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(this section will automatically update)

BOXES: Purple:Language before SB7050, Green:Statute changed by SB7050, White: Requested changes.

The ideas have been triaged as follows:

Red = Citizenship

Blue = Clean up voter roll so that only citizens vote.

Purple = Fix the voter process and machines in that process (this includes VBM, paper ballots)

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4. US FL Citizenship: Remove 97.0535 allowing other id to register to vote-Meredyth (this section needs legal clarification)

97.0535- this allows someone with no DL/ID or SS to register to vote, basically a person with absolutely NO identity that verifies citizenship or even who they actually are.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: Remove 97.0535 completely. There is no reason that a person does not have access to an state issued ID or SS#, having such loose ended options, opens the door for many people to register without any form of ID. Make 97.053

Reason: I have a call into the DOE legal dept and a letter out to get official word on this, the unofficial word was, they can register but before they can be issued a V ID card they would need to provide a DL/ID or SS# but if they have no DL/ID or SS # they can still complete the voter registration and become registered without our DOE/DOS verifying who that person is. DOE legal stated there are cases where the application comes in and a person has DL/ID or SS# and they will send a rejection letter stating they have to fill out an application with all the required info, BUT if someone does not show up in their background search, they will/can allow that unidentified person to be registered to vote.

Other DM - This issue is exacerbated by the use of the Federal Post Card Application which anyone outside the U. S. can use to register to vote. Can you add to your DOE legal inquiry how a FPCA application is processed if a DL and SSN is not provided on a FPCA application? Statute 97.0535 (4) (a) and (f) are a concern. If an FPCA application is received for a person over 65, no ID is required (a)? Or, are FPCA applicants by definition excluded because they say they are living outside the U. S. (f)?

I just submitted the following PRR to DOE:

Could you provide the following:

- 1) Training materials and policy guides on how or if citizenship is verified when a person applies for voter registration using the statewide voter registration form*
- 2) Training materials and policy guides on how or if citizenship is verified when a person applies for voter registration using the Federal post card voter registration application*
- 3) Training materials and policy guides on how applications with no ID (driver license, state ID, or SSN) are processed. If the process is different for the statewide voter registration form and the Federal post card voter registration form, please provide documentation for both.*

. US FL Citizenship: Insure Only U.S. Citizens Can Register To Vote and Cast a Ballot - (Deb M)

Ref: 98.093 (2) (g) [Chapter 98 Section 093 - 2022 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

Statute before SB 7050 (g) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall furnish monthly to the department:1. A list of those persons whose names have been removed from the driver license database because they have been licensed in another state. The list must contain the name, address, date of birth, sex, social security number, and driver license number of each such person.

2. A list of those persons who presented evidence of non-United States citizenship upon being issued a new or renewed Florida driver license or Florida identification card. The list must contain the name; address; date of birth; social security number, if applicable; and Florida driver license number or Florida identification card number, as applicable, of each such person.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

98.093 (8)(g) DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES.—The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall furnish weekly to the department the following information:

(b)2. Information identifying ~~A list of those persons~~ who during the preceding week presented evidence of non-United States citizenship upon being issued a new or renewed Florida driver license or Florida identification card. The information must contain the person's name; address; date of birth; last four digits of the; social security number, if applicable; and Florida driver license number or Florida identification card number, as available; and alien registration number 1098 or other legal status identifier;

Change: The following additions to SB 7050 ensure that non-citizens are not solicited to register to vote, cannot register to vote, and are prohibited from voting if they are registered. Changes are in blue.

Revised 322.141 Color or markings of certain licenses or identification cards.

(5) All licenses and state IDs issued to individuals who have provided documentation that they are a non-citizen, shall have a non-citizen designation on their license or state ID and in the DHSMV system. Documentation deemed to show that an individual is a non-citizen shall include Class 2 or Class 3 social security numbers (only issued to non-citizens), alien registration receipt card (green card), employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security or proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security.

Revised 97.053 - Acceptance of voter registration applications.—

(6) A voter registration application may be accepted as valid only after the department has verified the authenticity or nonexistence of the driver license number, the Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the social security number provided by the applicant. The department must also verify that the driver license number, the Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the social security number are not obtained using non-citizen documentation and not classified as non-citizen in the DHSMV

system. A voter registration application must not be approved if the driver license or identification card on the application is obtained using documentation that the applicant is a non-citizen.

Revised 97.057 Voter registration by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. - (1) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall provide the opportunity to register to vote or to update a voter registration record to each individual who does not and has not previously provided documents indicating non-citizen status and who comes to an office of that department to: (a) Apply for or renew a driver license; (b) Apply for or renew an identification card pursuant to chapter 322; or (c) Change an address on an existing driver license or identification card. (5) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must send, with each driver license renewal extension application that is not designated as a non-citizen license or state ID, authorized pursuant to s. 322.18(8), , a uniform statewide voter registration application voter registration application prescribed under paragraph (3)(a), or a voter registration application developed especially for the purposes of this subsection by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, with the approval of the Department of State, which must meet the requirements of s. 97.052.

The following revisions ensure driver licenses, state ID, and Type 2 and 3 social security numbers are not assumed to provide proof of citizenship.

Revised 97.0535 6.(f) Special requirements for certain first-time applicants and voters

6.(f) Persons currently residing outside the United States who are eligible to vote in Florida.

(2) Each applicant who registers for the first time in this state, who has not previously voted in this state, and who the department has verified has not been issued a Type 2 or 3 social security number, a current and valid Florida driver license or a current and valid Florida identification card , neither of which indicate non-citizen status, is required to vote in person the first time the person votes in this state.

Revised 101.043 Identification required at polls. - (1)(a) The precinct register, as prescribed in s. 98.461, shall be used at the polls for the purpose of identifying the elector at the polls before allowing him or her to vote. The clerk or inspector shall require each elector, upon entering the polling place, to present one of the following current and valid picture identifications: 1. Florida driver license. 2. Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. 3. United States passport. 4. Debit or credit card. 5. Military identification. 6. Student identification. 7. Retirement center identification. 8. Neighborhood association identification. 9. Public assistance identification.

10. Veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. 11. A license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued pursuant to s. 790.06. 12. Employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality. (b) If the picture identification does not contain the signature of the elector, an additional identification that provides the elector's signature shall be required. The address appearing on the identification presented by the elector may not be used as the basis to challenge an elector's legal residence. The elector shall sign his or her name in the space provided on the precinct register or on an electronic device provided for recording the elector's signature. The clerk or inspector shall compare the signature with that on the identification provided by the elector and enter his or her initials in the space provided on the precinct register or on an electronic device provided for that purpose and allow the elector to vote if the clerk or inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the elector. (2) If the elector fails to furnish the required identification, or the driver license or state ID presented is designated as non-citizen, the elector shall be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. The canvassing board shall determine the validity of the ballot pursuant to s. 101.048(2).

Revised 97.058 Voter registration agencies.— (1) Each voter registration agency must provide each applicant who has presented a current valid Florida driver license or current valid Florida state ID, not designated as issued to a non-citizen, the opportunity to register to vote or to update a voter registration record, at the time the applicant applies for services or assistance from that agency, for renewal of such services or assistance, or for a change of address required with respect to the services or assistance.

Revised 97.0575

(12) A third-party voter registration organization may not mail or otherwise provide a voter registration application upon which any information about an applicant has been filled in before it is provided to the applicant. A third-party voter registration organization that violates this section is liable for a fine in the amount of \$50 for each such application.

(13) A third-party voter registration organization may not solicit voter registration applications for individuals who present or disclose that they possess a driver license or state ID either of which bears non-citizen designation.

Reason: While SB 7050 enhances the frequency of non-citizen data provided to the DOE it does not specify that the DOE must validate citizenship using the DMV data or SSN data. Additionally, ID's noting non-citizen status must be issued so that non-DMV voter registration agencies stop soliciting non-citizens to register to vote, and citizenship status can be verified at the polls.

Other

For full documentation of the non-citizen issue and solution, please see the adjacent folder labeled Non-Citizen. A second folder will be labeled Legacy Ineligible will include the mechanism to remove legacy non-citizen, deceased, and out-of-state registrants.

Florida Constitutional Amendment Article VI, Section 2 states that only United States Citizens who are at least eighteen years of age, a permanent resident of Florida, and registered to vote, as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in a Florida election. Unless we are taking steps to ensure this is the case, we will not have valid, Constitutional elections in Florida.

12. US FL Citizenship: Require both DL/ID and SS# on voter registration applications- Meredyth

Ref: 97.053

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

5.a. The applicant's current and valid Florida driver license number or the identification number from a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or

b. If the applicant has not been issued a current and valid Florida driver license or a Florida identification card, the last four digits of the applicant's social security number.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:5.a. The applicant's current and valid Florida driver license number or the identification number from a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, ~~or~~ and the last four digits of the applicant's social security number.

Reason: This change will make the paper voter application the same as what information is required on the online voter registration page. Why is this small change important? Requiring that BOTH ID#s will #1- verify the person has become a valid Florida resident (We also have people registering to vote who retain their out of state licenses and do not fully become a valid Florida resident)

and
#2. Requiring both the DL and SS ID#s will allow easier processing on VBM requests. We currently receive at least 1/2 of the written VBM request with only one form of ID, and many times this is not the ID form they registered with, so that request can NOT be processed UNTIL the voter is reached to get the ID info they registered with. Time, man-power and money is wasted on this process. We need to call, email, or if unable to get a response we send out letters to fill out a new form, and STILL the voter either enters wrong info or does not complete the form, and another letter gets mailed out. This all can be avoided if both forms of ID are required on the paper voter application. Fiscally irresponsible as well as creating an issue with the voter as they do not understand the problem and they get angry and flip out thinking we are just trying to not allow them to vote. Seriously.

