.096</u>, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 66. Subsection (1) of section 97.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.055 Registration books; when closed for an election.--

(1) The registration books must be closed on the 29th day before each election and must remain closed until after that election. If an election is called and there are fewer than 29 days before that election, the registration books must be closed immediately. When the registration books are closed for an election, voter registration and party changes must be accepted but only for the purpose of subsequent elections.

However, party changes received between the book-closing date of the first primary election and the date of the second primary election are not effective until after the second primary election.

Section 67. Subsection (3) of section 97.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.071 Registration identification card.--

(3) In the case of a change of name, address, or party affiliation, the supervisor must issue the voter a new

registration identification card. However, a registration identification card indicating a party affiliation change made between the book-closing date for the first primary election and the date of the second primary election may not be issued until after the second primary election.

Section 68. Subsection (3) of section 97.1031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.1031 Notice of change of residence within the same county, change of name, or change of party.--

(3) When an elector seeks to change party affiliation, the elector must provide a signed, written notification of such intent to the supervisor and obtain a registration identification card reflecting the new party affiliation, subject to the issuance restriction in s. 97.071(3).

Section 69. Section 98.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.081 Names removed from registration books; restrictions on reregistering; recordkeeping; restoration of erroneously or illegally removed names.--

(1) Any person who requested that his or her name be removed from the registration books between the book-closing date of the first primary and the date of the second primary may not register in a different political party until after the date of the second primary election.

(1) (2) When the name of any elector is removed from the registration books pursuant to s. 98.065, s. 98.075, or s. 98.093, the elector's original registration form shall be filed alphabetically in the office of the supervisor. As alternatives, registrations removed from the registration books may be microfilmed and such microfilms substituted for the original registration forms; or, when voter registration

information, including the voter's signature, is maintained digitally or on electronic, magnetic, or optic media, such stored information may be substituted for the original registration form. Such microfilms or stored information shall be retained in the custody of the supervisor. In the event the original registration forms are microfilmed or maintained digitally or on electronic or other media, such originals may be destroyed in accordance with the schedule approved by the Bureau of Archives and Records Management of the Division of Library and Information Services of the department.

(2) (3) When the name of any elector has been erroneously or illegally removed from the registration books, the name of the elector shall be restored by the supervisor upon satisfactory proof, even though the registration period for that election is closed.

Section 70. Subsections (1), (2), and (8) of section 99.061, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

99.061 Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.--

(1) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a federal, state, or multicounty district office, other than election to a judicial office as defined in chapter 105 or the office of school board member, shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the Department of State, or qualify by the alternative method with the Department of State, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be as follows: the 120th day prior to the first primary election, but not later than

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noon of the 116th day prior to the date of the first primary election, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office; and noon of the 50th day prior to the first primary election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state or multicounty district office.

(2) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a county office, or district or special district office not covered by subsection (1), shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the supervisor of elections of the county, or shall qualify by the alternative method with the supervisor of elections, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary election or special district election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election or special district election. However, if a special district election is held at the same time as the second primary or general election, qualifying shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election. Within 30 days after the closing of qualifying time, the supervisor of elections shall remit to the secretary of the state executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs the amount of the filing fee, two-thirds of which shall be used to promote the candidacy of candidates for

county offices and the candidacy of members of the Legislature.

(8) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed by this section, in each year in which the Legislature apportions the state, the qualifying period for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office shall be between noon of the 57th day prior to the first primary election, but not later than noon of the 53rd day prior to the first primary election.

Section 71. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 99.063, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

99.063 Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.--

- (1) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th 6th day following the second primary election, each candidate for Governor shall designate a Lieutenant Governor as a running mate. Such designation must be made in writing to the Department of State.
- (2) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th 6th day following the second primary election, each designated candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall file with the Department of State:
- (a) The candidate's oath required by s. 99.021, which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.
- (b) The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.
- (c) If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).

(d) The full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution.

