	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:
6	Section 3. Subsection (13) of section 97.012, Florida
7	Statutes, is amended to read:
8	97.012 Secretary of State as chief election officer.—The
9	Secretary of State is the chief election officer of the state,
10	and it is his or her responsibility to:
11	(13) Designate an office within the department to be
12	responsible for providing information regarding voter
13	registration procedures and ${\color{red} ext{vote-by-mail}}$ ${\color{red} ext{absentee}}$ ballot
14	procedures to absent uniformed services voters and overseas
15	voters.
16	Section 4. Subsections (1) and (13) of section 97.021,
17	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
18	97.021 Definitions.—For the purposes of this code, except
19	where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

- (1) "Absent elector" means any registered and qualified voter who casts a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot.
- (13) "Election costs" shall include, but not be limited to, expenditures for all paper supplies such as envelopes, instructions to voters, affidavits, reports, ballot cards, ballot booklets for vote-by-mail absentee voters, postage, notices to voters; advertisements for registration book closings, testing of voting equipment, sample ballots, and polling places; forms used to qualify candidates; polling site rental and equipment delivery and pickup; data processing time and supplies; election records retention; and labor costs, including those costs uniquely associated with vote-by-mail absentee ballot preparation, poll workers, and election night canvass.

Section 5. Section 97.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.026 Forms to be available in alternative formats and via the Internet.—It is the intent of the Legislature that all forms required to be used in chapters 97-106 shall be made available upon request, in alternative formats. Such forms shall include vote-by-mail absentee ballots as alternative formats for such ballots become available and the Division of Elections is able to certify systems that provide them. Whenever possible, such forms, with the exception of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, shall be made available by the Department of State via the Internet. Sections that contain such forms include, but are not limited to, ss. 97.051, 97.052, 97.053, 97.057, 97.058, 97.0583, 97.071, 97.073, 97.1031, 98.075, 99.021, 100.361, 100.371,

48 101.045, 101.171, 101.20, 101.6103, 101.62, 101.64, 101.65, 49

101.657, 105.031, 106.023, and 106.087.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 98.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.-

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- (C) The supervisor must designate as inactive all voters who have been sent an address confirmation final notice and who have not returned the postage prepaid, preaddressed return form within 30 days or for which the final notice has been returned as undeliverable. Names on the inactive list may not be used to calculate the number of signatures needed on any petition. A voter on the inactive list may be restored to the active list of voters upon the voter updating his or her registration, requesting a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot, or appearing to vote. However, if the voter does not update his or her voter registration information, request a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot, or vote by the second general election after being placed on the inactive list, the voter's name shall be removed from the statewide voter registration system and the voter shall be required to reregister to have his or her name restored to the statewide voter registration system.
- Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 98.077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 98.077 Update of voter signature.-
- All signature updates for use in verifying vote-bymail absentee and provisional ballots must be received by the appropriate supervisor of elections no later than the start of

the canvassing of <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots by the canvassing board. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots is the signature that shall be used in verifying the signature on the <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> and provisional ballot certificates.

Section 8. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 98.0981, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

98.0981 Reports; voting history; statewide voter registration system information; precinct-level election results; book closing statistics.—

- (1) VOTING HISTORY AND STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM INFORMATION.—
- (b) After receipt of the information in paragraph (a), the department shall prepare a report in electronic format which contains the following information, separately compiled for the primary and general election for all voters qualified to vote in either election:
- 1. The unique identifier assigned to each qualified voter within the statewide voter registration system;
- 2. All information provided by each qualified voter on his or her voter registration application pursuant to s. 97.052(2), except that which is confidential or exempt from public records requirements;
 - 3. Each qualified voter's date of registration;
- 4. Each qualified voter's current state representative district, state senatorial district, and congressional district, assigned by the supervisor of elections;

