By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; defining the term "other election system"; amending s. 101.015, F.S.; requiring the Department of State to adopt rules relating to the security of certain voting procedures; requiring the department to create a certain manual; requiring the department to adopt by rule certain minimum security standards; requiring county canvassing boards to enforce such standards; requiring county canvassing board manuals to include specified information; requiring county canvassing boards to reconcile certain ballots and forms; requiring the department to develop and adopt certain rules for the physical security of election materials and technology, absentee vote process reporting and observation, and manual cross-checks for certain systems; amending s. 101.131, F.S.; authorizing political action committees and political committees to have poll watchers in polling rooms and early voting areas; revising the date before which poll watchers must be designated; revising the information that must be on a poll watcher's identification badge; prohibiting a poll watcher from wearing another poll watcher's identification badge; creating s. 101.132, F.S.; authorizing certain persons to designate watchers for absentee vote processing locations; providing requirements for absentee vote processing location work areas and the number of watchers who may observe in each area; providing

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requirements for such watchers; requiring the Department of State to establish a certain telephone hotline; requiring the department to adopt by rule a certain manual; requiring the department to prescribe certain forms; requiring a supervisor of elections to accept certain forms; requiring a supervisor of elections to furnish a specified list to county canvassing boards; prohibiting certain persons from being designated as watchers; authorizing watchers to enter into specified areas and watch operations in compliance with certain safety recommendations; providing requirements for watcher identification badges; amending s. 101.21, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to determine the actual number of voter certificate envelopes to be printed for each election; providing requirements for printed ballots and voter certificate envelopes; requiring a supervisor of elections to complete a certain report; requiring the county canvassing boards to complete and reconcile the review and approve such report before an election is certified; amending s. 101.545, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to retain envelopes, seals, and video recordings for a certain period; authorizing the destruction of certain election materials after a certain audit is completed and published on the supervisor's website; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.; requiring certain information to be entered on certain forms; requiring precinct poll workers to conduct certain hand-counted audits;

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providing requirements and procedures for such audits; providing that certain results may be provided to county canvassing boards for a specified purpose; prohibiting a tabulator from using networking communication hardware; authorizing a supervisor of elections to collect certain data in a certain manner; requiring certain ballots to be duplicated in the presence of certain watchers; authorizing a duplicate to be made by hand duplication; authorizing certain persons to observe the duplication of ballots; requiring a county canvassing board to convene in the presence of certain parties for certain discussions before certification of the election; making technical changes; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 101.595, F.S.; requiring that a certain audit be conducted after each election; providing requirements for the audit; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 101.6103, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to mail ballots with certain envelopes; requiring a supervisor of elections to use separate postal service billing permits for certain purposes; revising actions an elector must take upon receipt of his or her ballot; revising information to be included on the voter's certificate; requiring an elector who requests a replacement ballot to provide certain identification; requiring a supervisor of elections to verify signatures on certain sworn statements; revising the circumstances in which such a ballot is counted; requiring a supervisor of elections

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to keep such ballots stored in an area secured in a specified manner; requiring that the canvassing of mail ballots be open for public observation; amending s. 101.6104, F.S.; requiring a ballot to be treated in a certain manner upon county canvassing board receipt of a challenge of a voter certificate envelope or cure affidavit signature; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; requiring a person requesting a vote-by-mail ballot to provide and attest to an allowed reason for such request; providing such allowed reasons; requiring voters to provide certain information in certain written requests for vote-by-mail ballots; deleting provisions related to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters; requiring a supervisor of elections to record certain information for each voteby-mail ballot request; revising a statement that must be marked on certain envelopes; amending s. 101.64, F.S.; revising the specified envelopes that a supervisor of elections must enclose with a vote-bymail ballot; revising the voter's certificate that accompanies vote-by-mail ballots; amending s. 101.65, F.S.; revising the instructions that a supervisor of elections must enclose with a vote-by-mail ballot; amending s. 101.655, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to provide bipartisan supervised voting for certain absent electors at the request of certain persons; providing requirements for the transportation and chain of custody for ballots delivered to and completed by certain absent voters; requiring a

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supervised voting team to verify an elector's identity in a certain manner; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to verify a certificate signature, a voter certificate envelope, and ballot material in a specified manner; requiring a supervisor of elections to evaluate certain photo identification in a certain manner; requiring a county canvassing board to complete the canvass of certain ballots within a certain timeframe; requiring a county canvassing board to make certain ballot comparisons according to specified records and reports; specifying that certain identification is considered ballot material and must be presented to certain persons; providing that certain envelopes are considered illegal; requiring that logs of certain information be kept; requiring that certain materials be preserved in a specified manner and reviewed for certain purposes; requiring a supervisor of elections to provide direct links to his or her website in certain circumstances; revising the vote-by-mail cure affidavit; authorizing certain persons to inspect certain materials; requiring the review of certain materials in certain circumstances; requiring a supervisor of elections to provide certain persons with certain access to certain ballot materials; prohibiting a supervisor of elections from limiting the time available to certain persons to complete a cure affidavit review during certain periods; providing that a ballot for which a cure affidavit protest is rejected shall be counted;

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requiring county canvassing board minutes to contain certain information; requiring a supervisor of elections to research certain electors to determine their voter eligibility; providing that certain information must be made available to certain persons; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; revising the process for marking certain returned ballots as canceled; requiring that certain materials be submitted to the Office of Election Crimes and Security for investigation; revising locations at which secure ballot intake stations may be placed; requiring certain daily inspection of secure ballot intake stations during early voting; providing a civil penalty for supervisors of elections for deploying secure ballot intake stations that do not meet certain standards; amending s. 101.6921, F.S.; revising the specified envelopes that a supervisor of elections must enclose with a vote-by-mail ballot; revising the voter's certificate; amending s. 101.6923, F.S.; revising the instructions that a supervisor of elections must enclose with certain vote-by-mail ballots; amending s. 102.012, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to recruit absentee vote processing workers; requiring such workers to subscribe to an oath or affirmation and meet certain qualifications; amending s. 102.014, F.S.; requiring a supervisor of elections to conduct required training for absentee vote processing workers; requiring the department to develop a certain uniform training

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curriculum for use by supervisors of elections; requiring such workers to demonstrate a working knowledge of certain laws and procedures; requiring a supervisor of elections to appoint a replacement for such a worker in certain circumstances; prohibiting an absentee vote processing worker from working in a work area unless he or she completes certain minimum training requirements; revising the contents of the polling place procedures manual; requiring the department to create and adopt by rule an absentee vote processing procedures manual; providing requirements for such manual; requiring the department to revise the manual as necessary; amending s. 102.141, F.S.; revising the composition of county canvassing boards; authorizing a supervisor of elections to appoint a municipal official as a substitute member of the county canvassing board; requiring a specified quorum of the county canvassing board for certain proceedings; requiring real-time video monitoring of county canvassing board meetings; requiring meeting minutes to be published on the supervisor of elections' website; requiring the county canvassing board to review certain reports each day and take certain actions; requiring the county canvassing board to review certain information before certifying an election; requiring the county canvassing board to address certain discrepancies in a certain manner; requiring a special election in certain circumstances; authorizing the removal from

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office of the supervisor of elections in certain circumstances; requiring a manual recount to use original paper ballots and voter certificate envelopes in certain circumstances; revising requirements for a county canvassing board conducting a recount; amending s. 102.166, F.S.; authorizing a candidate to request a manual recount of certain votes after a first set of unofficial returns in certain circumstances; revising the percentage of votes by which a candidate is defeated upon which a manual recount of certain votes is required; providing requirements for such recounts; authorizing certain governmental entities to request a manual recount in certain circumstances; requiring a certain audit to be conducted upon delivery of a certain petition; providing requirements for such audit; requiring a manual audit in certain races for which a specified discrepancy exists; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 104.21, F.S.; providing that an election worker who changes certain envelope information or markings commits a misdemeanor; providing criminal penalties; creating s. 104.291, F.S.; providing that a poll worker who wears the poll worker identification badge of another person commits a misdemeanor; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 104.30, F.S.; providing that a person who prints certain ballots or voter certificate envelopes without authorization commits a felony; providing criminal penalties; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (25) through (47) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (26) through (48), respectively, and a new subsection (25) is added to that section, to read:

- 97.021 Definitions.—For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:
- (25) "Other election system" means any information technology other than a voting system which is used in the election process and which is capable of adding, deleting, or modifying ballots or votes or which stores critical election data. The term includes hosted technologies and service providers that store or have access to critical election data. The term also includes, but is not limited to, the voter registration system, electronic precinct registers, tabulation systems, mail sorters, election night reporting systems, ballot tracking solutions, and future technologies integrated into the election process.

Section 2. Present subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 101.015, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (9), (10), and (11), respectively, new subsections (5), (6), and (7) and subsection (8) are added to that section, and subsections (3) and (4) and present subsection (6) of that section are amended, to read:

- 101.015 Standards for voting systems.—
- (3) The Department of State shall adopt rules to achieve and maintain the maximum degree of correctness, impartiality, and efficiency, and security of the procedures of in-person and

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<u>absentee</u> voting, including write-in voting, and of counting, tabulating, and recording votes by voting systems <u>and other</u> election systems used in this state.

- (4) (a) The Department of State shall adopt rules establishing minimum security standards for voting systems and create an absentee ballot processing manual adopted by rule which is composed of such standards. The standards, at a minimum, must address the following:
- 1. chain of custody of ballots, including chain of custody forms and procedures for ballots returned by mail, secure ballot intake stations, in-person return, or facsimile, which extends through the work areas of the absentee vote counting location and to storage. Chain of custody standards must:
- 1. Enable monitoring of the ballot transport and receiving process by the county canvassing board and monitoring of precertification audits and postcertification procedural audits.
- 2. Include validation and reporting by the county canvassing board on a daily basis during the election that the required chain of custody forms are properly completed, that chain of custody is not broken, that any exceptions are noted with an action plan to resolve the issue, and that sent and received ballot quantities and seals match and are consistent with the seal number ranges and ballot transport container numbers assigned to particular locations. Such validation and reporting must include objective measures for determining ballot quantities received at the vote counting location and determining ballot quantities when moved between work areas of the vote counting location.
 - 3. Require that appropriate corrective measures as

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determined by the department be taken immediately when the chain of custody is broken. Such measures must include notification and reasonable steps to correct the issue, employee education, disciplinary actions, reassignment, penalties, or criminal referral.

- 4. Provide definitions for and examples of an excessive transport time; a broken seal; a marking that is not legally binding, such as overwritten data entry without proper notation; missing or disparate ballot quantities; and other circumstances that break chain of custody.
- 5. Prohibit the comingling of absentee ballots from a secure ballot intake station, the United States Postal Service, in-person return at the supervisor's office or vote counting location, or facsimile until the chain of custody validation is completed from each source.
- 6. If return ballot postage is prepaid by a supervisor, require the supervisor to have separate post office billing permits dedicated to and used exclusively for outgoing ballots and returned ballots to enable auditing. Post office billing records must be reconciled on a daily basis with the number of absentee ballots sent to and received from the United States Postal Service. The supervisor may not use the post office billing permits required under this subparagraph for mailing of other items.
- 7. If return ballot postage is not prepaid by a supervisor, require the supervisor to employ other means to reconcile the number of completed ballots transported between the post office box and the absentee vote counting location or have the ballots delivered directly to the absentee vote counting location.

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8. Require that ballots returned by registered mail be accepted and tracked in a log used for auditing purposes, if the supervisor or voter chooses to pay for the service.