Lieutenant Governor printed on the first or second primary election ballot, a candidate for Governor participating in the primary must designate the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the designated candidate must qualify no later than the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061. If the candidate for Lieutenant Governor has not been designated and has not qualified by the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061, the phrase "Not Yet Designated" must be included in lieu of the candidate's name on the primary election ballot ballots and on advance absentee ballots for the general election.

Section 72. Subsection (1) of section 99.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.095 Alternative method of qualifying.--

office may qualify to have his or her name placed on the ballot for the first primary election by means of the petitioning process prescribed in this section. A person qualifying by this alternative method shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee or party assessment required by this chapter. A person using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to qualify by this alternative method for the office sought. If the person is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election, the candidate must indicate in his or her oath for which group or district office he or she is running.

The oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the first primary election is held, but prior to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing such oath. No signatures shall be obtained by a candidate on any nominating petition until the candidate has filed the oath required in this section. If the person is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election and the petition does not indicate the group or district office for which the person is running, the signatures obtained on such petition will not be counted.

Section 73. Section 99.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.103 Department of State to remit part of filing fees and party assessments of candidates to state executive committee.--

membership of the state executive committee of any party was elected at the last previous election for such members and if such party is declared by the Department of State to have recorded on the registration books of the counties, as of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January prior to the first primary election in general election years, 5 percent of the total registration of such counties when added together, such committee shall receive, for the purpose of meeting its expenses, all filing fees collected by the Department of State from its candidates less an amount equal to 15 percent of the

filing fees, which amount the Department of State shall deposit in the General Revenue Fund of the state.

(2) Not later than 20 days after the close of qualifying in even-numbered years, the Department of State shall remit 95 percent of all filing fees, less the amount deposited in general revenue pursuant to subsection (1), or party assessments that may have been collected by the department to the respective state executive committees of the parties complying with subsection (1). Party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committee, irrespective of other requirements of this section, provided such committee is duly organized under the provisions of chapter 103. The remainder of filing fees or party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committees not later than the date of the first primary election.

Section 74. Section 100.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.061 First Primary election.--In each year in which a general election is held, a first primary election for nomination of candidates of political parties shall be held on the second Tuesday following the first Monday in September 9 weeks prior to the general election. The Each candidate receiving the highest number a majority of the votes cast in each contest in the first primary election shall be declared nominated for such office. If two or more candidates receive an equal and highest number of votes for the same office, such candidates shall draw lots to determine who shall receive the nomination. A second primary election shall be held as

provided by s. 100.091 in every contest in which a candidate does not receive a majority.

Section 75. Section 100.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.081 Conducting primary elections; Nomination of county commissioners at primary election. -- The primary election election shall provide for the nomination of county commissioners by the qualified electors of such county at the time and place set for voting on other county officers.

Section 76. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 100.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

100.111 Filling vacancy.--

(1)

- primary <u>election</u> but on or after the first day set by law for qualifying, the Secretary of State shall set dates for qualifying for the unexpired portion of the term of such office. Any person seeking nomination or election to the unexpired portion of the term shall qualify within the time set by the Secretary of State. If time does not permit party nominations to be made in conjunction with the <u>first and second</u> primary <u>election</u> <u>elections</u>, the Governor may call a special primary election, and, if necessary, a second special primary election, to select party nominees for the unexpired portion of such term.
- (3) Whenever there is a vacancy for which a special election is required pursuant to s. 100.101(1)-(4), the Governor, after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall fix the <u>dates</u> date of a special first primary election, a special second primary election, and a special election.

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Nominees of political parties other than minor political parties shall be chosen under the primary laws of this state in the special primary election elections to become candidates in the special election. Prior to setting the special election date dates, the Governor shall consider any upcoming elections in the jurisdiction where the special election will be held. The dates fixed by the Governor shall be specific days certain and shall not be established by the happening of a condition or stated in the alternative. The dates fixed shall provide a minimum of 2 weeks between each election. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the House of Representatives when the Legislature is in regular legislative session, the minimum times prescribed by this subsection may be waived upon concurrence of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator and no session of the Legislature is scheduled to be held prior to the next general election, the Governor may fix the dates for the any special primary and for the special election to coincide with the dates of the first and second primary election and general election. If a vacancy in office occurs in any district in the state Senate or House of Representatives or in any congressional district, and no session of the Legislature, or session of Congress if the vacancy is in a congressional district, is scheduled to be held during the unexpired portion of the term, the Governor is not required to call a special election to fill such vacancy.

