By Senator Dyer

14-1096-98

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.; prohibiting election officials from physically altering or remarking an original ballot; amending s. 101.591, F.S.; requiring the Department of State to audit the voting system in any county in which a recount or election contest has changed the result of an election; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; providing for the release of information relating to absentee ballots to a candidate who has filed an election contest or request for recount; amending s. 102.112, F.S.; requiring the canvassing board and the supervisor of elections if not a member of the board to certify that returns have been tabulated on a certified voting system; amending s. 102.141, F.S.; providing for the appointment of a substitute member of the county canvassing board; requiring a complete manual recount of votes in certain circumstances; providing procedures; amending s. 102.168, F.S.; providing procedures for contesting an election; amending s. 104.30, F.S.; providing a penalty for tampering with a certified voting system without prior approval of the Department of State; creating s. 102.1661, F.S.; providing for discretionary recount of ballots; repealing s. 102.166, F.S., relating to protest of election returns; repealing s. 102.167, F.S.,

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

relating to form for protesting election returns; providing an effective date.

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

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30 31 Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.--

(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. However, the voter's original ballot may not be physically altered or remarked by election officials. 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 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.

Section 2. Section 101.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.591 Voting system audit.--

- (1) The Legislature, upon specific appropriation and directive, may provide for an independent audit of the voting system in any county. Within 30 days after completing the audit, the person conducting the audit shall furnish a copy of the audit to the supervisor of elections and the board of county commissioners.
- system in any county in which a recount or election contest has changed the result of an election. The Department of State shall commence the audit within 30 days after the recount or final judgment; and, within 30 days after completing the audit, the department shall furnish a copy of the audit to the supervisor of elections and the board of county commissioners.
- $\underline{(3)(2)}$ An audit conducted pursuant to <u>this section</u> subsection (1)shall consist of a study and evaluation of the voting system used during any primary, general, municipal, or presidential preference primary election to provide reasonable assurance that the system is properly controlled, can

 accurately count votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of law and rules of the Department of State.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--

(3) For each request for an absentee ballot received, the supervisor shall record the date the request was made, the date the absentee ballot was delivered or mailed, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made available to or reproduced only for a canvassing board, an election official, a political party or official thereof, a candidate who has filed qualification papers and is opposed in an upcoming election or who has filed an election contest or request for recount, and registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only.

Section 4. Section 102.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) The county canvassing board or a majority thereof 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. The canvassing board and the supervisor, if not a member of the board, shall also certify that the returns have been tabulated or accumulated on a certified voting system that has not been improved or modified since its last certification. If the returns are not

 received by the department by 5 p.m. on the 7th day after an election, such returns may be ignored and the results on file at that time may be certified by the department.

- (2) The department shall fine each board member \$200 for each day such returns are late, the fine to be paid only from the board member's personal funds. Such fines shall be deposited into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, created by s. 106.32.
- (3) Members of the county canvassing board may appeal such fines to the Florida Elections Commission, which shall adopt rules for such appeals.

Section 5. Section 102.141, Florida Statutes, is 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. 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.

- or is disqualified, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located chair of the board of county commissioners shall appoint as a substitute member a qualified elector 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 cannot be appointed as provided elsewhere in this subsection, 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.
- (2) 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

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30 31 electors' ballots as provided for in s. 101.68. Public notice of the time and place at which the county canvassing board shall meet to canvass the absentee electors' 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 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.

The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns, 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 noon of the day following any primary, general, special, or other election. If the returns from any precinct are missing, if there are any omissions on the returns from any precinct, or if there is an obvious error on any such returns, the canvassing board shall order a recount of the returns from such precinct. Before canvassing such returns, the canvassing board shall examine the counters on the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast in such precinct and determine

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30 31 whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast, the canvassing board shall resolve the discrepancy and recount the ballots, if necessary the counters of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.

(4) If the returns for any office reflect that a candidate 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. Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall examine the counters on the 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 returns and the counters of the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast, the canvassing board shall resolve the discrepancy and recount the ballots, if necessary the counters of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots

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cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.

- (5)(a) If the returns tabulated on electronic tabulating equipment for any office show that a candidate was defeated or eliminated by 0.1 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 0.1 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 0.1 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 complete manual 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 0.1 percent or less of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made.
 - (b) Procedures for any manual recount are as follows:
- 1. The county canvassing board shall appoint as many counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when possible, members of at least two political parties. A candidate involved in the race may not be a member of the counting team.
- 2. If a counting team is unable to determine a voter's intent in casting a ballot, the ballot must be presented to the county canvassing board for it to determine the voter's intent.
 - 3. Any manual recount must be open to the public.

 ballot, any political committee that supports or opposes an issue that 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 must contain a statement of the reason the manual recount is being requested and must be filed with the chair of the canvassing board within 24 hours after the time the election was certified or within 72 hours after midnight of the date the election was held, whichever occurs later.