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- 5. Each qualified voter's current precinct; and
- 6. Voting history as transmitted under paragraph (a) to include whether the qualified voter voted at a precinct location, voted during the early voting period, voted by voteby-mail absentee ballot, attempted to vote by vote-by-mail absentee ballot that was not counted, attempted to vote by provisional ballot that was not counted, or did not vote.
 - (d) File specifications are as follows:
- 1. The file shall contain records designated by the categories below for all qualified voters who, regardless of the voter's county of residence or active or inactive registration status at the book closing for the corresponding election that the file is being created for:
 - a. Voted a regular ballot at a precinct location.
- b. Voted at a precinct location using a provisional ballot that was subsequently counted.
 - c. Voted a regular ballot during the early voting period.
 - d. Voted during the early voting period using a provisional ballot that was subsequently counted.
 - e. Voted by vote-by-mail absentee ballot.
 - f. Attempted to vote by vote-by-mail absentee ballot, but the ballot was not counted.
 - g. Attempted to vote by provisional ballot, but the ballot was not counted in that election.
 - 2. Each file shall be created or converted into a tabdelimited format.
 - 3. File names shall adhere to the following convention:
 - a. Three-character county identifier as established by the

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- 132 department followed by an underscore.
- b. Followed by four-character file type identifier of 'VH03' followed by an underscore.
 - c. Followed by FVRS election ID followed by an underscore.
 - d. Followed by Date Created followed by an underscore.
 - e. Date format is YYYYMMDD.
 - f. Followed by Time Created HHMMSS.
- g. Followed by ".txt".
 - 4. Each record shall contain the following columns: Record Identifier, FVRS Voter ID Number, FVRS Election ID Number, Vote Date, Vote History Code, Precinct, Congressional District, House District, Senate District, County Commission District, and School Board District.
 - (2) PRECINCT-LEVEL ELECTION RESULTS.-
 - (a) Within 30 days after certification by the Elections Canvassing Commission of a presidential preference primary election, special election, primary election, or general election, the supervisors of elections shall collect and submit to the department precinct-level election results for the election in a uniform electronic format specified by paragraph (c). The precinct-level election results shall be compiled separately for the primary or special primary election that preceded the general or special general election, respectively. The results shall specifically include for each precinct the total of all ballots cast for each candidate or nominee to fill a national, state, county, or district office or proposed constitutional amendment, with subtotals for each candidate and ballot type, unless fewer than 10 voters voted a ballot type.

"All ballots cast" means ballots cast by voters who cast a ballot whether at a precinct location, by vote-by-mail absentee ballots, during the early voting period, or by provisional ballot.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 101.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.—

absentee ballot in the office of the supervisor, in any election, who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request the assistance of some person of his or her own choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of his or her union, in casting his or her vote-by-mail absentee ballot.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 101.5612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.5612 Testing of tabulating equipment.-

configured to tabulate vote-by-mail absentee ballots at a central or regional site, the public testing shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so produced as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and to include one or more ballots for each office which have activated voting positions in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject such votes. If any

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error is detected, the cause therefor shall be corrected and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. The test shall be repeated and errorless results achieved immediately before the start of the official count of the ballots and again after the completion of the official count. The programs and ballots used for testing shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the county canvassing board.

Section 11. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.-

- (5)(a) If any vote-by-mail absentee ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot shall be made of a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot containing an overvoted race or a marked vote-by-mail absentee ballot in which every race is undervoted which shall include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(4). All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, 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.
 - (b) A true duplicate copy shall be made of each federal

write-in absentee ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the federal write-in absentee ballot. The duplicate ballot must include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(4). All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number that shall be recorded on the federal write-in absentee ballot, and be counted in lieu of the federal write-in absentee ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the federal write-in absentee ballot shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot shall be tallied with other ballots for that precinct.

(7) <u>Vote-by-mail</u> Absentee ballots may be counted by automatic tabulating equipment if they have been marked in a manner which will enable them to be properly counted by such equipment.

Section 12. Section 101.572, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.572 Public inspection of ballots.—The official ballots and ballot cards received from election boards and removed from vote-by-mail absentee ballot mailing envelopes shall be open for public inspection or examination while in the custody of the supervisor of elections or the county canvassing board at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions; however, no persons other than the supervisor of elections or his or her employees or the county canvassing board shall handle any official ballot or ballot card. If the ballots are being examined prior to the end of the contest period in s. 102.168,

the supervisor of elections shall make a reasonable effort to notify all candidates whose names appear on such ballots or ballot cards by telephone or otherwise of the time and place of the inspection or examination. All such candidates, or their representatives, shall be allowed to be present during the inspection or examination.