(a) The dates for candidates to qualify in such special election or special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and candidates shall qualify not later than noon of the last day so fixed. The dates fixed for

qualifying shall allow a minimum of 14 days between the last day of qualifying and the special first primary election.

- (b) The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in such special elections or special primaries and by committees making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of such special primaries or special elections shall be not later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State, and in fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations.
- (c) The dates for a candidate to qualify by the alternative method in such special primary or special election shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. Any candidate seeking to qualify by the alternative method in a special primary election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.095, s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096, as applicable.
- (d) The qualifying fees and party assessments of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. The party assessment shall be paid to the appropriate executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs.
- (e) Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the result of such <u>special primary elections and</u> special elections and <u>primaries</u> as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission likewise shall make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.

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(4)(a) In the event that death, resignation, withdrawal, removal, or any other cause or event should cause a party to have a vacancy in nomination which leaves no candidate for an office from such party, the Governor shall, after conferring with the Secretary of State, call a special primary election and, if necessary, a second special primary election to select for such office a nominee of such political party. The dates on which candidates may qualify for such special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and the candidates shall qualify no later than noon of the last day so fixed. The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in special primary elections primaries shall not be later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates, the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. The qualifying fees and party assessment of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the results of such special primary elections primaries as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission shall likewise make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.

Section 77. Subsection (2) of section 100.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.141 Notice of special election to fill any vacancy in office or nomination.--

(2) The Department of State shall prepare a notice stating what offices and vacancies are to be filled in the special election, the dates $\frac{1}{2}$ set for $\frac{1}{2}$ special

primary election and the special election, the dates fixed for qualifying for office, the dates fixed for qualifying by the alternative method, and the dates fixed for filing campaign expense statements.

Section 78. Subsection (2) of section 101.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.252 Candidates entitled to have names printed on certain ballots; exception.--

(2) Any candidate for party executive committee member who has qualified as prescribed by law is entitled to have his or her name printed on the <u>first</u> primary <u>election</u> ballot. However, when there is only one candidate of any political party qualified for such an office, the name of the candidate shall not be printed on the <u>first</u> primary <u>election</u> ballot, and such candidate shall be declared elected to the state or county executive committee.

Section 79. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--

(4)(a) To each absent qualified elector overseas who has requested an absentee ballot, the supervisor of elections shall, not fewer than 35 days before the first primary election and not fewer than 45 days before the general election, mail an absentee ballot. Not fewer than 45 days before the second primary and general election, the supervisor of elections shall mail an advance absentee ballot to those persons requesting ballots for such elections. The advance absentee ballot for the second primary shall be the same as the first primary absentee ballot as to the names of candidates, except that for any offices where there are only two candidates, those offices and all political party

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executive committee offices shall be omitted. Except as provided in s. 99.063(4), the advance absentee ballot for the general election shall be as specified in s. 101.151, except that in the case of candidates of political parties where nominations were not made in the first primary, the names of the candidates placing first and second in the first primary election shall be printed on the advance absentee ballot. The advance absentee ballot or advance absentee ballot information booklet shall be of a different color for each election and also a different color from the absentee ballots for the first primary, second primary, and general election. The supervisor shall mail an advance absentee ballot for the second primary and general election to each qualified absent elector for whom a request is received until the absentee ballots are printed. The supervisor shall enclose with the advance second primary absentee ballot and advance general election absentee ballot an explanation stating that the absentee ballot for the election will be mailed as soon as it is printed; and, if both the advance absentee ballot and the absentee ballot for the election are returned in time to be counted, only the absentee ballot will be counted.

