Representative Tant offered the following:

**Amendment to Amendment (107453)**

Remove lines 719-1128 and insert:

legal guardian, or sibling of the designee or of the designee's spouse. The designee shall provide to the supervisor the written authorization by the elector and a picture identification of the designee and must complete an affidavit. The designee shall state in the affidavit that the designee is authorized by the elector to pick up that ballot and shall indicate if the elector is a member of the designee's immediate family and, if so, the relationship. The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit. If the supervisor is satisfied that the designee is
authorized to pick up the ballot and that the signature of the
elector on the written authorization matches the signature of
the elector on file, the supervisor shall give the ballot to
that designee for delivery to the elector.

5. Except as provided in s. 101.655, The supervisor may
not deliver a vote-by-mail ballot to an elector or an elector's
immediate family member on the day of the election unless there
is an emergency, to the extent that the elector will be unable
to go to his or her assigned polling place. If a vote-by-mail
ballot is delivered, the elector or his or her designee shall
execute an affidavit affirming to the facts which allow for
delivery of the vote-by-mail ballot. The department shall adopt
a rule providing for the form of the affidavit.

(7) Except as expressly authorized for voters having a
disability under s. 101.662, for overseas voters under s.
101.697, or for local referenda under ss. 101.6102 and 101.6103,
a county, municipality, or state agency may not send a vote-by-
mail ballot to a voter unless the voter has requested a vote-by-
mail ballot in the manner authorized under this section.

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 101.64, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

101.64 Delivery of vote-by-mail ballots; envelopes; form.—
(1)(a) The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail
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
will invalidate my ballot.

...(Date)...
...(Voter's Signature)...
...(E-Mail Address)...
...(Home Telephone Number)...
...(Mobile Telephone Number)...

(b) Each return mailing envelope must bear the absent
elector's name and any encoded mark used by the supervisor's
office.

(c) A mailing envelope or secrecy envelope may not bear
any indication of the political affiliation of an absent
elector.
Section 22. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.68 Canvassing of vote-by-mail ballot.—

(1) The supervisor of the county in which 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 must may record on the elector's registration record certificate that the elector has voted. During the signature comparison process, the supervisor may not use any knowledge of the political affiliation of the voter whose signature is subject to verification. 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 upon the completion of the public testing of automatic tabulating equipment pursuant to s.
101.5612(2) at 7 a.m. on the 22nd day before the election, but must begin such canvassing by 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 22nd 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, deputy supervisor, 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 must, 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 cure 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.

For purposes of this subparagraph, any canvassing board finding
that an elector's signatures do not match must be by majority
vote and beyond a reasonable doubt.

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 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.

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.

4. 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 cure 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 voter's certificate or the cure affidavit 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 cure 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.

Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of vote-by-mail ballot.—
(2)(a) The supervisor shall allow an elector who has received a vote-by-mail ballot to physically return a voted vote-by-mail ballot to the supervisor by placing the return mail envelope containing his or her marked ballot in a secure drop box. Secure drop boxes shall be placed at the main office of the supervisor, at each permanent branch office of the supervisor, and at each early voting site. Secure drop boxes may also be placed at any other site that would otherwise qualify as an early voting site under s. 101.657(1). Drop boxes must be geographically located so as to provide all voters in the county with an equal opportunity to cast a ballot, insofar as is practicable. Except for secure drop boxes at an office of the supervisor, a secure drop box may only be used; provided, however, that any such site must be staffed during the county's early voting hours of operation and must be monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor's office. A secure drop box at an office of the supervisor must be continuously monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor's office when the drop
box is accessible for deposit of ballots or a sworn law
enforcement officer.

(b) A supervisor shall designate each drop box site at
least 30 days before an election. The supervisor shall provide
the address of each drop box location to the division at least
30 days before an election. After a drop box location has been
designated, it may not be moved or changed except as approved by
the division to correct a violation of this subsection.