Section 13. Section 101.6105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6105 <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> voting.—The provisions of the election code relating to <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> voting and <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots shall apply to elections under ss. 101.6101-101.6107 only insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of ss. 101.6101-101.6107.

Section 14. Section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.62 Request for vote-by-mail absentee ballots.-
- (1) (a) The supervisor shall accept a request for a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot from an elector in person or in writing. One request shall be deemed sufficient to receive a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the second ensuing regularly scheduled general election, unless the elector or the elector's designee indicates at the time the request is made the elections for which the elector desires to receive a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot. Such request may be considered canceled when any first-class mail sent by the supervisor to the elector is returned as undeliverable.
 - (b) The supervisor may accept a written or telephonic

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- request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot from the elector, or, if directly instructed by the elector, a member of the elector's immediate family, or the elector's legal guardian. For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" has the same meaning as specified in paragraph (4)(c). The person making the request must disclose:
- 1. The name of the elector for whom the ballot is requested.
 - 2. The elector's address.
 - 3. The elector's date of birth.
 - 4. The requester's name.
 - 5. The requester's address.
 - 6. The requester's driver's license number, if available.
 - 7. The requester's relationship to the elector.
 - 8. The requester's signature (written requests only).
- (c) Upon receiving a request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot from an absent voter, the supervisor of elections shall notify the voter of the free access system that has been designated by the department for determining the status of his or her <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot.
- (2) A request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot to be mailed to a voter must be received no later than 5 p.m. on the sixth day before the election by the supervisor of elections. The supervisor of elections shall mail <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots to voters requesting ballots by such deadline no later than 4 days before the election.
- (3) For each request for $\underline{a \ vote-by-mail} \ \underline{an \ absentee}$ ballot received, the supervisor shall record the date the request was

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made, the date the vote-by-mail absentee ballot was delivered to the voter or the voter's designee or the date the vote-by-mail absentee ballot was delivered to the post office or other carrier, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be provided in electronic format as provided by rule adopted by the division. The information shall be updated and made available no later than 8 a.m. of each day, including weekends, beginning 60 days before the primary until 15 days after the general election and shall be contemporaneously provided to the division. 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 the voter requesting the ballot, 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, and registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only.

- (4) (a) No later than 45 days before each presidential preference primary election, primary election, and general election, the supervisor of elections shall send a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot as provided in subparagraph (c) 2. to each absent uniformed services voter and to each overseas voter who has requested a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot.
- (b) The supervisor of elections shall mail <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot to each absent qualified voter, other than those listed in paragraph (a), who has requested such a ballot, between the 35th and 28th days before the presidential

preference primary election, primary election, and general election. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and after the period described in this paragraph, the supervisor shall mail vote-by-mail absentee ballots within 2 business days after receiving a request for such a ballot.

- (c) The supervisor shall provide <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot to each elector by whom a request for that ballot has been made by one of the following means:
- 1. By nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to the elector's current mailing address on file with the supervisor or any other address the elector specifies in the request.
- 2. By forwardable mail, e-mail, or facsimile machine transmission to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters. The absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may designate in the vote-by-mail absentee ballot request the preferred method of transmission. If the voter does not designate the method of transmission, the vote-by-mail absentee ballot shall be mailed.
- 3. By personal delivery before 7 p.m. on election day to the elector, upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.043.
- 4. By delivery to a designee on election day or up to 5 days prior to the day of an election. Any elector may designate in writing a person to pick up the ballot for the elector; however, the person designated may not pick up more than two vote-by-mail absentee ballots per election, other than the designee's own ballot, except that additional ballots may be picked up for members of the designee's immediate family. For

purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the designee's spouse or the parent, child, grandparent, 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) If the department is unable to certify candidates for an election in time to comply with paragraph (4)(a), the Department of State is authorized to prescribe rules for a ballot to be sent to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters.
- (6) Nothing other than the materials necessary to vote <u>by</u>
 <u>mail</u> <u>absentee</u> shall be mailed or delivered with any <u>vote-by-mail</u>
 <u>absentee</u> ballot.
- Section 15. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 101.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 101.64 Delivery of vote-by-mail absentee ballots; envelopes; form.—
 - (1) The supervisor shall enclose with each $\underline{\text{vote-by-mail}}$

absentee 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)...