Section 80. Subsection (7) of section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.168 Contest of election.--

(7) Any candidate, qualified elector, or taxpayer presenting such a contest to a circuit judge is entitled to an immediate hearing. However, the court in its discretion may limit the time to be consumed in taking testimony, with a view therein to the circumstances of the matter and to the proximity of any succeeding primary or other election.

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Section 81. Subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 103.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

103.021 Nomination for presidential electors.--Candidates for presidential electors shall be nominated in the following manner:

(3) Candidates for President and Vice President with no party affiliation may have their names printed on the general election ballots if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate petition from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisor of elections of the respective county no later than July 15 of each presidential election year. The supervisor shall check the names and, on or before the date of the first primary election, shall certify the number shown as registered electors of the county. The supervisor shall be paid by the person requesting the certification the cost of checking the petitions as prescribed in s. 99.097. The supervisor shall then forward the certificate to the Department of State which shall determine whether or not the percentage factor required in this section has been met. When the percentage factor required in this section has been met, the Department of State shall order the names of the candidates for whom the petition was circulated to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as party candidates.

(4)

(b) A minor party that is not affiliated with a national party holding a national convention to nominate

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candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have the names of its candidates for President and Vice President printed on the general election ballot if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the preceding general election. A separate petition from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisors of elections of the respective county no later than July 15 of each presidential election year. The supervisor shall check the names and, on or before the date of the first primary election, shall certify the number shown as registered electors of the county. The supervisor shall be paid by the person requesting the certification the cost of checking the petitions as prescribed in s. 99.097. The supervisor shall then forward the certificate to the Department of State, which shall determine whether or not the percentage factor required in this section has been met. When the percentage factor required in this section has been met, the Department of State shall order the names of the candidates for whom the petition was circulated to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as other party candidates.

Section 82. Section 103.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.022 Write-in candidates for President and Vice President.--Persons seeking to qualify for election as write-in candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have a blank space provided on the general election ballot for their names to be written in by filing an oath with the Department of State at any time after the 57th

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day, but before noon of the 49th day, prior to the date of the first primary election in the year in which a presidential election is held. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering the oath. The candidates shall file with the department a certificate naming the required number of persons to serve as electors. Such write-in candidates shall not be entitled to have their names on the ballot.

Section 83. Subsection (4) of section 103.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.091 Political parties.--

(4) Any political party other than a minor political party may by rule provide for the membership of its state or county executive committee to be elected for 4-year terms at the first primary election in each year a presidential election is held. The terms shall commence on the first day of the month following each presidential general election; but the names of candidates for political party offices shall not be placed on the ballot at any other election. The results of such election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast. In such event, electors seeking to qualify for such office shall do so with the Department of State or supervisor of elections not earlier than noon of the 57th day, or later than noon of the 53rd day, preceding the first primary election. The outgoing chair of each county executive committee shall, within 30 days after the committee members take office, hold an organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers. chair of each state executive committee shall, within 60 days after the committee members take office, hold an

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organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers.

Section 84. Subsection (1) of section 105.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--

(1) TIME OF QUALIFYING. -- Except for candidates for judicial office, nonpartisan candidates for multicounty office shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State and nonpartisan candidates for countywide or less than countywide office shall qualify with the supervisor of elections. Candidates for judicial office other than the office of county court judge shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State, and candidates for the office of county court judge shall qualify with the supervisor of elections of the county. Candidates shall qualify no earlier than noon of the 50th day, and no later than noon of the 46th day, before the first primary election. Filing shall be on forms provided for that purpose by the Division of Elections and furnished by the appropriate qualifying officer. Any person seeking to qualify by the alternative method, as set forth in s. 105.035, if the person has submitted the necessary petitions by the required deadline and is notified after the fifth day prior to the last day for qualifying that the required number of signatures has been obtained, shall be entitled to subscribe to the candidate's oath and file the qualifying papers at any time within 5 days from the date he or she is notified that the necessary number of signatures has been obtained. Any person other than a write-in candidate who qualifies within the time prescribed in

this subsection shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

Section 85. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 105.041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