13. US FL Citizenship: Legacy Ineligible Voter Removal - Deb M

Ref: 97.057 [Chapter 97 Section 057 - 2022 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

Statute before SB 7050 (13) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must assist the Department of State in regularly identifying changes in residence address on the driver license or identification card of a voter. The Department of State must report each such change to the appropriate supervisor of elections who must change the voter's registration records in accordance with s. [98.065](#)(5).

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)
Unchanged

Change: Addition After s. 97.057 (13)

(14) The DHSMV must notify the Department of State when a driver license has been made invalid due to the issuance of a driver's license in another state or has been made invalid due to notification of death. The Department of State must report each such change to the appropriate supervisor of elections who must remove of the registered voter from the statewide voter registration system in accordance with s.98.075 (7) if the voter has moved to another state and in accordance with s.98.075 (3) (a) if the voter is deceased.

The DHSMV shall make driver's license surrender and death reports available in weekly reports to the Department of State and make surrender and death status available via on-line or written query and customized reports to both the Department of State and supervisors of elections.

(15) The DHSMV must notify the Department of State when an ID card or driver's license has been obtained with documentation that indicates the applicant is a non-citizen. Documentation deemed to show that an individual is a non-citizen shall include Class 2 or Class 3 social security numbers (only issued to non-citizens), alien registration receipt card (green card), employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security.

The DHSMV shall make non-citizen status available in weekly reports to the Department of State and make non-citizen status available via on-line or written query and customized reports to both the Department of State and supervisor of elections. When a person is identified as a non-citizen based on the DHSMV data, the supervisor of elections must remove the voter in accordance with s. 98.075 (7).

Explanation: Supervisors of Election need the ability to compare reports from the DHSMV with the current list of eligible voters to identify voters who became deceased, moved out-of-state, or were registered as non-citizens prior to DHSMV information sharing. They also need the ability to investigate information received from unofficial sources and to be authorized to take the appropriate action on the information received from the DHSMV.

Replacement in Lines 754 and 755 and addition after 765

754 on removal designation of persons from its Florida driver license and or state

755 identification card system as deceased or surrendered to another state pursuant

After 765 If the voter is identified by the DHSMV as having surrendered their driver license to another state, the supervisor of elections shall remove the voter in accordance with the process defined in s.98.075 (7) and revised s. 98.045 (2) (c).

Explanation: The DHSMV designates driver licenses as deceased or surrendered. It does not remove them from their database.

Revisions and Additions After Line 1328

s.98.045 (2):

(b) Information received by a voter registration official from an election official in another state in writing on their letterhead indicating that a registered voter in this state has subsequently registered to vote in the other state shall be considered as a written request from the voter to have the voter's name removed from the statewide voter registration system. Information found on the website of an election official in another state indicating that a registered voter in Florida has registered to vote in that state must be verified telephonically or by email with an election official in the other state. If verified, the voter shall be removed in accordance with s. 98.075 (7).

(c) Information received from the DHSMV indicating that a registered voter in Florida has obtained a driver's license in another state shall be considered as a written request from the voter to have the voter's name removed from the statewide voter registration system in accordance with s. 98.075 (7).

Explanation: Interpretation of existing statute 98.045 (2) (b) resulted in an ACFN being issued after information on a duplicate voter registration was received from ERIC, not removal. This means a voter would be registered in two states for at least four years before being removed from the statewide voter registration system. The proposed revision allows for removal based on s. 98.047 (7) if a duplicate registration is verified, which allows removal after a 30-day notice. It also allows the supervisor of elections to investigate duplicate voter registration information received from unofficial sources,

Addition After Line 993

The supervisor of elections may request and must accept affidavits from property owners and their managers, homeowner's associations, and group living facilities that deny individuals live at their property. If it is reported by affidavit and deemed credible that an individual no longer lives at their registered address, an address confirmation request shall be sent per s. 98.0655 (c).

Explanation: The legacy list maintenance process resulted in a significant number of persons registered in communities managed by homeowners associations and property managers that haven't lived at their registered address for many years. This amendment allows a supervisor of elections to identify persons who moved from their registered address prior to SB 7050 in a more timely and efficient manner.

Addition to Lines 1199 and 1200

1199 and access to data to the department and supervisors of elections, including, but not limited

1200 to, databases that contain reliable criminal records, citizenship status and records.

Reason: Bloated voter rolls are a key enabler for many types of election fraud. Florida voter rolls are bloated with legacy deceased persons (primarily those deceased before health department information sharing was required by law and those deceased out-of-state) and out-of-state movers (included voters registered in multiple states. The bloat is driven by - the requirement of a death certificate if the SOE is not notified by the DOE/Health department of the death, non-returned list maintenance cards which historically resulted in no action (statute fixed with 30-day response requirement in 2022, but rescinded in SB 7050, and putting voters identified as registered in two states in a multi-year removal process instead of removing them.

Additionally, Florida has legacy non-citizen registrants due to gaps in our statutes and processes.

The proposed legislative changes give the SOE the tools and authority to remove these legacy ineligible voters with due process using bulk list comparison methodology, custom historical reports, and on-line DMV queries.

Other

See adjacent folder labeled Legacy Ineligible for powerpoint slides to be used with legislators and additional detail. Read the read me first file - first.

20. US FL Citizenship: Only Voters with a Florida county legal residential address can register to vote in Florida.-Dee

(Before you add your content here, please copy and paste this section to the next page so that the next person will have a template they can use).

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

98.015 Supervisor of elections; election, tenure of office, compensation, custody of registration-related documents, office hours, successor, seal; appointment of deputy supervisors; duties.—

(1) A supervisor of elections shall be elected in each county at the general election in each year the number of which is a multiple of four for a 4-year term commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January succeeding his or her election. Each supervisor shall, before performing any of his or her duties, take the oath prescribed in s. 5, Art. II of the State Constitution.

(12) Each supervisor shall maintain a list of valid residential street addresses for purposes of verifying the legal addresses of voters residing in the supervisor's county. To the maximum extent practicable, the list shall include information necessary to differentiate one residence from another, including, but not limited to, a distinguishing apartment, suite, lot, room, or dormitory room number or other identifier. If a voter registration application does not include information necessary to differentiate one residence from another, the supervisor shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain such information in order to maintain the list of valid residential street addresses. The supervisor shall make all reasonable efforts to coordinate with county 911 service providers, property appraisers, the United States Postal Service, or other agencies as necessary to ensure the continued accuracy of such list. The supervisor shall provide the list of valid residential addresses to the statewide voter registration system in the manner and frequency specified by rule of the department.

History.—chs. 3700, 3704, 1887; s. 8, ch. 3879, 1889; RS 162; s. 9, ch. 4328, 1895; GS 179, 180; s. 1, ch. 5614, 1907; s. 1, ch. 9271, 1923; RGS 223, 224; CGL 258, 259; ss. 1, 2, ch. 22759, 1945; s. 2, ch. 26870, 1951; s. 10, ch. 65-134; ss. 10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 33, ch. 69-216; s. 5, ch. 77-175; s. 25, ch. 94-224; s. 1385, ch. 95-147; s. 17, ch. 98-34; s. 2, ch. 98-129; s. 16, ch. 2005-278; s. 4, ch. 2016-23; s. 1, ch. 2021-73; s. 2, ch. 2022-221.

Note.—Former ss. 98.13, 98.14, 98.17; s. 98.161.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:(12) Each supervisor shall maintain a list of valid residential street addresses in each Florida county for purposes of verifying the Florida county legal residential addresses of voters residing in the supervisor's county. ~~To the maximum extent practicable,~~ the list shall include information necessary to differentiate one residence from another, including, but not limited to, a distinguishing apartment, suite, lot, room, or dormitory room number or other identifier. If a voter registration application does not include information necessary to differentiate one residence from another, the supervisor shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain such

information in order to maintain the list of valid residential street addresses. If the supervisor is unable to differentiate the voter's residential address, the supervisor must notify the voter that their registration is incomplete and must be corrected per FS ? or voter's registration will be invalid. The supervisor shall make all reasonable efforts to coordinate with county 911 service providers, property appraisers, the United States Postal Service, or other agencies as necessary to ensure the continued accuracy of such list. The supervisor shall provide the list of valid residential addresses to the statewide voter registration system in the manner and frequency specified by rule of the department.

History.—chs. 3700, 3704, 1887; s. 8, ch. 3879, 1889; RS 162; s. 9, ch. 4328, 1895; GS 179, 180; s. 1, ch. 5614, 1907; s. 1, ch. 9271, 1923; RGS 223, 224; CGL 258, 259; ss. 1, 2, ch. 22759, 1945; s. 2, ch. 26870, 1951; s. 10, ch. 65-134; ss. 10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 33, ch. 69-216; s. 5, ch. 77-175; s. 25, ch. 94-224; s. 1385, ch. 95-147; s. 17, ch. 98-34; s. 2, ch. 98-129; s. 16, ch. 2005-278; s. 4, ch. 2016-23; s. 1, ch. 2021-73; s. 2, ch. 2022-221.