- 9. Require that chain of custody forms for completed ballots from secure intake stations include fields for all of the following:
- <u>a. The address of the secure ballot intake station location</u> and ballot transport container number.
 - b. The date and time.
- c. Verification that the secure ballot intake station was empty at the beginning of the day, with one verifier from each major political party who shall sign and print his or her name and write either "empty" or "not empty" to reflect the state in which he or she found the intake receptacle.
- d. The printed names and signatures of two persons who count the ballots in the secure ballot intake station for transport at the close of the day's authorized voting hours, place the ballots in an assigned ballot transport container, and place a seal on the ballot transport container.
- <u>e. The seal number placed on the ballot transport</u> container.
- <u>f. The printed names and signatures of two transporters</u>

 <u>accepting custody of the sealed voter certificate envelopes and</u>
 the seal number observed.
 - g. The transport vehicle type and license plate number.
- h. The transporter departure time, the seal number on the ballot transport container, and a checkbox to confirm that the seal is intact at the handoff.
 - i. The printed names and signatures of two vote counting

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349 center staff accepting custody of the voter certificate envelopes from transporters, the date, the time, the seal number, a checkbox to confirm that the seal is intact, the quantity counted, and the method used to count.

- j. The ballot transport container number.
- k. Explanations for form anomalies or missing data, including excessive transport times, which includes any documented period of transport that exceeds 12 hours.
- 10. Require that the supervisor be notified if a ballot is found in the secure ballot intake station at the beginning of the day. The supervisor shall research the origin of the ballot, and if the supervisor determines that the ballot was placed in the intake receptacle during authorized voting hours during the previous day, the ballot must be processed. If the supervisor determines that the ballot was placed in the intake receptacle outside of authorized voting hours or that the ballot envelope does not display a valid county election serial number, the supervisor must notify the voter that his or her ballot may not be counted unless it is cured, send the voter instructions to complete a cure affidavit, and refer the matter to the Office of Election Crimes and Security for investigation.
- 11. Provide that the facsimile used to send and receive uniformed and overseas voter ballots may be used only for that function, and the facsimile transmission logs must be printed daily, retained, and made available to the county canvassing board, state and county inspectors and auditors, and public watchers.
- 12. Require the maintenance of ballot-on-demand print logs. The logs must be made available to the county canvassing board,

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state and county inspectors and auditors, and public watchers.

- 13. Require, after the county canvassing board completes the daily validation of the chain of custody, the number of absentee ballots received at the vote counting location to be posted daily, by source, on the supervisor's website. Any chain of custody or validation issues must be noted in the daily chain of custody report, entered into the county canvassing board's minutes, and reported to the department.
- 14. Require each ballot and envelope to have a unique county election serial number. The unique county election serial number must include at least 11 digits. The first 2 digits must identify the county, and the next 4 digits must identify the month and year of the election. Such numbers may not be repeated for 5 years. A supervisor must ensure that vendors are properly allocated distinct ranges of numbers and that produced materials contain only the allocated ranges of numbers before the ballots and envelopes are mailed. Additional security measures must be implemented to protect ballots from being illegally duplicated, distributed, or inserted, including the sourcing of ballots and envelopes to separate vendors.
- (b) The standards included in the absentee ballot processing manual must be enforced by the county canvassing board before opening voter certificate envelopes and by audit before election certification, with disciplinary penalties for noncompliance. The county canvassing board manual must include procedures for monitoring of the chain of custody of ballots and portable storage media, manual cross-check reports, and manual counts.
 - (c) Before certifying an election, the county canvassing

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board shall reconcile the number of ballots transported from secure ballot intake stations, the United States Postal Service, in-person return at the supervisor's office or vote counting location, and facsimile with the number of absentee ballots counted. The county canvassing board shall also reconcile the chain of custody forms with the number of ballots transported from the vote counting location to storage and the number of ballots counted. Both reconciliation reports require approval by the Department of State before certification of the election and must be promptly published on the supervisor's website.

- (5) The Department of State shall develop and adopt rules for the physical security of election materials and technology, which must include all of the following:
- (a) Standards for building security at absentee vote counting locations. Electronic badge access must be required to gain access to the absentee vote counting location and to secure storage areas within the building. All employees and visitors, including vendors, must be required to visibly wear photo identification badges at all times.
- (b) That an absentee vote counting location be in the supervisor of election's office or a standalone building that may include gated fencing. Absentee vote counting locations must have video surveillance of all building and parking lot entries and exits.
- (c) That cable and other ports be sealed on all systems left unattended overnight at any early voting location.
- (d) Standards for secure ballot intake stations. Secure ballot intake stations must be located inside polling places or the main office of and, if used, any branch office of a

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supervisor. A supervisor may only use a brand or model of secure
ballot intake station which the Department of State has
certified as secure. Secure ballot intake stations must be
inspected and audited by bipartisan state or county teams
accompanied by public watchers.

- (e) That ballots be transported by at least two persons, each representing a different major political party. A duplicate copy of the ballot transport form must be placed inside the ballot transport container before the container is sealed.
- (f) That once received at a vote counting location, a sealed ballot transport container be stored in a secured area under video surveillance and accessible only by electronic badge access. Compliance must be validated by the county canvassing board with public observation.
- (g) A prohibition on opening any sealed container of completed ballots without observation by members of both major parties and the public.
- (h) That portable storage media be stored in a secured area under video surveillance and accessible only by electronic badge access.
- (i) That the chain of custody of ballots, including a detailed description of forms and procedures to create a complete record of custody of ballots and paper outputs, begin with the ballot design and the receipt of ballots from all sources until such time as the ballots are destroyed.
- (6) The Department of State shall adopt rules providing absentee vote process reporting and observation requirements of the supervisor of elections to state, county, and public preelection inspectors, election monitors, preelection

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certification audits, and postelection certification procedural audits. The rules must address:

- (a) Reporting during and after the election cycle.
- (b) Video viewing, video streaming of all ballot processing, video recording storage, and public records requests for video recordings.
 - (c) In-person observation.
 - (d) United States Postal Service liaison and monitoring.
- (e) A ballot accounting report that must be completed by the supervisor and reviewed by the canvassing board before election certification. The ballot accounting report must reconcile:
- 1. The number of ballots tabulated in precincts, the number of voters that checked in, and the number of ballots counted during each day of early voting and election day.
- 2. The number of absentee ballots tabulated in the absentee vote processing location each day and the chain of custody form ballot totals from secure ballot intake stations, the United States Postal Service, facsimile logs, and in-person drop off each day.
- 3. The number of absentee ballots mailed out equals the number of outbound ballots billed by the post office.
- 4. The number of ballots acquired or printed, including ballot-on-demand ballots, and the number of ballots used, unused, spoiled, duplicated, and unreturned.
- (f) Audits conducted by bipartisan state and county audit teams with public observation to confirm that the required chain of custody forms and processes are in compliance. Such audits must include examination of post office billing records, fax

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logs, and chain of custody forms. The rules must provide for disciplinary actions and criminal referrals when appropriate.

The rules must require that if it is determined in a postcertification audit that the number of ballots involved in chain of custody breaches in an election exceed the margin of victory in any race in that election, such race must be deemed invalid and a special election must be held to fill the office in accordance with chapter 100. If an audit failure is determined to be due to chain of custody mismanagement, an audit failure report must be generated by the Secretary of State and made available to the public, and the supervisor overseeing the process may be disciplined or removed from office.

- (7) The Department of State shall adopt rules that include manual cross-checks for legacy systems and systems that have networking or other communication capability to ensure that such systems have not been compromised by unauthorized changes in settings, data manipulation, or malware. The rules must require:
- (a) That early voting sites reconcile and report daily at the close of authorized voting hours the:
- 1. Number of ballots tabulated by precinct tabulator, as calculated by subtracting the cumulative tabulator count at the end of the prior day from the cumulative count of the current day.
- 2. Number of completed ballots processed through the precinct tabulator and transported to storage.
 - 3. Number of voters who checked in to the precinct.
- 4. Number of blank ballots processed through precinct tabulator. All blank ballots must be placed in a separate envelope to enable auditing.

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(b) That, after the polls are closed on the first day of early voting and on election day, precinct poll workers conduct a hand count audit of both a randomly chosen race and the race for the highest office on the ballot. In view of the public, ballots must be placed in stacks according to the candidate chosen on the ballots for that race. A poll worker from each of the two largest political parties shall hand count those ballots and verify the candidate choice. This process must be repeated as necessary until the hand count totals from each poll worker match. Hand count totals must be noted and compared to the machine count. Any discrepancies must be flagged and reported to the supervisor of elections and posted for the public. The supervisor shall verify any discrepancies over the next 3 days with interested members of the public and at least one person from each major political party present. If the supervisor determines that there is a discrepancy, all ballots for the entire precinct must be hand counted, and those results, once verified, override the machine count.

(c) That, at least once during each day of absentee ballot canvassing, election workers conduct hand count cross-checks of each tabulator for a randomly chosen race on batches of ballots. In view of the public, ballots must be placed in stacks according to the candidate chosen on the ballots for that race. An election worker shall hand count those ballots and verify and any discrepancies flagged, reported, and verified according to the process required under paragraph (b). If the supervisor determines that there is a discrepancy, all ballots for the entire precinct must be hand counted, and those results, once verified, override the machine count. Any tabulator that

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produces erroneous results must be taken out of service until
the cause of the error is determined and corrected. When random
batches are analyzed, the contents of output sorter bins must be
inspected to validate proper sorting.

- (d) That, if an automated signature verification system is used, the settings be verified and documented four times each day. The settings must be corrected if the settings are found to be out of compliance. After such verification and, if necessary, correction, signatures on 20 voter's certificates must be compared manually to determine if the signature verification algorithm is functioning properly. If there is a discrepancy, the signatures must be verified manually until the system is replaced or the cause of the issue is determined and corrected. The employee performing this verification must sign the verification form and print his or her name, the date, the time, and the outcome.
- (e) That, if an automated target duplication is used, 20 original ballots be compared four times each day to the original ballot displayed on the duplication machine console to ensure that the ballot is correctly displayed. If the display is inconsistent, duplication must be completed manually until the cause of the issue is determined and corrected.
- (f) That, if an outbound mail assembly and sorter is used, the transfer of outgoing ballots from the dock be under video surveillance. After each batch is assembled and sorted, the batch report quantity must be compared to the number of ballots received at the dock, as determined by weight.
- (g) That, if an inbound mail sorter is used, the number of inbound envelopes processed daily be compared to the number of

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ballots received at the dock as documented in chain of custody forms from secure ballot intake stations and the United States Postal Service.

- (h) That the voter registration database be analyzed monthly for registration anomalies. Any anomalies must be investigated and corrected. The database must be backed up daily using a method that preserves the history of any changes made in a manner that allows for restoration to previous versions of the history at any time. The supervisor shall use a department—approved storage device that uses technologies such as a write once, read many, or "WORM," device, as appropriate. The supervisor shall immediately, automatically, and securely transmit to the department an identical copy of the database backup. The supervisor and the department shall each retain the database backup for at least 5 years. Such backups may be used by internal auditors, independent third-party auditors, major political parties, and the public for the purpose of auditing voter registration transactions.
- (i) That any changes or additions made in the 60-day period preceding election day be tracked and audited by an independent auditor. Audit reports must be made available to the public at no charge and must include the mode and location of unauthorized new registrations, registration updates, or deletions occurring in the 60-day period preceding election day, and the voted status of every registrant registered to vote in the election. A person may not be removed from the voter roll until the audit is complete. An archived dataset of persons removed from the voter roll, including each person's voting history, must be maintained for auditing purposes. The archived dataset must be included

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upon request with any distribution of the voter roll.

- (j) That, if new technologies are tested during an election, the supervisor posts, in a conspicuous location visible to the public within the vote counting center and all election locations, a notice providing the location, date, and time of such testing. All machines and election equipment in testing must clearly be labeled as such.
- (k) That procedures for manual counts include video recording and public observation a detailed description of procedures to create a complete written record of the chain of custody of ballots and paper outputs beginning with their receipt from a printer or manufacturer until such time as they are destroyed.
- 2. Transport of ballots, including a description of the method and equipment used and a detailed list of the names of all individuals involved in such transport.
- 3. Ballot security, including a requirement that all ballots be kept in a locked room in the supervisor's office, a facility controlled by the supervisor or county canvassing board, or a public place in which the county canvassing board is canvassing votes until needed for canvassing and returned thereafter.
- (8) (a) (b) 1. Each supervisor shall establish written procedures to assure accuracy and security in his or her county, including procedures related to early voting pursuant to s. 101.657. Such procedures shall be reviewed in each odd-numbered year by the department.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$. Each supervisor shall submit any revisions to the security procedures to the department at least 45 days before

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early voting commences pursuant to s. 101.657 in an election in which they are to take effect.