105.041 Form of ballot.--

- judicial office and candidates for the office of school board member which appear on the ballot at the first primary election shall either be grouped together on a separate portion of the ballot or on a separate ballot. The names of candidates for election to nonpartisan judicial office and candidates for the office of school board member which appear on the ballot at the general election and the names of justices and judges seeking retention to office shall be grouped together on a separate portion of the general election ballot.
 - (2) LISTING OF CANDIDATES. --
- (b)1. The names of candidates for the office of circuit judge shall be listed on the first primary election ballot in the order determined by lot conducted by the director of the Division of Elections of the Department of State after the close of the qualifying period.
- 2. Candidates who have secured a position on the general election ballot, after having survived elimination at the <u>first</u> primary <u>election</u>, shall have their names listed in the same order as on the <u>first</u> primary <u>election</u> ballot, notwithstanding the elimination of any intervening names as a result of the <u>first</u> primary election.
- Section 86. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 105.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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105.051 Determination of election or retention to office.--

- (1) ELECTION.--In circuits and counties holding elections:
- (b) If two or more candidates, neither of whom is a write-in candidate, qualify for such an office, the names of those candidates shall be placed on the ballot at the first primary election. If any candidate for such office receives a majority of the votes cast for such office in the first primary election, the name of the candidate who receives such majority shall not appear on any other ballot unless a write-in candidate has qualified for such office. An unopposed candidate shall be deemed to have voted for himself or herself at the general election. If no candidate for such office receives a majority of the votes cast for such office in the first primary election, the names of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for such office shall be placed on the general election ballot. If more than two candidates receive an equal and highest number of votes, the name of each candidate receiving an equal and highest number of votes shall be placed on the general election ballot. any contest in which there is a tie for second place and the candidate placing first did not receive a majority of the votes cast for such office, the name of the candidate placing first and the name of each candidate tying for second shall be placed on the general election ballot.

Section 87. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

106.07 Reports; certification and filing.--

(1) Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate or political committee pursuant to s. 106.021 shall file

regular reports of all contributions received, and all expenditures made, by or on behalf of such candidate or political committee. Reports shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter from the time the campaign treasurer is appointed, except that, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar quarter occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Quarterly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar quarter which have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), following the last day of qualifying for office, the reports shall be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the first primary election and on the 46th, 32nd,18th,and 4th days immediately preceding the second primary and general election, for a candidate who is opposed in seeking nomination or election to any office, for a political committee, or for a committee of continuous existence.
- (b) Following the last day of qualifying for office, any statewide candidate who has requested to receive contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or any statewide candidate in a race with a candidate who has requested to receive contributions from the trust fund shall file reports on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 32nd days prior to the first primary election and general elections, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, 32nd, 39th, 46th, and 53rd days prior to the general election second primary.

Section 88. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 106.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.--

(1)

(c) The contribution limits of this subsection apply to each election. For purposes of this subsection, the first primary election, second primary, and the general election are separate elections so long as the candidate is not an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011(15). However, for the purpose of contribution limits with respect to candidates for retention as a justice or judge, there is only one election, which is the general election. With respect to candidates in a circuit holding an election for circuit judge or in a county holding an election for county court judge, there are only two elections, which are the first primary election and general election.

Section 89. Subsection (1) of section 106.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.29 Reports by political parties; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties.--

(1) The state executive committee and each county executive committee of each political party regulated by chapter 103 shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by such committee. Such reports shall contain the same information as do reports required of candidates by s. 106.07 and shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter, except that, during the period from the last day for candidate qualifying until the general election, such reports shall be filed on the Friday immediately preceding both the first primary election, the second primary election, and the general election. Each state executive committee shall file the original and one copy of its reports with the Division of

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Elections. Each county executive committee shall file its reports with the supervisor of elections in the county in which such committee exists. Any state or county executive committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in subsection (3). No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

Section 90. Subsection (6) is added to section 236.25, Florida Statutes, to read:

236.25 District school tax.--

(6) In addition to the maximum millage levied under this section and the General Appropriations Act, a school district may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school operational purposes up to an amount that, when combined with nonvoted millage levied under this section, does not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such levy shall be for a maximum of 4 years and shall be counted as part of the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Millage elections conducted under the authority granted pursuant to this section are subject to ss. 236.31 and 236.32. Funds generated by such additional millage do not become a part of the calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program total potential funds in 2001-2002 or any subsequent year and must not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or other component of the Florida Education Finance Program formula in any year.