(4) The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the precinct of the absent elector for each vote-by-mail absentee ballot.

Section 16. Section 101.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.65 Instructions to absent electors.—The supervisor shall enclose with each $\underline{\text{vote-by-mail}}$ absentee ballot separate printed instructions in substantially the following form:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

- 1. VERY IMPORTANT. In order to ensure that your <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election.
- 2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.
- 3. Mark only the number of candidates or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one candidate, your vote in that race will not be counted.
- 4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope.
- 5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.
- 6. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.
- 7. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). A vote-by-mail An absentee ballot will be considered illegal and not be counted if the signature on the voter's certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the voter's certificate. If you need to update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of

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elections so that it is received no later than the start of the canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before election day.

- VERY IMPORTANT. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
- Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.
- FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.
- Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.-
- The supervisor of elections may, in the absence of a request from the administrator of a facility, provide for supervised voting in the facility for those persons who have requested vote-by-mail absentee ballots. The supervisor of elections shall notify the administrator of the facility that supervised voting will occur.
- Section 18. Section 101.661, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 464
- 101.661 Vote-by-mail Voting absentee ballots.—All electors 465 466 must personally mark or designate their choices on the vote-by-467 mail absentee ballot, except:

- (1) Electors who require assistance to vote because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write, who may have some person of the elector's choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the elector's union, mark the elector's choices or assist the elector in marking his or her choices on the ballot.
- (2) As otherwise provided in s. 101.051 or s. 101.655.

 Section 19. Section 101.662, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.662 Accessibility of vote-by-mail absentee ballots.—It is the intent of the Legislature that voting by vote-by-mail absentee ballot be by methods that are fully accessible to all voters, including voters having a disability. The Department of State shall work with the supervisors of elections and the disability community to develop and implement procedures and technologies, as possible, which will include procedures for providing vote-by-mail absentee ballots, upon request, in alternative formats that will allow all voters to cast a secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail absentee ballot without the assistance of another person.
- Section 20. Section 101.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.67 Safekeeping of mailed ballots; deadline for receiving vote-by-mail absentee ballots.—
- (1) The supervisor of elections shall safely keep in his or her office any envelopes received containing marked ballots of absent electors, and he or she shall, before the canvassing of the election returns, deliver the envelopes to the county

Amendment No.9 canvassing board along with his or her file or list kept regarding said ballots.

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(2) All marked absent electors' ballots to be counted must be received by the supervisor by 7 p.m. the day of the election. All ballots received thereafter shall be marked with the time and date of receipt and filed in the supervisor's office.

Section 21. Section 101.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.68 Canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballot.-
- The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted ballot, at which time the supervisor shall compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to determine whether the elector is duly registered in the county and may record on the elector's registration certificate that the elector has voted. However, effective July 1, 2005, an elector who dies after casting a vote-by-mail an absentee 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. After a vote-by-mail an absentee 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 absentee ballots at 7 a.m. on the 15th day before the election, but not later than noon on the day

following the election. In addition, for any county using electronic tabulating equipment, the processing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots through such tabulating equipment may begin at 7 a.m. on the 15th day before the election. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing vote-by-mail absentee ballots early, no result shall be released until after the closing of the polls in that county on election day. Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, or election employee who releases the results of a canvassing or processing of vote-by-mail absentee 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 <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee 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 shall, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that vote-by-mail absentee ballot. The ballot of an elector who casts a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot shall be counted even if the elector dies on or before election day, as long as, prior to the death of the voter, the ballot was postmarked by the United States

Postal Service, date-stamped with a verifiable tracking number by common carrier, or already in the possession of the supervisor of elections. A vote-by-mail An absentee ballot shall be considered illegal if it does not include the signature of the elector, as shown by the registration records. However, a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot shall not be considered illegal if the signature of the elector does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope. If the canvassing board determines that any ballot is illegal, a member of the board shall, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The envelope and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.