(10) (6) All electronic and electromechanical voting systems purchased on or after January 1, 1990, must meet the minimum standards established under subsection (1). All electronic and electromechanical voting systems in use on or after July 1, 1993, must meet the minimum standards established under subsection (1) or subsection (9) (5).

Section 3. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 101.131, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.131 Watchers at polls.-

(1) Each political party, political action committee, political committee, and each candidate may have one watcher in each polling room or early voting area at any one time during the election. A political committee formed for the specific purpose of expressly advocating the passage or defeat of an issue on the ballot may have one watcher for each polling room or early voting area at any one time during the election. A No watcher may shall be permitted to come as close closer to the officials' table, tabulator, secure ballot intake station, or the voting booths as than is reasonably necessary to properly perform his or her functions, and must but each shall be allowed within the polling room or early voting area to watch and observe the conduct of electors and officials. The poll watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and may shall not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election. The poll watchers shall pose any questions regarding polling place procedures directly to the clerk for resolution. Poll watchers They may not interact with voters. Each poll watcher must shall

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be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves.

- (2) Each political party, political action committee, each political committee, and each candidate requesting to have poll watchers shall designate, in writing to the supervisors of elections, on a form prescribed by the division, before noon of the second Tuesday preceding the election poll watchers for each polling room on election day. Designations of poll watchers for early voting areas must shall be submitted in writing to the supervisor of elections, on a form prescribed by the division, before noon on the 5th business day at least 14 days before early voting begins. The poll watchers for polling rooms must shall be approved by the supervisor of elections on or before the Tuesday before the election. Poll watchers for early voting areas must shall be approved by the supervisor of elections no later than 7 days before early voting begins. The supervisor shall furnish to each election board a list of the poll watchers designated and approved for such polling rooms or early voting areas. Designation of poll watchers shall be made by the chair of the county executive committee of a political party, the chair of a political action committee, the chair of a political committee, or the candidate requesting to have poll watchers.
- (5) The supervisor of elections shall provide to each designated poll watcher an identification badge which identifies the poll watcher by <u>first</u> name <u>and last initial</u>. Each poll watcher must wear his or her identification badge while performing his or her duties. <u>A poll watcher may not wear another poll watcher's identification badge</u>. A poll watcher who wears another poll watcher's identification badge must be

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reported to the supervisor and may be removed from the premises for the day.

Section 4. Section 101.132, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 101.132 Watchers at absentee vote processing locations.-
- (1) Each political party, political action committee, political committee, and candidate may designate one absentee vote processing watcher to observe in each of the following work areas of the absentee vote counting location or any other location at any time during the election process where the following functions are performed:
 - (a) Outgoing ballot assembly, sorting, and mailing.
 - (b) Securing of secure ballot intake stations.
 - (c) Loading and unloading of transport vehicles.
 - (d) Receiving and sorting of incoming ballots.
- (e) Verifying voter certificate envelope signatures by an automated process.
 - (f) Manual review of voter certificate envelopes.
 - (g) Review of staff signatures of cure affidavits.
 - (h) Opening of voter certificate envelopes.
- (i) Duplication.
 - (j) Tabulation.
- (2) (a) Each work area must be designed and arranged in advance by the supervisor to provide adequate space for at least four watchers at any given time. Different watchers may observe simultaneously on behalf of a candidate, political party, political action committee, or political committee in different work areas.
 - (b) If more than two political party, political action

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committee, political committee, or candidate watchers are designated to observe in a specified work area with limited space in the same time period, the first two watchers from each major party for which designations are received must be allowed to observe.

- (c) Two public watchers may also be present in each work area at any given time. If more than two public watchers request to observe in a specified work area with limited space in the same time period, the first two watchers from different major political parties for which requests are received shall be allowed to observe.
- (d) If a work area is not large enough to accommodate at least four watchers, the supervisor may employ alternate methods to enable meaningful observation by a watcher, including the use of video, mirrored displays, catwalks, or viewing windows. The department must provide criteria for determining whether an alternate observation method enables meaningful observation.
- (e) When direct observation of manual processes or machine operators is conducted, each work area is limited to one watcher for each staff member conducting operations.
- (f) Work area watchers may come as close as is reasonably necessary to properly observe workers and technology without impeding workflow. The absentee vote processing location watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and may not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election. Watchers shall pose any questions regarding absentee vote processing procedures directly to the work area supervisor for resolution. Watchers may not provide work direction to absentee vote processing processing personnel but may ask questions for understanding and

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offer personal greetings. Each watcher must be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves. The department must establish a telephone hotline through which a watcher may report violations of law, including required security standards, and submit a work ticket to a state official.

- (g) The department shall adopt by rule an absentee vote processing manual that includes guidelines for meaningful observation and reporting for all methods of observation.
- (3) (a) The department shall prescribe an absentee vote processing watcher request form that allows a person to request to serve as an absentee vote processing watcher at any given location and an absentee vote processing watcher designation form that allows a political party, political action committee, political committee, or candidate to designate a watcher for a specific work area.
- (b) A request to serve as a watcher for a political party, political action committee, political committee, or candidate must be accepted by the supervisor if received at least 5 days, including weekends, before the first day of requested observation. A watcher may complete a form for multiple political parties, political action committees, political committees, or candidates. A watcher is not required to be a member of or align with a political party to observe vote processing activities.
- (c) Public requests to be absentee vote processing watchers must be accepted by the supervisor if received at least 5 days, including weekends, before the first day of requested observation. A watcher may alternate between work areas and

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participate on any day of the absentee vote counting process without notice.

- (d) Different watchers may observe election activities occurring simultaneously on behalf of any candidate, political party, political action committee, or political committee. A watcher who has previously completed an absentee vote processing watcher request form that is filed with the supervisor may substitute for another watcher without prior notice.
- (e) A watcher may be relieved by another watcher designated for the same political party, political action committee, political committee, or candidate whenever necessary.
- (f) The supervisor shall furnish to each canvassing board member a list of watchers for whom an absentee vote processing watcher request form has been approved and for whom an absentee vote processing watcher designation form has been received.

 Designation forms must be completed by the chair of the county executive committee of each political party, chair of a political action committee, chair of a political committee, or candidate.
- (4) A candidate or a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, a police officer, or another law enforcement officer may not be designated as an absentee vote processing watcher.
- (5) An absentee vote processing watcher may enter into and watch operations in any work area listed in subsection (1) if the number of watchers in the work area does not exceed the number recommended by the department or the voting center capacity safety recommendations by the local fire department.
- (6) The supervisor shall provide to each designated absentee vote processing watcher an identification badge that

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identifies the watcher by first name and last initial. Each
watcher must wear his or her identification badge while
performing his or her duties. The designated absentee vote
processing watcher badge must be surrendered to the supervisor
at the end of the day.

Section 5. Section 101.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.21 Official ballots; number; printing; payment.-
- (1) Where applicable, The supervisor of elections shall determine the actual number of ballots and voter certificate envelopes to be printed for each election. The ballots and voter certificate envelopes must be sourced from different vendors, and the voter certificate envelopes must have serial numbers or other markings that may be used to detect unauthorized printing or submission of illegal envelopes.
- (2) The supervisor of elections shall complete a ballot, envelope, and seal accounting report before an election may be certified. The ballot, envelope, and seal accounting report must reconcile the number of ballots printed by an official printer or in-house with the number of ballots:
 - (a) Distributed to absentee voters.
 - (b) Distributed to in-person voting sites.
 - (c) Completed and received from absentee voters.
 - (d) Completed and received from in-person voting sites.
 - (e) Distributed but not returned by absentee voters.
- (f) Distributed and returned unvoted from in-person voting sites.
 - (g) Not distributed.
 - (h) Spoiled.

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- (i) Used for duplication.
- (j) Placed in storage at the end of the election as voted or unvoted.
- (3) Review and approval of the ballot, envelope, and seal accounting report must be completed and reconciled by the county canvassing board before the election is certified and by a state or county auditing team after the election is certified.

 Purchase order records of marksense paper, ballots, and envelopes as well as print-on-demand and facsimile records must be made available to auditors and the public at no charge.
- (4) The printing and delivery of ballots and cards of instruction shall, in a municipal election, be paid for by the municipality, and in all other elections by the county.

Section 6. Section 101.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.545 Retention and destruction of certain election materials.—All ballots, envelopes, seals, video recordings, forms, and other election materials shall be retained in the custody of the supervisor of elections for a minimum of 22 months after an election and in accordance with the schedule approved by the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State. All unused ballots, envelopes, seals, forms, and other election materials may, with the approval of the Department of State, be destroyed by the supervisor after the election for which such ballots, forms, or other election materials were to be used a postcertification audit is completed and published on the supervisor's website.

Section 7. Section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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101.5614 Canvass of returns.-

(1) As soon as the polls are closed, the election board shall secure the voting devices against further voting. The election board shall thereafter, in the presence of members of the public desiring to witness the proceedings, verify the number of voted ballots, unused ballots, provisional ballots, and spoiled ballots to ascertain whether such number corresponds with the number of ballots issued by the supervisor. If there is a difference, this fact shall be reported in writing to the county canvassing board with the reasons therefor if known. The total number of voted ballots shall be entered on the forms provided. The number of ballots processed through the tabulator on election day, the number of blank ballots processed through the tabulator, and the number of persons checking in at the precinct shall also be entered on the forms provided. Precinct poll workers shall conduct a hand count audit of a randomly chosen race. Ballots must be placed in stacks according to the candidate chosen on the ballots for that race. Those ballots must be hand counted by two poll workers from different major political parties, and candidate choice must be verified in the process. Totals must be noted and compared to the machine count. Any discrepancies must be flagged and reported to the supervisor of elections office and noted on the poll tape posted for the public. The supervisor shall verify any discrepancies over the next 3 days with interested members of the public and a member of each party present. If the supervisor determines that there is a discrepancy, all ballots for the entire precinct must be hand counted using the original paper ballots, and those results, once verified, override the machine counts. The number

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of tickets printed to receive ballots must be compared with the number of persons noted by the electronic precinct register system as checked in, and any discrepancies must be resolved or documented. The proceedings of the election board at the precinct after the polls have closed must shall be open to the public; however, no person except for a member of the election board, a person may not shall touch any ballot or ballot container or interfere with or obstruct the orderly count of the ballots.

- (2) The results of ballots tabulated at precinct locations may be provided to the county canvassing board transmitted to the main computer system for the purpose of reconciliation of chain of custody and compilation of complete returns. The tabulator may not use networking communication hardware. However, the supervisor may collect preliminary precinct election results data from tabulators using a portable storage device secure from manipulation, such as a write once, read many, or "WORM," device, and insert the data into a secure computer dedicated to transmitting such data to the elections office. The security guidelines for transmission of returns shall conform to rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 101.015.
- (3) For each ballot or ballot image on which write-in votes have been cast, the canvassing board shall compare the write-in votes with the votes cast on the ballot; if the total number of votes for any office exceeds the number allowed by law, such votes <u>may shall</u> not be counted. All valid votes shall be tallied by the canvassing board.
 - (4)(a) If any vote-by-mail ballot is physically damaged so

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that it cannot properly be counted by the voting system's automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in an open and accessible room in the presence of watchers from at least two different political parties witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot must shall be made of a vote-bymail ballot containing an overvoted race if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice in the overvoted race or ballot measure. A duplicate must shall include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(8) s. 102.166(4). A duplicate may be made of a ballot containing an undervoted race or ballot measure if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice in the undervoted race or ballot measure. A duplicate may not include a vote if the voter's intent in such race or on such measure is not clear. Upon request, candidates, political party officials, and political committee officials, and authorized designees thereof, and public watchers a physically present candidate, a political party official, a political committee official, or an authorized designee thereof, must be allowed to observe the duplication of ballots upon signing an affidavit affirming his or her acknowledgment that disclosure of election results discerned from observing the ballot duplication process while the election is ongoing is a felony, as provided under subsection (8). The observer must be allowed to observe the duplication of ballots in such a way that the observer is able to see the markings on each ballot and the duplication taking place. All duplicate ballots must be clearly

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labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number which must shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. The duplication of ballots must happen in the presence of at least one canvassing board member and watchers from at least two different political parties. After a ballot has been duplicated, the defective ballot must shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot must shall be tallied with the other ballots for that precinct. If any observer makes a reasonable objection to a duplicate of a ballot, the ballot must be presented to the canvassing board for a determination of the validity of the duplicate. The canvassing board must document the serial number of the ballot in the canvassing board's minutes. The canvassing board must decide whether the duplication is valid. If the duplicate ballot is determined to be valid, the duplicate ballot must be counted. If the duplicate ballot is determined to be invalid, the duplicate ballot must be rejected and a proper duplicate ballot must be made and counted in lieu of the original.