Note.—Former ss. 98.13, 98.14, 98.17; s. 98.161.

Reason: Only US Citizens with a valid county residential address may register to vote in Florida with certain exceptions for active military serving overseas and dependents that are eligible to vote in Florida.

Other

21. US FL Citizenship: Only Voters with a Florida county legal residential address can register to vote in Florida. -Dee

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

98.045 Administration of voter registration.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANT.—The supervisor must ensure that any eligible applicant for voter registration is registered to vote and that each application for voter registration is processed in accordance with law. The supervisor shall determine whether a voter registration applicant is ineligible based on any of the following:

- (a) The failure to complete a voter registration application as specified in s. 97.053.
- (b) The applicant is deceased.
- (c) The applicant has been convicted of a felony for which his or her voting rights have not been restored.
- (d) The applicant has been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to the right to vote and such right has not been restored.
- (e) The applicant does not meet the age requirement pursuant to s. 97.041.
- (f) The applicant is not a United States citizen.
- (g) The applicant is a fictitious person.
- (h) The applicant has provided an address of legal residence that is not his or her legal residence.
- (i) The applicant has provided a driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of a social security number that is not verifiable by the department.

(2) REMOVAL OF REGISTERED VOTERS.—

- (a) Once a voter is registered, the name of that voter may not be removed from the statewide voter registration system except at the written request of the voter, by reason of the voter's conviction of a felony or adjudication as mentally incapacitated with respect to voting, by death of the voter, or pursuant to a registration list maintenance activity conducted pursuant to s. 98.065 or s. 98.075.
- (b) Information received by a voter registration official from an election official in another state indicating that a registered voter in this state has registered to vote in that other state shall be considered as a written request from the voter to have the voter's name removed from the statewide voter registration system.

(3) PUBLIC RECORDS ACCESS AND RETENTION.—Each supervisor shall maintain for at least 2 years, and make available for public inspection and copying, all records concerning implementation of registration list maintenance programs and activities conducted pursuant to ss. 98.065 and 98.075. The records must include lists of the name and address of each person to whom a notice was sent and information as to whether each such person responded to the mailing, but may not include any information that is confidential or exempt from public records requirements under this code.

(4) STATEWIDE ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF VALID RESIDENTIAL STREET ADDRESSES.—

- (a) The department shall compile and maintain a statewide electronic database of valid residential street addresses from the information provided by the supervisors of elections pursuant to s. 98.015. The department shall evaluate the information provided by the supervisors of elections to identify any duplicate addresses and any address that may overlap county boundaries.
- (b) The department shall make the statewide database of valid street addresses available to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as provided in s. 97.057(10). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall use the database for purposes of validating the legal residential addresses provided in voter registration applications received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

(5) **FORMS.**—The department may prescribe by rule forms necessary to conduct maintenance of records in the statewide voter registration system.

History.—s. 26, ch. 94-224; s. 36, ch. 97-13; s. 2, ch. 2002-17; s. 7, ch. 2003-415; s. 9, ch. 2005-277; s. 18, ch. 2005-278; s. 23, ch. 2019-162.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:98.045 Administration of voter registration.—

(1) **ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANT.**—The supervisor must ensure that any eligible applicant for voter registration is registered to vote and that each application for voter registration is processed in accordance with law. The supervisor shall determine whether a voter registration applicant is ineligible based on any of the following:

- (a) The failure to complete a voter registration application as specified in s. 97.053.
- (b) The applicant is deceased.
- (c) The applicant has been convicted of a felony for which his or her voting rights have not been restored.
- (d) The applicant has been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to the right to vote and such right has not been restored.
- (e) The applicant does not meet the age requirement pursuant to s. 97.041.
- (f) The applicant is not a United States citizen.
- (g) The applicant is a fictitious person.
- (h) The applicant has provided an address of legal residence that is not his or her legal residence.
- (i) The applicant has provided a driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of a social security number that is not verifiable by the department.

(4) **STATEWIDE ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF VALID RESIDENTIAL STREET ADDRESSES.—**

- (a) The department shall compile and maintain a statewide electronic database of valid Florida county residential street addresses from the information provided by the supervisors of elections pursuant to s. 98.015. The department shall evaluate the information provided by the supervisors of elections to identify any duplicate addresses and any address that may overlap county boundaries.
- (b) The department shall make the statewide database of valid Florida county residential street addresses available to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as provided in s. 97.057(10). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall use the database for purposes of validating the legal residential addresses provided in voter registration applications received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Reason: Only US Citizens with a valid county residential address may register to vote in Florida with certain exceptions for active military serving overseas and dependents that are eligible to vote in Florida.

Other

1. Voter Roll Cleanup: Governmental Entities and Official Sources - Raj

Ref: <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2022/0098.093>

Statute before SB 7050

(3) This section does not limit or restrict the supervisor in his or her duty to remove the names of persons from the statewide voter registration system pursuant to s. [98.075](#)(7) based upon information received from other sources.

Statute after SB 7050

This section does not limit or restrict the supervisor in his or her duty to act upon direct receipt of, access to, or knowledge of official information from these and other governmental entities that identify a registered voter as potentially ineligible and to initiate removal of the name of the registered voter who is determined to be ineligible from the statewide voter registration system pursuant to s. 98.075(7)

Change:

Remove the unnecessary additional language as follows

This section does not limit or restrict the supervisor in his or her duty to **remove the names of persons from the statewide voter registration system pursuant to s. 98.075(7) based on information received from other sources**

Reason: The text added by SB 7050 creates confusion at best and barriers at worst to citizen participation in the election process. If Florida wishes to be the Sunshine State it should not selectively apply its Sunshine law.

9A.Voter Roll Cleanup: Non-Voting Equipment: Calvin

Ref:

98.035 Statewide voter registration system; implementation, operation, and maintenance.—

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.—

SEE #15 BELOW FOR ELIMINATION OF VBM EXCEPT FOR STRICT LIMITED NEEDS-BASIS ONLY.

Implement the items here and in 15, 90% of problems solved.

Consider that many have access to all the AAMVA information I posted below. This includes all Driver's License (DL) info, which basically means Voting Age Population (VAP). DL - VAP = EBU (Eligible but Unregistered Voters) This is what ERIC provided. AAMVA is how they know where to tell DOS to focus their efforts to register EBU. The data is at everyone's fingertips EXCEPT OUR SOE'S!

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:

98.035 Statewide voter registration system; implementation, operation, and maintenance.—

Change:

1. The systems above should be completely separated and not connected to the internet.
2. Voter Registrations Rolls should be separated between Active Voters and Inactive Voters.
3. Only Active Voters will be on the Voter Roll List during elections.
4. Voter Rolls should be regularly and frequently maintained. Monthly is not unreasonable. Today's technology makes it a simple process, yet CRITICAL for secure elections.
5. Voter Rolls with Active Voters only should be printed on paper with manual check-in.
6. If Voter Rolls with Active Voters only are electronic, the list will be provided on a secure Write-Once USB drive to a computer without internet connection.
7. No part of any election equipment will have any hardware capable of connecting to the internet or that can be made capable of connecting to the internet.

Rather than bog down a Delegate, if they will agree to these issues, we can provide relevant legislation.

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.—

SOE's have multi-million dollar budgets for Electronic Voting Systems. USE OF ALL OF THE BELOW ON A ROUTINE BASIS SHOULD BE CODIFIED INTO LAW. WHY ARE THEY NOT BEING USED NOW? WHO NEEDS ERIC?

They should all be required to register with and routinely use the following:

1. USPS Standard Address List AND DOT Address List

2. Direct Access to HSMV Driver's License Data to see if it corroborates the Voter's Address. If not, verify.
3. USPS Address Change List
4. Direct ability to check HAVV

The Help America Vote Verification (HAVV) System

Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVV), SSA has developed a new system for use by the State MVA's and election agencies to support the registration process of new voters. This new system checks these data elements against SSA's database via an AMIE formatted transaction set, and provides a response indicating whether the information verifies.

AAMVA's pricing below is based on the following costs:

- **Voter Registration Information Verification System development**
- **testing and implementation,**
- **Information Verification Search Transactions**
- **ongoing maintenance/administration**

Item Description	Unit	Rate
FY2017 Annual Fee*	One time fee	\$2,974.33
AAMVA Maintenance Fee	Per Quarter	\$1,100.00

FY2017 Fees

The estimated FY2017 HAVV fee for the period of October 1st, 2016 through September 30th, 2017, will be \$2,974.33. This amount will appear on your August 2016 AAMVA invoice and must be made payable to AAMVA no later than November 1st, 2015.

The AAMVA quarterly maintenance fee of \$1,100.00 will continue to be invoiced on a quarterly basis.

5. Social Security Verification System

Social Security Number Online Verification (SSOLV) System

The Social Security Number Online Verification (SSOLV) System is an AMIE formatted transaction set which allows a DMV to interactively verify an applicant's social security number directly with the SSA.

In the SSOLV System, SSA is the equivalent of another DMV. The SSOLV transaction is the set of request and response submitted by the DMV for SSN verification.

SSOLV Fees

Item Description	Unit	Rate
Application Fee	per transaction	.05

6. Conduct Citizenship Verification

Verification of Lawful Status (VLS)

The VLS system integrates the SAVE functionality into the jurisdictions driver license issuance processes via the AAMVAnet™ network to verify an applicant's immigration documents against DHS backend systems and databases more efficiently. VLS has also augmented the SAVE functionality with the capability to retrieve I-551 and EAD immigration document photos from DHS databases during the immigration document verification process.