Section 91. Section 236.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.31 District millage elections.--

(1) The school board, pursuant to resolution adopted at a regular meeting, shall direct the county commissioners to call an election at which the electors within the school districts may approve an ad valorem tax millage as authorized in s. 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution. Such election may be held at any time, except that not more than one such election shall be held during any 12-month period. Any millage so authorized shall be levied for a period not in excess of 2 years or until changed by another millage election, whichever is the earlier. In the event any such election is invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidated election shall be considered not to have been held.

at a regular meeting, shall direct the county commissioners to call an election at which the electors within the school district may approve an ad valorem tax millage as authorized under s. 236.25(6). Such election may be held at any time, except that not more than one such election shall be held during any 12-month period. Any millage so authorized shall be levied for a period not in excess of 4 years or until changed by another millage election, whichever is earlier. If any such election is invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidated election shall be considered not to have been held.

Section 92. Section 236.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 236.32, F.S., for present text.)

236.32 Procedures for holding and conducting school district millage elections.--

(1) HOLDING ELECTIONS. -- All school district millage 1 2 elections shall be held and conducted in the manner prescribed 3 by law for holding general elections, except as provided in 4 this chapter. 5 (2) FORM OF BALLOT.--6 (a) The school board may propose a single millage or 7 two millages, with one for operating expenses and another for 8 a local capital improvement reserve fund. When two millage 9 figures are proposed, each millage must be voted on 10 separately. (b) The school board shall provide the wording of the 11 12 substance of the measure and the ballot title in the resolution calling for the election. The wording of the 13 14 ballot must conform to the provisions of s. 101.161. 15 (3) QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS. -- All qualified electors 16 of the school district are entitled to vote in the election to 17 set the school tax district millage levy. 18 (4) RESULTS OF ELECTION. -- When the school board 19 proposes one tax levy for operating expenses and another for 20 the local capital improvement reserve fund, the results shall be considered separately. The tax levy shall be levied only 21 in case a majority of the electors participating in the 22 23 election vote in favor of the proposed special millage. (5) EXPENSES OF ELECTION. -- The cost of the publication 24 of the notice of the election and all expenses of the election 25 in the school district shall be paid by the school board. 26 Section 93. Subsection (5) of section 106.141, Florida 27 Statutes, is amended to read: 28 29 106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.--(5) A candidate elected to office or a candidate who 30

will be elected to office by virtue of his or her being

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unopposed may, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsection (4), transfer from the campaign account to an office account any amount of the funds on deposit in such campaign account up to:

- (a) Ten thousand dollars, for a candidate for statewide office. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be considered separate candidates for the purpose of this section.
- (b) Five thousand dollars, for a candidate for multicounty office.
- (c) <u>Five thousand</u> Two thousand five hundred dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for legislative office.
- (d) One thousand dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for county office or for a candidate in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis.
- (e) Six thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court.
- (f) Three thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal.
- (g) One thousand five hundred dollars, for a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

25 The office account established pursuant to this subsection

shall be separate from any personal or other account. Any

funds so transferred by a candidate shall be used only for

legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public

office. Such expenses may include travel expenses incurred by

30 the officer or a staff member, personal taxes payable on

31 office account funds by the candidate or elected public

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official, or expenses incurred in the operation of his or her office, including the employment of additional staff. The funds may be deposited in a savings account; however, all deposits, withdrawals, and interest earned thereon shall be reported at the appropriate reporting period. If a candidate is reelected to office or elected to another office and has funds remaining in his or her office account, he or she may transfer surplus campaign funds to the office account. At no time may the funds in the office account exceed the limitation imposed by this subsection. Upon leaving public office, any person who has funds in an office account pursuant to this subsection remaining on deposit shall give such funds to a charitable organization or organizations which meet the requirements of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or, in the case of a state officer, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund or, in the case of an officer of a political subdivision, to the political subdivision to be deposited in the general fund thereof.

