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A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "marksense ballots" for purposes of the Florida Election Code; amending s. 99.061, F.S.; revising qualification requirements for a candidate; amending s. 100.011, F.S.; prohibiting a court from extending the official time of closing of the polls except under certain circumstances; amending s. 101.051, F.S.; specifying the manner in which a person providing assistance to an elector in casting a ballot must read the ballot's contents; increasing penalties for being in a voting booth with an elector or soliciting an elector in an effort to provide assistance to vote; providing a penalty for giving certain things of value to an elector in an effort to provide assistance to vote; amending s. 101.131, F.S.; specifying a layout requirement for a polling room or an early voting area; prohibiting an election official from obstructing a poll watcher under certain circumstances; prohibiting an elected official from being designated as a poll watcher; amending s. 101.151, F.S.; providing applicability of specified ballot requirements to a voter interface device; amending s. 101.20, F.S.; providing an exception to

Page 1 of 18

the requirement that a sample ballot be published by the supervisor of elections in a newspaper of general circulation in the county; amending ss. 101.5603 and 101.56075, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; deleting an obsolete date; revising provisions governing the canvassing of vote-by-mail ballots; providing conditions by which a vote-by-mail ballot may be counted; authorizing use of the vote-by-mail ballot cure affidavit if an elector's signature does not match the signature in the registration books or precinct register; requiring the supervisor of elections to immediately notify an elector upon receipt of a vote-by-mail ballot with a missing or mismatched signature; revising terminology; revising the cure affidavit instructions with respect to acceptable forms of identification; specifying that a Florida driver license or Florida identification card are acceptable forms of identification for purposes of curing a vote-by-mail ballot; expanding the scope of post-election signature update requests to include electors who cured a vote-by-mail ballot with a mismatched signature; providing an effective date.

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

Page 2 of 18

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (5) "Ballot" or "official ballot" when used in reference to:
- (a) "Marksense <u>ballot</u> ballots" means <u>the</u> 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 <u>an</u> <u>any</u> election, or the selections made by the elector of candidates or other questions or propositions at an election, on which sheet of paper an elector casts his or her vote either directly by using a marking device to designate his or her ballot selections on the sheet of paper or indirectly through the use of a voter interface device used to designate his or her ballot selections on the sheet of paper.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 99.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 99.061 Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.—
- (7) (a) In order for a candidate to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the

Page 3 of 18

end of the qualifying period:

- 1. A money order or cashier's properly executed check drawn upon funds from the candidate's campaign account payable to the person or entity as prescribed by the filing officer in an amount not less than the fee required by s. 99.092, unless the candidate obtained the required number of signatures on petitions pursuant to s. 99.095. The filing fee for a special district candidate is not required to be drawn upon the candidate's campaign account. 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 have until the end of qualifying 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 s. 99.021, 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, which must be verified under oath or affirmation pursuant to s. 92.525(1)(a).
- 3. If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).
- 4. The completed form for the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, as required by s. 106.021.

5. The full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests required by subsection (5). A public officer who has filed the full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests with the Commission on Ethics or the supervisor of elections prior to qualifying for office may file a copy of that disclosure at the time of qualifying.

- Section 3. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 100.011, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section to read:
- 100.011 Opening and closing of polls, all elections; expenses.—
- (3) A court may not extend the official time of closing of the polls unless there is a specific showing or finding of fact that extraordinary circumstances exist to justify the extension.
- Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 101.051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.—
- (1) Any elector applying to vote in any election who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request the assistance of two election officials or some other person of the elector's own choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of his or her union, to assist

Page 5 of 18

the elector in casting his or her vote. Any such elector, before retiring to the voting booth, may have one of such persons read over to him or her, without suggestion or interference, the titles of the offices to be filled and the candidates therefor and the issues on the ballot <u>fully and in their entirety</u>. After the elector requests the aid of the two election officials or the person of the elector's choice, they shall retire to the voting booth for the purpose of casting the elector's vote according to the elector's choice.

- booth with any elector except as provided in subsection (1). A person at a polling place or early voting site, or within 100 feet of the entrance of a polling place or early voting site, may not solicit any elector in an effort to provide assistance to vote pursuant to subsection (1). A person may not give anything of value that is redeemable in cash to any elector in an effort to provide assistance to vote pursuant to subsection (1). Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony misdemeaner of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 101.131, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 101.131 Watchers at polls.-

(1) Each political party and each candidate may have one watcher in each polling room or early voting area at any one

Page 6 of 18

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time during the election. A political committee formed for the specific purpose of expressly advocating the passage or defeat of an issue on the ballot may have one watcher for each polling room or early voting area 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 or early voting area to watch and observe the conduct of electors and officials. The polling room or early voting area shall be laid out in a manner so as to not impede a poll watcher from observing the operations of the polling place. An official may not obstruct a poll watcher's good faith performance of his or her functions so long as the poll watcher is not disrupting the operations of the polling place. The poll watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and may shall not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election. The poll watchers shall pose any questions regarding polling place procedures directly to the clerk for resolution. They may not interact with voters. Each poll watcher shall be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves.

