${\bf By}$ the Committee on Ethics and Elections; and Senators Dockery and Villalobos

582-2512-07

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to electronic voting systems;
3	amending s. 101.5603, F.S.; providing
4	definitions relating to electronic voting
5	systems; amending s. 101.5606, F.S.; providing
6	additional capabilities that an electronic
7	voting system must possess before being
8	approved for use; amending s. 101.56062, F.S.;
9	revising standards for accessible voting
10	systems; creating s. 101.56075, F.S.; providing
11	requirements for voting methods at polling
12	places; amending s. 101.591, F.S.; revising
13	procedures for audits of voting machines;
14	amending s. 102.166, F.S.; revising methods for
15	manual recounts of ballots; amending s. 97.021,
16	F.S.; revising cross-references; providing an
17	appropriation; providing effective dates.
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19	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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21	Section 1. Section 101.5603, Florida Statutes, is
22	amended to read:
23	101.5603 Definitions relating to Electronic Voting
24	Systems ActAs used in this act, the term:
25	(1) "Audit data" for a touchscreen voting device
26	consists of time-stamped recorded information that documents
27	the activities that occurred on the voting device in order to
28	verify or reconstruct the events without compromising the
29	ballot or voter secrecy. The audit data also includes the
30	electronic record of the random sequence of ballots cast by
31	voters who used that voting device.

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

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1 (2)(1) "Automatic tabulating equipment" includes
2 apparatus necessary to automatically examine, count, and
3 record votes.

(3)(2) "Ballot" means the card, tape, or other media vehicle upon which the elector's choices are recorded.

(4)(3) "Ballot information" means the material containing the names of offices and candidates and the questions to be voted on.

an electronic voting method that uses electronic components for the functions of ballot presentation, vote selection, vote capture, vote recording, and tabulation which are logically and physically integrated into a single unit. The unit may include peripheral equipment such as a printer for zero and results tapes and headphones. A direct recording electronic voting method produces a tabulation of the voting data stored in a removable memory component and in printed hard copy.

(6)(4) "Electronic or electromechanical voting system" means a system of casting votes by use of voting devices or marking devices and counting ballots by employing automatic tabulating equipment or data processing equipment, and the term includes touchscreen systems.

(7)(5) "Marking device" means any approved device for marking a ballot with ink or other substance, including, but not limited to, a pen, pencil, marker, or other device, which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by means of automatic tabulating equipment.

(8)(6) "Secrecy envelope" means an opaque device, used for enclosing a marked ballot, which conceals the voter's choices.

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(9)(7) "Software" means the programs and routines used to employ and control the capabilities of data processing hardware, including, without limitation, operating systems, compilers, assemblers, utilities, library routines, maintenance routines, applications, and computer networking programs.

(10) "Voter-verifiable paper audit record" means the individual permanent paper record produced by a direct recording electronic voting method which records each selection on the ballot and allows the voter to confirm his or her selections before the ballot is cast.

 $\underline{(11)(8)}$ "Voting device" means an apparatus by which votes are registered electronically.

Section 2. Section 101.5606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.5606 Requirements for approval of systems.--An No electronic or electromechanical voting system shall not be approved by the Department of State unless it is so constructed that:

- (1) It permits and requires voting in secrecy.
- (2) It permits each elector to vote at any election for all persons and offices for whom and for which the elector is lawfully entitled to vote, and no others; to vote for as many persons for an office as the elector is entitled to vote for; and to vote for or against any question upon which the elector is entitled to vote.
- (3) It immediately rejects a ballot $\underline{\text{when}}$ where the number of votes for an office or measure exceeds the number which the voter is entitled to cast or where the tabulating equipment reads the ballot as a ballot with no votes cast.