VLS Implementation Support Service Fees

The VLS implementation support service is available for a one-time fee of \$32,000 USD per jurisdiction for step 1 and an additional \$13,500 USD for step 2&3 for the UNI and web service options. The web site implementation support is available for \$2,000 USD

US Passport Verification Services (USPVS)

The USPVS service provides the capability to verify a passport given the passport number and date of birth of the passport holder. The U.S. Passport Verification Service (USPVS) connects with CBP-Pass and allows AAMVA to offer passport verification services either via a website or via system-to-system web services or UNI connections.

USPVS implementation Support Service Fees

The USPVS implementation support service is available for a one-time fee of \$8,440 USD per jurisdiction for the UNI and web service options. The web site implementation support is available for \$2,000 USD.

7. Conduct Checks for Potentially Registered to Vote in more than one state

S2S

The State-to-State Verification Service (S2S) enables a participating jurisdiction to determine if a person holds a credential (driver's license or identification card) in another participating jurisdiction.

S2S comprises a Central Site (containing a pointer for each credential), the data and systems maintained by each participating jurisdiction, and a network (AAMVAnet™) connecting the various system components.

S2S Fees

S2S fees consist of the following:

- A one-time Implementation Fee for a new State to implement S2S. This covers documentation, structured testing, initial load, training, and support.
- An ongoing annual fee. This covers the use of the application as well as future modernization of the system. The annual fee consists of two parts:
 - A flat rate Per State Fee. This fee is the same for all states.
 - A Per Driver Fee. This fee is based on the number of drivers for a particular State. The approved numbers for 2017 and 2018, as determined by the DIVS Board, are as follow:

The table below reflects the fees applicable in financial years 2017 and 2018 (with a financial year running from October to September)

Fee	FY 2017	FY 2018
One-time Implementation Fee	\$93,671	\$96,331
Annual Per State Fee	\$27,166	\$29,651
Annual Per Driver Fee	\$0.072	\$0.072

Florida	15,333,823	\$1,104,035	15,650,202	\$1,126,815
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Also, seems SOE's should have access to this tool, which is very likely the entity that produces the file to send to DOS and/or SOE's related to Voter Reg. Certainly they have the ability to instantly verify eligibility.

<https://na.idemia.com/2023/03/09/idemia-continues-long-standing-partnership-with-florida-department-of-law-enforcement-to-deliver-world-leading-mbis-cloud-technology/>

Agreement marks the largest law enforcement contract in IDEMIA Identity and Security North America history.

RESTON, Virginia (March 9, 2023) - IDEMIA, the world-leading secure identity solutions provider, announced today it will continue its more than twenty-year partnership with Florida Department of Law Enforcement with a new contract to deliver their cloud-based Multi-Biometric Identification System (MBIS)- a comprehensive solution centered on an Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).

Reason:

Other

Many suggested changes from the original SB7050 are noted in:
SB7050_Comments Only_CB_Original Bill_Markup_2023_05_19.pdf or the similarly named Word File.

The comments are organized by Statute.

Below are specific issues related to Non-Voting Equipment.

VR Systems Voter Registration System

- Stores Voter Rolls for entire State
 - Tracks VBM Requests for SOE's
 - Provides the E-Pollbooks that are connected to the internet during the elections
 - Sends the instructions to Print Ballots when voter checks-in
 - Provides / Runs the websites for the SOE's including results and Voter Registration Information
 - SOE's upload / transmit the vote tabulations from USB Drives to VR Systems
 - VR Systems provides the final counts to both the election officials and the media
1. The systems above should be completely separated and not connected to the internet.
 2. Voter Registrations Rolls should be separated between Active Voters and Inactive Voters.
 3. Only Active Voters will be on the Voter Roll List during elections.
 4. Voter Rolls should be regularly and frequently maintained. Monthly is not unreasonable. Today's technology makes it a simple process, yet CRITICAL for secure elections.
 5. Voter Rolls with Active Voters only should be printed on paper with manual check-in.
 6. If Voter Rolls with Active Voters only are electronic, the list will be provided on a secure USB drive to a computer without internet connection.
 7. No part of any election equipment will have any hardware capable of connecting to the internet or that can be made capable of connecting to the internet.

Implementing the above would affect multiple statutes and requires many changes to current statutes, but is mandatory if we are going to approach anything related to a fair election while using the electronic voting systems.

DM - I think having only active voters on the poll list would be against Federal law. Also, there needs to be some ability for real time updates so that a voter who has voted by mail cannot vote at the poll.

CB: To clarify, they are on a "list." It's just a separate list. No law making them 1 list. Too easy to assign a vote to an Inactive Voter.

9B. Voter Roll Cleanup: Voter List Maintenance

- Requires a number of changes to implement firm processes, procedures, and deadlines.
- Potential changes should be allowed by credible source with supporting documentation
- Changes are noted in SB7050_Comments Only_CB_Original Bill_Markup_2023_05_19.pdf or the similarly named Word File.

98.035 Statewide voter registration system; implementation, operation, and maintenance.—

(1) The Secretary of State, as chief election officer of the state, shall be responsible for implementing, operating, and maintaining, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive, computerized statewide voter registration system as required by the Help America Vote Act of 2002. The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

(2) The statewide voter registration system must contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state. All voters shall be assigned a unique identifier. The system shall be the official list of registered voters in the state and shall provide secured access by authorized voter registration officials. The system shall enable voter registration officials to provide, access, and update voter registration information.

(3) The department may not contract with any other entity for the operation of the statewide voter registration system.

(4) The implementation of the statewide voter registration system shall not prevent any supervisor of elections from acquiring, maintaining, or using any hardware or software necessary or desirable to carry out the supervisor's responsibilities related to the use of voter registration information or the conduct of elections, provided that such hardware or software does not conflict with the operation of the statewide voter registration system.

98.045 Administration of voter registration.—

(4) STATEWIDE ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF VALID RESIDENTIAL STREET ADDRESSES.—

(a) The department shall compile and maintain a statewide electronic database of valid residential street addresses from the information provided by the supervisors of elections pursuant to s. 98.015. The department shall evaluate the information provided by the supervisors of elections to identify any duplicate addresses and any address that may overlap county boundaries.

(b) The department shall make the statewide database of valid street addresses available to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as provided in s. 97.057(10). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall use the database for purposes of validating the legal residential addresses provided in voter registration applications received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

(5) **FORMS.**—The department may prescribe by rule forms necessary to conduct maintenance of records in the statewide voter registration system.

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.—

98.0655

Registration list maintenance forms.

98.075

Registration records maintenance activities; ineligibility determinations.

98.0751

Restoration of voting rights; termination of ineligibility subsequent to a felony conviction.

98.0755

Appeal of determination of ineligibility.

98.077

Update of voter signature.

98.081

Names removed from the statewide voter registration system; restrictions on reregistering; recordkeeping; restoration of erroneously or illegally removed names.

98.093

Duty of officials to furnish information relating to deceased persons, persons adjudicated mentally incapacitated, persons convicted of a felony, and persons who are not United States citizens.

98.0981

Reports; voting history; statewide voter registration system information; precinct-level election results; book closing statistics; live turnout data.

98.212

Department and supervisors to furnish statistical and other information.

98.255

Voter education programs.

98.461

Registration application, precinct register; contents.

6. Voter Roll Cleanup: Tightening the oversight, certification & use of machines and computer systems in our elections Todd

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:101.5605 Examination and approval of equipment.—

(1) The Department of State shall publicly examine all makes of electronic or electromechanical voting systems submitted to it and determine whether the systems comply with the requirements of s. 101.5606.

This examination must include a full review of all software code. No blackbox, unreviewed software may be approved.

Reason: Given a small team of IT students from the University of Michigan were able to create a program with under 400 lines of code that changed votes on a ballot and saved an image to match, it is ludicrous that we would allow between 700,000 & 1,000,000 lines of tabulator code to be kept from being scrutinized and reviewed. “Proprietary” or “Blackbox” Code should not be allowed in our election systems. [MUST SEE VIDEO: Election Hack Identified that Can Instantaneously Swap Votes on a Ballot Before It Is Even Stored | The Gateway Pundit | by Jim Hoft](#)

Other

3. Voter Roll Cleanup: 30 Day Address Confirmation Response Requirement - Deb M

Ref: 98.065 (4) c [Chapter 98 Section 065 - 2022 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

Statute before SB 7050 (c) The supervisor must designate as inactive all voters who have been sent an address confirmation final notice and who have not returned the postage prepaid, preaddressed return form within 30 days or for which the final notice has been returned as undeliverable. Names on the inactive list may not be used to calculate the number of signatures needed on any petition. A voter on the inactive list may be restored to the active list of voters upon the voter updating his or her registration, requesting a vote-by-mail ballot, or appearing to vote. However, if the voter does not update his or her voter registration information, request a vote-by-mail ballot, or vote by the second general election after being placed on the inactive list, the voter's name shall be removed from the statewide voter registration system and the voter shall be required to reregister to have his or her name restored to the statewide voter registration system.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

(c) If an address confirmation request required by paragraph ~~(2)(b)~~ ~~(2)(a)~~ is returned as undeliverable without indication of an address change, ~~or there is no response from the voter within 30 days~~, or if any other nonforwardable return if-undeliverable mail is returned as undeliverable with no indication of an address change, the supervisor must ~~shall~~ send an address confirmation final notice to ~~all addresses on file for~~ the voter.