(c) An elector's designee designated under s. 104.0616 may
also return the elector's ballot to a drop box if he or she has
on his or her person the declaration described in s. 104.0616(4)
or is otherwise expressly designated as required by s.
104.0616(3).

(d) A person returning a ballot by use of a drop box
monitored by an employee of the supervisor's office must present
one of the current and valid picture identifications authorized
in s. 101.043(1)(a) for in person voting. The employee of the
supervisor's office must ensure that the name on the
identification provided matches the printed name on the mailing
envelope or the name of the designee on the declaration
described in s. 104.0616(4). If an elector returning the
elector's own ballot is not in possession of the required
identification, the elector must complete a signed attestation
listing the elector's name and stating that the elector did not
have identification on his or her person when returning his or
her own ballot. If the name on the identification provided does
not match the name printed on the mailing envelope, the person
depositing the ballot must provide a declaration described in s.
104.0616(4) which names the person as designee if in their
possession. If the person other than the elector whose ballot is
being deposited does not have a declaration or required
identification, the person may not deposit any ballot unless the
person signs a designee's attestation under penalty of perjury
listing the person's name, stating that the person is expressly
designated to return each ballot deposited that is not his or
her own, listing the person's driver license number, the
person's Florida identification card number, or the last four
digits of the person's social security number or stating that
the person does not have or know any such number, and listing
the names of each elector whose ballot is being deposited and
the relationship of such elector to the person signing the
attestation. The declaration and any attestation required in
this subsection must be deposited into the drop box with the
return mailing envelope. A copy of the declaration or
attestation must be maintained with other election records. Any
designee's attestation that does not list the driver license
number or Florida identification card number of the designee
must be segregated and available for inspection pursuant to s.
119.01(1) by the time the election is certified. On each day a
drop box is in use, the drop box must be emptied at the end of
the day's usage, and more frequently if usage requires, and all
the ballots retrieved from each drop box must be promptly
delivered to the supervisor's office.

(e) The Division of Elections may prescribe by rule forms
of the attestations described in paragraph (d) which shall
include notice that making false attestation is a felony of the
third degree under s. 104.032. The division and each supervisor
shall ensure that copies of the attestation forms described in
paragraph (d) and the declaration form described in s.
104.0616(4) are available online and at each supervisor's office
for the convenience of voters. Each supervisor shall ensure that
copies of the attestation forms described in paragraph (d) are
available at each drop box location.

(3) If any drop box is left accessible for ballot receipt
other than as authorized by this section, the supervisor is
subject to a civil penalty of $25,000. The Division of Elections
is authorized to enforce this provision.

Section 24. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of subsection (4)
of section 102.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
102.031 Maintenance of good order at polls; authorities;
persons allowed in polling rooms and early voting areas;
unlawful solicitation of voters.—

(4)(a) No person, political committee, or other group or
organization may solicit voters inside the polling place or
within 150 feet of a drop box or the entrance to any polling
place, a polling room where the polling place is also a polling room, an early voting site, or an office of the supervisor where vote-by-mail ballots are requested and printed on demand for the convenience of electors who appear in person to request them. Before the opening of the polling place or early voting site, the clerk or supervisor shall designate the no-solicitation zone and mark the boundaries.

(b) For the purpose of this subsection, the terms "solicit" or "solicitation" shall include, but not be limited to, seeking or attempting to seek any vote, fact, opinion, or contribution; distributing or attempting to distribute any political or campaign material, leaflet, or handout; conducting a poll except as specified in this paragraph; seeking or attempting to seek a signature on any petition; and selling or attempting to sell any item; and engaging in any activity with the intent to influence or effect of influencing a voter. The terms "solicit" or "solicitation" may not be construed to prohibit an employee of, or a volunteer with, the supervisor from providing nonpartisan assistance to voters within the no-solicitation zone, including, but not limited to, giving items to voters, or to prohibit exit polling.