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- (4) For systems using marksense ballots, it accepts a rejected ballot pursuant to subsection (3) if a voter chooses to cast the ballot, but records no vote for any office that has been overvoted or undervoted.
 - (5) It is capable of correctly counting votes.
- (6) It permits each voter at a primary election to vote only for the candidates seeking nomination by the political party in which the such voter is registered, for any candidate for nonpartisan office, and for any question upon which the voter is entitled to vote.
- (7) At presidential elections it permits each elector, by one operation, to vote for all presidential electors of a party or for all presidential electors of candidates for President and Vice President with no party affiliation.
 - (8) It provides a method for write-in voting.
- (9) It is capable of accumulating a count of the specific number of ballots tallied for a precinct, accumulating total votes by candidate for each office, and accumulating total votes for and against each question and issue of the ballots tallied for a precinct.
- (10) It is capable of tallying votes from ballots of different political parties from the same precinct, in the case of a primary election.
- (11) It is capable of automatically producing precinct totals in printed $\underline{\text{or}}$, marked, $\underline{\text{or punched}}$ form, or a combination thereof.
- (12) If it is of a type that presents a ballot and records votes electronically, makes a paper record for each vote cast available. The voter verifiable paper audit record must be linked to individual ballot images that have a unique ascending or descending identifier.

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

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

(15)(14) It uses a precinct-count tabulation system.

(16)(15) It does not use an apparatus or device for the piercing of ballots by the voter.

(17) It provides standardized reporting of election results as determined by the Department of State. The Department of State shall adopt rules providing for reporting election results.

Section 3. Section 101.56062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.56062 Standards for accessible voting systems.--

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary, each voting system certified by the Department of State for use in local, state, and federal elections must include the capability to install accessible voter interface devices in the system configuration which will allow the system to meet the following minimum standards:
- (a) The voting system must provide a tactile input or audio input device, or both.
- (b) The voting system must provide a method by which voters can confirm any tactile or audio input by having the capability of audio output using synthetic or recorded human speech that is reasonably phonetically accurate.

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(c) Any operable controls on the input device which are needed for voters who are visually impaired must be discernible tactilely without actuating the keys.

(d) Audio and visual access approaches must be able to work both separately and simultaneously.

(d)(e) If a nonaudio access approach is provided, the system may not require color perception. The system must use black text or graphics, or both, on white background or white text or graphics, or both, on black background, unless the office of the Secretary of State approves other high-contrast color combinations that do not require color perception.

(e) (f) Any voting system that requires any visual perception must offer the election official who programs the system, prior to its being sent to the polling place, the capability to set the font size, as it appears to the voter, from a minimum of 14 points to a maximum of 24 points.

(g) The voting system must provide audio information, including any audio output using synthetic or recorded human speech or any auditory feedback tones that are important for the use of the audio approach, through at least one mode, by handset or headset, in enhanced auditory fashion (increased amplification), and must provide incremental volume control with output amplification up to a level of at least 97 dB SPL.

(h) For transmitted voice signals to the voter, the voting system must provide a gain adjustable up to a minimum of 20 dB with at least one intermediate step of 12 dB of gain.

(i) For the safety of others, if the voting system has the possibility of exceeding 120 dB SPL, then a mechanism must included to reset the volume automatically to the voting system's default volume level after every use, for example when the handset is replaced, but not before. Also, universal

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precautions in the use and sharing of headsets should be followed.

 $\underline{(f)(j)}$ If sound cues and audible information such as "beeps" are used, there must be simultaneous corresponding visual cues and information.

(q)(k) Controls and operable mechanisms must be operable with one hand, including operability with a closed fist, and operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(1)}$ The force required to operate or activate the controls must be no greater than 5 pounds of force.

(i)(m) Voting booths must have voting controls at a minimum height of 36 inches above the finished floor with a minimum knee clearance of 27 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 19 inches deep, or the accessible voter interface devices must be designed so as to allow their use on top of a table to meet these requirements. Tabletop installations must include adequate privacy.

