



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

**Florida Department of State  
Office of Election Crimes and Security  
Report to Legislature**

**January 15, 2024**

Prepared by the Department of State pursuant to section 97.022(7), *Fla. Stat.*

# Introduction

The last two presidential elections resulted in increased awareness and heightened scrutiny of election administration across the nation. When laws are not enforced, confidence in the rule of law is eroded; election laws are no exception. Therefore, Governor Ron DeSantis, has partnered with the Florida Legislature in 2022 to create the Office of Election Crimes and Security (OECS), with the stated purpose of improving election integrity in Florida.

Florida currently has more than 13.5 million registered voters. As the Chief Elections Officer in Florida, the Secretary of State is charged under Florida law with conducting preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration, voting, candidate petition or issue petition activities. Pursuant to section 97.012(15), Fla. Stat., evidence of violations are reported to the Office of the Statewide Prosecutor or local state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution.

As this report highlights, the OECS plays a vital role in ensuring that Florida conducts elections with the highest degree of integrity, security, and efficiency. Investigations initiated by the OECS have led to the arrest of individuals for violating a variety of criminal statutes contained in the Florida Election Code. “Fraud in any degree and in any circumstance is subversive to the electoral process. The best way to maintain ballot integrity is to investigate all credible allegations of election fraud and otherwise prevent fraud before it can affect an election.” Building Confidence in U.S. Elections § 5.1 (Sept. 2005), (“Carter-Baker Report”)

Florida’s election laws serve a number of important State interests including safeguarding election integrity, preventing voter fraud, and promoting uniformity, efficiency and confidence in the election system as a whole. Enforcing Florida election law has the primary effect of punishing violators, but enforcement also and equally as important acts as a deterrent for those who may consider voting illegally or committing other election related crimes. When Florida election law is enforced, voter confidence in election integrity is enhanced. This report demonstrates the effectiveness of the OECS in both finding those who have violated Florida election laws and deterring those who may contemplate doing so.

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# I. Executive Summary

The legislation creating the OECS (Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida) requires the OECS to submit a report by January 15 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, detailing information on investigations of alleged election law violations or irregularities. See 97.022(7)(a)-(e), Fla Stat.

In its first full year of existence, OECS has experienced growth in several areas. OECS spent a portion of 2023 building out its workforce to have a full complement of trained personnel within the unit. The Legislature’s increased budget enabled OECS to grow its staff, which resulted in the expansion of its investigations and enforcement across all election code violations. With the added workforce, a renewed focus was placed on quality over quantity in terms of cases referred to law enforcement and more time was spent on the preliminary investigation and collaboration with our law enforcement partners. The result is an expanded focus into potential violations of other areas of the election code.

OECS has continued to strengthen its partnership with the Florida Office of Attorney General – Office of Statewide Prosecution (OSP) and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). During calendar year 2023, OECS, OSP and FDLE maintained weekly coordination meetings discussing different aspects of ongoing investigations and prosecutions. Additionally, OECS, OSP, and FDLE have strengthened their procedures for different case types resulting in reduced time between investigation and filing decisions. The three offices also continue to meet semi-annually for conferences to collaborate on future initiatives and improve coordination with Federal and state agencies. These efforts resulted in more focused investigations and use of resources, stronger cases, and enhanced efficiency in effective criminal prosecutions.

OECS continues to see increases in successful election related prosecutions statewide – to date, the OECS is aware of numerous plea agreements and convictions.<sup>1</sup> In 2023, OECS also saw an uptick in local State Attorney Offices’ (SAO) involvement in elections related cases resulting in convictions, whether at trial or by guilty/no-contest plea in lieu of trial.

Whereas a portion of 2022 was focused heavily on ineligible felon voters, OECS was able to continue its good work in that area while expanding into other areas<sup>2</sup>: third-party voter registration organization (3PVRO) fraud, initiative petition fraud, double voters, non-citizen, campaign finance, and civil fines, among other areas. Also in 2023, the Department of State withdrew from the Electronic Registration Information Center (“ERIC”) after the organization refused to implement necessary changes that were proposed by a working group consisting of member states, which included Florida. Over the past year, at least seven other states have also left ERIC citing similar concerns. Due to the establishment of OECS in 2022, Florida was well

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<sup>1</sup> OECS was created as an office to investigate allegations of crime, fraud, or irregularity regarding the election system. See § 97.022, Fla. Stat. However, nothing prevents complainants from routing complaints to other law enforcement entities. OECS has appreciated working directly with a several State Attorney Offices when complaints are routed there first.

<sup>2</sup> Despite many incorrect media accounts, OECS solely focused on non-Amendment 4 felons – Florida murders and felony sex offenders. These offenders have never had the right to vote in Florida (absent clemency), and Amendment 4, if anything, only made that clearer.

positioned to absorb the loss of ERIC data. OECS has the resources to investigate, review and make criminal referrals for those individuals who attempt to vote multiple times in the same election. In September 2023, Secretary Byrd, signed Memorandums of Understanding (“MOUs”) with Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, and West Virginia to prevent voter fraud by ageing to routinely share publicly available voter registration information to ensure accurate voter rolls.

OECS devoted significant resources into utilizing civil statutes, where applicable, to hold individuals and entities accountable for violations of the Election Code. For example, OECS received over 50 civil complaints from Supervisors of Elections related to 3Pvro’s who untimely submitted thousands of voter registration applications. Pursuant to § 97.0575, Fla. Stat., OECS held these groups accountable by levying civil fines, enforcing regulatory requirements, and issuing criminal referrals to law enforcement where appropriate. Since its inception less than two years ago, the unit has levied civil fines to 3Pvro’s, 26 separate times totaling more than \$100,000.00, as well as \$34,000.00 to political committees related to late initiative petition submissions.

The Governor and Legislature have prioritized elections integrity by making significant investments to ensure Florida has the technology, infrastructure, and resources to conduct efficient and secure elections. OECS will continue to work hard to ensure we protect those investments and use these resources to continue to lead the way in elections integrity.

Some 2023 highlights<sup>3</sup> of the continuing contributions of the OECS include:

- In January, the first<sup>4</sup> Florida OECS voter fraud case from 2022 went to jury trial and ended with a felony guilty verdict in Hillsborough County. The jury found the defendant guilty of false affirmation on a voter registration application, a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony.
- In March, after an investigation, FDLE arrested two individuals for election crimes violations. Agents with FDLE arrested a Marion County woman on two counts of casting more than one ballot in an election. In a separate investigation, a Fort Walton Beach woman was arrested on one count of false swearing of voter registration information and two counts of unqualified electors willfully voting.
- In April, OECS levied multiple five-figure fines to a 3Pvro, Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, for wanton disregard of statutory obligations. The fines coincided with the arrest of six Hard Knocks collection agents/employees for falsifying at least 58 voter registration applications in Lee and Charlotte counties. A number of the six defendants have since entered plea agreements with prosecutors in the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit.

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<sup>3</sup> These are just some highlights and in no way represent the full number of successful 2023 arrests and prosecutions. In some instances, cases are developed by local law enforcement and State Attorney offices. OECS is sometimes, but not always, made aware of these arrests and prosecutions.

<sup>4</sup> For 2023, OECS is aware of four voter fraud/election cases that have gone in front of Florida juries (Alachua, Hillsborough, Osceola, Sumter). In each of the four, the jury has come back with felony guilty verdicts. Two cases (Alachua, Hillsborough) were split verdicts with both juries finding the defendant guilty of at least one felony charge. In the other two cases (Osceola, Sumter) juries returned guilty verdicts on all counts.

- In May, FDLE announced the arrests of three individuals who illegally registered to vote and/or voted after being convicted of either murder or felony sexual offenses which disqualified them as voters.
- In June, an Alachua County man pleaded no contest to committing voter fraud. The defendant was sentenced to 36 months in prison after willfully voting in the 2020 election while not being qualified to do so due to his status as a felony sex offender. The individual was the ninth to be sentenced of at least ten convicted felons who were part of an investigation into individuals who registered to vote or voted in 2020 while incarcerated. The investigation was conducted by FDLE, and the cases prosecuted by the Eighth Judicial Circuit State Attorney's Office.
- In August, an Osceola County jury found a former County Commissioner guilty on 14 counts stemming from a "ghost candidate" investigation. The jury returned guilty verdicts on all 14 counts (9 counts of willful certification of false or incomplete campaign reports and 5 counts of failure to report campaign expenditures). The case was prosecuted by the Office of Statewide Prosecution. FDLE and OECS both assisted in the investigation.
- Also in August, FDLE announced the arrest of a Marion County woman for personal identification fraud related to paid constitutional petition initiatives. The defendant was charged with 16 counts of fraudulent use of personal identification information. Investigators with the Fifth Judicial Circuit State Attorney's Office and the Alachua County Sheriff's Office assisted with the case.
- In October, FDLE announced the arrests of three petition circulators who forged signatures, submitted duplicate signatures on behalf of voters, and signed for deceased voters.
- In December, FDLE announced the arrests of four petition circulators and an outstanding capias warrant for a fifth. All five defendants were charged with a total of 92 felony counts of theft of personal identifiable information and false swearing of voter registration information, among other charges.
- Also in December, a Sumter County jury found a man guilty of voter fraud. Prosecutors charged the man with voting his late father's vote-by-mail ballot in the 2020 Presidential Election. The defendant was charged with three felonies and the jury found the defendant guilty on all three. Four other individuals were charged previously with casting more than one ballot in the 2020 election resulting from the same investigation. These cases were all handled and successfully prosecuted by the Fifth Circuit State Attorney's Office.
- In early January 2024, FDLE announced the arrest of a subject in Broward County who was the subject of an investigation for submitting fraudulent constitutional amendment petitions. Arrest warrants were obtained in November for the defendant in Escambia County (38 criminal counts) and Santa Rosa County (34 counts). The case is being prosecuted in the First Judicial Circuit of Florida.