- 2. If any elector or candidate present believes that <u>a</u> <u>vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate, he or she may, at any time before the ballot is removed from the envelope, file with the canvassing board a protest against the canvass of that ballot, specifying the precinct, the ballot, and the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. A challenge based upon a defect in the voter's certificate may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope.
- (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 absentee ballots shall be included in the total vote of the county.

- (3) The supervisor or the chair of the county canvassing board shall, after the board convenes, have custody of the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots until a final proclamation is made as to the total vote received by each candidate.
- (4) The supervisor of elections shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot was rejected as illegal because of a difference between the elector's signature on the ballot and that on the elector's voter registration record. The supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature. This section does not prohibit the supervisor from providing additional methods for updating an elector's signature.

Section 22. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot.—The provisions of this code shall not be construed to prohibit any elector from voting in person at the elector's precinct on the day of an election or at an early voting site, notwithstanding that the elector has requested <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an <u>absentee</u> ballot for that election. An elector who has returned a voted <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot to the supervisor, however, is deemed to have cast his or her ballot and is not entitled to

vote another ballot or to have a provisional ballot counted by the county canvassing board. An elector who has received a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot and has not returned the voted ballot to the supervisor, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the elector's precinct or to an early voting site. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the elector does not return the ballot and the election official:

- (1) Confirms that the supervisor has received the elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, the elector shall not be allowed to vote in person. If the elector maintains that he or she has not returned the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot or remains eligible to vote, the elector shall be provided a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- (2) Confirms that the supervisor has not received the elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, the elector shall be allowed to vote in person as provided in this code. The elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, if subsequently received, shall not be counted and shall remain in the mailing envelope, and the envelope shall be marked "Rejected as Illegal."
- (3) Cannot determine whether the supervisor has received the elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- Section 23. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 101.6921, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 101.6921 Delivery of special vote-by-mail absentee ballot

Amendment No.9 to certain first-time voters.—

- (1) The provisions of this section apply to voters who are subject to the provisions of s. 97.0535 and who have not provided the identification or certification required by s. 97.0535 by the time the vote-by-mail absentee ballot is mailed.
- absentee ballot three envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the absent elector will enclose his or her marked ballot; an envelope containing the Voter's Certificate, into which the absent elector shall place the secrecy envelope; and a mailing envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and into which the absent elector will place the envelope containing the Voter's Certificate and a copy of the required identification.
- Section 24. Section 101.6923, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.6923 Special <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot instructions for certain first-time voters.—
- (1) The provisions of this section apply to voters who are subject to the provisions of s. 97.0535 and who have not provided the identification or information required by s. 97.0535 by the time the vote-by-mail absentee ballot is mailed.
- (2) A voter covered by this section shall be provided with printed instructions with his or her <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot in substantially the following form:

 READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING YOUR BALLOT.

 FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY CAUSE YOUR BALLOT NOT TO COUNT.
 - 1. In order to ensure that your $\underline{\text{vote-by-mail}}$ $\underline{\text{absentee}}$

ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the date of the election.

- 2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.
- 3. Mark only the number of candidates or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one, your vote in that race will not be counted.
- 4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope and seal the envelope.
- 5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate. Seal the envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the envelope.
- a. You must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).
- b. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
- c. A vote-by-mail An absentee ballot will be considered illegal and will not be counted if the signature on the Voter's Certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the vote-by-mail absentee ballots is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the Voter's Certificate. If you need to

update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of elections so that it is received no later than the start of canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before election day.

- 6. Unless you meet one of the exemptions in Item 7., you must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:
- a. Identification which must include your name and photograph: United States passport; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification; retirement center identification; neighborhood association identification; or public assistance identification; or
- b. Identification which shows your name and current residence address: current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter identification card).
- 7. The identification requirements of Item 6. do not apply if you meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. You are 65 years of age or older.
 - b. You have a temporary or permanent physical disability.
- c. You are a member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, will be absent from the county on election day.
- d. You are a member of the Merchant Marine who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, will be absent from the county on election day.
 - e. You are the spouse or dependent of a member referred to

in paragraph c. or paragraph d. who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, will be absent from the county on election day.