(b) A true duplicate copy shall be made of each federal write-in absentee ballot in the presence of watchers witnesses and substituted for the federal write-in absentee ballot. A duplicate may be made by hand duplication observed by watchers of both major political parties. 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(8) s. 102.166(4). All duplicate ballots must shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number that must shall be recorded on the federal write-in absentee ballot, and be counted

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in lieu of the federal write-in absentee ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the federal write-in absentee ballot <u>must shall</u> be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot <u>must shall</u> be tallied with other ballots for that precinct.

- (5) If there is no clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice for an office or ballot measure, the elector's ballot may shall not be counted for that office or measure, but the ballot may shall not be invalidated as to those names or measures which are properly marked.
- (6) Vote-by-mail ballots may be counted by the voting system's automatic tabulating equipment if they have been marked in a manner which will enable them to be properly counted by such equipment.
- (7) The return printed by the voting system's automatic tabulating equipment, to which has been added the return of write-in, vote-by-mail, and manually counted votes and votes from provisional ballots, constitutes shall constitute the official return of the election upon certification by the canvassing board. Upon completion of the count, the returns must shall be open to the public. A copy of the returns may be posted at the central counting place or at the office of the supervisor of elections in lieu of the posting of returns at individual precincts.
- (8) Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, election employee, or other person authorized to observe, review, or inspect ballot materials or observe canvassing who releases any information about votes cast for or against any

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candidate or ballot measure or any results of any election before 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.

- (9) The county canvassing board shall officially convene in the presence of candidates, designees of political action committees, political committees, or political parties, and the public to discuss all election results and the necessary next steps required to officially determine election results, including recounts, runoffs, hand counts, audits, or any other activities necessary before certification of the election.
- Section 8. Subsection (4) is added to section 101.595, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 101.595 Analysis and reports of voting problems.-
- (4) A postcertification procedural audit must be conducted after each election. The department shall adopt rules for the conduct of such audit, which must include the audit of each of the following:
 - (a) Chain of custody forms and procedures.
- (b) Signature verification on vote-by-mail ballot requests, voter certificate envelopes, and curing.
 - (c) Handling of public inspector protests and challenges.
 - (d) Canvassing board duties.
 - (e) Physical security.
- (f) All blank ballots, undervoted ballots, overvoted ballots, provisional ballots, and all other ballots that were separated from the main bin by the tabulator or that require separate adjudication or handling for any reason. Such ballots must be hand counted to ensure the number of ballots equals the

number shown on the reports.

(g) Seal accounting and management.

Section 9. Section 101.6103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6103 Mail ballot election procedure.-

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), the supervisor of elections shall mail all official ballots with a voter certificate envelope, an identification secrecy envelope, a return mailing envelope, and instructions sufficient to describe the voting process to each elector entitled to vote in the election within the timeframes specified in s. 101.62(3). All such ballots must be mailed by first-class mail. If the supervisor of election pays return ballot postage, two United States Postal Service permit billing accounts must be used, with one account used solely for outbound ballots and the other account used solely for returned ballots. Ballots must be addressed to each elector at the address appearing in the registration records and placed in an envelope which is prominently marked "Return Service Requested Do Not Forward."
- instructions, mark the ballot, place only the completed ballot in the voter certificate it in the secrecy envelope, sign his or her name as it appears in the voter registration system on the signature line on the return mailing envelope supplied with the ballot, and comply with the instructions provided with the ballot. The elector shall place a copy of the required identification into the identification envelope and place the voter certificate envelope and the identification envelope into the return mailing envelope. Alternatively, the voter may place

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the voter certificate envelope in a voter-provided envelope and send it by registered mail at the voter's expense to the office of the supervisor of elections or the address listed on the return envelope. The elector shall mail, deliver, or have delivered the marked ballot so that it reaches the supervisor of elections no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election. The ballot must be returned in the sealed and signed voter certificate return mailing envelope.

(3) The <u>voter's certificate</u> return mailing envelope shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, ...(Print Name)..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a qualified voter in this election and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election.

I understand that failure to sign this certificate and give my residence address will invalidate my ballot.

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...(Date)...

...(Printed Name)...

...(Signature)...

...(Residence Address)...

...(E-mail Address[Optional])...

...(Home Telephone Number [Optional])...

...(Mobile Telephone Number [Optional])...
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(4) If the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the elector, the elector may obtain a replacement ballot from the supervisor of elections as provided in this subsection. An elector seeking a replacement ballot shall

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provide Tier 1 identification and sign a sworn statement that the ballot was destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received and present such statement to the supervisor of elections before prior to 7 p.m. on the day of the election. The supervisor of elections shall verify the signature on the sworn statement and keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.

- (5) A ballot shall be counted only if:
- (a) It is returned in the voter certificate return mailing envelope bearing the elector's signature;
- (b) A copy of a photo identification is placed into the identification envelope and, if the voter is required to provide additional documentation under s. 101.68, such documentation is placed into the identification envelope;
- (c) The voter certificate envelope and the identification envelope are placed into the return mailing envelope or a voter-provided envelope that is sent by registered mail to the office of the supervisor of election or the address listed on the return mailing envelope;
- (d)(b) The elector's signature has been verified as provided in this subsection; and
- 1124 <u>(e) (e)</u> It is received by the supervisor of elections not 1125 later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election.

The supervisor of elections shall verify the signature of each elector on the voter certificate return mailing envelope with the signature on the elector's registration records. Such verification may commence at any time before prior to the canvass of votes. The supervisor of elections shall safely keep

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the ballot stored in a secure area accessible only by electronic badge and under video surveillance unopened in his or her office until the county canvassing board canvasses the vote. If the supervisor of elections determines that an elector to whom a replacement ballot has been issued under subsection (4) has voted more than once, the canvassing board shall determine which ballot, if any, is to be counted.

- (6) The canvassing board may begin the canvassing of mail ballots as provided by s. 101.68(2)(a). The criminal penalty specified in that paragraph for the release of results before 7 p.m. on election day is also applicable to canvassing conducted under this act. The canvassing of mail ballots must be open for public observation.
- (7) With respect to absent electors overseas entitled to vote in the election, the supervisor of elections shall mail an official ballot with a voter certificate secrecy envelope, a return mailing envelope, and instructions sufficient to describe the voting process to each such elector on a date sufficient to allow such elector time to vote in the election and to have his or her marked ballot reach the supervisor by 7 p.m. on the day of the election.
- (8) A ballot that otherwise satisfies the requirements of subsection (5) shall be counted even if the elector dies after mailing the ballot but before election day, as long as, <u>before</u> prior to the death of the voter, the ballot was:
 - (a) Postmarked by the United States Postal Service;
- (b) Date-stamped with a verifiable tracking number by common carrier; or
 - (c) Already in the possession of the supervisor of

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Section 10. Section 101.6104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6104 Challenge of votes. - If any elector present for the canvass of votes believes that any ballot is illegal due to any defect apparent on the voter's certificate, the elector may, at any time before the ballot is removed from the envelope, file with the canvassing board a protest against the canvass of such ballot, specifying the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. No challenge based upon any defect on the voter's certificate shall be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the return mailing envelope. When a challenge of a voter certificate envelope or cure affidavit signature is received, the ballot must be segregated; left uncounted and, if applicable, unopened; logged; and treated as provisional to be reviewed before the end of canvassing. A challenger must be given an identification number for the challenged ballot or envelope, as applicable. The identification number and the final disposition of the ballot must be logged for use in procedural audits.

Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), subsection (2), and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 101.62 Request for vote-by-mail ballots.-
- (1) REQUEST.—
- (a) The supervisor shall accept a request for a vote-by-mail ballot only from a voter or, if directly instructed by the voter, a member of the voter's immediate family or the voter's legal guardian. A request may be made in person, in writing, by

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telephone, or through the supervisor's website. The department shall prescribe by rule by October 1, 2023, a uniform statewide application to make a written request for a vote-by-mail ballot which includes fields for all information required in this subsection. A voter may request a vote-by-mail ballot if one of the following applies to the voter:

- 1. The voter is confined to his or her home or otherwise physically unable to vote in person, which the voter must attest to by presenting an affidavit provided by a medical doctor.
- 2. The voter will be out of state during the entire voting period, which the voter must attest to by providing proof of his or her out-of-state location.
 - 3. The voter is 80 years of age or older.
- 4. The voter is enrolled in an educational institution outside of the county in which he or she is registered, which the voter must attest to by providing proof of enrollment.

One request is deemed sufficient to receive a vote-by-mail ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the next regularly scheduled general election, unless the voter or the voter's designee indicates at the time the request is made the elections within such period for which the voter desires to receive a vote-by-mail ballot. The supervisor must cancel a request for a vote-by-mail ballot when any first-class return-service-requested mail or nonforwardable mail sent by the supervisor to the voter is returned as undeliverable. If the voter requests a vote-by-mail ballot thereafter, the voter must provide or confirm his or her current residential address in a written request that includes the voter's signature and the

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voter's Florida driver license number, the voter's Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number.

- If the voter's request meets the criteria under paragraph (a), the supervisor may accept a request for a voteby-mail ballot to be mailed to a voter's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System from the voter, or, if directly instructed by the voter, a member of the voter's immediate family or the voter's legal guardian. If an in-person or a telephonic request is made, the voter must provide the voter's Florida driver license number, the voter's Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number, whichever may be verified in the supervisor's records. If the ballot is requested to be mailed to an address other than the voter's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System, the request must be made in writing. A written request must be signed by the voter and include the voter's Florida driver license number, the voter's Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number. However, an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter seeking a vote-by-mail ballot is not required to submit a signed, written request for a vote-by-mail ballot that is being mailed to an address other than the voter's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System. The person making the request must disclose:
 - 1. The name of the voter for whom the ballot is requested.
 - 2. The voter's address.
 - 3. The voter's date of birth.

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4. The voter's Florida driver license number, the voter's Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number, whichever may be verified in the supervisor's records. If the voter's registration record does not already include the voter's Florida driver license number or Florida identification card number or the last four digits of the voter's social security number, the number provided must be recorded in the voter's registration record.

- 5. The requester's name.
- 6. The requester's address.
- 7. The requester's driver license number, the requester's identification card number, or the last four digits of the requester's social security number, if available.
 - 8. The requester's relationship to the voter.
 - 9. The requester's signature (written requests only).
- (2) ACCESS TO VOTE-BY-MAIL REQUEST INFORMATION.—For each request for a vote-by-mail ballot received, the supervisor shall record the following information: the date the request was made; the identity of the voter's designee making the request, if any; the Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or last four digits of the social security number of the voter provided with a written request; the date the vote-by-mail ballot was delivered to the voter or the voter's designee or the date the vote-by-mail ballot was delivered to the post office or other carrier; the address to which the ballot was mailed or the identity of the voter's designee to whom the ballot was delivered; the date the ballot was received by the supervisor; the absence of the voter's signature on the voter's certificate, if applicable; whether the voter's certificate contains a

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signature that does not match the voter's signature in the registration books or precinct register; in the case of a signature mismatch, whether the voter was notified of the signature mismatch and sent instructions to complete a cure affidavit; and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information must be provided in electronic format as provided by division rule. The information must 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 is confidential and exempt from 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 for political purposes only.