Change: Reinstate the 30 day response requirement

Reasons:

Non-returned list maintenance cards are a key reason why many voters who have moved out-of-state remain on the roll for many years after their move, some for decades. This is because new residents of a property often discard mail received for previous residents. Prior to 2022, a discarded card meant the removal process was not started. The 30-day requirement was added in 2022 to address this issue and is being applied in 2023 mailings. Reports are that the 2023 mailings with the 30 day response requirement are generating significantly more final notices, which will lead to removal after two general election cycles. Thus, with the 30-day requirement removed, once again, a discarded card means there is no action to begin the removal process of a person who has moved.

Other

6. Election Process & Technology Security: Tightening the oversight, certification & use of machines and computer systems in our elections Todd

(Before you add your content here, please copy and paste this section to the next page so that the next person will have a template they can use).

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: 101.5605 Examination and approval of equipment.—

(1) The Department of State shall publicly examine all makes of electronic or electromechanical voting systems submitted to it and determine whether the systems comply with the requirements of s. 101.5606.

This examination must include a full review of all software code. No blackbox, unreviewed software may be approved.

Reason: Given a small team of IT students from the University of Michigan were able to create a program with under 400 lines of code that changed votes on a ballot and saved an image to match, it is ludicrous that we would allow between 700,000 & 1,000,000 lines of tabulator code to be kept from being scrutinized and reviewed. “Proprietary” or “Blackbox” Code should not be allowed in our election systems. [MUST SEE VIDEO: Election Hack Identified that Can Instantaneously Swap Votes on a Ballot Before It Is Even Stored | The Gateway Pundit | by Jim Hoft](#)

Other

19. Voter Roll Cleanup: Remove Sunshine Exemption for Voter Regis Agencies-Dee

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

97.0585 Public records exemption; information regarding voters and voter registration; confidentiality.—

(1) The following information held by an agency, as defined in s. 119.011, and obtained for the purpose of voter registration is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and may be used only for purposes of voter registration:

(a) All declinations to register to vote made pursuant to ss. 97.057 and 97.058.

(b) Information relating to the place where a person registered to vote or where a person updated a voter registration.

(c) The social security number, driver license number, and Florida identification number of a voter registration applicant or voter.

(d) All information concerning preregistered voter registration applicants who are 16 or 17 years of age.

This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

(2) The signature of a voter registration applicant or a voter is exempt from the copying requirements of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(3) This section applies to information held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption.

History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 94-345; s. 24, ch. 96-406; ss. 1, 3, ch. 2005-279; s. 1, ch. 2010-42; ss. 1, 2, ch. 2010-115; s. 11, ch. 2013-15; s. 1, ch. 2015-78; s. 1, ch. 2019-55; s. 8, ch. 2021-11.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: 97.0585 Public records exemption; information regarding voters and voter registration; confidentiality.—

(1) The following information held by an agency, as defined in s. 119.011, and obtained for the purpose of voter registration is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and may be used only for purposes of voter registration:

(a) All declinations to register to vote made pursuant to ss. 97.057 and 97.058.

~~(b) Information relating to the place where a person registered to vote or where a person updated a voter registration.~~

(c) The social security number, driver license number, and Florida identification number of a voter registration applicant or voter.

(d) All information concerning preregistered voter registration applicants who are 16 or 17 years of age. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

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History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 94-345; s. 24, ch. 96-406; ss. 1, 3, ch. 2005-279; s. 1, ch. 2010-42; ss. 1, 2, ch. 2010-115; s. 11, ch. 2013-15; s. 1, ch. 2015-78; s. 1, ch. 2019-55; s. 8, ch. 2021-11.

Reason: Voter Registration agencies registering and updating voter registrations should be made available to the public. What possible reason is there for keeping them hidden from us?

Other

2. Election Process & Technology Security: Require legislative review of Election Technology - Raj

Ref: <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2022/0098.075>

Statute before SB 7050

(c) Information received by the department from another state or the District of Columbia upon the department becoming a member of a nongovernmental entity as provided in subparagraph (b)1., which is confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or the District of Columbia, is exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The department shall provide such information to the supervisors to conduct registration list maintenance activities. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Statute after SB 7050 (c) Information received by the department from another state or the District of Columbia upon the department becoming a member of a nongovernmental entity as provided in subparagraph (b)1., which is confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or the District of Columbia, is exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The department shall provide such information to the supervisors to conduct registration list maintenance activities.

Change:

Add back the language that was struck out (c)Information received by the department from another state or the District of Columbia upon the department becoming a member of a nongovernmental entity as provided in subparagraph (b)1., which is confidential or exempt pursuant to the laws of that state or the District of Columbia, is exempt from s. [119.07](#)(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The department shall provide such information to the supervisors to conduct registration list maintenance activities. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. [119.15](#) and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. out

Reason: Legislative review over any election technology is absolutely critical

Other

5. Election Process & Technology Security: Tightening the oversight, certification & use of machines and computer systems in our elections Todd

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

101.015 Standards for Voting Systems

Change:(1) The Division of Elections of the Department of State shall adopt uniform rules for the purchase, use, and sale of **voting all** equipment, **machines, computers and systems used in the elections process** in the state. No governing body shall purchase or cause to be purchased any **said** voting equipment unless such equipment has been certified for use in this state by the Department of State. **The Department of State may only certify software developed in the USA and equipment made and assembled in the USA and to stringent standards approved by the Florida legislature and established in the last 3 years. Additionally, all source code must be made public. Certifications must be renewed every 2 years per HAVA guidelines or if any changes or updates are made to said equipment, system or software.**

Reason: Mail-in Ballot processing equipment, Evid poll books, VR Systems and, until recently, the Clear Audit system made by Clear Ballot, all currently in use in Florida, have no certifications. A FOIA request from the Secretary of State confirmed no other certifications for voting systems exist aside from those for ES&S and Dominion Voting Systems. Both of which are more than 2 years old and certified to 2005 or older standards. The Clear Ballot machines for the Clear Audit system have yet to be certified despite being submitted in 2021. None should not be in use if they have not been certified. Current Status: [Certification/Approval Status and Test Schedule - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State \(myflorida.com\)](https://myfloridastate.com/division-of-elections/certification-approval-status-and-test-schedule)

Also, we should not be using foreign made election equipment. Most of the election systems in use in the US are manufactured entirely outside the country with non-US components; there is no supply chain security nor any protection during manufacture. Clay Parikh, Army cyber security tester with 9 years' experience as one of the only security testers for the Voting Systems Testing Lab, has testified that he was only allowed to do basic compliance testing and was not allowed to test to the standards used by the DoD. He found many vulnerabilities quickly and easily within 5-10 minutes, and sometimes in as quickly as 2 ½ minutes. While he identified and reported 100s of vulnerabilities, no corrective action was taken and the voting systems were certified anyway.

Other DM Suggestion: Modify **The Department of State may only certify equipment made and assembled and software developed in the USA. I would also extend this to include networking and network security software utilized by our election systems as well as requiring security risk assessments by the DOE or DOS (which may already be covered - I haven't researched it). Also, include the following in the certification process - verify no modems or communications capability in tabulator, any AI technology used, printers, ballot openers.**

7. Election Process & Technology Security: Tightening the oversight, certification & use of machines and computer systems in our elections Todd

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:101.5605 Examination and approval of equipment.—

Change:(2)(a) Any person owning or interested in an electronic or electromechanical voting system may submit it to the Department of State for examination. The vote counting segment shall be certified after a satisfactory evaluation testing has been performed according to the standards adopted under s. 101.015(1). This testing shall include, but is not limited to, **full review and** testing of all software required for the voting system's operation; the ballot reader; the rote processor, especially in its logic and memory components; the digital printer; the fail-safe operations; the counting center environmental requirements; and the equipment reliability estimate. For the purpose of assisting in examining the system, the department shall employ or contract for services of at least **one two unbiased** individuals, who ~~is expert~~ **are experts** in ~~one or more the~~ fields of data processing, **mechanical computer systems** engineering, **cyber security** and public administration and shall require from the individual(s) a written report of ~~his or her~~ **their** examination.

Reason: Again, we should not allow "black box" software in our election systems. NDAs were created for this purpose. Those who are tasked with reviewing this software can simply sign an NDA. More than 1 person should be tasked with reviewing these systems and they must be unbiased & not have any connection or affiliation with any of the companies involved. They should also be experts in computer systems and cyber security and be tasked with conducting critical reviews of these systems and software. Jake Stauffer, a former cyber analyst for the U.S. Air Force 'looked inside the ES&S DS200 tabulator... "What we found...it was staggering. There were multiple vulnerabilities that could allow an attacker to get the highest level of access to the system. We found multiple operating system patches missing – what that means is that an attacker can inject code into that system, execute that with the possibility of receiving some sort of control. When ES&S discovered that we were not using their testing plans, they were appalled when we used our own testing plan and found these vulnerabilities, they pretty much told us that they had their own team, that they were not interested. How can a vendor sell a voting system with this many vulnerabilities? I can't find the answer." And yet, ES&S is in use in Florida.

Other DM include in list - automated signature verification, automated duplication, and envelope opening equipment.