- f. You are currently residing outside the United States.
- 8. Place the envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate into the mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the mailing envelope. DO NOT PUT YOUR IDENTIFICATION INSIDE THE SECRECY ENVELOPE WITH THE BALLOT OR INSIDE THE ENVELOPE WHICH BEARS THE VOTER'S CERTIFICATE OR YOUR BALLOT WILL NOT COUNT.
- 9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.
- 10. FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.
- Section 25. Section 101.6925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.6925 Canvassing special vote-by-mail absentee ballots.-
- (1) The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted special <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, at which time the mailing envelope shall be opened to determine if the voter has enclosed the identification required or has indicated on the Voter's Certificate that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements.
 - (2) If the identification is enclosed or the voter has

indicated that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements, the supervisor shall make the note on the registration records of the voter and proceed to canvass the vote-by-mail absentee ballot as provided in s. 101.68.

(3) If the identification is not enclosed in the mailing envelope and the voter has not indicated that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements, the supervisor shall check the voter registration records to determine if the voter's identification was previously received or the voter had previously notified the supervisor that he or she was exempt. The envelope with the Voter's Certificate shall not be opened unless the identification has been received or the voter has indicated that he or she is exempt. The ballot shall be treated as a provisional ballot until 7 p.m. on election day and shall not be canvassed unless the supervisor has received the required identification or written indication of exemption by 7 p.m. on election day.

Section 26. Section 101.694, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.694 Mailing of ballots upon receipt of federal postcard application.—

- (1) Upon receipt of a federal postcard application for \underline{a} vote-by-mail an absentee ballot executed by a person whose registration is in order or whose application is sufficient to register or update the registration of that person, the supervisor shall send the ballot in accordance with s. 101.62(4).
 - (2) Upon receipt of a federal postcard application for a

vote-by-mail an absentee ballot executed by a person whose
registration is not in order and whose application is
insufficient to register or update the registration of that
person, the supervisor shall follow the procedure set forth in
s. 97.073.

- (3) <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> envelopes printed for voters entitled to vote <u>by mail</u> <u>absentee</u> under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act shall meet the specifications as determined by the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the United States Department of Defense and the United States Postal Service.
- (4) Cognizance shall be taken of the fact that vote-by-mail absentee ballots and other materials such as instructions and envelopes are to be carried via air mail, and, to the maximum extent possible, such ballots and materials shall be reduced in size and weight of paper. The same ballot shall be used, however, as is used by other vote-by-mail absentee voters.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 101.6951, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6951 State write-in ballot.-

days before a general election, a state write-in vote-by-mail absentee ballot from the supervisor of elections in the county of registration. In order to receive a state write-in ballot, the voter shall state that due to military or other contingencies that preclude normal mail delivery, the voter cannot vote by mail an absentee ballot during the normal vote-by-mail absentee voting period. State write-in vote-by-mail

absentee ballots shall be made available to voters 90 to 180 days prior to a general election. The Department of State shall prescribe by rule the form of the state write-in ballot.

Section 28. Section 101.6952, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.6952 Absentee ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.—
- (1) If an absent uniformed services voter's or an overseas voter's request for an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.62 includes an e-mail address, the supervisor of elections shall:
- (a) Record the voter's e-mail address in the vote-by-mail absentee ballot record;
- (b) Confirm by e-mail that the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot request was received and include in that e-mail the estimated date the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot will be sent to the voter; and
- (c) Notify the voter by e-mail when the voted <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot is received by the supervisor of elections.
- (2) (a) An absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter who makes timely application for but does not receive an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot may use the federal write-in absentee ballot to vote in any federal election and any state or local election involving two or more candidates.
- (b)1. In an election for federal office, an elector may designate a candidate by writing the name of a candidate on the ballot. Except for a primary or special primary election, the elector may alternatively designate a candidate by writing the

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name of a political party on the ballot. A written designation of the political party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate of that party if there is such a party candidate in the race.

