

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

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| BILL #: | CS/HB 85 | FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: | | |
| SUBJECT/SHORT TITLE | Voter Registration List Maintenance | 113 | Y's 0 | N's |
| SPONSOR(S): | Public Integrity & Ethics Committee; Spano and others | GOVERNOR'S ACTION: | Approved | |
| COMPANION BILLS: | CS/SB 276 | | | |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB 85 passed the House on January 31, 2018, and subsequently passed the Senate on February 21, 2018.

The bill allows the Department of State (Department) to become a member of a nongovernmental entity whose membership is composed solely of election officials of state governments for the purpose of sharing and exchanging information to maintain the statewide voter registration system. Such membership may also include election officials of the District of Columbia. The bill also provides that the Department may only become a member of a nongovernmental entity if it is controlled or operated by the participating jurisdictions. The Department must retain the ability to withdraw its membership from the nongovernmental entity at any time. The Department may only share confidential and exempt information after becoming a member in a nongovernmental entity if each member agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the information. Additionally, if the department becomes a member of a nongovernmental entity, its bylaws must provide that each member and the entity itself maintain the confidentiality of any information as required by the laws of the jurisdiction supplying the information. If the Department becomes a member of a nongovernmental entity, it must submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1 of each year.

The bill requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to submit certain information to the Department for the purpose of sharing the information with a nongovernmental entity.

The bill may have an insignificant fiscal impact on state expenditures should the Department become a member of a nongovernmental entity to share information. The Department states that the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) grant funds within the Federal Grants Trust Fund may be used to fund such an agreement. There may also be an indeterminate fiscal impact on local government expenditures.

The bill was approved by the Governor on March 19, 2018, ch. 2018-32, L.O.F., and will become effective on January 1, 2019.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Present Situation

Department of State

The Department of State (Department)¹ is headed by the Secretary of State (Secretary) who serves as Florida's chief election officer. The Secretary is charged with a variety of responsibilities in his or her capacity as Florida's chief election officer, including obtaining and maintaining uniformity in the interpretation and implementation of the election laws; providing uniform standards for the proper and equitable implementation of the registration laws; providing technical assistance to the supervisors of elections (supervisors) on voter education, election personnel training services, and voting systems; and creating and administering a statewide voter registration system as required by the Help America Vote Act of 2002.²

Voter Registration System

The Secretary implements, operates, and maintains the statewide voter registration system (system).³ The system is the official list of registered voters in the state and is required to contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in Florida.⁴ Voter registration officials, such as supervisors, are provided secure access to the system and may update the voter registration information contained in the system.⁵ The Department is prohibited from contracting with any other entity for the operation of the system.⁶

Voter Registration List Maintenance

Florida law requires the supervisors to conduct voter registration list maintenance at least every odd-numbered year to protect the integrity of the electoral process.⁷ The program must be uniform, nondiscriminatory,⁸ and in compliance with federal election law.⁹ Each supervisor must incorporate one of the following methods in his or her list maintenance program:

- Use of change of address information given by the United States Postal Service through its licensees to identify registered voters whose addresses might have changed;
- Use of change of address information that is known from returned nonforwardable return-if-undeliverable mail sent to all registered voters in the county; or
- Use of change of address information that is known from returned nonforwardable return-if-undeliverable address confirmation requests mailed to every registered voter who has not voted in the last two years and who did not make any written request to update his or her registration record during that two-year period.¹⁰

The program must be completed at least 90 days before any federal election, and all actions must be entered, tracked, and maintained in the system.¹¹

If a supervisor receives change of address information from one of the methods listed above, jury notices, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or from other sources which reveal that

¹ Section 20.10(1), F.S.

² Section 97.012, F.S.

³ Section 98.035(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 98.035(2), F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 98.035(3), F.S.

⁷ Section 98.065(3), F.S.

⁸ The term "nondiscriminatory" applies to and includes persons with disabilities. Section 98.065(1), F.S.

⁹ Section 98.065(1), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 98.065(2), F.S.

¹¹ Section 98.065(3), F.S.

a registered voter's legal address might have changed, the supervisor must change the registration records to reflect the new address.¹² The supervisor must then send the registered voter an address change notice.¹³ If the supervisor receives information that a registered voter has moved his or her legal residence outside the state, the supervisor must send an address confirmation final notice to the registered voter at his or her new address.¹⁴ Voters who are sent an address confirmation final notice who do not return the prepaid, preaddressed return form within 30 days or for whom the notice is returned as undeliverable are designated as inactive.¹⁵

Voter Registration Ineligibility Determinations

Currently, the Department identifies deceased persons, persons adjudicated of mental incapacity, persons convicted of a felony, and other ineligible voters contained in the system.¹⁶ The supervisor¹⁷ is then notified of this finding and, after notifying the voter and giving him or her a chance to respond,¹⁸ makes a final determination regarding the voter's eligibility.¹⁹ A person determined to be ineligible by a supervisor may appeal the determination in circuit court.²⁰

Effect of the Bill

The bill allows the Department to become a member of a nongovernmental entity whose membership is composed solely of election officials of state governments for the purpose of sharing and exchanging information to maintain the statewide voter registration system.²¹ Such membership may also include election officials of the District of Columbia. If the Department becomes a member of a nongovernmental entity, the entity must place the Secretary, or his or her designee, on its board of directors with full voting rights. The nongovernmental entity may not be operated or controlled by the Federal Government or any entity acting on behalf of the Federal Government. The Department must retain the ability to withdraw its membership from the nongovernmental entity at any time.

The Department may only share confidential and exempt information after becoming a member of a nongovernmental entity if each member agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the information. Additionally, if the department becomes a member of a nongovernmental entity, its bylaws must provide that each member and the entity itself maintain the confidentiality of any information as required by the laws of the jurisdiction supplying the information.

The bill requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to submit certain information to the Department for the purpose of sharing the information with a nongovernmental entity.

If the Department becomes a member of a nongovernmental entity, it must submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1 of each year. The report must describe the membership and provide information on the total number

¹² Section 98.065(4)(a), F.S.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Section 98.065(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 98.065(4)(c), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 98.075, F.S.

¹⁷ Supervisors are also able to remove the name of a voter based on evidence without the Department having notified them in some circumstances. Section 98.075, F.S.

¹⁸ No notification is given to those determined to be deceased. Section 98.075(3), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 98.075(7), F.S.

²⁰ Section 98.0755, F.S.

²¹ An example of such a nongovernmental entity is the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). ERIC is "a non-profit organization with the sole mission of assisting states to improve the accuracy of America's voter rolls and increase access to voter registration for all eligible citizens . . . ERIC is governed and managed by states who choose to join, and was formed in 2012 with assistance from The Pew Charitable Trusts." ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION INFORMATION CENTER, <http://www.ericstates.org/> (last visited January 12, 2017).

of voters removed from the voter registration system as a result of the information sharing and the reasons for their removal.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may have an insignificant fiscal impact on state expenditures. The Department states that the bill may result in the agency incurring expenses of approximately \$75,000 in the first year and \$50,000 in annual membership fees in subsequent years should it choose to become a member of a nongovernmental entity to share voter information. Help America Vote Act (HAVA) grant funds within the Federal Grants Trust Fund may be used to fund such membership.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may have an indeterminate, though likely insignificant fiscal impact on local government expenditures. Supervisors are charged with certain responsibilities associated with removing names from the voter registration system. If the Department enters into a membership with a nongovernmental entity to share information, the arrangement may lead to an increase in determinations of voter ineligibility and, therefore, might increase the workload of supervisors and their staff.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.