8. Election Process & Technology Security: Tightening the oversight, certification & use of machines and computer systems in our elections Todd

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:101.5612 Testing of tabulating equipment.—

(1) All electronic or electromechanical voting systems shall be thoroughly tested at the conclusion of maintenance and programming. Tests shall be sufficient to determine that the voting system is properly programmed, the election is correctly defined on the voting system, and all of the voting system input, output, and communication devices are working properly.

(2) On any day not more than 25 days before the commencement of early voting as provided in s. [101.657](#), the supervisor of elections shall have the automatic tabulating equipment publicly tested to ascertain that the equipment will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures.

Reason:

Is this L&A Testing? That really proves nothing... a test of a few random ballots does not check for a program (algorithm) that affects the voting computers (tabulators) later in the process as shown by the increase in percentages for candidates as more people vote in a (all) precinct(s). Nor does it guard against a thumb drive being inserted that alters vote totals.

Looking for input on this one. How do we change this? I would like the solution to be to have them require random hand counts of 1 race in every precinct on election night. Thoughts? There may be other statutes where it would be easier to introduce.

Other: DM Comment - Todd B I like the good idea you submitted early in the FFE legislative wish list process. Your idea was - after the polls are closed on election night for day-of-voting & after early voting has ended, precinct poll workers will conduct a headcount audit of a randomly chosen race. In front of any members of the public wishing to watch, ballots will be placed in stacks according to the candidate chosen

on the ballots for that race. Those ballots will then be hand-counted and candidate choice verified in the process. Totals will be noted and compared to machine count. Any discrepancies will be flagged and reported to SOE's office and noted on the poll tape posted for the public. The SOE will be tasked with verifying any discrepancies over the next 3 days. If there is more than a .5% discrepancy, then the entire precinct must be hand counted and those results once verified, will override the machine count.

Having been a poll worker in the last election cycle, I can't imagine staying another 30 minutes to do a handcount, but I like the concept.

DM:More thoughts - have mail-in ballots dropped off in the precincts (e.g. in secure inboxes) hand counted in the precinct at the end of each early voting day, and then transported securely with Chain of Custody documentation to the tabulation center. Compare hand count results and machine counts. If discrepancy, increase hand count requirements.

10. Election Process & Technology Security: Remove the mandate for a county to use and fund tabulators-Richie

Ref: 101.5604 Adoption of system; procurement of equipment; commercial tabulations.—The board of county commissioners of any county, at any regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose, may, upon consultation with the supervisor of elections, adopt, purchase or otherwise procure, and provide for the use of any electronic or electromechanical voting system approved by the Department of State in all or a portion of the election precincts of that county. Thereafter the electronic or electromechanical voting system may be used for voting at all elections for public and party offices and on all measures and for receiving, registering, and counting the votes thereof in such election precincts as the governing body directs. A county must use an electronic or electromechanical precinct-count tabulation voting system.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: Statute 101.5604

101.5604 Adoption of system; procurement of equipment; commercial tabulations.—The board of county commissioners of any county, at any regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose, may, upon consultation with the supervisor of elections, adopt, purchase or otherwise procure, and provide for the use of any electronic or electromechanical voting system approved by the Department of State in all or a portion of the election precincts of that county. Thereafter the electronic or electromechanical voting system may be used for voting at all elections for public and party offices and on all measures and for receiving, registering, and counting the votes thereof in such election precincts as the governing body directs. A county **may** ~~must~~ use an electronic or electromechanical precinct-count tabulation voting system **or may count ballots by hand at the precinct level.**

Reason: Because of the current last sentence of Statute 101.5604, counties in Florida are mandated to use tabulators as well as fund them. County leaders in Florida should be empowered to decide whether or not to use tabulators based on the will of the county citizens. This mandate also imposes a heavy, and potentially undesirable, financial burden on the county. The recommended change to Statute 101.5604 will prove to constituents that the legislature endorses the concept of local rule instead of centralized government.

Also, what if there is a large storm on election day and there are widespread
DM - I would say and/or may use handcounts

14. Election Process & Technology Security: Prohibit 3rd party voter registration groups from operating in the state of FL

(Before you add your content here, please copy and paste this section to the next page so that the next person will have a template they can use).

Ref: Elaine Ber added 5/26/23

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:

Section 4 of SB7050: is hereby amended by deleting lines 369-554 and inserting in place thereof: F.S. 97.0575 PROHIBITS third-party voter registration organizations from operating in the state of FL and engaging in collecting, disseminating voter registration application forms or any VBM application and or completed forms. The FL SOS and all FL Supervisors of Elections are prohibited from distributing and or receiving voter registration forms from any third party voter registration organization.

Reason:

New urgency and scrutiny required in light of Biden's EO 14019 that seeks to federalize elections - usurping states rights- using 3rd party voter registration groups to accomplish mission

SB7050 devoted 7 pages to 3rd party voter registration groups. The key changes made were to substantially increase civil penalties for a host of serious felony crimes identified. **The problem is the Bill addresses increased penalties (civil), and only after the fact- once the crime is committed.** Even after identifying 3rd degree felony crimes, it allows SOS to make referrals to AG in order to **initiate civil action!**

3rd party voter organizations are akin to a 'Bail Fund' for rioters. Zuckerbucks, Soros and other dark money groups would be delighted to pay a few \$\$ (max aggregate annual fine to an organization is \$250k /yr) as the "cost of doing business," **after felony crimes are committed** (i.e., partially filling in voter applications, failing to turn in forms in time for election, stealing voter ID info, unsolicited mass voter mailings, sending vbm to deceased, pets and wrong addresses, etc), messing up our elections with the blessings of the EI Department! This is a laughable 'deterrent' if the objective is to subvert an election. Moreover, asking these groups to "affirm" that they/their workers are US citizens and have not been convicted of prior election felonies or identity theft is again a mockery of a system. This is nothing but a fig leaf for politicians pretending to care about EI but in fact their fig leaf is very small and very transparent.

No language can be inserted to remedy the problem. How does an elaborate registration system (which doesn't specify who is NOT allowed to register), or a database updated daily and made public (but does not red flag nefarious organizations), prevent these groups from operating with impunity? Especially when the damage is uncovered after the fact and the 'disincentive'/punishment is civil, a fine. Instead of creating a carte blanche for nefarious organizations to proceed, **the solution is very simple: outlaw/prohibit 3rd party voter registration groups from operating in the**

state of FL. Pull the carpet out from under them. Many of the larger groups like CVI/VPC are known front groups of the DNC, staffed by former Dem operatives including Podesta that sat on CVI Board. In most cases they operate as **voter suppression groups for the opposition party.** Most are highly partisan, issue driven, notwithstanding their claims to the contrary. Remember VPP that operates in FL spearheaded felon voting in 2018 and succeeded in getting question4 on the ballot. There is ample evidence and numerous complaints filed, by multiple states, against CVI/VPC. [See: ProPublica 10/23/20- reporting that in 2020 in more than half of **FL counties'** SOEs requested of SOS and AG to halt activities of CVI/CVP but no action taken!!!]

Open Question: Why would EI within SOS allow organizations with nefarious agendas to operate in our state and upend our elections? This should be an area ripe for hammering DeSantis claiming FL is the national model. Rather than opening the gates to criminals, increase SOEs budgets to hire more staff to do the voter outreach and voter registration these supposed 3rd party groups perform. Do so with transparency and accountability if to restore trust in the electoral system and keep elections honest.

3RD PARTY VOTER REG ORG- PRE 7050 3rd party org is: any person, entity, or organization soliciting or collecting voter registration applications, but does not include: · A person who seeks only to register to vote or collect a voter registration application from that person's spouse, child, or parent; or · A person engaged in registering to vote or collecting voter registration applications as an employee or agent of the Division of Elections (division), supervisor, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or a voter registration agency (V.R. agency is any agency providing public assistance/serves persons w disabilities/any center for	3RD PARTY VOTER REG ORG- POST 7050 SB7050 4/28/23 final version Pgs: 13-20 lines 371-552	3rd PARTY VOTER REG ORGS BIDEN Executive Order 14019 March 7, 2021 Sec4: This order shall supersede section 3 of Executive Order 12926 of September 12, 1994 (Implementation of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993). 12926.pdf (archives.gov) Sec. 3. EO 12926, 1994: Acceptance of Designation. To the greatest extent practicable, departments, agencies, or other entities of the executive branch of the Federal Government, if requested to be designated as a voter registration agency pursuant to section 7(a)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act, shall: (a) agree to such a designation <i>if agreement is consistent with the department's, agency's, or entity's legal authority and availability of funds;</i> and (b) ensure that all of its offices that are located in a particular State will have available to the public at least one of the national voter registration forms that are required under

Indep living or a public library)		the Act to be available in that State.