Section 94. Subsection (3) of section 106.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.15 Certain acts prohibited.--

(3) \underline{A} No candidate \underline{may} not \underline{shall} , in the furtherance of his or her candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, use the services of any officer or employee of the government \underline{state} during working hours.

Section 95. Effective upon the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed in Senate Joint Resolution 434 or another amendment to the State Constitution that authorizes, or removes impediments to, the enactment of this section by the Legislature, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 97.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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97.041 Qualifications to register or vote.--

(2) The following persons, who might be otherwise qualified, are not entitled to register or vote:

(b) A person who has been convicted of any felony by any court of record; however, such a person's right to register or vote is automatically restored by operation of law, for persons convicted of a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, 5 years after completion and satisfaction of all sentences imposed upon such person or, for all other felons, 1 year after completion and satisfaction of all sentences imposed upon such person. For the purposes of this paragraph, completion and satisfaction of all sentences occurs when a person is released from incarceration upon expiration of sentence and has paid all court costs and court-ordered restitution and has achieved or completed all other nonmonetary terms and conditions of the sentence or subsequent supervision or, if the person has not been incarcerated for the felony offense, has paid all court costs and court-ordered restitution and has achieved or completed all nonmonetary terms and conditions of community supervision imposed by a court and who has not had his or her right to vote restored pursuant to law. If a majority of the Board of Executive Clemency objects before the automatic restoration of the right to register or vote, such rights shall be restored only upon application to, and approval by, the Board of Executive Clemency.

Section 96. Effective upon the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed in Senate Joint Resolution 434 or another amendment to the State Constitution that authorizes, or removes impediments to, the enactment of

this section by the Legislature, subsection (2) of section 2 97.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3 97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration 4 application. --5 (2) The uniform statewide voter registration 6 application must be designed to elicit the following 7 information from the applicant: (a) Full name. 8 (b) Date of birth. 9 (c) Address of legal residence. 10 (d) Mailing address, if different. 11 12 (e) County of legal residence. (f) Address of property for which the applicant has 13 14 been granted a homestead exemption, if any. 15 (g) Race or ethnicity that best describes the 16 applicant: 1. American Indian or Alaskan Native. 17 2. Asian or Pacific Islander. 18 3. Black, not Hispanic. 19 4. White, not Hispanic. 20 21 5. Hispanic. 22 (h) Sex. 23 (i) Party affiliation. (j) Whether the applicant needs assistance in voting. 24 25 (k) Name and address where last registered. 26 (1) Last four digits of the applicant's social 27 security number. Florida driver's license number or the 28 29 identification number from a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051. 30 (n) Telephone number (optional). 31

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

- (o) Signature of applicant under penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011, by which the person subscribes to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051, and swears or affirms that the information contained in the registration application is true.
- (p) Whether the application is being used for initial registration, to update a voter registration record, or to request a replacement registration identification card.
- (q) Whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States.
- (r) That the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or, if convicted, has had his or her voting civil rights restored.
- (s) That the applicant has not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored.

The registration form must be in plain language and designed so that convicted felons whose <u>voting civil</u> rights have been restored and persons who have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated and have had their voting rights restored are not required to reveal their prior conviction or adjudication.

Section 97. Effective upon the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed in Senate Joint Resolution 434 or another amendment to the State Constitution that authorizes, or removes impediments to, the enactment of this section by the Legislature, paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 97.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.053 Acceptance of voter registration applications.--

(5)(a) A voter registration application is complete if it contains:

1. The applicant's name.

- 2. The applicant's legal residence address.
- 3. The applicant's date of birth.
- 4. An indication that the applicant is a citizen of the United States.
- 5. The last four digits of the applicant's social security number.
- 6. An indication that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or that, if convicted, has had his or her <u>voting civil</u> rights restored.
- 7. An indication that the applicant has not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or that, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored.
- 8. Signature of the applicant swearing or affirming under the penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011 that the information contained in the registration application is true and subscribing to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051.