## A. Third-Party Voter Registration Organizations (3PVRO)

OECS ended 2022 and began 2023 with large numbers of complaints relating to fraud and other issues surrounding third-party voter registration organizations – these complaints included allegations that third-party voter registration agents, without consent, altered the political party affiliation or voter registration information of a Florida voter; submitted voter registration applications in the name of deceased or fake individuals; filled out and submitted voter registration applications without consent of the voter; turned in large numbers of voter registration applications untimely (including some after book-closing deadlines); turned in voter registration applications to the wrong supervisor of elections; and forged voter registration applications in an attempt to avoid fines for late submissions.<sup>5</sup>

Unfortunately, the trouble with 3PVROs is not new – issues like this have plagued the state for years. In December 2021, Senator Annette Taddeo called on the Secretary of State to investigate and ensure that all third-party registered organizations are in compliance with Florida statutes “to mitigate any mistrust or doubt in the integrity of our state’s voter registration system.” At the time there were nearly 1,900 such organizations in Florida (including active and inactive). Several months later, in February 2022, after reports continued to surface that several senior citizens had their party registration changed unknowingly after “updating” their voter registration, the Florida Democratic Party called on the Secretary to “conduct preliminary investigations into irregularities to ensure Florida seniors are not duped or taken advantage of by third party voter organizations.” As outlined in the 2022 OECS report, OECS referred several criminal complaints involving 3PVROs to FDLE and local state attorney offices.

One specific example from last year is a fraud complaint against a local collection agent who collected registrations for two 3PVROs: the Florida Democratic Party and Florida Rising Together. The referral was based on information compiled by a supervisor of elections whose office stated that this particular collection agent submitted 1,460 forms to his office between 1/8/22 and 4/7/22. The supervisor of elections suspected the voter applications were fraudulent based on a comparison of voter information on the forms with that on file with his office. The same supervisor of elections reported that the same individual again submitted additional fraudulent registrations just recently in 2023. OECS has again referred the matter to FDLE, and the local state attorney and it is actively being investigated.

Most recently, a local SAO investigation found that Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC (“Hard Knocks”), a registered 3PVRO, “conducts no or limited background checks” for agents “who are asked to handle sensitive information,” such as the “full name, date of birth, the last four digits of [one’s]

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<sup>5</sup> Under Florida law, every “third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications serves as a fiduciary to the applicant.” § 97.0575(5)(a), Fla. Stat. Their sole function is to take the steps necessary to “promptly deliver [ ]” each completed voter registration application on time to the relevant elections official—within ten days after a 3PVRO collects a completed voter registration application or prior to book closing, whichever is earlier—so that a prospective voter can get on the voter rolls and cast a ballot. *See* § 97.0575(5)(a), Fla. Stat. In recent years, the Legislature has taken additional steps to further ensure that 3PVROs are adhering to their fiduciary duties. *See, e.g.*, Ch. 2023-120, § 4, Laws of Fla., <https://laws.flrules.org/2023/120>.

social security number, and a signature.”<sup>6</sup> Workers with access to sensitive information included a “fifteen time convicted felon” who “was out on bond on two cases.” Earlier this year, this fifteen-time convicted felon who was employed as a registration collection agent for Hard Knocks was convicted of two felony counts of submitting fraudulent voter registration forms in Lee County. Although the defendant was charged with two counts, the investigation revealed up to 29 fraudulent registrations were potentially submitted by this individual and other co-defendants in Lee County with more fraudulent registrations submitted in Charlotte County. In 2023, the individual pleaded no contest to the felony charges and was sentenced to 16 months in prison – to be served concurrently with another sentence he is serving for Burglary. In total, the criminal investigation implicated six employees “registration agents” of Hard Knocks, in Lee County and a seventh in Charlotte County who submitted to election officials at least 58 fraudulent voter registration applications using the personal identification of others without their consent. At least three defendants have entered pleas. The investigation was led by the Office of the State Attorney for the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit.

Hard Knocks has also been repeatedly fined by OECS for violations of the third-party voter registration laws, including submitting voter registrations to election officials after the statutory deadline. Hard Knocks submitted over 2,900 late registrations in a period of less than 2 years. OECS has fined and collected nearly \$50,000.00 from Hard Knocks during this period - the fine would have been much higher, but for statutory caps in place at the time of violations. Of the late registrations OECS reviewed, at least 116 were collected before, but not delivered until after book closing deadlines, potentially subjecting Florida voters to disenfranchisement. Hard Knocks also repeatedly turned in voter registrations to the incorrect county supervisor of elections and submitted registrations from residents of another state. (<https://dos.fl.gov/communications/press-releases/2023/press-release-florida-department-of-state-holds-third-party-voter-registration-organizations-accountable-for-repeated-violations-of-law/> )

Hard Knocks is not alone. For example, many other third-party voter registration organizations routinely fail to submit voter registration applications timely, and some have been repeatedly fined by OECS. Timing is critical in this area. In some cases, this failure can result in voter registrations missing the book closing deadline and causing the voter to be disenfranchised. For this reason, OECS has made sure to hold the organizations accountable for late voter registration submissions.

Since its inception, OECS has reviewed thousands of registration applications and has issued approximately \$100,000.00 in fines to 3PVROs for untimely delivery of voter registrations. OECS has also issued a number of warning letters to 3PVROs for violations of statute or rule that do not provide for fines.

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<sup>6</sup> 3PVROs routinely have access to sensitive information; completed voter registration applications may contain voter’s personal information, such as the voter’s Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, social security number, or signature.



Lastly, OECS was made aware of an incident, in which an individual was arrested by a local prosecutor for voting while on felony probation. Shortly after charging the individual, the prosecutor dismissed the charges and indicated in the dismissal paperwork that a third-party group apparently sent the defendant a form appearing to be from an election official. According to the dismissal paperwork, the form indicated how the defendant could re-register to vote (this despite the defendant being on active felony probation). After learning about the dismissal, OECS began looking into the matter. Although the matter is still under review, as part of the investigation, OECS did uncover a total of four (out of the many hundreds) 3PVROs have signed up an unusually high number of Florida murderers and felony sex offenders when compared to all other 3PVROs statewide (most have never registered a murder or sex offender). OECS is continuing to investigate these specific 3PVROs and plans to make a referral to FDLE in the coming months.

## B. Constitutional Initiative Petition Fraud

During the last quarter of 2023, OECS and state election officials were inundated with an alarming amount of fraud related to constitutional initiative petitions. In the last quarter alone, FDLE made at least 8 arrests of paid petition circulators. OECS expects more arrests early this year in this area.

- In October, FDLE announced the arrests of three petition circulators who forged signatures, submitted duplicate signatures on behalf of voters, and signed for deceased voters.
- In December, FDLE announced the arrests of four petition circulators and an outstanding capias warrant for a fifth. All are charged with a total of 92 felony counts of theft of personal identifiable information and false swearing of voter registration information, among other charges.
- Earlier this year, FDLE announced the arrest of a subject in Broward County who was the subject of an investigation for submitting fraudulent constitutional amendment petitions. Arrest warrants for this defendant were obtained in November for Escambia County (38 criminal counts) and Santa Rosa County (34 counts). The case is being prosecuted in the First Judicial Circuit of Florida

To provide context, in the last quarter of 2023 alone, OECS (from a single petition initiative), received and reviewed credible criminal allegations involving at least 32 individual paid petition circulators collecting and submitting petitions on behalf of the initiative. The allegations

spanned at least 35 Florida counties and included over 1,500 Florida voters as potential victims of fraud/identity theft. The allegations range from technical or procedural to serious felony criminal acts being made against Florida voters. See 104.185(2), 104.86, 100.371(5), 817.568, 837.02. Most allegations include acts of identity theft – using voters personal identifying information to complete the initiative petition and then forging a voter signature on the petition form. The paid circulator then turns the petition into the sponsoring committee, who is ultimately responsible for submitting the petition to the local Supervisor of Election for a validity check. It is during the validity check by the Supervisor of Elections where much of the fraud is initially spotted – some by mismatched signatures, some petitions include deceased Floridians, some include incorrect personal identifying information, etc. At least two Florida counties have had election staff find petitions submitted fraudulently in their name.

OECS analyzed Division of Elections data related to the 32 individual paid circulators mentioned in the above paragraph and found that many have verification rates well below 50%, some below 20%. All of the 32 circulators mentioned have at least some petitions that have been verified as valid. The concern is that if these individuals are engaged in large-scale identify theft, it is possible some of the forgeries are being verified as valid petitions despite the fact the voter has never signed the petition. This is possible because if a criminal defendant has the voter's most up-to-date personal identifying information, the only part of the petition remaining is the signature. Some forgeries may look to be close enough to the signature on file and get verified as valid by the Supervisor of Elections.

OECS has reviewed and referred the information to FDLE. Given the amount of fraud in the initiative petition area, OECS made it a priority to have the information to law enforcement as soon as it came into the office. OECS believes this is the tip of the iceberg with respect to the fraudulent activity taking place with constitutional initiative petitions -- keep in mind that not all fraud is reported directly to OECS. Some complaints are relayed directly to local law enforcement for local investigation and prosecution and OECS is never notified. Nearly all of the constitutional initiative petition criminal referrals made by OECS to law enforcement during the last quarter remain under active criminal investigation. OECS expects several arrests to result from these investigations in early 2024.