<u>Registration</u> Before engaging in any voter registration activities, an organization must		
· Register organization · registration did not automatically expire	beginning Nov 6, 2025, organizations must: · register for each specific general election cycle for which the organization will engage in voter registration activities. Pg 14 line 387 · Registration expires at end of each Gen Election cycle-voter	· Supersedes Sect3 of NVRA, 1993: Federalizes state/local elections
<u>Delivery of completed forms</u> Applications must be delivered to SOE or Dept 14 days after received	Pg.15 line 413 <u>Delivery of completed forms</u> must be delivered 10 days after received [pg 16 line 449-451] Voter reg org must AFFIRM (not required to prove) that: Persons collecting or handling voter reg applications for them have not: [pg 14 line 405-408] 1- Been convicted of an election related felony or ID theft felony	Vastly expands access to voter reg, voter info & voter mobilization using federal agencies, working with unelected/unaccountable 3rd party voter reg groups, using taxpayer \$ and resources to silence voters · Mandates Exec agencies collaborate with state, local, tribal groups to expand voter reg/outreach within each gov agency. An agency head refusing to produce a plan for active voter registration outreach, mobilization and facilitation must state their reason in writing to the US President · Orders Agencies to work with activist voter registration groups to register & mobilize voters- Admin won't disclose which 3rd party groups are designated partners [in violation of FEC, IRS, use taxpayer resources to fund partisan activist groups/to advantage one political party over others]
36	2- Is a US citizen	

	PENALTY=CIVIL (FINE) [pg 14 line 390-396] voter reg org fined \$50k/@ person convicted of <u>felony violations</u> who are collecting/handling voter reg applications [pg 15 lines 409-412] \$50k fine for@ <u>non citizen</u> handing voter reg forms Voter reg org must provide a receipt to voter who filled out an application [pg15 line 433-441]	· Use taxpayer \$ to pay political activists to work with gov't bureaucrats to usurp voters' powers/rights · July 2021-Foundation for Gov Accountability filed FOIA. · April 20, 2022, FGA sued the DOJ in federal court after DOJ failed to respond to (FOIA) requests seeking documents and communications related to Executive Order 14019.18 · July 12, 2022, the Federal District Court sided with FGA, and ordered DOJ to provide all documents required to be disclosed under FOIA law. · September 2022, DOJ finally disclosed 135 Of the more than 5,500 potentially responsive records which DOJ had initially claimed it had. Most of the documents were heavily redacted. · To date, DOJ has steadfastly refused to turn over its 15-page strategic plan to carry out Executive Order 14019, claiming the plan is exempted from
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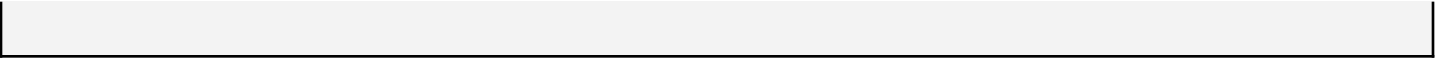
		disclosure under FOIA and that releasing it would only “confuse the public.” <u>Both claims are false.</u> · January 12, 2023, the final hearing required before the judge can make a ruling on our <u>motion to compel DOJ</u> to hand over the strategic plan and other documents was held. The <u>Court is expected to issue a ruling soon, though the timing is completely up to the judge.</u>
	Substantial increase in civil (fines) penalties for infractions for: · Late delivery of applications [pg16, line 455] · Non-delivery of applications [pg17, line 466] · Non delivery of applications to county of voter [pg 17, line 476] · Partial pre-filling in voter forms [pg 19, line 537..] · Retaining voters’ personal info [pg 18, line 506..] 3rd degree felony. BUT SOS MAY refer to AG [pg19 line 519..]. And AG may initiate civil action. · Alter a voters’ info w/o voters’ knowledge	Key Provisions of EO 14019: If a state(s) request a federal agency to be a designated voter registration agency-Head of agency must comply, & if refuses must submit written objection directly to the President

	[pg18, line 498..] PENALTY=FINE [pg 18 line 504...]	
		Agencies must provide, promote and assist in voter registration, voter requests for VBM, help in casting ballots and guarding against disinformation. Agency participation is via direct public contact/online/also facilitating seamless transition from agencies' website directly to States' online voter registration systems or Fed websites like vote.gov
Same content	The Division or SOE shall make voter reg forms available to 3 rd party groups [pg15, line 418...]; The Division shall maintain a database of 3rd party orgs and the forms made available to them [pg 15, line 422], each SOEs must provide data to the Division on 3rd party groups and forms they were given [pg15, line 425] ; The Division must update data base daily and make info publicly available [pg 15, line 429]	Sect3 (c) "soliciting and facilitating approved non parti425..]san third party organizations , and state officials to provide voter registration services on agency premises"

		Sect3 (v) any identity documents issued by the agency to members of the public “can be issued in a form that satisfies State voter ID laws”
		GSA must coordinate with stakeholders (election admins, civil/disability rights advocates, tribal nations, non-profits for best practices using technology for civic engagement
		Director of OPM must grant federal employees time off to vote (including early voting)
		Sect8 (c) Secty of Defense, in coordination with DOS, military postal agency and USPS, shall take steps to establish procedures to enable a comprehensive end -end ballot tracking system for all absentee ballots cast by military and other eligible overseas voters

		Sect9 ensuring access to voter registration and VBM for incarcerated people , those on probation/parole, in jails, and those released from incarceration be given information about restoration of voting rights. AG must also take steps to ensure former incarcerated obtain IDs that satisfy state voter ID laws
		Sect10 establishes a native American voter rights steering group , including use of tribal ID cards for purposes of voting

Reason: Deny all 3rd party voter registration groups the right to operate in FL. First, it is an utter dereliction of duty and abrogation of oath of office for SOE's (and SOS) to farm out their work to 3rd party unelected/unaccountable partisan groups, many with dark money ties, doing the work of SOE's!!! Second, the bill allows serious meddling and obstructing elections with "threats" of civil penalties, but this AFTER THE FACT, once the goal of subverting an election has been achieved. Lastly, and most importantly, Sect 4 of 7050 must be viewed in light of the broader landscape which elevates urgency to a new unprecedented level and that is vis a vis **Biden's EO 14019** (signed March 7, 2021) which is a **TROJAN HORSE to federalize elections!!!** This EO is in effect- & unless we stop it in time for 2024- and then no amount of electoral reform will matter. Unless we rescind & outlaw this provision, FL is a complicit 'useful idiot' in a broader scheme by the Feds to steal elections, with the willing help and support of FL DOS, SOS, Gov and legislature. **EO 14019 supersedes 1993 National Voter Registration Act.** It interferes with state, local authority to run elections (mandates all 600+ federal agencies submit action plans for voter registration to Biden's Domestic Policy Advisor. The EO transforms every federal agency into voter registration centers to "...promote voter registration and participation and support "approved" third party organizations to provide voter registration services on federal agency premises across the country." It vastly expands voter outreach via technology, point of service contacts, social media, targets multiple language users, etc. Plan execution is via mandate; bureaucrats working with partisan 3rd party groups (these are often voter suppression groups helping one party over all others). So far, Biden Admin ignored FOIA requests for disclosures who these 3rd party groups are that use taxpayer resources (criminal violation FEC/IRS) to silence our voices/vote. This effort is to undermine and circumvent EI measures taken by state legislatures, through federal overreach and abuse of power, to keep the dominant power structure in force.



Other

15. Election Process & Technology Security: USPS's Creation (2022) of a Special Elections Division to Handle VBM and Other Election Materials. (Elaine)

(Before you add your content here, please copy and paste this section to the next page so that the next person will have a template they can use).

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

7050 was silent on this matter

2022 USPS ESTABLISHED A NEW DIVISION- AN ELECTIONS DIVISION- DEDICATED SPECIFICALLY TO OVERSEE MAIL IN BALLOTS AND HANDLE ALL ELECTION RELATED MAIL ISSUES

Change: Each SOE office must designate a dedicated staff member to be part of the USPS Elections Division, for purposes of transparency. These dedicated staff members must be granted full rights to participate in meetings, and have input in policy initiatives and decisions undertaken by the Department relative to the processing and oversight of election related materials. During an election cycle, The Division should mandate daily sweeps (as a matter of course not in response to court mandates) inside postal processing centers and inside mail trucks at the end of each shift to ensure no bins containing applications or actual ballots are found (stored in/on premises), or were lost or discarded (mail tracking can rectify these discrepancies) or mysteriously found after an election. Said designated SOE workers must have access to and be available on site during sweeps. Any infractions must be reported and immediately acted upon. Criminal sanctions (including prison sentences) must attach to intentional or negligent acts including but not limited to mail destruction, mail delay, backdating time stamps, and other violations of election tampering.

Reason: Federalization of elections is becoming the operating standard. Unless there is a rescission of these laws it will dominate the 2024 election cycle and all others moving forward. **The Feds will never agree to have state officials party to their operations. Therefore, the only way to offset the harm is to eliminate VBM ballots, with rare exceptions as in cases where compelling reasons are provided and in the usual cases of military/overseas ballots.**

Other

16. Election Process & Technology Security: Audits & Verification of Election Accuracy - Todd

Ref:

101.5606 Requirements for approval of systems.—No electronic or electromechanical voting system shall be approved by the Department of State unless it is so constructed that:

(5) It is capable of correctly counting votes.

(9) It is capable of accumulating a count of the specific number of ballots tallied for a precinct, accumulating total votes by candidate for each office, and accumulating total votes for and against each question and issue of the ballots tallied for a precinct.

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

101.5612 Testing of tabulating equipment.—

(2) On any day not more than 25 days before the commencement of early voting as provided in s. [101.657](#), the supervisor of elections shall have the automatic tabulating equipment publicly tested to ascertain that the equipment will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures.