- (b) The county canvassing board may authorize a manual recount. If a manual recount is authorized, the county canvassing board must make a reasonable effort to notify each candidate whose race is being recounted of the time and place of such recount.
- (c) The manual recount must include at least three precincts and at least 1 percent of the total votes cast for such candidate or issue. If there are fewer than three precincts involved in the election, all precincts must 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 must select the additional precincts.
- (d) Any manual recount must be conducted in accordance with paragraph (5)(b).
- (e) If the manual recount indicates an error in the vote tabulation which could affect the outcome of the election, the county canvassing board must:
- 1. Correct the error and recount the remaining precincts with the vote tabulation system;

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101.5607; and

(b)

1 2. Request the Department of State to verify the 2 tabulation software; or 3 3. Manually recount all ballots. 4 Before certifying or recounting the returns of the 5 election, the canvassing board shall: 6 (a) When paper ballots are used, examine the 7 tabulation of the paper ballots cast. 8 (b) When voting machines are used, examine the 9 counters on the machines of nonprinter machines or the 10 printer-pac on printer machines. If there is a discrepancy 11 between the returns and the counters of the machines or the printer-pac, the canvassing board must resolve the 12 13 discrepancy. (c) When electronic or electromechanical equipment is 14 used, the canvassing board must examine precinct records and 15 election returns. If there is a clerical error, such error 16 must be corrected by the county canvassing board. If there is 17 a discrepancy that could affect the outcome of an election, 18 19 the canvassing board must resolve the discrepancy and recount the ballots using the automatic tabulating equipment if 20 necessary. 21 (8) If the county canvassing board determines the need 22 to verify the tabulation software, the county canvassing board 23 24 must request in writing that the Department of State verify 25 the software. The Department of State in verifying such software 26 shall: 27 28 (a) Compare the software used to tabulate the votes

with the software filed with the Department of State under s.

Check the election parameters.

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(10) The Department of State shall respond to the county canvassing board within 3 working days.

(11)(5) The canvassing board may employ such clerical help to assist with the work of the board as it deems necessary, with at least one member of the board present at all times, until the canvass of the returns is completed. The clerical help shall be paid from the same fund as inspectors and other necessary election officials.

(12) (12) At the same time that the results of an election are certified to the Department of State, the county canvassing board shall file a report with the Division of Elections on the conduct of the election. The report shall contain information relating to any problems incurred as a result of equipment malfunctions either at the precinct level or at a counting location, an explanation of any modifications or improvements to the certified voting system which have not been approved by the Department of State, any difficulties or unusual circumstances encountered by an election board or the canvassing board, and any other additional information which the canvassing board feels should be made a part of the official election record. Such reports shall be maintained on file in the Division of Elections and shall be available for public inspection. The division shall utilize the reports submitted by the canvassing boards to determine what problems may be likely to occur in other elections and disseminate such information, along with possible solutions, to the supervisors of elections.

Section 6. Section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.168 Contest of election.--

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- (1) The certification of election or nomination of any person to office, or of the result on any question submitted by referendum, may be contested in the circuit court by any unsuccessful candidate for such office or nomination thereto, or by any elector qualified to vote in the election taxpayer, respectively. 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 result of that election to the Secretary of State adjourns, and 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 canvassing board or 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.
- (2) The complaint must allege violations of federal, state, or local election laws which have resulted in a certified return that does not fairly reflect the true vote, or allege such gross errors or irregularities in the conduct of the election or the ascertainment of the result that the true vote was not reflected in the return.
- (3) The circuit court to whom the contest is presented may fashion orders it determines necessary to ensure that the allegations of the complaint are investigated, examined, or checked and to provide any relief appropriate under the circumstances, including ordering partial or full machine or manual recounts, the inclusion or exclusion of certain ballots or classes of ballots, the holding of new elections in all or

 portions of the voting districts involved, or the ouster of the officeholder and his or her replacement by the contestant.

Section 7. Section 104.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.30 Voting machine; unlawful possession; tampering.--

- (1) Any unauthorized person who unlawfully has possession of any voting machine or key thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) Any person who tampers or attempts to tamper with or destroy any voting machine with the intention of interfering with the election process or the results thereof 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 who tampers, modifies, or improves a certified voting system without prior written approval from the Department of State is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 8. Section 102.1661, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

name appeared on the ballot, any political committee that supports or opposes an issue that 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 discretionary manual or machine recount. The written request must contain a statement of the reason the recount is being requested and must be filed with the chair of the canvassing board within 24 hours after the time the

election was certified or within 72 hours after midnight of the date the election was held, whichever occurs later. If the board exercises its discretion to order a manual recount, the recount must be conducted in accordance with s.102.141(5)(b). Sections 102.166 and 102.167, Florida Section 9. Statutes, are repealed. Section 10. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. SENATE SUMMARY Amends various sections of The Florida Election Code. Amends various sections of the Florida Election Code. Prohibits election officials from physically altering or remarking an original ballot. Requires the Department of State to audit the voting system in any county in which a recount or election contest has changed the result of an election. Provides for the release of information relating to absentee ballots to a candidate who has filed an election contest or request for recount. Requires the canvassing board and the supervisor of elections if not a member of the board to certify that returns have been tabulated on a certified voting system. Provides for the appointment of a substitute member of the county canvassing board. Requires a complete manual recount of votes in certain circumstances and provides procedures. Provides procedures for contesting an election. Provides a penalty for tampering with a certified voting system without prior approval of the Department of State. Provides for discretionary recount of ballots. Repeals s. 102.166, F.S., relating to protest of election returns. Repeals s. 102.167, F.S., relating to form for protesting election returns. election returns.