By the Committee on Ethics and Elections; and Senators Posey, Brown-Waite, Dyer, Lawson, Bronson, Sebesta and Smith

	313-1665-01
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to election recounts; amending
3	s. 97.021, F.S.; defining the terms "overvote"
4	and "undervote"; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.;
5	clarifying the standard for counting votes on
6	spoiled ballots; clarifying the timing of
7	official election returns; amending s. 102.141,
8	F.S.; modifying deadlines for submitting
9	unofficial returns; revising requirements for
10	an automatic machine recount; amending s.
11	102.166, F.S.; substantially modifying
12	standards and procedures for manual recounts;
13	providing an effective date.
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15	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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17	Section 1. Present subsections (18) through (27) of
18	section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
19	subsections (19) through (28), respectively, present
20	subsections (28) through (30) are redesignated as subsections
21	(30) through (32), respectively, and new subsections (18) and
22	(29) are added to that section to read:
23	97.021 DefinitionsFor the purposes of this code,
24	except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the
25	term:
26	(18) "Overvote" means that the elector marks or
27	designates more names than there are persons to be elected to
28	an office or designates more than one answer to a ballot
29	measure.
30	(29) "Undervote" means that the elector does not
31	properly designate any choice for an office or ballot measure.

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Section 2. Subsections (5), (6), and (8) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are 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. 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

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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.

- If there is no clear indication on the ballot that 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.
- (8) The return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment, to which has been added the return of write-in, absentee, and manually counted votes, 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 3. 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), subsection (3) is amended, and new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties. --

(3) The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns, shall be made from the returns and 31 certificates of the inspectors as signed and filed by them

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30 31 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. 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 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 counters of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed 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 properly marked in accordance with the instructions on the ballot, the county canvassing board shall:

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- (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)<del>(4)</del> 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 using electronic or electromechanical 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.

- electromechanical voting systems that utilize ballot cards or paper ballots, 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 counters 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 federal, statewide, state, or multi-county office or ballot 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

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recount prescribed in this subsection by the deadline, the second set of unofficial returns submitted by the canvassing 2 3 board shall be identical to the initial unofficial returns and the submission shall also include a detailed explanation of 4 5 why it was unable to timely complete the recount. However, 6 the canvassing board shall complete the recount prescribed in 7 this subsection, along with any manual recount prescribed in 8 s. 102.166, and certify election returns in accordance with 9 the requirements of this chapter. Section 4. Section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is 10 11 amended to read: 12 102.166 Manual recounts Protest of election returns; 13 procedure. --(1) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant 14 to s. 102.141 indicate that a candidate for any office was 15 defeated or eliminated by one-quarter of a percent or less of 16 17 the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by 18 19 one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the 20 ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or 21 less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible 22 for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure 23 shall order a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes 24 25 cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure. 26 27 (2)(a) If the second set of unofficial returns

office was defeated or eliminated by between one-quarter and one-half of a percent of the votes cast for such office, that

pursuant to s. 102.141 indicate that a candidate for any

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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.
- (d) The Department of State shall adopt rules
  prescribing the amount of the bond required to be posted when
  requesting a manual recount. The amount of the bond shall
  cover the overall cost to conduct the recount. The rules may

1 provide for formulas to calculate the costs of an election recount, based on factors such as: 2 3 1. Number of ballots involved; 4 2. Number of counties involved; 5 Type of voting system involved; 3. 6 Geographic location of the recount; 7 Timeframe to conduct the recount; and 8 6. Any other factor that may affect the cost of the 9 recount. 10 11 The department shall solicit information from each county as to recount costs, and shall consider such information in 12 adopting the rules. The department's rules shall also provide 13 procedures for posting of the bond and the distribution of 14 funds to the affected counties upon forfeiture. 15 (3)(a) Any hardware or software used to identify and 16 17 sort overvotes and undervotes for a given race or ballot measure must be certified by the Department of State as part 18 19 of the voting system pursuant to s. 101.015. Any such hardware or software must be capable of simultaneously counting votes. 20 For certified voting systems, the department shall certify 21 such hardware or software by July 1, 2002. If the department 22 is unable to certify such hardware or software for a certified 23 24 voting system by July 1, 2002, the department shall adopt rules prescribing procedures for identifying and sorting such 25 overvotes and undervotes. The department's rules may provide 26 27 for the temporary use of hardware or software whose sole function is identifying and sorting overvotes and undervotes. 28 29 This subsection does not preclude the department 30 from certifying hardware or software after July 1, 2002.

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- (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 <del>later.</del>
- (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 31 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.

(5) If the manual recount indicates an error in the vote tabulation which could affect the outcome of the election, the county canvassing board shall:

(a) Correct the error and recount the remaining precincts with the vote tabulation system;

1	(b) Request the Department of State to verify the
2	tabulation software; or
3	(c) Manually recount all ballots.
4	(4) $(6)$ Any manual recount shall be open to the public.
5	(5)(a) A vote for a candidate or ballot measure shall
6	be counted if there is a clear indication on the ballot that
7	the voter has made a definite choice.
8	(b) The Department of State shall adopt specific rules
9	for each certified voting system prescribing what constitutes
LO	a "clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a
L1	definite choice."
L2	(6) (7) Procedures for a manual recount are as follows:
L3	(a) The county canvassing board shall appoint as many
L4	counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to
L5	manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when
L6	possible, members of at least two political parties. A
L7	candidate involved in the race shall not be a member of the
L8	counting team.
L9	(b) If a counting team is unable to determine whether
20	the ballot contains a clear indication that the voter has made
21	a definite choice a voter's intent in casting a ballot, the
22	ballot shall be presented to the county canvassing board for $\underline{a}$
23	determination it to determine the voter's intent.
24	(c) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules
25	prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified
26	voting system which shall be uniform to the extent
27	practicable. The rules shall address, at a minimum, the
28	<pre>following areas:</pre>
29	1. Security of ballots during the recount process;
30	2. Time and place of recounts;

3. Public observance of recounts;

1	4. Objections to ballot determinations;
2	5. Record of recount proceedings; and
3	6. Procedures relating to candidate and petitioner
4	representatives.
5	(8) If the county canvassing board determines the need
6	to verify the tabulation software, the county canvassing board
7	shall request in writing that the Department of State verify
8	the software.
9	(9) When the Department of State verifies such
10	software, the department shall:
11	(a) Compare the software used to tabulate the votes
12	with the software filed with the Department of State pursuant
13	to s. 101.5607; and
14	(b) Check the election parameters.
15	(10) The Department of State shall respond to the
16	county canvassing board within 3 working days.
17	Section 5. This act shall take effect January 1, 2002.
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19	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
20	SB 1122
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22	The Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 1122 differs from the original bill in that it: requires the same manner of recount
23	to be conducted in the entire geographic jurisdictions of the affected race or ballot question; adopts non-discretionary,
24	numeric quidelines for when an automatic machine recount and a
25	manual recount will be conducted; clarifies and makes uniform the statutory standard for when a vote will count; directs the Department of State to adopt rules containing uniform recount
26	procedures and substandards for each certified voting system.
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