- (3) DELIVERY OF VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOTS.-
- (d) Upon a request for a vote-by-mail ballot, the supervisor shall provide a vote-by-mail ballot to each voter 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 voter's current mailing address on file with the supervisor or any other address the voter specifies in the request. The envelopes must be prominently marked "Return Service Requested Do Not Forward."
- 2. By forwardable mail, e-mail, or facsimile machine transmission to absent uniformed services voters and overseas

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voters. The absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may designate in the vote-by-mail ballot request the preferred method of transmission. If the voter does not designate the method of transmission, the vote-by-mail ballot must be mailed.

- 3. By personal delivery to the voter after vote-by-mail ballots have been mailed and up to 7 p.m. on election day upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.043.
- 4. By delivery to the voter's designee after vote-by-mail ballots have been mailed and up to 7 p.m. on election day. Any voter may designate in writing a person to pick up the ballot for the voter; however, the person designated may not pick up more than two vote-by-mail 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. The designee shall provide to the supervisor the written authorization by the voter 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 voter to pick up that ballot and shall indicate if the voter 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 voter on the written authorization matches the signature of the voter on file, the supervisor must give the ballot to that designee for delivery to the voter.
- 5. Except as provided in s. 101.655, the supervisor may not deliver a vote-by-mail ballot to a voter or a voter's designee pursuant to subparagraph 3. or subparagraph 4., respectively,

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during the mandatory early voting period and up to 7 p.m. on election day, unless there is an emergency, to the extent that the voter will be unable to go to a designated early voting site in his or her county or to his or her assigned polling place on election day. If a vote-by-mail ballot is delivered, the voter or his or her designee must execute an affidavit affirming to the facts which allow for delivery of the vote-by-mail ballot. The department shall adopt a rule providing for the form of the affidavit.

Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (5) of section 101.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.64 Delivery of vote-by-mail ballots; envelopes; form.—
(1) (a) The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail ballot instructions on completing and returning a ballot, a voter certificate envelope, an identification envelope, and a return 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 voter's certificate 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 Printed Name)...

...(Voter's Signature)...

...(E-Mail Address) [Optional]...

... (Home Telephone Number) [Optional] ...

... (Mobile Telephone Number) [Optional]...

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1378 (c) A mailing envelope or <u>voter certificate</u> secrecy
1379 envelope may not bear any indication of the political

affiliation of an absent elector.

1381 (5) The voter certificate set

(5) The <u>voter certificate</u> secrecy envelope must include, in bold font, substantially the following message:

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1384 IN ORDER FOR YOUR VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOT TO COUNT, YOUR SUPERVISOR
1385 OF ELECTIONS MUST RECEIVE YOUR BALLOT BY 7 P.M. ON ELECTION DAY.
1386 IF YOU WAIT TO MAIL YOUR BALLOT, YOUR VOTE MIGHT NOT COUNT. TO
1387 PREVENT THIS FROM OCCURRING, PLEASE MAIL OR TURN IN YOUR BALLOT

1388 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Section 13. Section 101.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1391 101.65 Instructions to absent electors.—The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail ballot separate printed

instructions in substantially the following form; however, where the instructions appear in capitalized text, the text of the printed instructions must be in bold font:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

- 1. VERY IMPORTANT. In order to ensure that your vote-by-mail 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. However, if you are an overseas voter casting a ballot in a presidential preference primary or general election, your vote-by-mail ballot must be postmarked or dated no later than the date of the election and received by the supervisor of elections of the county in which you are registered to vote no later than 10 days after the date of the election. Note that the later you return your ballot, the less time you will have to cure any signature deficiencies, which is authorized until 5 p.m. on the 2nd day after 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 voter

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1422 <u>certificate</u> secrecy envelope. <u>Completely fill out the voter's</u>
1423 certificate on the back of the voter certificate envelope.

- 5. Insert a copy of your photo identification in the identification envelope. The following photo identifications are acceptable if you are not a first-time voter: Florida driver license; Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; United States passport; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification; public assistance identification; veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued pursuant to s. 790.06, Florida Statutes; or an employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality.
- <u>6.5.</u> Insert the <u>voter certificate envelope and the</u> <u>identification</u> <u>secrecy</u> envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.
- 7.6. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.
- 8.7. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your vote-by-mail ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). If your signature does not appear on the designated signature line adjacent to the voter certificate oath on the voter's certificate, you are required to complete a cure affidavit to validate your signature. A vote-by-mail 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 time the supervisor of elections in the county in which your precinct is located receives your vote-by-

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mail ballot 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 before your vote-by-mail ballot is received.

- 9.8. 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.
- 10.9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed. THE COMPLETED MAILING ENVELOPE CAN BE DELIVERED TO THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOUR PRECINCT IS LOCATED OR DROPPED OFF AT AN AUTHORIZED SECURE BALLOT INTAKE STATION, AVAILABLE AT EACH EARLY VOTING LOCATION.
- 11.10. 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 14. Section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.—
- (1) The supervisor of elections of a county shall provide <u>bipartisan</u> supervised voting for absent electors residing in any assisted living facility, as defined in s. 429.02, or nursing home facility, as defined in s. 400.021, within that county at the request of an elector living in the facility or the power of

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attorney for an elector living in the of any administrator of such a facility. Such request for supervised voting in the facility shall be made by submitting a written request to the supervisor of elections no later than 28 days before prior to the election for which that request is submitted. The request shall specify the name and address of the facility and the name of the electors who wish to vote by mail in that election. If the request contains the names of fewer than five voters, the supervisor of elections is not required to provide supervised voting.

- (2) 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 ballots and voting assistance. The supervisor of elections shall notify the administrator of the facility that supervised voting will occur.
- (3) The supervisor of elections shall, in cooperation with the administrator of the facility, select a date and time when the supervised voting will occur.
- (4) The supervisor of elections shall designate supervised voting teams to provide the services prescribed by this section. Each supervised voting team shall include at least two persons. Each supervised voting team must include representatives of more than one political party; however, in any primary election to nominate party nominees in which only one party has candidates appearing on the ballot, all supervised voting team members may be of that party. No candidate may provide supervised voting services.
 - (5) Ballots must be placed in a sealed envelope for

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transport to the facility to be delivered to respective absent electors. Chain of custody forms must include fields for the name of the facility, the date, the time, the printed names and signatures of each person on the supervised voting team assigned to the facility, the number of ballots delivered to the facility, the envelope seal number, and the printed names and signatures of each person on the supervised voting team who opens the envelope.

- (6) The seal on the envelope must be maintained until the supervised voting team is in the facility.
- (7)(5) The supervised voting team shall deliver the ballots to the respective absent electors, and each member of the team shall jointly supervise the voting of the ballots. If any elector requests assistance in voting, the oath prescribed in s. 101.051 shall be completed and the elector may receive the assistance of two members of the supervised voting team or some other person of the elector's choice to assist the elector in casting the elector's ballot.
- (8) (6) Before providing assistance, the supervised voting team <u>must shall</u> disclose to the elector that the ballot may be retained by the elector to vote at a later time and that the elector has the right to seek assistance in voting from some other person of the elector's choice without the presence of the supervised voting team.
- (9) Before providing assistance, the supervised voting team must verify the identity of the elector by photo identification and attestation by a facility administrator.
- $\underline{\text{(10)}}$ If any elector declines to vote a ballot or is unable to vote a ballot, the supervised voting team must shall

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mark the ballot "refused to vote" or "unable to vote."

(11) (8) After the ballots have been voted or marked in accordance with the provisions of this section, the supervised voting team shall place the completed and remaining blank ballots in a sealable envelope and deliver the ballots to the supervisor of elections, who shall retain them pursuant to s. 101.67.

- supervised voting teams and completed by absent electors in the facilities must include fields for the printed names and signatures of two supervised voting team members, the date, the time, the number of absentee ballots transported to the facility in which the elector lives, the number of absentee ballots completed and returned to the supervisor, the number of absentee ballots retained by electors to be cast at a later date, the voter identifications of electors who retained ballots, and seal numbers.
- (13) The names of electors living in the facility who complete ballots, the names of electors living in the facility who refuse to vote, and the names of electors living in the facility who retain ballots to be cast at a later date must be logged and reported to the supervisor of elections by the supervised voting team.
- voting for absent electors residing in an assisted living facility or a nursing home facility must be returned to the supervisor of elections for tabulation and retention pursuant to s. 101.67.
 - (15) The chain of custody forms for ballots transported by

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supervised voting teams and completed by absent electors in the facilities must include fields for the name of the facility, the printed names and signatures of two members of the vote counting center who accept custody of the cast ballots, the date, the time, the seal number, a checkbox to confirm that the seal is intact, and the number of absentee ballots received by the vote counting center from the facility.

(16) The county canvassing board shall validate chain of custody records for ballots received from supervised voting by absent electors in the facilities as the ballots are returned.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (4) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.68 Canvassing of vote-by-mail ballot.-

(1) (a) The supervisor of the county in which where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted ballot, verify that the certificate signature is a personal and manual signature that was not created by a rubber stamp or an electronic machine, verify that the voter certificate envelope and ballot material are consistent with the quality and serial number sequence issued, and 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 or the precinct register to determine whether the elector is duly registered in the county and must record on the elector's registration record that the elector has voted. The supervisor shall also evaluate whether the photo identification provided is consistent with any Department of Highway Safety and Motor

Vehicles photographs of the elector available. During the

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signature comparison process, the supervisor may not use any knowledge of the political affiliation of the elector whose signature is subject to verification.

- (2)(a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of vote-by-mail ballots upon the completion of the public testing of automatic tabulating equipment pursuant to s. 101.5612(2), but must complete canvassing of all ballots received at the end of election day begin such canvassing by no later than the end of the following noon on the day following the election. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing vote-by-mail ballots early, no result shall be released to the state or to the public until after the closing of the polls in that county on election day. Any supervisor, deputy supervisor, canvassing board member, election board member, or election employee who releases the results of a canvassing or processing of vote-by-mail ballots before 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 vote-by-mail 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 ballot chain of custody records and ballot reconciliation report, the supervisor's ballot accounting report, and the supervisor's file or list.
- (c)1. The canvassing board must, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate or on the vote-by-mail ballot cure affidavit

as provided in subsection (4) with the signature of the elector in the registration books or the precinct register to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that vote-by-mail ballot. A vote-by-mail ballot may only be counted if:

- a. The signature on the voter's certificate or the cure affidavit matches the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register; however, in the case of a cure affidavit, the supporting identification listed in subsection (4) must also confirm the identity of the elector; or
- b. The cure affidavit contains a signature that does not match the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register, but the elector has submitted a current and valid Tier 1 identification pursuant to subsection (4) which confirms the identity of the elector. Tier 1 or Tier 2 identification is considered ballot material for purposes of s. 101.572 and must be presented to any candidates, political party officials, political committee officials, and political action committee officials, or authorized designees thereof, conducting a cure affidavit review.

For purposes of this subparagraph, any canvassing board finding that an elector's signatures do not match must be by majority vote and beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. The ballot of an elector who casts a vote-by-mail ballot shall be counted even if the elector dies on or before election day, as long as, before the death of the voter, the ballot was postmarked by the United States Postal Service, date-stamped with a verifiable tracking number by a common carrier, or

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already in the possession of the supervisor.