- (3) Any elected official, No candidate, or sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, or other law enforcement officer may not be designated as a poll watcher.
 - Section 6. Subsection (10) is added to section 101.151,

Page 7 of 18

176 Florida Statutes, to read:

- 101.151 Specifications for ballots.-
- (10) With respect to any certified voting system that uses a voter interface device to designate the elector's ballot selections on a printed sheet of paper, this section, s.

 101.161, and ss. 101.2512-101.254 that prescribe the ballot layout apply only to the display of candidates and issues on the voter interface device.
- Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 101.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.20 Publication of ballot form; sample ballots.-
- and before the day of an election, a sample ballot shall be published by the supervisor of elections in a newspaper of general circulation in the county unless the supervisor mails a sample ballot to each registered elector or to each household in which there is a registered elector at least 7 days, before the day of an election. A supervisor may send a sample ballot to each registered elector by e-mail at least 7 days before the day of an election if an e-mail address has been provided and the elector has opted to receive a sample ballot by electronic delivery. If an e-mail address has not been provided, or if the elector has not opted for electronic delivery, a sample ballot may be mailed to each registered elector or to each household in which there is a registered elector at least 7 days before an

Page 8 of 18

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- Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 101.5603, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.5603 Definitions relating to Electronic Voting Systems Act.—As used in this act, the term:
 - (5) "Marking device" means any approved device for marking a ballot with ink or other substance, including through a voter interface device, which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by means of automatic tabulating equipment.
 - Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 101.56075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.56075 Voting methods.-
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), all voting shall be by marksense ballot \underline{using} $\underline{utilizing}$ a marking device for the purpose of designating ballot selections.
 - Section 10. Section 101.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.68 Canvassing of vote-by-mail ballot.-
 - (1) The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted ballot, at which time the supervisor shall compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books or the precinct register to determine whether the elector is duly registered in the county and may record on the elector's registration certificate that the elector has

Page 9 of 18

voted. However, effective July 1, 2005, An elector who dies after casting a vote-by-mail ballot but on or before election day shall remain listed in the registration books until the results have been certified for the election in which the ballot was cast. The supervisor shall safely keep the ballot unopened in his or her office until the county canvassing board canvasses the vote. Except as provided in subsection (4), after a vote-by-mail ballot is received by the supervisor, the ballot is deemed to have been cast, and changes or additions may not be made to the voter's certificate.

(2) (a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of vote-by-mail ballots at 7 a.m. on the 15th 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 vote-by-mail ballots through such tabulating equipment may begin at 7 a.m. on the 15th day before the election. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing vote-by-mail ballots early, no result shall be released until after the closing of the polls in that county on election day. Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, or election employee who releases the results of a canvassing or processing of vote-by-mail ballots prior to the closing of the polls in that county on election day commits a felony of the third

degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) To ensure that all vote-by-mail ballots to be counted by the canvassing board are accounted for, the canvassing board shall compare the number of ballots in its possession with the number of requests for ballots received to be counted according to the supervisor's file or list.
- (c)1. The canvassing board <u>must</u> <u>shall</u>, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate or on the vote-by-mail ballot <u>cure</u> affidavit as provided in subsection (4) with the signature of the elector in the registration books or the precinct register to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that vote-by-mail ballot. A vote-by-mail ballot may only be counted if:
- a. The signature on the voter's certificate or the cure affidavit matches the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register; however, in the case of a cure affidavit, the supporting identification listed in subsection (4) must also confirm the identity of the elector; or
- b. The cure affidavit contains a signature that does not match the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register, but the elector has submitted a current and valid Tier 1 identification pursuant to subsection (4) which confirms the identity of the elector.