- 2. In an election for a state or local office, an elector may vote in the section of the federal write-in absentee ballot designated for nonfederal races by writing on the ballot the title of each office and by writing on the ballot the name of the candidate for whom the elector is voting. Except for a primary, special primary, or nonpartisan election, the elector may alternatively designate a candidate by writing the name of a political party on the ballot. A written designation of the political party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate of that party if there is such a party candidate in the race.
- (c) In the case of a joint candidacy, such as for the offices of President/Vice President or Governor/Lieutenant Governor, a valid vote for one or both qualified candidates on the same ticket shall constitute a vote for the joint candidacy.
- (d) For purposes of this subsection and except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, such as where a candidate in the election is affiliated with a political party whose name includes the word "Independent," "Independence," or similar term, a voter designation of "No Party Affiliation" or "Independent," or any minor variation, misspelling, or abbreviation thereof, shall be considered a designation for the candidate, other than a write-in candidate, who qualified to run in the race with no party affiliation. If more than one candidate qualifies to run as a candidate with no party

affiliation, the designation shall not count for any candidate unless there is a valid, additional designation of the candidate's name.

- (e) Any abbreviation, misspelling, or other minor variation in the form of the name of an office, the name of a candidate, or the name of a political party must be disregarded in determining the validity of the ballot.
- (3) (a) An absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter who submits a federal write-in absentee ballot and later receives an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot may submit the official vote-by-mail absentee ballot. An elector who submits a federal write-in absentee ballot and later receives and submits an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot should make every reasonable effort to inform the appropriate supervisor of elections that the elector has submitted more than one ballot.
- (b) A federal write-in absentee ballot may not be canvassed until 7 p.m. on the day of the election. Each federal write-in absentee ballot received by 7 p.m. on the day of the election shall be canvassed pursuant to ss. 101.5614(5) and 101.68, unless the elector's official vote-by-mail absentee ballot is received by 7 p.m. on election day. If the elector's official vote-by-mail absentee ballot is received by 7 p.m. on election day, the federal write-in absentee ballot is invalid and the official vote-by-mail absentee ballot shall be canvassed. The time shall be regulated by the customary time in standard use in the county seat of the locality.
- (4) For <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots received from absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters, there is a

presumption that the envelope was mailed on the date stated on the outside of the return envelope, regardless of the absence of a postmark on the mailed envelope or the existence of a postmark date that is later than the date of the election.

Section 29. Section 101.697, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Department of State shall determine whether secure electronic means can be established for receiving ballots from overseas voters. If such security can be established, the department shall adopt rules to authorize a supervisor of elections to accept from an overseas voter a request for a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot or a voted vote-by-mail absentee ballot by secure facsimile machine transmission or other secure electronic means. The rules must provide that in order to accept a voted ballot, the verification of the voter must be established, the security of the transmission must be established, and each ballot received must be recorded.

Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 102.166 Manual recounts of overvotes and undervotes.-
- (4)(a) A vote for a candidate or ballot measure shall be counted if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice.
- (b) The Department of State shall adopt specific rules for the federal write-in absentee ballot and for each certified voting system prescribing what constitutes a "clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice." The

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rules shall be consistent, to the extent practicable, and may 917 not:

- Exclusively provide that the voter must properly mark or designate his or her choice on the ballot; or
- Contain a catch-all provision that fails to identify specific standards, such as "any other mark or indication clearly indicating that the voter has made a definite choice."
- The rule for the federal write-in absentee ballot must address, at a minimum, the following issues:
- The appropriate lines or spaces for designating a candidate choice and, for state and local races, the office to be voted, including the proximity of each to the other and the effect of intervening blank lines.
- 2. The sufficiency of designating a candidate's first or last name when no other candidate in the race has the same or a similar name.
- The sufficiency of designating a candidate's first or last name when an opposing candidate has the same or a similar name, notwithstanding generational suffixes and titles such as "Jr.," "Sr.," or "III." The rule should contemplate the sufficiency of additional first names and first initials, middle names and middle initials, generational suffixes and titles, nicknames, and, in general elections, the name or abbreviation of a political party.
- Candidate designations containing both a qualified candidate's name and a political party, including where the party designated is the candidate's party, is not the candidate's party, has an opposing candidate in the race, or

does not have an opposing candidate in the race.