Florida law prohibits campaigns from paying signature gatherers based on the number of signatures gathered. See 104.186, Fla. Stat. However, in many of OECS' investigations there was some evidence that companies were paying signature gathers per signature. OECS investigated and ultimately referred to FDLE at least three such companies, all again, associated with the same initiative petition. This type of compensation model incentivizes fraud by encouraging paid signature gatherers to turn in as many forms as possible. Some enterprising criminals then obtain lists of personal identifying information for Florida voters and fill out the petitions, forging voter signatures. In the last quarter of 2023, OECS received and reviewed thousands of suspected fraudulent petition forms just like this. Many don't even attempt to hide the fraud, as the handwriting is the same for each voter; some names even appear to be in alphabetical order as if they were copied directly off a list or database.

In 2023, OECS also assisted the Division of Elections with receipt and review of untimely initiative petition forms that are turned in by the sponsoring political committee. Furthermore, OECS reviewed thousands of such petitions and issued fines to at least two sponsoring political committees in an amount totaling approximately \$34,000.00. Under Florida law, a sponsoring political committee that collects petition forms or uses a petition circulator to collect petition forms serves as a fiduciary to the elector signing the petition form. See 100.371(7)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each sponsor that collects petition forms to “promptly deliver” those petitions to the supervisor of elections within 30 days after the elector signs the form or be liable for a fine. *Id.*; Rule 1S-2.0091(2)(b), FAC.

### C. Summary

Throughout the 2023 calendar year the OECS in addition to the complaints outlined in the pages to come, also received and reviewed 541 Election Fraud Complaints, hundreds of e-mails, as well as handled over 800 phone calls made to the Voter Fraud Hotline.

OECS thank our partners at the Florida Attorney General’s Office, FDLE, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, local State Attorneys and the 67 county Supervisor of Elections who each played important roles by assisting the OECS in identifying and investigating many of these election crime cases.

## II. Report Detailing Information on Investigations of Alleged Election Law Violations or Irregularities

Pursuant to requirements of section 97.022(7), Fla. Stat., the report must include the total number of complaints received and independent investigations initiated, and the number of complaints referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution, including the total number of those matters sent to a special officer pursuant to section 102.091. The following tables summarize these complaints:

<b>Complaints Received</b>	<b>1339</b>
<b>Independent Investigations Initiated</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>Cases Referred to Another Agency</b>	<b>474</b>
<b>Cases Referred to Special Agents</b>	<b>137</b>

For each alleged violation or irregularity investigated, the report must include the following details for each individual case:

- (a) Source of alleged violation or irregularity;
- (b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported;
- (c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred;
- (d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and if so, to which agency; and
- (e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case.

The following three tables (which precede the chart with case details) contain reference codes and descriptions and county codes in support of detail in the Detail Individual Case Report Chart

## Case Status Code

Status Code	Status Description
Closed by OECS	Complaint closed by OECS due to either a) facially insufficient; or b) OECS conducted preliminary investigation and determined insufficient evidence exists for referral to law enforcement.
Closed/Declined by FDLE/SAO/SWP	The case was referred by OECS to law enforcement; however, law enforcement declined to pursue for any number of reasons including, but not limited to: insufficient evidence; unable to locate target; statute of limitations issue; target deceased.
Pending	OECS conducted preliminary investigation and referred the case to law enforcement for criminal investigation/prosecution. The case is in the criminal investigative stage.
Preliminary	OECS is in the process of conducting a preliminary investigation and will soon make a decision on whether to close the case or make a criminal referral.
Referred to DOE for list maintenance	OECS reviewed the case but determined insufficient evidence exists to warrant criminal referral; however, based on the information OECS reviewed, OECS believes an election official should be notified to review the information to determine whether list maintenance activity should be conducted on the voter. <sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Most cases with this status are 2020 multi-state double voting cases. For example, some cases with this status may have statute of limitations issues, others may have insufficient documentation to support a criminal referral; however, based on the information OECS has been able to review it is prudent to have DOE provide the information to an election official so that residency can be confirmed on the voter to ensure appropriate list maintenance actions can be taken if the voter is no longer a resident of Florida. This helps to ensure Florida's rolls are as accurate as possible and also serves as a preventative measure in case the individual does plan to vote multiple times in any future election.

## Agency Abbreviation Code Table

Agency Code	Agency
AG	Office of the Attorney General
DOE	Division of Elections
DSS	Diplomatic Security Service
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FLHSMV	Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
LSO	Local Sheriff's Office
OECS	Office of Election Crimes and Security
SAO	State Attorney's Office
SOE	Supervisor of Elections
SWP	Office of the Statewide Prosecutor

## Election Code Table

Election Code	Election
GE	General Election
PE	Primary Election
SP	Special Election

## A. Case Breakdown

ECID	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency	(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
2	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
3	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
4	2020 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
5	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
6	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

7	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
8	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Dixie	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
9	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
10	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
11	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
12	2020 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
13	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



14	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to FDLE	Pending
15	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
16	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
17	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to FDLE	Pending
18	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Clay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
19	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
20	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
21	2020 GE	Other State	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Flagler	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
22	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
23	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to SWP, FDLE	Pending

24	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
25	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
26	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Okaloosa	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
27	2022 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
28	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
29	2020 GE	OECS	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Polk	Referred to FDLE	Pending

30	2020 GE	OECS	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Polk	Referred to FDLE	Pending
31	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sarasota	Referred to FDLE	Pending
32	2020 GE	Civilian Referral,Other State	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
33	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to FDLE	Pending
34	2020 GE	OECS, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to FDLE	Pending
35	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

36	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.047-- Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.,104.0616-- Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
37	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
38	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
39	2020 GE	Civilian Referral, Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
40	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
41	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Monroe	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

42	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
43	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Referred to FDLE	Pending
44	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,817.155-- Matters within jurisdiction of Department of State; false, fictitious, or fraudulent acts, statements, and representations prohibited; penalty; statute of limitations.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
45	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
46	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
47	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
48	2020 GE	Other State	104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

49	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Charlotte	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
50	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
51	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
52	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
53	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Highlands	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
54	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041 Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

55	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
56	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
57	2020 GE	Other State, SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
58	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
59	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
60	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
61	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
62	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
63	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

64	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. ,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Martin	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
65	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
66	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
67	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
68	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
69	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
70	2020 GE	Other State	104.0616-- Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
71	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance



72	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
73	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pasco	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
74	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
75	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
76	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
77	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
78	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
79	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
80	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
81	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
82	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.0616-- Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
83	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Flagler	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
84	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Gilchrist	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
85	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
86	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
87	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
88	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
89	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

90	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
91	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
92	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
93	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
94	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
95	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
96	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
97	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
98	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
99	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
100	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
101	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Indian River	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
102	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
103	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
104	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
105	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
106	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

107	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
108	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Flagler	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
109	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Lucie	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
110	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
111	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
112	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
113	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
114	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
115	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
116	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
117	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
118	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
119	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
120	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
121	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
122	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
123	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
124	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
125	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
126	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
127	2020 GE	Internal	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

128	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
129	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
130	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
131	2020 GE	Internal	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
132	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
133	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
134	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
135	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
136	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
137	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
138	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
139	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
140	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
141	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
142	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
143	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
144	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
145	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
146	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
147	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Jefferson	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

148	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
149	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
150	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
151	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Martin	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
152	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
153	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
154	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
155	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

156	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
157	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
158	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
159	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
160	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Indian River	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
161	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

162	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
163	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
164	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
165	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
166	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Okaloosa	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
167	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

			connection with casting vote.			
168	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral, Law Enforcement	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
169	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
170	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
171	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Santa Rosa	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



172	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
173	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Manatee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
174	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
175	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
176	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
177	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

178	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
179	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
180	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
181	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
182	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

183	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
184	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
185	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Lee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
186	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
187	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
188	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

189	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
190	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
191	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Levy	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
192	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
193	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
194	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

195	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Osceola	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
196	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
197	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
198	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
199	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
200	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

201	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
202	2020 GE	OECS	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
203	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
204	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
205	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
206	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Highlands	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

207	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
208	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
209	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
210	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
211	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. ,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Escambia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
212	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
213	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

214	2020 GE	Civilian Referral, Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
215	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by- mail ballot.	Bay	Referred to FDLE	Pending
216	2020 GE	Other State, Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
217	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
218	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
219	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by- mail ballot.	Nassau	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



220	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
221	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
222	2020 GE	Other State	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Jackson	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
223	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
224	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
225	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

226	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
227	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
228	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
229	2020 GE	Other State	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
230	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
231	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

232	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
233	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
234	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
235	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
236	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
237	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

238	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
239	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Alachua	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
240	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary
241	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Marion	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
242	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary
243	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

244	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
245	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
246	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Volusia	Not Referred	Preliminary
247	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
248	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary
249	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
250	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary
251	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

252	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
253	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
254	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
255	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
256	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
257	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Multiple	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
258	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

259	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
260	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
261	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.20-- Ballot not to be seen, and other offenses.	Multiple	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
262	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
263	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
264	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending

265	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
266	2022 GE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
267	2022 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Referred to FDLE	Pending
268	2022 GE	SOE	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Brevard	Referred to FDLE	Pending
269	2022 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
270	2022 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Referred to FDLE	Pending
271	2020 GE	OECS	104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance



272	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Escambia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
273	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
274	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
275	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
276	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
277	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
278	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary

279	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Leon	Referred to FDLE	Pending
280	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
281	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
282	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
283	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
284	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending

285	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
286	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
287	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
288	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
289	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	St. Johns	Not Referred	Preliminary
290	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

291	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
292	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
293	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
294	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Nassau	Not Referred	Preliminary
295	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
296	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

297	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
298	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
299	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Preliminary
300	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Highlands	Not Referred	Preliminary
301	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
302	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

303	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
304	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
305	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
306	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pasco	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
307	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
308	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

309	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Putnam	Not Referred	Preliminary
310	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
311	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
312	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
313	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Madison	Not Referred	Preliminary
314	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary

315	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Santa Rosa	Not Referred	Preliminary
316	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
317	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
318	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
319	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
320	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary



321	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
322	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
323	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Wakulla	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
324	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
325	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
326	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
327	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in	Desoto	Not Referred	Preliminary

			connection with casting vote.			
328	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Manatee	Not Referred	Preliminary
329	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Dixie	Not Referred	Preliminary
330	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
331	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041 Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
332	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary

333	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
334	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
335	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
336	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
337	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
338	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Citrus	Not Referred	Preliminary
339	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

340	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.04-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
341	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
342	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
343	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
344	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041 Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
345	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary
346	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Preliminary

347	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
348	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Wakulla	Not Referred	Preliminary
349	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Seminole	Not Referred	Preliminary
350	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary
351	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
352	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
353	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary

354	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Seminole	Not Referred	Preliminary
355	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
356	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Santa Rosa	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
357	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
358	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Wakulla	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
359	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
360	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
361	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Santa Rosa	Not Referred	Preliminary

362	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary
363	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
364	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Walton	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
365	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.0515-- Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
366	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
367	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

368	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
369	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hamilton	Not Referred	Preliminary
370	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
371	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
372	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
373	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary



374	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
375	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
376	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
377	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
378	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
379	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

380	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Marion	Not Referred	Preliminary
381	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
382	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
383	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
384	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
385	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
386	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	St. Johns	Not Referred	Preliminary

387	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Gilchrist	Not Referred	Preliminary
388	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Franklin	Not Referred	Preliminary
389	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
390	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
391	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
392	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

			connection with casting vote.			
393	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
394	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
395	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary
396	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Indian River	Not Referred	Preliminary
397	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
398	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

399	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
400	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pasco	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
401	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Bradford	Not Referred	Preliminary
402	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
403	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
404	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hernando	Not Referred	Preliminary

405	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Wakulla	Not Referred	Preliminary
406	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
407	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Seminole	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
408	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
409	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bradford	Not Referred	Preliminary
410	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary
411	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
412	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
413	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Nassau	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

414	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Manatee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
415	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary
416	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
417	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
418	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
419	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
420	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

			connection with casting vote.			
421	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
422	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Preliminary
423	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
424	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
425	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary



426	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
427	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
428	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
429	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
430	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
431	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

432	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Preliminary
433	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Citrus	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
434	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary
435	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
436	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Columbia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
437	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
438	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sumter	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

439	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
440	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bradford	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
441	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
442	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
443	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
444	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
445	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
446	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Columbia	Not Referred	Preliminary

447	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Manatee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
448	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Manatee	Not Referred	Preliminary
449	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Wakulla	Not Referred	Preliminary
450	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
451	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Seminole	Not Referred	Preliminary
452	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
453	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
454	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Taylor	Not Referred	Preliminary

455	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Collier	Not Referred	Preliminary
456	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
457	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
458	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary
459	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Okaloosa	Not Referred	Preliminary
460	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary

461	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Clay	Not Referred	Preliminary
462	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
463	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
464	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Seminole	Not Referred	Preliminary
465	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
466	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
467	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15--	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

			Unqualified electors willfully voting.			
468	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Holmes	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
469	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
470	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
471	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
472	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Nassau	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
473	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Volusia	Not Referred	Preliminary

474	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Citrus	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
475	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
476	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
477	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
478	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	St. Lucie	Not Referred	Preliminary
479	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary



480	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
481	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	St. Lucie	Not Referred	Preliminary
482	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
483	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Nassau	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
484	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary
485	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
486	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

487	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
488	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pasco	Referred to SWP, FDLE	Pending
489	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
490	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to FDLE	Pending
491	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
492	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
493	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lafayette	Not Referred	Preliminary

494	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
495	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hardee	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
496	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lake	Not Referred	Preliminary
497	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
498	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
499	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
500	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

501	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
502	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
503	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
504	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
505	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.031-- False declaration to secure assistance in preparing ballot.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	St. Lucie	Not Referred	Preliminary
506	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Indian River	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
507	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary
508	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Okaloosa	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

509	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
510	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
511	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
512	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
513	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
514	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Gadsden	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
515	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
516	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary

517	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Flagler	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
518	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
519	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to SWP, FDLE	Pending
520	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
521	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
522	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Collier	Not Referred	Preliminary
523	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary

524	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.0515-- Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
525	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Jefferson	Not Referred	Preliminary
526	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
527	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
528	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
529	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Taylor	Not Referred	Preliminary

530	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
531	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
532	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Osceola	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
533	2020 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Walton	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
534	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Okaloosa	Not Referred	Preliminary
535	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
536	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



537	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
538	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Walton	Not Referred	Preliminary
539	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
540	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
541	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
542	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
543	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary

544	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
545	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
546	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Lake	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
547	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
548	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
549	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Martin	Not Referred	Preliminary
550	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
551	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary

552	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
553	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
554	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
555	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
556	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Marion	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
557	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

558	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
559	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
560	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Putnam	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
561	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
562	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
563	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Flagler	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
564	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
565	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

566	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Citrus	Not Referred	Preliminary
567	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
568	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
569	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
570	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
571	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Marion	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
572	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

573	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
574	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
575	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
576	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
577	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	St. Johns	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
578	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Monroe	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

579	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Volusia	Not Referred	Preliminary
580	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	St. Johns	Not Referred	Preliminary
581	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
582	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	St. Lucie	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
583	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
584	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
585	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary

586	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
587	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
588	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Collier	Not Referred	Preliminary
589	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
590	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
591	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Citrus	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
592	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
593	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Alachua	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



594	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
595	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
596	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Volusia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
597	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
598	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
599	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote., 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
600	2022 PE	Internal	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary

601	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Indian River	Not Referred	Preliminary
602	2022 GE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
603	2022 PE	OECS	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
604	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Union	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
605	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
606	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Marion	Not Referred	Preliminary

607	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
608	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
609	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
610	2022 PE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
611	2022 GE	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting., 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Dixie	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

612	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,817.155-- Matters within jurisdiction of Department of State; false, fictitious, or fraudulent acts, statements, and representations prohibited; penalty; statute of limitations.,817.568-- Criminal use of personal identification information.,817.569-- Criminal use of a public record or public records information; providing false information; penalties.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
613	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	All counties	Referred to FDLE	Pending
614	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
615	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
616	2020 GE	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
617	2022 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.104.18-- Casting more than one ballot in any election.	Pinellas	Referred to FDLE	Pending
618	2023	Internal	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	All Counties	Referred to FDLE	Pending

619	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
620	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Bay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
621	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
622	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.185(2)-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
623	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Osceola	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
624	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
625	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
626	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

627	2023	OECS	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.,104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.187-- Initiative petitions; registration.	Multiple	Referred - FDLE	Pending
628	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
629	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
630	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
631	2004 GE	Civilian Referral	104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
632	2023	Civilian Referral	101.051-- Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
633	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
634	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

635	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
636	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
637	2023	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.,104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
638	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Madison	Not Referred	Preliminary
639	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
640	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
641	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
642	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Martin	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
643	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
644	2023	Civilian Referral	105.041-- Form of ballot.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

645	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
646	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
647	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Holmes	Not Referred	Preliminary
648	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Alachua	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
649	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
650	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
651	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Alachua	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
652	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
653	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
654	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Alachua	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
655	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
656	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
657	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
658	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance



659	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
660	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
661	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
662	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Indian River	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
663	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
664	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
665	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
666	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
667	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
668	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
669	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
670	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
671	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
672	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
673	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
674	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
675	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
676	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
677	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

678	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Bay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
679	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
680	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
681	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Columbia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
682	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
683	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hernando	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
684	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
685	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
686	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
687	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Multiple	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
688	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
689	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
690	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

691	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
692	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
693	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
694	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
695	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
696	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
697	2023	OECS	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
698	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
699	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
700	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
701	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

702	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
703	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
704	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
705	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
706	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
707	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
708	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
709	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
710	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
711	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

712	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
713	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
714	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
715	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
716	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
717	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
718	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
719	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
720	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
721	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
722	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
723	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
724	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

725	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
726	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
727	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
728	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
729	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
730	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
731	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
732	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
733	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Osceola	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
734	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
735	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
736	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
737	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
738	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
739	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
740	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

741	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
742	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
743	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
744	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
745	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
746	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
747	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
748	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Orange	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

749	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
750	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
751	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
752	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
753	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
754	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
755	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
756	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Leon	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance



757	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pasco	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
758	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
759	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Gulf	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
760	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Highlands	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
761	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
762	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
763	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

764	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
765	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
766	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
767	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
768	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
769	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
770	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

771	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
772	2020 GE	OECS, Civilian Referral	104.013-- Unauthorized use, possession, or destruction of voter information card.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Santa Rosa	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
773	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
774	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
775	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
776	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
777	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

778	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
779	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
780	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
781	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
782	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
783	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
784	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
785	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