Page 11 of 18

- 2. The ballot of an elector who casts a vote-by-mail ballot shall be counted even if the elector dies on or before election day, as long as, before prior to the death of the voter, the ballot was postmarked by the United States Postal Service, date-stamped with a verifiable tracking number by a common carrier, or already in the possession of the supervisor of elections. A vote-by-mail ballot is considered illegal if the voter's certificate or vote-by-mail ballot affidavit does not include the signature of the elector, as shown by the registration records or the precinct register. However,
- 3. A vote-by-mail ballot is not considered illegal if the signature of the elector does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope. If the canvassing board determines that any ballot is illegal, a member of the board shall, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The vote-by-mail ballot affidavit, if applicable, the envelope, and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.
- 4.2. If any elector or candidate present believes that a vote-by-mail ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate or the <u>cure vote-by-mail ballot</u> affidavit, 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 or <u>cure</u> vote-by-mail ballot affidavit may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope.

- 5. If the canvassing board determines that a ballot is illegal, a member of the board must, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The cure affidavit, if applicable, the envelope, and the ballot therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots are preserved.
- (d) The canvassing board shall record the ballot upon the proper record, unless the ballot has been previously recorded by the supervisor. The mailing envelopes shall be opened and the secrecy envelopes shall be mixed so as to make it impossible to determine which secrecy envelope came out of which signed mailing envelope; however, in any county in which an electronic or electromechanical voting system is used, the ballots may be sorted by ballot styles and the mailing envelopes may be opened and the secrecy envelopes mixed separately for each ballot style. The votes on vote-by-mail ballots shall be included in the total vote of the county.
- (3) The supervisor or the chair of the county canvassing board shall, after the board convenes, have custody of the vote-by-mail ballots until a final proclamation is made as to the total vote received by each candidate.
 - (4) (a) The supervisor of elections shall, on behalf of the

Page 13 of 18

county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot was rejected as illegal and provide the specific reason the ballot was rejected. The supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature if the elector's ballot was rejected due to a difference between the elector's signature on the voter's certificate or vote-by-mail ballot affidavit and the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register. This section does not prohibit the supervisor from providing additional methods for updating an elector's signature.

(b) Until 5 p.m. on the day before an election, The supervisor shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, immediately notify allow an elector who has returned a vote-by-mail ballot that does not include the elector's signature or contains a signature that does not match the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register. The supervisor shall allow such an elector to complete and submit an affidavit in order to cure the unsigned vote-by-mail ballot until 5 p.m. on the day before the election.

(b) (c) The elector shall provide identification to the supervisor and must complete a cure vote-by-mail ballot affidavit in substantially the following form:

VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOT CURE AFFIDAVIT

Page 14 of 18

I, ..., am a qualified voter in this election and registered voter of County, Florida. I do solemnly swear or affirm that I requested and returned the vote-by-mail ballot and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I may be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. I understand that my failure to sign this affidavit means that my vote-by-mail ballot will be invalidated.

362 ... (Voter's Signature)...

364 ... (Address) ...

(c) (d) Instructions must accompany the cure vote-by-mail ballot affidavit in substantially the following form:

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

1. In order to ensure that your vote-by-mail ballot will be counted, your affidavit should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no

Page 15 of 18

376 later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd day before the election.

- 2. You must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).
- 3. You must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:
- a. Tier 1 identification.—Current and valid identification that includes your name and photograph: Florida driver license; Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; United States passport; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification; retirement center identification; neighborhood association identification; public assistance identification; veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; a Florida license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm; or an employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality; or
- b. <u>Tier 2 identification.—ONLY IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A TIER 1</u> <u>FORM OF IDENTIFICATION</u>, identification that shows your name and current residence address: current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter identification card).
- 4. Place the envelope bearing the affidavit into a mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the mailing envelope. Mail, deliver, or have

Page 16 of 18

delivered the completed affidavit along with the copy of your identification to your county supervisor of elections. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed and that the supervisor's address is correct.

- 5. Alternatively, you may fax or e-mail your completed affidavit and a copy of your identification to the supervisor of elections. If e-mailing, please provide these documents as attachments.
- (d) (e) The department and each supervisor shall include the affidavit and instructions on their respective websites. The supervisor must include his or her office's mailing address, email address, and fax number on the page containing the affidavit instructions; the department's instruction page must include the office mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, and fax numbers of all supervisors of elections or provide a conspicuous link to such addresses.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ The supervisor shall attach each affidavit received to the appropriate vote-by-mail ballot mailing envelope.
- (f) After all election results on the ballot have been certified, the supervisor shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot has been rejected as illegal and provide the specific reason the ballot was rejected. In addition, the supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature if the signature on

Page 17 of 18

the voter's certificate or cure affidavit did not match the
elector's signature in the registration books or precinct
register. This section does not prohibit the supervisor from
providing additional methods for updating an elector's
signature.
Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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Page 18 of 18