- 3. A vote-by-mail ballot is not considered illegal if the signature of the elector does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope. However, an envelope that appears to have been opened and resealed or that displays an unauthorized serial number instead of an authorized serial number is considered illegal.
- 4. If any elector or candidate present believes that a vote-by-mail ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate or the cure affidavit, 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 voter's certificate or the cure affidavit, and the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. A challenge based upon a defect in the voter's certificate or cure affidavit may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope. A log must be kept of all challenges, the voter identification, the resolution, and the signatures compared. The log, the cure affidavit with accompanying Tier 1 or Tier 2 identification, if applicable, the envelope, and the ballot, if rejected, therein must be preserved in the manner that official ballots are preserved as election materials. The log and decisions must be reviewed as part of a postelection process audit.
- 5. If the canvassing board determines that a ballot is illegal, a member of the board must, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The cure affidavit with accompanying Tier 1 or Tier 2 identification, if applicable, the envelope, and the ballot therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots

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are preserved as election materials.

- (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 voter certificate secrecy envelopes shall be mixed so as to make it impossible to determine which voter certificate 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 voter certificate secrecy envelopes mixed separately for each ballot style. The votes on vote-by-mail ballots shall be included in the total vote of the county.
- (4) (a) As soon as practicable, the supervisor shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, attempt to notify an elector who has returned a vote-by-mail ballot that does not include the elector's signature or contains a signature that does not match the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register by:
- 1. Notifying the elector of the signature deficiency by e-mail with a direct link to the supervisor's website and directing the elector to the cure affidavit and instructions on the supervisor's website;
- 2. Notifying the elector of the signature deficiency by text message with a direct link to the supervisor's website and directing the elector to the cure affidavit and instructions on the supervisor's website; or
- 3. Notifying the elector of the signature deficiency by telephone and directing the elector to the cure affidavit and

instructions on the supervisor's website.

In addition to the notification required under subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3., the supervisor must notify the elector of the signature deficiency by first-class mail and direct the elector to the cure affidavit and instructions on the supervisor's website. Beginning the day before the election, the supervisor is not required to provide notice of the signature deficiency by first-class mail, but shall continue to provide notice as required under subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3.

- (b) The supervisor shall allow such an elector to complete and submit an affidavit in order to cure the vote-by-mail ballot until 5 p.m. on the 2nd day after the election.
- (c) The elector must complete a cure affidavit in substantially the following form:

1729 VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOT CURE AFFIDAVIT

I,, am a qualified voter in this election and registered voter of County, Florida. I do solemnly swear or affirm that I requested and returned the vote-by-mail ballot and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I may be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. I understand that my failure to sign this affidavit means that my vote-by-mail ballot will be invalidated.

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1741 ...(Date)...
1742 ...(Voter's
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- 1742 ...(Voter's Printed Name)...
- 1743 ... (Voter's Signature)...
- 1744 ... (Voter's E-mail Address) [Optional]...
- 1745 ... (Voter's Home Telephone Number) [Optional]...
- 1746 ... (Voter's Mobile Telephone Number) [Optional]...
- 1747 ... (Address) ...

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1749 (d) Instructions must accompany the cure affidavit in substantially the following form:

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THE AFFIDAVIT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY CAUSE YOUR BALLOT NOT TO COUNT.

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- 1. In order to ensure that your vote-by-mail ballot will be counted, your affidavit 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 5 p.m. on the 2nd day after the election.
- 2. You must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).
 - 3. You must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:
 - a. Tier 1 identification.—Current and valid identification that includes your name and photograph: Florida driver license; Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; United States passport; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification;

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retirement center identification; neighborhood association identification; public assistance identification; veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; a Florida license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm; or an employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality; or

- b. Tier 2 identification.—ONLY IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A TIER 1 FORM OF IDENTIFICATION, identification that shows your name and current residence address: current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter information card).
- 4. Place the envelope bearing the affidavit into a mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the mailing envelope. Mail (if time permits), deliver, or have delivered the completed affidavit along with the copy of your identification to your county supervisor of elections. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed and that the supervisor's address is correct. Remember, your information MUST reach your county supervisor of elections no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd day after the election, or your ballot will not count.
- 5. Alternatively, you may fax or e-mail your completed affidavit and a copy of your identification to the supervisor of elections. If e-mailing, please provide these documents as attachments.
- (e) The department and each supervisor shall include the affidavit and instructions on their respective websites. The

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supervisor must include his or her office's mailing address, e-mail address, and fax number on the page containing the affidavit instructions, and the department's instruction page must include the office mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, and fax numbers of all supervisors of elections or provide a conspicuous link to such addresses.

- (f) The supervisor shall attach each affidavit <u>and Tier 1</u> or <u>Tier 2 identification document</u> received to the appropriate voter certificate vote-by-mail ballot mailing envelope.
- (g) A designee for a candidate, a political committee, a political action committee, or a political party may inspect all ballot materials in accordance with s. 101.572, including Tier 1 and Tier 2 forms of identification necessary to accept or reject a ballot certificate signature match.
- (h) A voter signature mismatch on a voter certificate envelope that is rejected by the county canvassing board must be cured by the elector before his or her signature may be accepted and vote counted. The elector shall complete a cure affidavit and return to the county canvassing board the affidavit and Tier 1 or Tier 2 forms of identification.
- (i) The voter certificate envelope, the cure affidavit, and the Tier 1 or Tier 2 forms of identification are considered ballot materials under s. 101.572. These ballot materials provide supporting evidence to accept or reject a signature on a certificate and shall be reviewed by the canvassing board and made available to a designee for a candidate, a political committee, a political party.
- (j) The supervisor shall provide to the designee for a candidate, political committee, political action committee, or

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materials under s. 101.572 which are necessary to complete the task of cure affidavit review. A time must be arranged each day and made open to the public for a designee for a candidate, political committee, political action committee, or political party to complete a cure affidavit review of unique returned cure affidavits that have been returned since the previous day. As long as the vote counting center is open to the public, the supervisor may not limit the time necessary for a designee for a candidate, a political committee, a political action committee, or a political party to complete a cure affidavit review of ballot materials.

- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ If a vote-by-mail ballot is validated following the submission of a cure affidavit, the supervisor shall make a copy of the affidavit, affix it to a voter registration application, and immediately process it as a valid request for a signature update pursuant to s. 98.077.
- (1) A log must be kept of cure challenges levied by public inspectors, including the voter name, the voter identification, the voter precinct, the reason for the cure affidavit, the reason the voter certificate envelope was initially rejected, the reason for any challenges made to the cure affidavit signature, Tier 1 or Tier 2 identification, and the final disposition of the cure affidavit.
- 1. The log, the cure affidavit, if applicable, the envelope, and the ballot, if rejected, must be preserved in the same manner that official ballots are preserved. The log and decisions must be reviewed as part of a postelection process audit, and cure reports must be made available to the public by

precinct.

- 2. If a designee protests a cure affidavit and the protest is subsequently rejected by the county canvassing board, the ballot must be counted as a cast vote and entered into the final vote count. The county canvassing board shall record in the log the reason for the protest, the reason for the protest rejection, the voter identification, the voter precinct, the reason the cure affidavit was required, and the voter certificate envelope that was originally rejected.
- 3. Daily county canvassing board minutes must contain board decisions relating to cure affidavits, including the voter identification and precinct discussed.
- (m) (h) After all election results on the ballot have been certified, the supervisor shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot has been rejected as illegal and provide the specific reason the ballot was rejected. The supervisor shall research the elector whose ballot was rejected as illegal using all available resources to determine whether the elector is still eligible to vote. If the elector is determined to be eligible to vote In addition, unless processed as a signature update pursuant to paragraph (k) (g), the supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature if the signature on the voter's certificate or cure affidavit did not match the elector's signature in the registration books or precinct register.
- (n) Any information not confidential or exempt from s.

 119.07(1) must be made available to candidate, political party,
 or political committee designees, including information on

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electors who are notified of a signature mismatch and provided instructions to complete a cure affidavit by the supervisor.

Section 16. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of vote-by-mail ballot.-

- (1) 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 a vote-by-mail ballot for that election. An elector who has returned a voted vote-by-mail 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 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 voter certificate envelope containing an uncast ballot must be marked "canceled" with a permanent marker. In the presence of the elector and a second poll worker, a member of the board shall open the voter certificate envelope and mark "canceled" with a permanent marker across the ballot and place the 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:
- (a) Confirms that the supervisor has received the elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the elector shall not be allowed to vote in person. If the elector maintains that he or she has not returned

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the vote-by-mail ballot or remains eligible to vote, the elector shall be provided a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.

- (b) Confirms that the supervisor has not received the elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the elector shall be allowed to vote in person as provided in this code. The elector's vote-by-mail ballot, if subsequently received, shall not be counted and shall remain in the mailing envelope, and the envelope shall be marked "Rejected as Illegal 2nd Ballot." If it is determined that the signature on the voter certificate envelope does not match the voter's signature, the vote-by-mail ballot and voter certificate envelope must be submitted to the Office of Election Crimes and Security for investigation.
- (c) Cannot determine whether the supervisor has received the elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- (2) (a) The supervisor shall allow an elector who has received a vote-by-mail ballot to physically return a voted vote-by-mail ballot to the supervisor by placing the return mail envelope containing his or her marked ballot in a secure ballot intake station. Secure ballot intake stations shall be placed at the main office of the supervisor, at each permanent branch office of the supervisor which meets the criteria set forth in s. 101.657(1)(a) for branch offices used for early voting and which is open for at least the minimum number of hours prescribed by s. 98.015(4), and inside at each early voting site. Secure ballot intake stations may also be placed at any other site that would otherwise qualify as an early voting site under s. 101.657(1). Secure ballot intake stations must be

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with an equal opportunity to cast a ballot, insofar as is practicable. Except for secure ballot intake stations at an office of the supervisor, A secure ballot intake station may only be used during the county's early voting hours of operation if it is located inside an early voting site or inside an office of the supervisor and must be monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor's office. A secure ballot intake station at an office of the supervisor must be continuously monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor for the supervisor's office when the secure ballot intake station is accessible for deposit of ballots.

- (b) A supervisor shall designate each secure ballot intake station location at least 30 days before an election. The supervisor shall provide the address of each secure ballot intake station location to the division at least 30 days before an election. After a secure ballot intake station location has been designated, it may not be moved or changed except as approved by the division to correct a violation of this subsection.
- (c)1. On each day of early voting, all secure ballot intake stations <u>must be inspected to verify that no ballots are present</u> at the start of early voting hours and must be emptied at the end of early voting hours. <u>and</u> All ballots retrieved from the secure ballot intake stations must be returned to the supervisor's office <u>using the chain of custody standards</u> required under s. 101.015.
- 2. For secure ballot intake stations located at an office of the supervisor, all ballots must be retrieved before the secure ballot intake station is no longer monitored by an

1973 employee of the supervisor.

3. Employees of the supervisor must comply with procedures for the chain of custody of ballots as required by s. 101.015(4).

(3) If any secure ballot intake station is left accessible for ballot receipt other than as authorized by this section or a secure intake station is deployed which does not meet department standards, the supervisor is subject to a civil penalty of \$25,000. The division is authorized to enforce this provision.

Section 17. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 101.6921, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.6921 Delivery of special vote-by-mail ballot to certain first-time voters.—

- (2) The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail 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; an identification envelope, 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 the identification envelope containing a copy of the required identification.
- (3) The Voter's Certificate shall be 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. I understand that unless I meet one of the exemptions below, I must provide a copy of a current and valid identification as provided in the instruction sheet to the supervisor of elections in order for my ballot to count.

I further certify that I am exempt from the requirements to furnish a copy of a current and valid identification with my ballot because of one or more of the following (check all that apply):

☐ I am 65 years of age or older.

 \square I have a permanent or temporary physical disability <u>and</u> have included a copy of a doctor's note or social security disability document.

 \square I am 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 and have included a copy of my current military identification.