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,

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: Add: One race will be randomly selected and hand counted in the precinct on election night immediately after polls close. Precinct poll workers will conduct a hand count audit of at least one randomly chosen race. In front of any members of the public wishing to watch, ballots will be placed in stacks according to the candidate chosen on the ballots for that race. Those ballots will then be hand counted and candidate choice verified in the process. Totals will be noted and compared to machine count. Any discrepancies will be flagged and reported to SOE's office and noted on the poll tape posted for the public. The SOE will be tasked with verifying any discrepancies over the next 3 days. If there is more than a .25% discrepancy, then the entire precinct must be hand counted and those results, once verified, will override the machines' count.

Reason: This will solve compliance issues with each of the above requirements. Correct counting of votes will be verified, the accurate accumulation of ballots tallied for the precinct will be verified as well as the total votes and it will provide an instant audit of results. It will also verify that the equipment is correctly counting the votes and support or decry the public testing of equipment. This would also serve the purpose of Statute 101.5614 which calls for the number of voted ballots to be verified.

This will also satisfy & replace the current, more costly post-election audits which are illogically performed AFTER certification of the election:

101.591 Voting system audit.—

(1) Immediately following the certification of each election, the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election shall conduct a manual audit or an automated, independent audit of the voting systems used in randomly selected precincts.

2)(a) A manual audit shall consist of a public manual tally of the votes cast in one randomly selected race that appears on the ballot.

(c) The division shall adopt rules for approval of an independent audit system which provide that the system, at a minimum, must be:

1. Completely independent of the primary voting system.

The automated audit system currently slated for use in Florida. Clear Audit, was only recently approved and is not unrelated to the voting systems in use. Former executives of ES&S and SCYTL are now top executives at Clear Ballot, the company that produces Clear Audit:

Talbot Iredale, Clear Ballot's Director of Software Development, attended the University of British Columbia and worked for Diebold Systems, the precursor to Dominion & ES&S for 17 years in SW development and over 4.5 years at Dir of Product Development. ES&S purchased Diebold in 2009 and sold the intellectual property to Dominion in 2010. He went on to work at ES&S as Dir of SW Development for 2 years prior to joining Clear Ballot in 2013. (4) Talbot Iredale | LinkedIn

James Rundlett, their National Sales Mgr is in Tampa, FL which is also home in the US for SCYTL & Clarity Elections (same co.). James Rundlett worked for SCYTL for 3 1/2 years. (4) James Rundlett, MBA | LinkedIn

Interestingly, Mr Iredale is no longer listed on Clear Ballot's website as one of the executive team & the link to Mr Rundlett's Linked In on the website is broken.

Other

17. Election Process & Technology Security: Audit of Election and Voting System - Dee

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

101.591 Voting system audit.—

(1) Immediately following the certification of each election, the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election shall conduct a manual audit or an automated, independent audit of the voting systems used in randomly selected precincts.

(2)(a) A manual audit shall consist of a public manual tally of the votes cast in one randomly selected race that appears on the ballot. The tally sheet shall include election-day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas ballots, in at least 1 percent but no more than 2 percent of the precincts chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election. If 1 percent of the precincts is less than one entire precinct, the audit shall be conducted using at least one precinct chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election. Such precincts shall be selected at a publicly noticed canvassing board meeting.

(b) An automated audit shall consist of a public automated tally of the votes cast across every race that appears on the ballot. The tally sheet shall include election day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas ballots in at least 20 percent of the precincts chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election. Such precincts shall be selected at a publicly noticed canvassing board meeting.

(c) The division shall adopt rules for approval of an independent audit system which provide that the system, at a minimum, must be:

1. Completely independent of the primary voting system.
2. Fast enough to produce final audit results within the timeframe prescribed in subsection (4).
3. Capable of demonstrating that the ballots of record have been accurately adjudicated by the audit system.

(3) The canvassing board shall post a notice of the audit, including the date, time, and place, in four conspicuous places in the county and on the home page of the county supervisor of elections website.

(4) The audit must be completed and the results made public no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 7th day following certification of the election by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election.

(5) By December 15 of each general election year, the county canvassing board or the board responsible for certifying the election shall provide a report with the results of the audit to the Department of State in a standard format as prescribed by the department. The report must be consolidated into one report with the overvote and undervote report required under s. 101.595(1). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following items:

- (a) The overall accuracy of audit.
- (b) A description of any problems or discrepancies encountered.
- (c) The likely cause of such problems or discrepancies.
- (d) Recommended corrective action with respect to avoiding or mitigating such circumstances in future elections.

(6) If a manual recount is undertaken pursuant to s. 102.166, the canvassing board is not required to perform the audit provided for in this section.

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change: (1) Immediately following the certification of each election, the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election shall conduct a manual audit or an automated, independent audit of the voting systems used in randomly selected precincts.

(2)(a) A manual audit shall consist of a public manual tally of the votes cast in one randomly selected race that appears on the ballot. The tally sheet shall include election-day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas ballots, in at least 1 percent but no more than 2 percent of the precincts chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election. If 1 percent of the precincts is less than one entire precinct, the audit shall be conducted using at least one precinct chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election. Such precincts shall be selected at a publicly noticed canvassing board meeting.

(b) An automated audit or a manual hand count audit shall consist of a public ~~automated~~ tally of the votes cast across every race that appears on the ballot.

1. The tally sheet shall include election day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas ballots in at least 20 percent of the precincts chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election when an automated audit is conducted and must be independent of election workers in the county's SOE.

2. The tally sheet shall include election day, vote-by-mail, early voting, provisional, and overseas ballots in at least 2% percent of the precincts and at least one full precinct chosen at random by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election and must be independent of election workers in the county's SOE.

Such precincts shall be selected at a publicly noticed canvassing board meeting.

(c) The division shall adopt rules for approval of an independent audit system which provide that the system, at a minimum, must be:

1. Completely independent of the primary voting system and the county's SOE staff and adhere to generally accepted auditing standards of the Auditor General of the State of Florida and OPPAGA Best Practices.

2. Fast enough to produce final audit results within the timeframe prescribed in subsection (4).

3. Capable of demonstrating that the ballots of record have been accurately adjudicated by the audit system.

(3) The canvassing board shall post a notice of the audit, including the date, time, and place, in four conspicuous places in the county and on the home page of the county supervisor of elections website.

(4) The audit must be completed and the results made public no later than 11:59 p.m. on the ~~7th~~ 15th day following certification of the election by the county canvassing board or the local board responsible for certifying the election.

(5) By December 15 of each general election year, the county canvassing board or the board responsible for certifying the election shall provide a report with the results of the audit to the Department of State in a standard format as prescribed by the department. The report must be consolidated into one report with the overvote and undervote report required under s. 101.595(1). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following items:

(a) The overall accuracy of audit.

(b) A description of any problems or discrepancies encountered.

(c) The likely cause of such problems or discrepancies.

(d) Recommended corrective action with respect to avoiding or mitigating such circumstances in future elections.

(6) If a manual recount is undertaken pursuant to s. 102.166, the canvassing board is not required to perform the audit provided for in this section.

Reason: Elections should be held to the highest levels of scrutiny as they represent the will of the citizens of Florida and because men are not angels (Milton Freidman). *FS should permit manually conducted audits to be equal in scope of automated Clear Ballot Audits. All audits must be open to the public and must include VBM processing, early voting and election day precincts. Additional requests for audits generated by either 10% of electors that voted in the precinct in the respective election and by a request of a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority vote of either political party executive committee. When any audit is being conducted it must be done in accordance utilizing generally accepted auditing standards of the Auditor General of the State of Florida and shall be open to the public.*

Other

18. Miscellaneous TBD Deb

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Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:

The following topics are not yet covered in this write-up. I haven't fully researched them, but want a placeholder to spur discussion and possible adoption by an advocate:

Chain of Custody - ballot accounting starting with ballot printing through tabulation for both absentee and in-person voting (working on this one with PBC team)

Transparency - to facilitate accuracy, trust, and accountability (working on absentee/UOCAVA processing transparency with PBC team)

- absentee and in-person voting
- list maintenance
- certifications
- timelines
- citizen accessible video and audit data - e.g. transaction audit logs, cast vote records...
- sunshine law compliance

Accountability - for maladministration, violating law, or fraud

- fines
- removal
- election redo
- criminal referral
- recall?

Diversity in Supply chain and workforce

- no private entity can supply or manage more than one component of the election process, e.g., ballot printer cannot may not manage tabulation

- poll worker and mail-in-vote workers at least 25% Rep, 25% Dem, and 25% NPA?

Procedures to address citizen complaints of election official maladministration and violations of law (e.g. like 97.028)

Fix 97.053 - Limit to HAVA requirements. Fix loophole (if confirmed) for non-citizens to register to vote on Federal postcard without DL, SSN, and also have ID presented at first time vote requirement waived. I'm still hoping this loophole doesn't exist.

Method to detect and prevent voting with machine generated signature or forged signature

SOE report card?

No mobile voting apps?

Security risk assessment and DOE approval for mobile phone and desktop apps authorized for use by election officials (e.g. prevent using a mobile app with spyware if election officials access voting system resources on their phone or prohibit voting system access from mobile devices altogether, e.g. Konnech election management mobile app).

Prohibit the use of mobile voting apps?

Are all 9 of the SB 7050 amendments proposed during the legislative session included in this document?

Reason:

Other

1.22. Next Topic

(Before you add your content here, please copy and paste this section to the next page so that the next person will have a template they can use).

Ref:

Statute before SB 7050 OR The current weak statute

Statute after SB 7050 (May not apply if 7050 was silent on this matter)

Change:

Reason:

Other

Next Topic

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Change:

Reason:

Other