786	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
787	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
788	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
789	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
790	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
791	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hernando	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
792	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
793	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
794	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

795	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
796	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
797	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
798	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
799	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
800	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Clay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
801	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
802	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

803	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
804	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
805	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Marion	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
806	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
807	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
808	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Escambia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
809	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
810	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

811	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
812	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
813	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
814	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
815	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
816	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
817	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
818	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Clay	Not Referred	Closed by OECS



819	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
820	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
821	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Flagler	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
822	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
823	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
824	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
825	2020 GE	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.041-- Fraud in connection with casting vote.,104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.,104.17-- Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

826	2023	O ECS	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	Multiple	Referred to FDLE	Pending
827	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	St. Lucie	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
828	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
829	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
830	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
831	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Calhoun	Referred to FDLE	Pending
832	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.,104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.187-- Initiative petitions; registration.	Hernando	Referred - FDLE	Pending
833	2023	Civilian Referral	125.01-- Powers and duties.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
834	2023	Civilian Referral	The complainant alleges that the CCP is hijacking electronic voting systems.	All counties	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
835	2023	Civilian Referral	817.5685-- Unlawful possession of the personal identification information of another person.	All counties	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
836	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Levy	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

837	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Polk	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
838	2023	Civilian Referral	104.0515-- Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
839	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
840	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Escambia	Not Referred	Preliminary
841	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
842	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
843	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Orange	Not Referred	Preliminary
844	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
845	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

846	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.,104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.187-- Initiative petitions; registration.	Pinellas	Referred - FDLE	Pending
847	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
848	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Multiple	Not Referred	Preliminary
849	2023	Civilian Referral	Elections Office General Communications Complaint	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
850	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Multiple	Not Referred	Preliminary
851	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Pending
852	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,817.155-- Matters within jurisdiction of Department of State; false, fictitious, or fraudulent acts, statements, and representations prohibited; penalty; statute of limitations.	Walton	Not Referred	Preliminary
853	2023	Civilian Referral	106.143--Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.,104.061-- Corruptly influencing voting.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary

854	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
855	2023	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred to FDLE	Pending
856	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Wakulla	Referred - FDLE	Pending
857	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Leon	Not Referred	Preliminary
858	2023	SOE	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
859	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.,104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary
860	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Miami-Dade	Referred - FDLE	Pending
861	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sumter	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
862	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Referred
863	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Referred

864	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Referred
865	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Referred
866	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Referred
867	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
868	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.,104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.,104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Orange	Referred - FDLE	Pending
869	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
870	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
871	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Santa Rosa	Not Referred	Preliminary
872	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
873	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
874	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
875	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary

876	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
877	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hernando	Not Referred	Preliminary
878	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
879	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Bay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
880	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lee	Not Referred	Preliminary
881	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Nassau	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
882	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
883	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
884	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
885	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
886	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
887	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
888	2020 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
889	2016 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
890	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Polk	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
891	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Walton	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
892	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
893	2023	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

894	2023	Other Agency	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Multiple	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
895	2022 GE	SOE	104.24-- Penalty for assuming name., 104.16-- Voting fraudulent ballot.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
896	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012-- Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
897	2022 LE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Pasco	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
898	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Lake	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
899	2023	SOE	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Indian River	Not Referred	Preliminary
900	2020 PE	Civilian Referral	104.0515-- Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	Orange	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
901	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
902	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
903	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Bay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
904	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Broward	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
905	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary



906	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Levy	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
907	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
908	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Wakulla	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
909	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
910	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Suwannee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
911	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
912	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
913	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Highlands	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
914	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Bay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
915	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Bay	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
916	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
917	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
918	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pasco	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
919	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
920	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Okaloosa	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance

921	2022	Other Agency	104.012-- Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
922	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Duval	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
923	2023	Civilian Referral	104.091-- Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
924	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Martin	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
925	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Walton	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
926	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
927	2023	Civilian Referral	104.0615-- Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	Putnam	Not Referred	Preliminary
928	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
929	2022	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Jackson	Not Referred	Preliminary
930	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Leon	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

931	2023	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Bay	Referral - FDLE	Pending
932	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
933	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Osceola	Not Referred	Preliminary
934	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Duval	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
935	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
936	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
937	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
938	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
939	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

940	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
941	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
942	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami- Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
943	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
944	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
945	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
946	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
947	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
948	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

949	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
950	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
951	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
952	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
953	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
954	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
955	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
956	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
957	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

958	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
959	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
960	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
961	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
962	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
963	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
964	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
965	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
966	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS

967	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
968	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting., 101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
969	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Okaloosa	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
970	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Santa Rosa	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
971	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
972	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Seminole	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
973	2023	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Pending
974	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
975	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
976	2018 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
977	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pasco	Not Referred	Preliminary

978	2021 GE	SOE	104.24-- Penalty for assuming name., 104.011- - False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.012-- Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
979	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Osceola	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
980	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Sumter	Referred - FDLE	Pending
981	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Charlotte	Not Referred	Preliminary
982	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Indian River	Referred - FDLE	Pending
983	2023	Civilian Referral	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Lake	Referred - FDLE	Pending
984	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Walton	Referred - FDLE	Pending



985	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Leon	Referred - FDLE	Pending
986	2022 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
987	2023	SOE	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application.	Polk	Not Referred	Preliminary
988	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Not Referred	Preliminary
989	2023	Civilian Referral	104.30-- Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	All counties	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
990	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Not Referred	Preliminary
991	2023	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.	Bay	Not Referred	Preliminary
992	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0615—Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	Citrus	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
993	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Not Referred	Preliminary
994	2023	SOE	104.185-- Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name., 104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited., 104.24-- Penalty for assuming name.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
995	2023	Civilian Referral	104.186-- Initiative petitions; violations.	All counties	Not Referred	Preliminary

996	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Manatee	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
997	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pasco	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
998	2023	Civilian Referral	104.24-- Penalty for assuming name., 104.012- - Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application.	All counties	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
999	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
1000	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Okeechobee	Not Referred	Preliminary
1001	2023	Civilian Referral	General political communications	All Counties	Not Referred	Preliminary
1002	2016	Civilian Referral	104.15-- Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Seminole	Not Referred	Preliminary
1003	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Martin	Not Referred	Preliminary
1004	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Hillsborough	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
1005	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Brevard	Not Referred	Preliminary
1006	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Miami-Dade	Not Referred	Preliminary
1007	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1008	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Duval	Not Referred	Preliminary

1009	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
1010	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Volusia	Not Referred	Preliminary
1011	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary
1012	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sarasota	Not Referred	Preliminary
1013	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Pinellas	Not Referred	Preliminary
1014	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
1015	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Alachua	Not Referred	Preliminary
1016	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Hillsborough	Not Referred	Preliminary
1017	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Palm Beach	Not Referred	Preliminary
1018	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Collier	Not Referred	Preliminary
1019	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Broward	Not Referred	Preliminary
1020	2023	Civilian Referral	Fl. Const. Art. VI Sec. IV— Disqualifications. 98.0751— Restoration of voting rights; termination of ineligibility subsequent to a felony conviction.	Columbia	Not Referred	Preliminary
1021	2023	Civilian Referral	Fl. Const. Art. VI Sec. IV— Disqualifications. 98.0751— Restoration of voting rights; termination of ineligibility subsequent to a felony conviction.	Columbia	Not Referred	Preliminary
1022	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary

1023	2022 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
1024	2023	SOE	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
1025	2022 GE	SOE	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Sumter	Not Referred	Preliminary
1026	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1027	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1028	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1029	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1030	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	St. Johns	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
1031	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18-- Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Alachua	Referred to DOE	Referred to DOE for list maintenance
1032	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1033	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary

1034	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1035	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Marion	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
1036	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1037	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1038	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
1039	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Preliminary
1040	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Broward	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
1041	2020	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Monroe	Not Referred	Closed by OECS
1042	2023	Civilian Referral	104.011-- False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Okaloosa	Not Referred	Preliminary

**Appendix A: Laws of Florida, s. 3, Chapter 2022-73, Laws  
of Florida**

## CHAPTER 2022-73

### Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 524

An act relating to election administration; amending s. 15.21, F.S.; requiring the Secretary of State to notify the Attorney General if signatures required for an initiative petition are no longer valid; authorizing the Secretary of State to resubmit the initiative petition to the Attorney General if certain conditions are met; amending s. 16.061, F.S.; requiring the Attorney General to withdraw his or her petition for an advisory opinion by the Supreme Court if notified by the Secretary of State that the initiative petition no longer meets the criteria for review; requiring the Attorney General to file a new petition for an advisory opinion if the initiative petition subsequently qualifies for review; creating s. 97.022, F.S.; creating the Office of Election Crimes and Security within the Department of State; specifying the duties and structure of the office; providing for construction; requiring the department to annually report to the Governor and Legislature regarding the office's activities; specifying requirements for such report; amending s. 97.0291, F.S.; clarifying provisions governing the prohibition on the solicitation, acceptance, use, and disposal of private funds for certain election-related expenses; amending s. 97.052, F.S.; adding requirements to the uniform statewide voter registration application; amending s. 97.057, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 97.0575, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a third-party voter registration organization provide a certain notification to an applicant; revising a limitation on the amount of aggregate fines which may be assessed against a third-party voter registration organization in a calendar year; specifying that a third-party voter registration organization is liable for a certain fine if a person collecting voter registration applications on its behalf is convicted of unlawfully altering any application; amending s. 98.065, F.S.; revising the frequency with which supervisors of elections must conduct a registration list maintenance program; modifying required components of registration list maintenance programs; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 98.0655, F.S.; revising requirements for certain registration list maintenance forms to be prescribed by the Department of State; amending s. 98.075, F.S.; requiring the Department of State to identify deceased registered voters using information received by specified agencies; amending s. 98.093, F.S.; requiring clerks of the circuit court and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to furnish additional information to the Department of State on a monthly basis; amending s. 100.041, F.S.; providing an exception to certain county commissioner election requirements for certain districts; amending s. 100.371, F.S.; revising duties of the supervisor with respect to the processing and retention of initiative petition forms; requiring the supervisor to post additional information regarding petition forms on his or her website; requiring the Secretary of State to notify the Financial Impact Estimating Conference if the signatures for an initiative petition