 \square I am a member of the Merchant Marine who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, will be absent from the county on election day and have included a copy of my current Merchant

36-00339-25 2025396 2031 Marine identification. 2032 \square I am the spouse or dependent of a member of the uniformed 2033 service or Merchant Marine who, by reason of the active duty or 2034 service of the member, will be absent from the county on 2035 election day and have included a copy of my uniformed services 2036 dependent identification. 2037 \square I am currently residing outside the United States and 2038 have included a copy of one of the following that show my name 2039 and my former Florida address and the address at which I reside 2040 outside the United States: 2041 1. Utility bill. 2042 2. Bank statement. 2043 3. Government-issued check. 2044 4. Paycheck. 2045 5. Other government document, excluding a voter 2046 identification card. 2047 2048 ... (Date) ... 2049 ... (Voter's Printed Name) ... 2050 ... (Voter's Signature) ... 2051 ... (Voter's E-mail Address) [Optional]... 2052 ... (Voter's Home Telephone Number) [Optional]... 2053 ... (Voter's Mobile Telephone Number) [Optional]... 2054 Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 101.6923, Florida 2055 Statutes, is amended to read: 2056 101.6923 Special vote-by-mail ballot instructions for 2057 certain first-time voters.-2058 (2) A voter covered by this section must be provided with

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printed instructions with his or her vote-by-mail 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 vote-by-mail 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. However, if you are an overseas voter casting a ballot in a presidential preference primary or general election, your vote-by-mail ballot must be postmarked or dated no later than the date of the election and received by the supervisor of elections of the county in which you are registered to vote no later than 10 days after the date of the election. Note that the later you return your ballot, the less time you will have to cure signature deficiencies, which is authorized until 5 p.m. local time on the 2nd day after 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.

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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 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 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 before your vote-by-mail ballot is received.
- 5.a. If you have registered to vote without a driver license or Florida identification card and have not previously provided one of the following forms of identification to an election official 6. Unless you meet one of the exemptions in Item 7., you must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:
 - (I) A United States passport; or
- (II) (A) A United States birth certificate, United States naturalization papers, a consular report of birth abroad provided by the United States Department of State, or a social security card; and

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(B) An acceptable, current photo identification that includes your name and photograph. Acceptable photo identification includes a 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; public assistance identification; a veteran health identification card issued by the United States

Department of Veterans Affairs; a Florida license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm; or an employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality.; or

- b. If you have registered to vote without a driver license or Florida identification card, you must also make a copy of an identification document dated within the last 2 months which contains the name and residence address listed on your voter registration application. Acceptable identification that which shows your name and current residence address includes at current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter information card).
- c. If you have registered to vote without a driver license or Florida identification card and meet the requirements of Item 6., you may provide the following as proof of prior Florida residence:
- (I) Documents listed in Item 5.b. that are not current plus a current equivalent document listing your non-United States residence.
 - (II) A consular report of birth abroad provided by the

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2147 <u>United States Department of State and proof that your parents</u> 2148 previously resided in the State of Florida.

- d. Documents provided under this item may be submitted using the same methods allowed under s. 101.68.
- $\underline{6.7.}$ The identification requirements of Item $\underline{5.6.}$ do not apply if you meet one of the following requirements:
- a. You are 65 years of age or older <u>as documented by a copy</u> of a birth certificate proving your age.
- b. You have a temporary or permanent physical disability <u>as</u> documented by a copy of a doctor's affidavit stating your disability status or a social security disability document provided to a voter registration official.
- c. You are a member of a uniformed service on active duty as documented by a current military identification provided to a voter registration official 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 <u>as documented by a current Merchant Marine identification</u> 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. as documented by a uniformed services dependent identification 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 <u>and</u> provide one of the following:
- (I) Documents listed in Item 5.b. that are not current and a current equivalent document listing your non-United States

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2176 residence.

(II) A consular report of birth abroad provided by the United States Department of State and proof that your parents previously resided in the state of Florida.

Documents provided under Item 6. may be provided to election officials using mail, e-mail, or fax.

- 7.8. Place the envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate into the mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the identification 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.
- 8. Place both the envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate and the identification envelope into the mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor.
- 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 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 102.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 102.012 Inspectors, and clerks, and absentee vote processing workers to conduct elections.—
- (1)(a) The supervisor of elections of each county, at least 20 days before prior to the holding of any election, shall

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appoint an election board comprised of poll workers who serve as clerks or inspectors for each precinct in the county and shall recruit absentee vote processing workers. The clerk shall be in charge of, and responsible for, seeing that the election board carries out its duties and responsibilities. Each inspector, absentee vote processing worker, and each clerk shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, which shall be written or printed, to the effect that he or she will perform the duties of inspector, absentee vote processing worker, or clerk of election, respectively, according to law and will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit, or abuse in conducting the election. The oath may be taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths or before any of the persons who are to act as inspectors, one of them to swear the others, and one of the others sworn thus, in turn, to administer the oath to the one who has not been sworn. The oaths shall be returned with the poll list and the returns of the election to the supervisor. In all questions that may arise before the members of an election board, the decision of a majority of them shall decide the question. The supervisor of elections of each county shall be responsible for the attendance and diligent performance of his or her duties by each clerk, absentee vote processing worker, and inspector.

vote processing worker must shall be able to read and write the English language and shall be a registered qualified elector of the county in which the member is appointed or a person who has preregistered to vote, pursuant to s. 97.041(1)(b), in the county in which the member is appointed. An No election board or a work area of an absentee vote counting location may not shall

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be composed solely of members of one political party, except that; however, in any primary in which only one party has candidates appearing on the ballot, all clerks and inspectors may be of that party. Any person whose name appears as an opposed candidate for any office shall not be eligible to serve on an election board.

Section 20. Section 102.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.014 Poll worker recruitment and training.-

(1) The supervisor of elections shall conduct training for inspectors, clerks, absentee vote processing workers, and deputy sheriffs before prior to each primary, general, and special election for the purpose of instructing such persons in their duties and responsibilities as election officials. The Division of Elections shall develop a statewide uniform training curriculum for poll workers, and each supervisor shall use such curriculum in training poll workers. The Department of State shall develop a statewide uniform training curriculum for absentee vote processing workers, and each supervisor shall use such curriculum in training absentee vote processing workers. A certificate may be issued by the supervisor of elections to each person completing such training. A No person may not shall serve as an inspector, clerk, absentee vote processing worker, or deputy sheriff for an election unless such person has completed the training as required. A clerk may not work at the polls unless he or she demonstrates a working knowledge of the laws and procedures relating to voter registration, voting system operation, balloting and polling place procedures, and problemsolving and conflict-resolution skills. An absentee vote

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processing worker may not work in the vote processing center unless he or she demonstrates a working knowledge of the laws and procedures relating to chain of custody, the work areas to which he or she may be assigned, physical security requirements, and problem-solving and conflict-resolution skills.

- (2) A person who has attended previous training conducted within 2 years before the election may be appointed by the supervisor to fill a vacancy on an election board or at an absentee vote processing location. If no person with prior training is available to fill such vacancy, the supervisor of elections may fill such vacancy in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) from among persons who have not received the training required by this section.
- (3) In the case of absence or refusal to act on the part of any <u>absentee vote processing worker</u>, inspector, or clerk, the supervisor shall appoint a replacement who meets the qualifications prescribed in s. 102.012(2). The <u>absentee vote processing worker</u>, inspector, or clerk so appointed shall be a member of the same political party as the <u>absentee vote</u> processing worker, clerk, or inspector whom he or she replaces.
- (4) Each supervisor of elections shall be responsible for training absentee vote processing workers, inspectors, and clerks, subject to the following minimum requirements:
- (a) \underline{A} No clerk \underline{may} not shall be entitled to work at the polls unless he or she has had a minimum of 3 hours of training \underline{before} prior to each election.
- (b) An No inspector may not shall work at the polls unless he or she has had a minimum of 2 hours of training before prior to each election.

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(c) An absentee vote processing worker may not work in a work area unless he or she has had a minimum of 2 hours of training before each election, including training for the work area to which he or she is assigned.

- (5) The Department of State shall create a uniform polling place procedures manual and an absentee vote processing procedures manual and adopt the manuals manual by rule. Each supervisor of elections shall ensure that the appropriate manual is available in hard copy or electronic form in every polling place and absentee vote processing location. The manuals manual shall guide absentee vote processing workers, inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs in the proper implementation of election procedures and laws. The manuals manual shall be indexed by subject, and written in plain, clear, unambiguous language. The manual shall provide specific examples of common problems encountered at the polls and detail specific procedures for resolving those problems.
- (a) The polling place procedures manual shall include, without limitation:
- $\underline{1.}$ (a) Regulations governing solicitation by individuals and groups at the polling place.
- 2.(b) Procedures to be followed with respect to voters whose names are not on the precinct register.
 - 3.(c) Proper operation of the voting system.;
- $\underline{4.(d)}$ Ballot handling procedures $\underline{...}$
- 2317 5.(e) Procedures governing spoiled ballots;
- $\underline{6.(f)}$ Procedures to be followed after the polls close $\underline{.}$
- $\frac{7.(g)}{}$ Rights of voters at the polls.÷
- 2320 8.(h) Procedures for handling emergency situations. \div

36-00339-25 2025396 2321 9.(i) Procedures for dealing with irate voters.; 2322 10. (i) The handling and processing of provisional ballots. + 2323 and 2324 11. (k) Security procedures. 2325 12. Chain of custody procedures. 2326 13. Communications device policy. 2327 14. Rights and responsibilities of poll watchers at the 2328 polls. 2329 (b) The absentee vote processing manual shall include, but 2330 not be limited to: 2331 1. Regulations governing use of cell phones and wireless 2332 networking at the vote counting location. 2333 2. Proper communication settings and operation of vote 2334 counting location technologies. 2335 3. Procedures for management and use of portable storage 2336 media. 2337 4. Procedures for chain of custody between work areas and 2338 storage. 2339 5. Procedures for curing of ballots. 2340 6. Access to and control of ballots in storage or within 2341 work areas during working and nonworking hours. 2342 7. Rights and responsibilities of public watchers at the 2343 absentee vote processing location. 8. Security procedures, including building security, 2344 physical port security, and system cybersecurity. 2345 9. Beginning of shift procedures. 2346 2347 10. End of shift procedures. 2348 11. Rights and responsibilities of public watchers at the

absentee vote processing location.

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12. Ballot accounting and reconciliation reports.

The Department of State shall revise the <u>manuals</u> manual as necessary to address new procedures in law or problems encountered by voters and poll workers at the precincts <u>and by absentee vote processing workers at absentee vote counting locations.</u>

- (6) Supervisors of elections shall work with the business and local community to develop public-private programs to ensure the recruitment of skilled <u>absentee vote processing workers</u>, inspectors, and clerks.
- statewide, and uniform program for training poll workers on issues of etiquette and sensitivity with respect to voters having a disability. The program must be conducted locally by each supervisor of elections, and each poll worker must complete the program before working during the current election cycle. The supervisor of elections shall contract with a recognized disability-related organization, such as a center for independent living, family network on disabilities, deaf service bureau, or other such organization, to develop and assist with training the trainers in the disability sensitivity programs. The program must include actual demonstrations of obstacles confronted by disabled persons during the voting process, including obtaining access to the polling place, traveling through the polling area, and using the voting system.

Section 21. Present subsections (3) through (11) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (13), respectively, new subsections (3) and (4) are

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added to that section, and subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and present subsection (7) of that section are amended, to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties.-

- The county canvassing board shall be composed of the supervisor of elections; a county court judge, who shall act as chair; and the chair of the board of county commissioners; and two elected municipal officials. The elected municipal officials assigned to the canvassing board shall rotate amongst the municipalities within the county so that the elected municipal official is different every election cycle. The canvassing board must have at least two members from each major political party. The names of the canvassing board members must be published on the supervisor's website upon completion of the logic and accuracy test. At least two alternate canvassing board members must be appointed pursuant to paragraph (e). In the event any member of the county canvassing board is unable to serve, is a candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, or is an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, such member shall be replaced as follows:
- (a) If a county court judge is unable to serve or if all are disqualified, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located must appoint as a substitute member a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed. In such event, the members of the county canvassing board shall meet and elect

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2408 a chair.