 $\underline{\text{(j)}(n)}$ Any audio ballot must provide the voter with the following functionalities:

- 1. After the initial instructions that the system requires election officials to provide to each voter, the voter should be able to independently operate the voter interface through the final step of casting a ballot without assistance.
- 2. The voter must be able to determine the races that he or she is allowed to vote in and to determine which candidates are available in each race.
- 3. The voter must be able to determine how many candidates may be selected in each race.

4. The voter must be able to have confidence that the physical or vocal inputs given to the system have selected the candidates that he or she intended to select.

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- 5. The voter must be able to review the candidate selections that he or she has made.
- 6. Prior to the act of casting the ballot, the voter must be able to change any selections previously made and confirm a new selection.
- 7. The system must communicate to the voter the fact that the voter has failed to vote in a race or has failed to vote the number of allowable candidates in any race and require the voter to confirm his or her intent to undervote before casting the ballot.
- 8. The system must prevent the voter from overvoting any race.
- 9. The voter must be able to input a candidate's name in each race that allows a write-in candidate.
- 10. The voter must be able to review his or her write-in input to the interface, edit that input, and confirm that the edits meet the voter's intent.
- 11. There must be a clear, identifiable action that the voter takes to "cast" the ballot. The system must make clear to the voter how to take this action so that the voter has minimal risk of taking the action accidentally but, when the voter intends to cast the ballot, the action can be easily performed.
- 12. Once the ballot is cast, the system must confirm to the voter that the action has occurred and that the voter's process of voting is complete.

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1	13. Once the ballot is cast, the system must preclude
2	the voter from modifying the ballot cast or voting or casting
3	another ballot.
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5	The functionalities required in this paragraph for
6	certification may be satisfied by either the voting device or
7	by the entire voting system.
8	(2) Such voting system must include at least one
9	accessible voter interface device installed in each polling
10	place which meets the requirements of this section, except for
11	paragraph (1)(d) .
12	(3) The Department of State may adopt rules in
13	accordance with s. 120.54 which are necessary to administer
14	this section.
15	Section 4. Effective July 1, 2008, section 101.56075,
16	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
17	101.56075 Voting methods
18	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), all voting
19	at early voting sites and at polling places on election day
20	shall be by marksense ballot tabulated at the polling
21	location.
22	(2) In each polling place and early voting site, there
23	shall be at least one accessible voter interface device that
24	meets the requirements of s. 101.56062.
25	Section 5. Effective July 1, 2008, section 101.591,
26	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
27	101.591 Voting system audit
28	(1) Immediately following each certification of
29	election, the supervisor of elections shall conduct a manual
30	audit in randomly selected precincts of the voting systems
31	used in the election as follows:

1	(a) The audit shall consist of a public manual tally
2	of the votes cast for the first statewide race or issue on
3	that ballot. If the election does not contain a statewide race
4	or issue, the audit shall consist of a public tally of the
5	first countywide, or in the instance of a municipal election,
6	the first municipal race or issue on that ballot. The tally
7	shall include election day, absentee, early voting,
8	provisional, and overseas ballots in 2 percent of the
9	precincts chosen at random by the county canvassing board or
10	the local board responsible for certifying the election. If 2
11	percent of the precincts are less than one whole precinct, the
12	audit shall be conducted in one precinct chosen at random by
13	the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for
14	certifying the election. Such precincts shall be selected at a
15	publicly noticed meeting of the county canvassing board or the
16	local board responsible for certifying the election.
17	(b) When selecting precincts, the county canvassing
18	board or the local board responsible for certifying the
19	election shall choose additional precincts to provide
20	alternative precincts if there was a malfunction of a
21	voter-verifiable paper record for a precinct. In the course of
22	the audit, if the precinct being audited shows a malfunction
23	in the voter-verifiable paper audit record, the canvassing
24	board shall audit the next alternative precinct.
25	(c) The audit shall be conducted using the marksense
26	ballots and the voter-verifiable paper audit records of
27	ballots cast by means of direct-recording electronic voting.
28	(d) The supervisor of elections shall provide public
29	notice before the beginning of the audit by posting notice in
30	four conspicuous places in the county.
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1	(e) The audit must be completed no later than the end
2	of the 9th day following certification of the election by the
3	county canvassing board.
4	(2) Within 15 days after completing the audit, the
5	supervisor of elections shall provide a report to the
6	department on the results of the audit of a county, state, or
7	federal election in a standard format as prescribed by the
8	department. An audit report for all other elections in the
9	county shall be maintained by the supervisor of elections.
10	(3) The department shall adopt rules to provide
11	uniform procedures for conducting audits under this section.
12	(1) The Legislature, upon specific appropriation and
13	directive, may provide for an independent audit of the voting
14	system in any county. Within 30 days after completing the
15	audit, the person conducting the audit shall furnish a copy of
16	the audit to the supervisor of elections and the board of
17	county commissioners.
18	(2) An audit conducted pursuant to subsection (1)
19	shall consist of a study and evaluation of the voting system
20	used during any primary, general, municipal, or presidential
21	preference primary election to provide reasonable assurance
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	that the system is properly controlled, can accurately count
23	that the system is properly controlled, can accurately count votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized
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	votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized
24	votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of
24 25	votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of law and rules of the Department of State.
242526	votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of law and rules of the Department of State. Section 6. Effective July 1, 2008, subsection (1) of
24252627	<pre>votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of law and rules of the Department of State.</pre>

31 defeated or eliminated by one-quarter of a percent or less of

the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention 2 to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the 3 question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the 4 5 ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes 8 cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or 9 ballot measure. A manual recount may not be ordered, however, 10 if the number of overvotes, undervotes, and provisional 11 12 ballots is fewer than the number of votes needed to change the 13 outcome of the election. A manual recount of votes recorded on a direct recording electronic voting method shall be conducted 14 using the voter-verifiable paper audit record. For those 15 machines equipped with a voter-verifiable paper audit record 16 for the purposes of s. 101.56075(2), the voter-verifiable paper audit record shall be considered the official ballot for 18 the manual recount. If there is a malfunction involving the 19 voter-verifiable paper audit record, the supervisor of 2.0 21 elections shall generate audit data. The supervisor of 22 elections shall compare the audit data and the 23 voter-verifiable paper audit record to determine any discrepancies. If there are discrepancies, the supervisor 2.4 shall use the audit data as the official record for those 2.5 discrepancies only. 26 27 Section 7. Subsection (35) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, 29 30 except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the 31 term:

1	(35) "Tactile input device" means a device that
2	provides information to a voting system by means of a voter
3	touching the device, such as a keyboard, and that complies
4	with the requirements of $\underline{s. 101.56062(1)(q)}$ and $\underline{(h)}$ $\underline{s.}$
5	101.56062(1)(k) and (1) .
6	Section 8. The sum of \$35,678,060 is appropriated from
7	the Grants and Donations Trust Fund to the Division of
8	Elections within the Department of State for the purpose of
9	implementing the provisions of this act.
10	Section 9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
11	this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2007.
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13	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
14	Senate Bill 1174
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16	The committee substitute substantially differs from the original bill in that it: requires precinct-based optical
17	scan voting for all voters at early voting, except for disabled voters who may continue to vote on touchscreen
18	machines equipped with a voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT); provides that if there is a discrepancy between the
19	VVPATs and the electronic audit record on the machine, the audit record shall be used for purposes of the manual recount
20	instead of the VVPATs; modifies the post-election, post certification audit requirements to require that the top race
21	on the ballot in 2% of the precincts be audited, instead of auditing all the races on the ballot in 4%-6% of precincts;
22 eliminates a criminal penalty for removing a VVPAT from	eliminates a criminal penalty for removing a VVPAT from the polling place; appropriates approximately \$35.68 million from
23	the Grants and Donations Trust Fund.
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