(e) The owner, operator, or lessee of the property on which a polling place or an early voting site is located, or an agent or employee thereof, may not prohibit the solicitation of voters by a candidate or a candidate's designee outside of the
no-solicitation zone during polling hours.

Section 25. Section 102.07, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

102.07 Vote-by-mail count reporting.—Beginning at 7:00 p.m. election day, the supervisor must, at least once every hour while actively counting, post on his or her website the number of vote-by-mail ballots that have been received and the number of vote-by-mail ballots that remain uncounted.

Section 26. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties.—
(1) The county canvassing board shall be composed of the supervisor of elections; a county court judge, who shall act as chair; and the chair of the board of county commissioners. The names of the canvassing board members must be published on the supervisor's website upon completion of the logic and accuracy test. Alternate canvassing board members must be appointed pursuant to paragraph (e). In the event any member of the county canvassing board is unable to serve, is a candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, or is an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, such member shall be replaced as follows:

(a) If no county court judge is able to serve or if all
are disqualified, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in
which the county is located shall appoint as a substitute member
a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with
opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an
active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate
with opposition in the election being canvassed. In such event,
the members of the county canvassing board shall meet and elect
a chair.

(b) If the supervisor of elections is unable to serve or
is disqualified, the chair of the board of county commissioners
shall appoint as a substitute member a member of the board of
county commissioners who is not a candidate with opposition in
the election being canvassed and who is not an active
participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with
opposition in the election being canvassed. The supervisor,
however, shall act in an advisory capacity to the canvassing
board.

(c) If the chair of the board of county commissioners is
unable to serve or is disqualified, the board of county
commissioners shall appoint as a substitute member one of its
members who is not a candidate with opposition in the election
being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the
campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the
election being canvassed.

(d) If a substitute member or alternate member cannot be
appointed as provided elsewhere in this subsection, or in the event of a vacancy in such office, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall appoint as a substitute member or alternate member a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.

(e)1. The chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall appoint a county court judge as an alternate member of the county canvassing board or, if each county court judge is unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate member who is qualified to serve as a substitute member under paragraph (a).

2. The chair of the board of county commissioners shall appoint a member of the board of county commissioners as an alternate member of the county canvassing board or, if each member of the board of county commissioners is unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate member who is qualified to serve as a substitute member under paragraph (d).

3. If a member of the county canvassing board is unable to participate in a meeting of the board, the chair of the county canvassing board or his or her designee shall designate which alternate member will serve as a member of the board in the place of the member who is unable to participate at that time.
meeting.

4. If not serving as one of the three members of the county canvassing board, an alternate member may be present, observe, and communicate with the three members constituting the county canvassing board, but may not vote in the board's decisions or determinations.

(2)(a) 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 to publicly canvass the absent electors' ballots as provided for in s. 101.68 and provisional ballots as provided by ss. 101.048, 101.049, and 101.6925. During each meeting of the county canvassing board, each political party and each candidate may have one watcher able to view directly or on a display screen ballots being examined for signature matching and other processes. Provisional ballots cast pursuant to s. 101.049 shall be canvassed in a manner that votes for candidates and issues on those ballots can be segregated from other votes. As soon as the absent 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.

(b) Public notice of the canvassing board members,
alternates, time, and place at which the county canvassing board shall meet to canvass the absent electors' ballots and provisional ballots must be given at least 48 hours prior thereto by publication on the supervisor's website and published 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. The time given in the notice as to the convening of the meeting of the county canvassing board must be specific and may not be a time period during which the board may meet.

Section 27. Section 104.032, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

104.032 False declaration or attestation regarding vote-by-mail ballots.—Any person who makes a false declaration under s. 104.0616(4) to distribute, order, request, collect, deliver, or possess the vote-by-mail ballot of another person or makes a false attestation under s. 101.69(2)(d) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 28. Section 104.0616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.0616 Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.—
(1) For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" means a person's spouse or the parent, child,
grandparent, grandchild, legal guardian, or sibling of the
person or the