(b) If the supervisor of elections is unable to serve or is disqualified, the chair of the board of county commissioners must appoint as a substitute member a member of the board of county commissioners or a municipal official who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed. The supervisor, however, shall act in an advisory capacity to the canvassing board.

- (c) If the chair of the board of county commissioners is unable to serve or is disqualified, the board of county commissioners must appoint as a substitute member one of its members who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.
- (d) If a substitute member or alternate member cannot be appointed as provided elsewhere in this subsection, or in the event of a vacancy in such office, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located must appoint as a substitute member or alternate member a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.
- (e)1. The chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall appoint a county court judge as an alternate member of the county canvassing board or, if each

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county court judge is unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate member who is qualified to serve as a substitute member under paragraph (a). Any alternate may serve in any seat.

- 2. The chair of the board of county commissioners shall appoint a member of the board of county commissioners as an alternate member of the county canvassing board or, if each member of the board of county commissioners is unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate member who is qualified to serve as a substitute member under paragraph (d).
- 3. A quorum of at least three members of the county canvassing board is required for all signature and provisional ballot review proceedings. If a quorum cannot be established a member of the county canvassing board is unable to participate in a meeting of the board, the chair of the county canvassing board or his or her designee must designate which alternate member will serve as a member of the board in the place of the member who is unable to participate at that meeting.
- 4. If not serving as one of the three members of the county canvassing board, an alternate member may be present, observe, and communicate with the three members constituting the county canvassing board, but may not vote in the board's decisions or determinations.
- (2) (a) The county canvassing board shall meet in a building accessible to the public in the county where the election occurred at a time and place to be designated by the supervisor to publicly canvass the absent electors' ballots as provided for in s. 101.68 and provisional ballots as provided by ss. 101.048, 101.049, and 101.6925. During each meeting of the county

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2466 canvassing board, each political party and each candidate may 2467 have one watcher able to view directly or on a display screen 2468 ballots being examined for signature matching and other 2469 processes. Each county canvassing board meeting must be 2470 monitored by real-time video available for public viewing, and 2471 meeting minutes for each meeting must be published on the 2472 supervisor's website. Provisional ballots cast pursuant to s. 2473 101.049 shall be canvassed in a manner that votes for candidates 2474 and issues on those ballots can be segregated from other votes. 2475 As soon as the absent electors' ballots and the provisional 2476 ballots are canvassed, the board shall proceed to publicly 2477 canvass the vote given each candidate, nominee, constitutional 2478 amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the 2479 county, as shown by the returns then on file in the office of 2480 the supervisor.

- (3) (a) Each day during an election, the county canvassing board shall review all of the following reports:
- 1. Exception reports on ballot chain of custody documentation, including missing quantities, seals, and excessive transport times.
- 2. Daily precinct and vote-by-mail ballot reconciliation reports.
- 3. Daily manual cross-check reports in accordance with s. 101.015(7).
 - 4. Portable data storage device chain of custody reports.
- 2491 <u>5. Physical building and ballot storage area exception</u> 2492 reports.
 - (b) Upon completing the review required under paragraph

 (a), the county canvassing board shall take corrective actions

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2495 <u>as necessary and report to the department any issue that cannot</u> 2496 be resolved.

- (4) (a) Before certifying an election, the county canvassing board shall review all of the following:
- 1. The vote-by-mail reconciliation reports outlined in s 101.015(4)(c).
- 2. The ballot, envelope, and seal accounting report required under s. 101.21(2).
- 3. Ballot chain of custody reports from precincts, including reports on the transport of vote-by-mail ballots to permanent storage.
- (b) Any discrepancies identified in the review must be reported to the department. If a discrepancy involves a number of ballots that exceeds the margin of victory in any local race, the race may not be certified unless the discrepancy is resolved. If the discrepancy is not resolved, the race must be deemed invalid and a special election must be held to fill the office in accordance with chapter 100. If the discrepancy is determined to be due to chain of custody mismanagement, the supervisor may be removed from office.
- (9) (7) If the unofficial returns reflect that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, a manual recount using original paper ballots and voter certificate envelopes shall be

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ordered of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure. The Secretary of State is responsible for ordering recounts in federal, state, and multicounty races. The county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election is responsible for ordering recounts in all other races. A recount need not be ordered with respect to the returns for any office, however, if the candidate or candidates defeated or eliminated from contention for such office by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made.

(a) Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall oversee a manual recount using original handmarked paper ballots and voter certificate envelopes and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. The recount must include undervotes, overvotes, and blank ballots put each marksense ballot through automatic tabulating equipment and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If any marksense ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot be properly counted by the automatic tabulating equipment during the recount, a true duplicate shall be made of the damaged ballot pursuant to the procedures in s. 101.5614(4). Immediately before the start of the recount, a test of the tabulating equipment shall be conducted as provided in s. 101.5612. If the test indicates no error, the recount tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly. If an error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and the recount repeated, as necessary. The canvassing board shall immediately report the error, along with the cause of the error

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and the corrective measures being taken, to the Department of State. No later than 11 days after the election, the canvassing board shall file a separate incident report with the Department of State, detailing the resolution of the matter and identifying any measures that will avoid a future recurrence of the error. If the automatic tabulating equipment used in a recount is not part of the voting system and the ballots have already been processed through such equipment, the canvassing board is not required to put each ballot through any automatic tabulating equipment again.

- (b) Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount where touchscreen ballots were used shall manually recount the paper output from each device examine the counters on the precinct tabulators to ensure that the total of the returns on the precinct tabulators equals the overall election return. If there is a discrepancy between the overall election return and the counters of the precinct tabulators, the counters of the precinct tabulators shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.
- (c) The canvassing board shall submit on forms or in formats provided by the division a second set of unofficial returns to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multicounty office or ballot measure. The returns shall be filed no later than 3 p.m. on the 5th day after any primary election and no later than 3 p.m. on the 9th day after any general election in which a recount was ordered by the Secretary of State. If the canvassing board is unable to complete the recount prescribed in this subsection by the deadline, the second set of unofficial returns submitted by the

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canvassing board shall be identical to the initial unofficial returns and the submission shall also include a detailed explanation of why it was unable to timely complete the recount. However, the canvassing board shall complete the recount prescribed in this subsection, along with any manual recount prescribed in s. 102.166, and certify election returns in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(d) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified voting system, which shall be uniform to the extent practicable.

Section 22. Present subsections (1) and (2) through (6) of section 102.166, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsection (2) and subsections (6) through (10), respectively, new subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) are added to that section, and present subsections (1) and (5) of that section are amended, to read:

102.166 Manual recounts of overvotes and undervotes.-

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if the first set of unofficial returns pursuant to s.

102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by 2 percent or less of the votes cast for such office, or if a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by 3 percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, the candidate may request a full manual recount of the original handmarked paper ballots cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office in view of the public. Voting equipment, including tabulators, may not be used to sort or count ballots in the manual recount process. Ballot images may not be used as a substitute for the original

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handmarked paper ballots. Only original handmarked ballots and paper output from voter interface devices may be used in the manual recount process. Candidates and candidates' designees must immediately be provided all requested reports, chain of custody forms, data, and log files and any other requested information from any system used during the election, including voting systems and other election systems.

- (2)(1) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by 1 one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by 1 one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure shall be ordered and conducted using original handmarked ballots and paper output from voter interface devices in view of the public, unless:
- (a) The candidate or candidates defeated or eliminated from contention by one-quarter of 1 percent or fewer of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made; or
- (b) The number of overvotes and undervotes is fewer than the number of votes needed to change the outcome of the election.

The Secretary of State is responsible for ordering a manual

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recount for federal, state, and multicounty races. The county canvassing board or local board responsible for certifying the election is responsible for ordering a manual recount for all other races. A manual recount consists of a recount of marksense ballots or of digital images of those ballots by a person.

- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by 2 percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the Secretary of State or a county canvassing board or local board responsible for certifying the election in a county that is in the geographic jurisdiction of such measure may request a full manual recount of the original handmarked paper ballots cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such ballot measure in view of the public. Voting equipment, including tabulators, may not be used to sort or count ballots in the manual recount process. Ballot images may not be used as a substitute for the original handmarked paper ballots. Only original handmarked paper ballots may be used in the manual recount process. The Secretary of State or the county canvassing board or local board must immediately be provided all requested reports, chain of custody forms, data, and log files and any other requested information from any equipment used during the election, including voting systems and other election systems.
- (4) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, upon delivery of a petition signed by at least 5 percent of county voters, a comprehensive audit must be conducted and include all paper ballots, vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes, digital ballots, digital signatures in voter roll file alongside the corresponding digital signatures

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of vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes, voter rolls, and other equipment used in the given precinct election being audited. The auditors for such audit must be chosen by the petitioning voters, and the audit must be completed in view of the public.

- (a) If the electors' petition concerns a single race, a manual audit must consist of a public manual tally of the votes cast in that race appearing on the ballot. The tally sheet must include election day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas paper ballots. In addition, the audit must include data collection and signature comparison, whether in paper or electronic form, of all vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes; paper ballots; signatures, including all signatures in voter registration files; voter roll files; and other equipment used in the voting district being audited.
- (b) If the electors' petition concerns the votes cast across every race that appears on the ballot, a manual audit of the votes cast across every race appearing on the ballot must be conducted. The tally sheet must include election day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas paper ballots. In addition, the audit must include data collection and signature comparison, whether in paper or electronic form, of all vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes; ballots; signatures, including all signatures in voter registration files; voter roll files; and other equipment used in the voting district being audited.
- (5) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if there is a discrepancy of more than the margin of victory in any race on the ballot reconciliation report, a manual audit of original ballots, voter certificate envelopes,

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and chain of custody forms must be completed for that race, including all paper ballots, vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes, digital ballots, digital signatures in voter roll file alongside the corresponding digital signatures of the vote-by-mail voter certificate envelopes, voter rolls, and other equipment used in the given precinct election being audited. The auditors for such audit must be chosen by the Division of Elections, and the audit must be completed in view of the public.

- (9) (5) Procedures for a manual recount are as follows:
- (a) The county canvassing board shall appoint as many counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when possible, members of at least two political parties. A candidate involved in the race shall not be a member of the counting team.
- (b) Each duplicate ballot prepared pursuant to s. $101.5614(4) \text{ or } \underline{\text{s. } 102.141(9)} \text{ s. } \underline{102.141(7)} \text{ shall be compared}$ with the original ballot to ensure the correctness of the duplicate.
- (c) If a counting team is unable to determine whether the ballot contains a clear indication that the voter has made a definite choice, the ballot shall be presented to the county canvassing board for a determination.
- (d) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified voting system which shall be uniform to the extent practicable. The rules shall address, at a minimum, the following areas:
 - 1. Security of ballots during the recount process;
 - 2. Time and place of recounts;

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2727 3. Public observance of recounts;

- 4. Objections to ballot determinations;
- 5. Record of recount proceedings;
- 2730 6. Procedures relating to candidate and petitioner 2731 representatives; and
 - 7. Procedures relating to the certification and the use of automatic tabulating equipment that is not part of a voting system.
 - Section 23. Section 104.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 104.21 Changing electors' ballots <u>or voter certificate</u> envelopes.—
 - (1) Whoever fraudulently changes or attempts to change the vote or ballot of any elector, by which actions such elector is prevented from voting such ballot or from voting such ballot as the elector intended, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (2) An election worker who changes any information or marking on a voter certificate envelope in an attempt to cure an envelope deficiency commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - Section 24. Section 104.291, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 2750 104.291 False representation of poll watcher
 2751 identification.—A poll watcher who wears a poll watcher
 2752 identification badge that belongs to another person commits a
 2753 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
 2754 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - Section 25. Section 104.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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104.30 Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.-

- (1) Any unauthorized person who unlawfully has possession of any voting system, components, or key thereof <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) Any person who tampers or attempts to tamper with or destroy any voting system or equipment with the intention of interfering with the election process or the results thereof commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) Any person who without lawful authorization prints a ballot or voter certificate envelope that appears to be a valid ballot or voter certificate envelope in this state commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2772 Section 26. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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