are no longer valid; specifying conditions under which the Financial Impact Estimating Conference does not need to complete an analysis and financial impact statement for an initiative petition; creating s. 101.019, F.S.; prohibiting the use of ranked-choice voting to determine election or nomination to elective office; voiding existing or future local ordinances authorizing the use of ranked-choice voting; amending s. 101.043, F.S.; deleting a provision that prohibits using an address appearing on identification presented by an elector as a basis to confirm an elector's legal residence; deleting a provision that prohibits a clerk or an inspector from asking an elector to provide additional identification information under specified circumstances; amending s. 101.051, F.S.; replacing references to "secure drop boxes" with "secure ballot intake stations"; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 101.151, F.S.; revising requirements for Department of State rules regarding certified voting systems and ballot specifications; amending s. 101.5614, F.S.; requiring specified individuals observing the ballot duplication process to sign a specified affidavit acknowledging certain criminal penalties; prohibiting persons authorized to observe, review, or inspect ballot materials or observe canvassing from releasing certain information about an election before the closing of the polls; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 101.6103, F.S.; conforming certain provisions governing the Mail Ballot Election Act to provisions applicable to the mailing and canvassing of vote-by-mail ballots; amending s. 101.65, F.S.; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 101.655, F.S.; revising the date by which requests for supervised voting must be submitted to the supervisor; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; revising requirements for permanent branch offices of the supervisor which may be used as secure ballot intake station locations; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 102.031, F.S.; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 102.091, F.S.; requiring the Governor, in consultation with the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, to appoint special officers to investigate election law violations; specifying requirements for such special officers; providing construction; amending s. 102.101, F.S.; prohibiting a special officer from entering a polling place; providing exceptions; amending s. 104.0616, F.S.; increasing criminal penalties for certain unlawful acts involving vote-by-mail ballots; amending s. 104.185, F.S.; increasing criminal penalties for a person who signs another person's name or a fictitious name on specified petitions; amending s. 104.186, F.S.; increasing criminal penalties for a person who unlawfully compensates a petition circulator based on the number of petition forms gathered; amending s. 124.011, F.S.; providing that certain county commissioners must be elected at the general election immediately following redistricting; requiring such commissioners' terms to commence on a certain date; providing applicability; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; ranking a specified offense involving vote-by-mail ballots on the severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring the Department of State to submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date; providing report requirements; providing effective dates.



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

Section 1. Section 15.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

15.21 Initiative petitions; s. 3, Art. XI, State Constitution.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall immediately submit an initiative petition to the Attorney General if the sponsor has:

(a)(1) Registered as a political committee pursuant to s. 106.03;

(b)(2) Submitted the ballot title, substance, and text of the proposed revision or amendment to the Secretary of State pursuant to ss. 100.371 and 101.161; and

(c)(3) Obtained a letter from the Division of Elections confirming that the sponsor has submitted to the appropriate supervisors for verification, and the supervisors have verified, forms signed and dated equal to 25 percent of the number of electors statewide required by s. 3, Art. XI of the State Constitution in one-half of the congressional districts of the state.

(2) If the Secretary of State has submitted an initiative petition to the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (1) but the validity of the signatures for such initiative petition have expired pursuant to s. 100.371(11)(a) before securing ballot placement, the Secretary of State must promptly notify the Attorney General. The Secretary of State may resubmit the initiative petition to the Attorney General if the initiative petition is later circulated for placement on the ballot of a subsequent general election and the criteria under subsection (1) are satisfied.

Section 2. Subsection (4) is added to section 16.061, Florida Statutes, to read:

16.061 Initiative petitions.—

(4) If the Attorney General is notified by the Secretary of State pursuant to s. 15.21(2) that an initiative petition no longer qualifies for ballot placement for the ensuing general election, the Attorney General must withdraw his or her request for an advisory opinion if the Supreme Court has not yet fulfilled that request. If the Secretary of State subsequently resubmits the initiative petition if the criteria in s. 15.21(1) are again satisfied and the court has not issued its advisory opinion, the Attorney General must file a new petition seeking such advisory opinion.

Section 3. Section 97.022, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.022 Office of Election Crimes and Security; creation; purpose and duties.—

(1) The Office of Election Crimes and Security is created within the Department of State. The purpose of the office is to aid the Secretary of State in completion of his or her duties under s. 97.012(12) and (15) by:

(a) Receiving and reviewing notices and reports generated by government officials or any other person regarding alleged occurrences of election law violations or election irregularities in this state.

(b) Initiating independent inquiries and conducting preliminary investigations into allegations of election law violations or election irregularities in this state.

(2) The office may review complaints and conduct preliminary investigations into alleged violations of the Florida Election Code or any rule adopted pursuant thereto and any election irregularities.

(3) The secretary shall appoint a director of the office.

(4) The office shall be based in Tallahassee and shall employ nonsworn investigators to conduct any investigations. The positions and resources necessary for the office to accomplish its duties shall be established through and subject to the legislative appropriations process.

(5) The office shall oversee the department's voter fraud hotline.

(6) This section does not limit the jurisdiction of any other office or agency of the state empowered by law to investigate, act upon, or dispose of alleged election law violations.

(7) By January 15 of each year, the department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing information on investigations of alleged election law violations or election irregularities conducted during the prior calendar year. The report must include the total number of complaints received and independent investigations initiated and the number of complaints referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution, including the total number of those matters sent to a special officer pursuant to s. 102.091. For each alleged violation or irregularity investigated, the report must include:

(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity;

(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported;

(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred;

(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution, and if so, to which agency; and

(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case.

Section 4. Section 97.0291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.0291 Prohibition on use of private funds for election-related expenses. No agency or state or local official responsible for conducting elections, including, but not limited to, a supervisor of elections, may solicit, accept, use, or dispose of any donation in the form of money, grants, property, or personal services from an individual or a nongovernmental entity for the purpose of funding any type of election-related expenses related to election administration, including, but not limited to, or voter education, voter outreach, voter or registration programs, or the cost of any litigation related to election administration. This section does not prohibit the donation and acceptance of space to be used for a polling room or an early voting site.

Section 5. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (3) of section 97.052, Florida Statutes, to read:

97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration application.—

(3) The uniform statewide voter registration application must also contain:

(g) A statement informing the applicant that if the application is being collected by a third-party voter registration organization, the organization might not deliver the application to the division or the supervisor in the county in which the applicant resides in less than 14 days or before registration closes for the next ensuing election, and that the applicant may instead elect to deliver the application in person or by mail or choose to register online. The statement must further inform the applicant how to determine whether the application has been delivered.

Section 6. Effective January 1, 2023, subsection (13) of section 97.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.057 Voter registration by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.—

(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) ~~s. 98.065(4)~~.

Section 7. Present subsections (4) through (7) of section 97.0575, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (8), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of that section is amended, to read:

97.0575 Third-party voter registrations.—

(3)(a) A third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications serves as a fiduciary to the applicant, ensuring that any voter registration application entrusted to the organization, irrespective of party affiliation, race, ethnicity, or gender, must be promptly delivered to the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within 14 days after the application was completed by the applicant, but not after registration closes for the next ensuing election. ~~A third-party voter registration organization must notify the applicant at the time the application is collected that the organization might not deliver the application to the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides in less than 14 days or before registration closes for the next ensuing election and must advise the applicant that he or she may deliver the application in person or by mail. The third-party voter registration organization must also inform the applicant how to register online with the division and how to determine whether the application has been delivered.~~ If a voter registration application collected by any third-party voter registration organization is not promptly delivered to the division or supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides, the third-party voter registration organization is liable for the following fines:

1. A fine in the amount of \$50 for each application received by the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides more than 14 days after the applicant delivered the completed voter registration application to the third-party voter registration organization or any person, entity, or agent acting on its behalf. A fine in the amount of \$250 for each application received if the third-party voter registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.

2. A fine in the amount of \$100 for each application collected by a third-party voter registration organization or any person, entity, or agent acting on its behalf, before book closing for any given election for federal or state office and received by the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides after the book-closing deadline for such election. A fine in the amount of \$500 for each application received if the third-party registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.

3. A fine in the amount of \$500 for each application collected by a third-party voter registration organization or any person, entity, or agent acting on its behalf, which is not submitted to the division or supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides. A fine in the amount of \$1,000 for any application not submitted if the third-party voter registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.

The aggregate fine pursuant to this paragraph which may be assessed against a third-party voter registration organization, including affiliate organizations, for violations committed in a calendar year is ~~\$50,000~~ \$1,000.

(4) If a person collecting voter registration applications on behalf of a third-party voter registration organization alters the voter registration application of any other person, without the other person's knowledge and consent, in violation of s. 104.012(4) and is subsequently convicted of such offense, the applicable third-party voter registration organization is liable for a fine in the amount of \$1,000 for each application altered.