Section 98. (1) Effective July 1, 2001, the sum of \$2 million is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of State for the purpose of providing a statewide voter registration database. From the funds appropriated, the department may contract with the Florida Association of Court Clerks to analyze, design, develop, operate, and maintain a statewide, on-line voter registration database and associated web site, to be available statewide by June 1, 2002. The database shall contain voter registration information from each of the 67 supervisors of elections in this state, and

shall be accessible through an Internet web site. The system shall provide functionality for ensuring that the database is updated on a daily basis to determine if a registered voter is ineligible to vote for any of the following reasons, including, but not limited to:

- (a) The voter is deceased;
- (b) The voter has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her civil rights restored; or
- (c) The voter has been adjudicated mentally incompetent and his or her mental capacity with respect to voting has not been restored.

The database shall also allow for duplicate voter registrations to be identified.

- (2) The Department of State shall not contract with any private entity other than the Florida Association of Court Clerks for the operation or maintenance of the statewide voter registration database.
- government entities shall facilitate provision of information and access to data to the Florida Association of Court Clerks in order to compare information in the statewide voter registration database with available information in other computer databases, including, but not limited to, databases that contain reliable criminal records and records of deceased persons. State and local governmental agencies that provide such data shall do so without charge if the direct cost incurred by those agencies is not significant.
- (4) The Division of Elections shall provide written quarterly progress reports on each phase of development of the voter registration database to the President of the Senate and

the Speaker of the House of Representatives beginning July 1, 2 2001, and continuing until the database is fully implemented. 3 Section 99. Effective June 30, 2001, section 98.0975, 4 Florida Statutes, is repealed. 5 Section 100. (1) There is appropriated from the 6 General Revenue Fund to the Division of Elections of the 7 Department of State the sum of \$5,949,375 in fiscal year 8 2001-2002 to be distributed to the counties to fund 9 comprehensive voter education programs and to train pollworkers as provided in this act. The Division shall 10 divide the total amount of funds appropriated by the total 11 12 number of registered voters in the state for the 2000 General 13 Election to establish a funding level per individual voter. 14 Each county shall receive an amount equal to the funding level 15 per individual voter multiplied by the number of registered voters in the county, as certified by the Department of State 16 17 for the 2000 General Election. (2) No later than December 15, 2002, each county shall 18 19 provide a report to the Division of Elections on how the funds 20 provided in this section were used, the specific education and 21 training programs implemented in the county, and their effectiveness. The Division shall report to the Governor, the 22 23 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31, 2003, on the results of the 24 voter education and pollworker training programs used in the 25 26 state. Section 101. Funds provided in the 2001-2002 General 27 Appropriations Act for Voting Systems Assistance shall be 28 29 appropriated to the Division of Elections, Department of 30 State, to be distributed to the counties to implement the 31 provisions of this act in the following manner:

July 1, 2002.

(1) Counties having a population of 75,000 or fewer based on the 2000 census shall receive a total of \$7,500 per precinct based on the number of precincts as certified by the Department of State for the 2000 General Election, to be distributed in two equal installments on July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002.

(2) All other counties shall receive a total of \$3,750 per precinct based on the number of precincts as certified by the Department of State for the 2000 General Election, to be distributed in two equal installments on July 1, 2001, and

Section 102. Effective upon this act becoming a law, the Department of State--The Division of Elections, in conjunction with the Florida State Association of Supervisor of Elections, shall, from existing funds, study the benefits and drawbacks of having uniform poll opening and closing times throughout the state. A written report shall be presented to the the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 1, 2002. This report must include, but is not limited to a discussion of the circumstances surrounding the 2000 Presidential election; changing the state to one time zone; changing polling times to coincide in both time zones; and having the Central Time Zone not recognize Daylight Savings Time.

Section 103. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect January 1, 2002.