- 5. Situations where the abbreviation or name of a candidate is the same as the abbreviation or name of a political party to which the candidate does not belong, including where the party designated has another candidate in the race or does not have a candidate in the race.
- 6. The use of marks, symbols, or language, such as arrows, quotation marks, or the word "same" or "ditto," to indicate that the same political party designation applies to all listed offices.
- 7. Situations where an elector designates the name of a qualified candidate for an incorrect office.
- 8. Situations where an elector designates an otherwise correct office name that includes an incorrect district number.
- Section 31. Subsection (8) of section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 102.168 Contest of election.-
- (8) In any contest that requires a review of the canvassing board's decision on the legality of a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.68 based upon a comparison of the signature on the voter's certificate and the signature of the elector in the registration records, the circuit court may not review or consider any evidence other than the signature on the voter's certificate and the signature of the elector in the registration records. The court's review of such issue shall be to determine only if the canvassing board abused its discretion in making its decision.
 - Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 104.047, Florida

972 Statutes, is amended to read:

104.047 <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> ballots and voting; violations.—

- (1) Except as provided in s. 101.62 or s. 101.655, any person who requests a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot on behalf of an elector is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 104.0515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.0515 Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.—

- (2) No person acting under color of law shall:
- (a) In determining whether any individual is qualified under law to vote in any election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under law to other individuals within the same political subdivision who have been found to be qualified to vote; or
- (b) Deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under law to vote in such election. This paragraph shall apply to vote-by-mail absentee ballots only if there is a pattern or history of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in regard to vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

1000 Section 34. Section 104.0616, Florida Statutes, is amended 1001 to read:

violations.—Any person who provides or offers to provide, and any person who accepts, a pecuniary or other benefit in exchange for distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or otherwise physically possessing vote-by-mail absentee ballots, with intent to alter, change, modify, or erase any vote on the vote-by-mail absentee ballot, except as provided in ss. 101.6105-101.695, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 35. Section 104.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

absentee ballot.—Any person who willfully votes or attempts to vote both in person and by vote-by-mail absentee ballot at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 117.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

117.05 Use of notary commission; unlawful use; notary fee; seal; duties; employer liability; name change; advertising; photocopies; penalties.—

- (2)(a) The fee of a notary public may not exceed \$10 for any one notarial act, except as provided in s. 117.045.
- (b) A notary public may not charge a fee for witnessing \underline{a} vote-by-mail an absentee ballot in an election, and must witness such a ballot upon the request of an elector, provided the

1028 notarial act is in accordance with the provisions of this 1029 chapter.

Section 37. Subsection (7) of section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of patients.-

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department shall establish rules to enable patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail absentee ballots, and vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

Section 38. Section 741.406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.406 Voting by program participant; use of designated address by supervisor of elections.—A program participant who is otherwise qualified to vote may request a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.62. The program participant shall automatically receive vote-by-mail absentee ballots for all elections in the jurisdictions in which that individual resides in the same manner as vote-by-mail absentee voters. The supervisor of elections shall transmit the vote-by-mail absentee ballot to the program participant at the address designated by the participant in his or her application as a vote-by-mail an absentee voter. The name, address, and telephone number of a program participant may not be included in any list of registered voters available to the public.

Section 39. Subsection (7) of section 916.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.-

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A forensic client who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department and agency shall establish rules to enable clients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail absentee ballots, and vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 11 and insert:

voting; amending ss. 97.012, 97.021, 97.026, 98.065, 98.077, 98.0981, 101.051, 101.5612, 101.5614, 101.572, 101.6105, 101.62, 101.64, 101.65, 101.655, 101.661, 101.662, 101.67, 101.68, 101.69, 101.6921, 101.6923, 101.6925, 101.694, 101.6951, 101.6952, 101.697, 102.166, 102.168, 104.047, 104.0515, 104.0616, 104.17, 117.05, 394.459, 741.406, 916.107, F.S.; changing the term "absentee ballot" to "vote-by-mail ballot"; conforming terminology; providing an effective date.