Section 8. Effective January 1, 2023, present subsections (3) through (6) of section 98.065, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (7), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and subsection (2) and present subsections (3), (4), and (5) of that section are amended, to read:

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.—

(2) A supervisor must incorporate one or more of the following procedures in the supervisor's annual biennial registration list maintenance program under which the supervisor shall:

(a) Use change-of-address information supplied by the United States Postal Service through its licensees is used to identify registered voters whose addresses might have changed. Additionally, in odd-numbered years, unless the supervisor is conducting the procedure specified in paragraph (b), the supervisor must identify change-of-address information from returned nonforwardable return-if-undeliverable address confirmation requests mailed to all registered voters who have not voted in the preceding two general elections or any intervening election and who have not made a request that their registration records be updated during that time; or

(b) Identify change-of-address information is identified from returned nonforwardable return-if-undeliverable mail sent to all registered voters in the county; or

~~(c) Change of address information is identified from returned nonforwardable return-if-undeliverable address confirmation requests mailed to all registered voters who have not voted in the last 2 years and who did not make a written request that their registration records be updated during that time.~~

(3) Address confirmation requests sent pursuant to paragraph (2)(a) and mail sent pursuant to paragraph (b) must be addressed to the voter's address of legal residence, not including voters temporarily residing outside the county and registered in the precinct designated by the supervisor pursuant to s. 101.045(1). If a request is returned as undeliverable, any other notification sent to the voter pursuant to subsection (5) or s. 98.0655 must be addressed to the voter's mailing address on file, if any.

(4) A registration list maintenance program must be conducted by each supervisor, at a minimum, once in each odd-numbered year and must be completed not later than 90 days before ~~prior to~~ the date of any federal

election. All list maintenance actions associated with each voter must be entered, tracked, and maintained in the statewide voter registration system.

~~(5)(a)(4)(a)~~ If the supervisor receives change-of-address information pursuant to the activities conducted in subsection (2), from jury notices signed by the voter and returned to the courts, from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or from other sources which indicates that a registered voter's legal residence might have changed to another location within the state, the supervisor must change the registration records to reflect the new address and must send the voter an address change notice as provided in s. 98.0655(2).

(b) If the supervisor of elections receives change-of-address information pursuant to the activities conducted in subsection (2), from jury notices signed by the voter and returned to the courts, or from other sources which indicates that a registered voter's legal residence might have changed to a location outside the state, the supervisor of elections shall send an address confirmation final notice to the voter as provided in s. 98.0655(3).

(c) If an address confirmation request required by paragraph (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 shall send an address confirmation final notice to all addresses on file for the voter.

(d) 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 and confirming his or her current address of legal residence, requesting a vote-by-mail ballot and confirming his or her current address of legal residence, or appearing to vote and confirming his or her current address of legal residence. 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.

~~(6)(5)~~ A notice may not be issued pursuant to this section and a voter's name may not be removed from the statewide voter registration system later than 90 days prior to the date of a federal election. However, this section does not preclude the correction of registration records based on information submitted by the voter or removal of the name of a voter from the statewide voter registration system at any time upon the voter's written request, by reason of the voter's death, or upon a determination of the voter's ineligibility as provided in s. 98.075(7).

Section 9. Effective January 1, 2023, subsections (1) and (3) of section 98.0655, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

98.0655 Registration list maintenance forms.—The department shall prescribe registration list maintenance forms to be used by the supervisors which must include:

(1) An address confirmation request that must contain:

(a) The voter's name and address of legal residence as shown on the voter registration record; and

(b) A request that the voter notify the supervisor if either the voter's name or address of legal residence is incorrect;

(c) If the address confirmation request is required by s. 98.065(2)(a), a statement that if the voter has not changed his or her legal residence or has changed his or her legal residence within the state, the voter should return the form within 30 days after the date on which the notice was sent to the voter; and

(d) Information about updating voter information through the online voter registration system.

(3) An address confirmation final notice that must be sent to the newly recorded address of legal residence, or to all addresses on file for the voter if no indication of new address has been received, by forwardable mail and must contain a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form and a statement that:

(a) If the voter has not changed his or her legal residence or has changed his or her legal residence within the state, the voter should return the form within 30 days after the date on which the notice was sent to the voter.

(b) If the voter has changed his or her legal residence to a location outside the state:

1. The voter shall return the form, which serves as a request to be removed from the registration books; and

2. The voter shall be provided with information on how to register in the new jurisdiction in order to be eligible to vote.

(c) If the return form is not returned, the voter's name shall be designated as inactive in the statewide voter registration system, and confirmation of the voter's address of legal residence may be required before the voter is authorized to vote in an election.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 98.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.075 Registration records maintenance activities; ineligibility determinations.—

(3) DECEASED PERSONS.—

(a)1. The department shall identify those registered voters who are deceased by comparing information received from either:

a. The Department of Health as provided in s. 98.093; ~~or~~

b. The United States Social Security Administration, including, but not limited to, any master death file or index compiled by the United States Social Security Administration; and

c. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

2. Within 7 days after receipt of such information through the statewide voter registration system, the supervisor shall remove the name of the registered voter.

Section 11. Section 98.093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) In order to identify ineligible registered voters and maintain accurate and current voter registration records in the statewide voter registration system pursuant to procedures in s. 98.065 or s. 98.075, it is necessary for the department and supervisors of elections to receive or access certain information from state and federal officials and entities in the format prescribed.

(2) To the maximum extent feasible, state and local government agencies shall facilitate provision of information and access to data to the department, including, but not limited to, databases that contain reliable criminal records and records of deceased persons. State and local government agencies that provide such data shall do so without charge if the direct cost incurred by those agencies is not significant.

(a) The Department of Health shall furnish monthly to the department a list containing the name, address, date of birth, date of death, social security number, race, and sex of each deceased person 17 years of age or older.

(b) Each clerk of the circuit court shall furnish monthly to the department:

1. A list of those persons who have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting during the preceding calendar month, a list of those persons whose mental capacity with respect to voting has been restored during the preceding calendar month, and a list of those persons



who have returned signed jury notices during the preceding months to the clerk of the circuit court indicating a change of address. Each list shall include the name, address, date of birth, race, sex, and, whichever is available, the Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or social security number of each such person.

2. Information on the terms of sentence for felony convictions, including any financial obligations for court costs, fees, and fines, of all persons listed in the clerk's records whose last known address in the clerk's records is within this state and who have been convicted of a felony during the preceding month. The information may be provided directly by individual clerks of the circuit court or may be provided on their behalf through the Comprehensive Case Information System. For each felony conviction reported, the information must include:

a. The full name, last known address, date of birth, race, sex, and, if available, the Florida driver license number or Florida identification card number, as applicable, and the social security number of the person convicted.

b. The amounts of all financial obligations, including restitution and court costs, fees, and fines, and, if known, the amount of financial obligations not yet satisfied.

c. The county in which the conviction occurred.

d. The statute number violated, statute table text, date of conviction, and case number.

(c) Upon receipt of information from the United States Attorney, listing persons convicted of a felony in federal court, the department shall use such information to identify registered voters or applicants for voter registration who may be potentially ineligible based on information provided in accordance with s. 98.075.

(d) The Department of Law Enforcement shall identify those persons who have been convicted of a felony who appear in the voter registration records supplied by the statewide voter registration system, in a time and manner that enables the department to meet its obligations under state and federal law.

(e) The Florida Commission on Offender Review shall furnish at least bimonthly to the department data, including the identity of those persons granted clemency in the preceding month or any updates to prior records which have occurred in the preceding month. The data shall contain the commission's case number and the person's name, address, date of birth, race, gender, Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the social security number, if available, and references to record identifiers assigned by the Department of Corrections

and the Department of Law Enforcement, a unique identifier of each clemency case, and the effective date of clemency of each person.

(f) The Department of Corrections shall identify those persons who have been convicted of a felony and committed to its custody or placed on community supervision. The information must be provided to the department at a time and in a manner that enables the department to identify registered voters who are convicted felons and to meet its obligations under state and federal law.

(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 ~~shall~~ 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.

(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.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 100.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.041 Officers chosen at general election.—

(2)(a) Except as provided in s. 124.011 relating to single member districts after decennial redistricting, each county commissioner from an odd-numbered district shall be elected at the general election in each year the number of which is a multiple of 4, for a 4-year term commencing on the second Tuesday following such election, and each county commissioner from an even-numbered district shall be elected at the general election in each even-numbered year the number of which is not a multiple of 4, for a 4-year term commencing on the second Tuesday following such election. A county commissioner is “elected” for purposes of this paragraph on the date that the county canvassing board certifies the results of the election pursuant to s. 102.151.

Section 13. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (11) and paragraph (a) of subsection (13) of section 100.371, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.—

(11)(a) An initiative petition form circulated for signature may not be bundled with or attached to any other petition. Each signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid until the next February 1 occurring in an even-numbered year for the purpose of the amendment appearing on the ballot for the general election occurring in that same year, provided all other requirements of law are met. The sponsor shall submit signed and dated forms to the supervisor of elections for the county of residence listed by the person signing the form for verification of the number of valid signatures obtained. If a signature on a petition is from a registered voter in another county, the supervisor shall notify the petition sponsor of the misfiled petition. The supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures within 60 days after receipt of the petition forms and payment of a fee for the actual cost of signature verification incurred by the supervisor. However, for petition forms submitted less than 60 days before February 1 of an even-numbered year, the supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures within 30 days after receipt of the form and payment of the fee for signature verification. The supervisor shall promptly record, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of State, the date each form is received by the supervisor, and the date the signature on the form is verified as valid. The supervisor may verify that the signature on a form is valid only if:

1. The form contains the original signature of the purported elector.
2. The purported elector has accurately recorded on the form the date on which he or she signed the form.
3. The form sets forth the purported elector's name, address, city, county, and voter registration number or date of birth.
4. The purported elector is, at the time he or she signs the form and at the time the form is verified, a duly qualified and registered elector in the state.
5. The signature was obtained legally, including that if a paid petition circulator was used, the circulator was validly registered under subsection (3) when the signature was obtained.

The supervisor shall retain all the signature forms, separating forms verified as valid from those deemed invalid, for at least 1 year following the election for in which the petition was circulated ~~issue appeared on the ballot or until the division notifies the supervisors of elections that the committee that circulated the petition is no longer seeking to obtain ballot position.~~

(c) On the last day of each month, or on the last day of each week from December 1 of an odd-numbered year through February 1 of the following year, each supervisor shall post on his or her website the total number of signatures submitted, the total number of invalid signatures, the total number of signatures processed, and the aggregate number of verified valid signatures and the distribution of such signatures by congressional district for each proposed amendment proposed by initiative, along with the

following information specific to the reporting period: the total number of signed petition forms received, the total number of signatures verified, the distribution of verified valid signatures by congressional district, and the total number of verified petition forms forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(13)(a) At the same time the Secretary of State submits an initiative petition to the Attorney General pursuant to s. 15.21, the secretary shall submit a copy of the initiative petition to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference. Within 75 days after receipt of a proposed revision or amendment to the State Constitution by initiative petition from the Secretary of State, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall complete an analysis and financial impact statement to be placed on the ballot of the estimated increase or decrease in any revenues or costs to state or local governments and the overall impact to the state budget resulting from the proposed initiative. The 75-day time limit is tolled when the Legislature is in session. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall submit the financial impact statement to the Attorney General and Secretary of State. If the initiative petition has been submitted to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference but the validity of signatures has expired and the initiative petition no longer qualifies for ballot placement at the ensuing general election, the Secretary of State must notify the Financial Impact Estimating Conference. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference is not required to complete an analysis and financial impact statement for an initiative petition that fails to meet the requirements of subsection (1) for placement on the ballot before the 75-day time limit, including any tolling period, expires. The initiative petition may be resubmitted to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference if the initiative petition meets the requisite criteria for a subsequent general election cycle. A new Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall be established at such time as the initiative petition again satisfies the criteria in s. 15.21(1).

Section 14. Section 101.019, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.019 Ranked-choice voting prohibited.—

(1) A ranked-choice voting method that allows voters to rank candidates for an office in order of preference and has ballots cast be tabulated in multiple rounds following the elimination of a candidate until a single candidate attains a majority may not be used in determining the election or nomination of any candidate to any local, state, or federal elective office in this state.

(2) Any existing or future ordinance enacted or adopted by a county, a municipality, or any other local governmental entity which is in conflict with this section is void.

Section 15. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 101.043, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.043 Identification required at polls.—

(1)

(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 ~~confirm an elector's legal residence or otherwise~~ 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.

~~(e) When an elector presents his or her picture identification to the clerk or inspector and the elector's address on the picture identification matches the elector's address in the supervisor's records, the elector may not be asked to provide additional information or to recite his or her home address.~~

Section 16. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 101.051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2) It is unlawful for any person to be in the voting booth with any elector except as provided in subsection (1). A person at a polling place, a secure ballot intake station ~~drop-box~~ location, or an early voting site, or within 150 feet of a secure ballot intake station ~~drop-box~~ location or the entrance of a polling place or an early voting site, may not solicit any elector in an effort to provide assistance to vote pursuant to subsection (1). Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(5) If an elector needing assistance requests that a person other than an election official provide him or her with assistance in voting, the clerk or one of the inspectors shall require the person providing assistance to take the following oath:

#### DECLARATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE

State of Florida

County of .....

Date .....

Precinct .....

I, ...(Print name)..., have been requested by ...(print name of elector needing assistance)... to provide him or her with assistance to vote. I swear or affirm that I am not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter and that I have not solicited this voter at the polling place, secure ballot intake station ~~drop-box~~ location, or early voting site or within 150 feet of such locations in an effort to provide assistance.

...(Signature of assistor)...

Sworn and subscribed to before me this ..... day of ....., ...(year)....

...(Signature of Official Administering Oath)...

Section 17. Subsection (9) of section 101.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.151 Specifications for ballots.—

(9)(a) The Department of State shall adopt rules prescribing a uniform primary and general election ballot for each certified voting system. The rules shall incorporate the requirements set forth in this section and shall prescribe additional matters and forms that include, without limitation:

1. The ballot title followed by clear and unambiguous ballot instructions and directions limited to a single location on the ballot, either:

- a. Centered across the top of the ballot; or
- b. In the leftmost column, with no individual races in that column unless it is the only column on the ballot;

2. Individual race layout; and

3. Overall ballot layout; ~~and~~

4. ~~Oval vote targets as the only permissible type of vote target, except as provided in s. 101.56075.~~

(b) The rules must graphically depict a sample uniform primary and general election ballot form for each certified voting system.

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (8) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.—

(4)(a) If any vote-by-mail ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot properly be counted by the voting system's automatic tabulating equipment,

a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in an open and accessible room in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot shall be made of a vote-by-mail ballot containing an overvoted race if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice in the overvoted race or ballot measure. A duplicate shall include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(4). A duplicate may be made of a ballot containing an undervoted race or ballot measure if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice in the undervoted race or ballot measure. A duplicate may not include a vote if the voter's intent in such race or on such measure is not clear. Upon request, a physically present candidate, a political party official, a political committee official, or an authorized designee thereof, must be allowed to observe the duplication of ballots upon signing an affidavit affirming his or her acknowledgment that disclosure of election results discerned from observing the ballot duplication process while the election is ongoing is a felony, as provided under subsection (8). The observer must be allowed to observe the duplication of ballots in such a way that the observer is able to see the markings on each ballot and the duplication taking place. All duplicate ballots must be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. The duplication of ballots must happen in the presence of at least one canvassing board member. After a ballot has been duplicated, the defective ballot shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot shall be tallied with the other ballots for that precinct. If any observer makes a reasonable objection to a duplicate of a ballot, the ballot must be presented to the canvassing board for a determination of the validity of the duplicate. The canvassing board must document the serial number of the ballot in the canvassing board's minutes. The canvassing board must decide whether the duplication is valid. If the duplicate ballot is determined to be valid, the duplicate ballot must be counted. If the duplicate ballot is determined to be invalid, the duplicate ballot must be rejected and a proper duplicate ballot must be made and counted in lieu of the original.

(8) Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, ~~or election employee, or other person authorized to observe, review, or inspect ballot materials or observe canvassing who releases~~ any information about votes cast for or against any candidate or ballot measure or any the results of any election before prior to the closing of the polls in that county on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 101.6103, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.6103 Mail ballot election procedure.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), the supervisor of elections shall mail all official ballots with a secrecy envelope, a return

mailing envelope, and instructions sufficient to describe the voting process to each elector entitled to vote in the election within the timeframes specified in s. 101.62(4) not sooner than the 20th day before the election and not later than the 10th day before the date of the election. All such ballots shall be mailed by first-class mail. Ballots shall be addressed to each elector at the address appearing in the registration records and placed in an envelope which is prominently marked "Do Not Forward."

(6) The canvassing board may begin the canvassing of mail ballots as provided by s. 101.68(2)(a). The criminal penalty specified in that paragraph for the release of results before 7 p.m. on election day is also applicable to canvassing conducted under this act at 7 a.m. on the sixth day before the election, including processing the ballots through the tabulating equipment. However, results may not be released until after 7 p.m. on election day. Any canvassing board member or election employee who releases any result before 7 p.m. on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 20. Section 101.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.65 Instructions to absent electors.—The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail ballot separate printed instructions in substantially the following form; however, where the instructions appear in capitalized text, the text of the printed instructions must be in bold font:

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY  
BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.**

1. **VERY IMPORTANT.** In order to ensure that your vote-by-mail ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election. However, if you are an overseas voter casting a ballot in a presidential preference primary or general election, your vote-by-mail ballot must be postmarked or dated no later than the date of the election and received by the supervisor of elections of the county in which you are registered to vote no later than 10 days after the date of the election. Note that the later you return your ballot, the less time you will have to cure any signature deficiencies, which is authorized until 5 p.m. on the 2nd day after the election.

2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.

3. Mark only the number of candidates or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one candidate, your vote in that race will not be counted.



4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope.
5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.
6. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.
7. **VERY IMPORTANT.** In order for your vote-by-mail ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). A vote-by-mail ballot will be considered illegal and not be counted if the signature on the voter's certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the time the supervisor of elections in the county in which your precinct is located receives your vote-by-mail ballot is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the voter's certificate. If you need to update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of elections so that it is received before your vote-by-mail ballot is received.
8. **VERY IMPORTANT.** If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed. **THE COMPLETED MAILING ENVELOPE CAN BE DELIVERED TO THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOUR PRECINCT IS LOCATED OR DROPPED OFF AT AN AUTHORIZED SECURE BALLOT INTAKE STATION DROP-BOX, AVAILABLE AT EACH EARLY VOTING LOCATION.**
10. **FELONY NOTICE.** It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.—

(1) The supervisor of elections of a county shall provide supervised voting for absent electors residing in any assisted living facility, as defined in s. 429.02, or nursing home facility, as defined in s. 400.021, within that county at the request of any administrator of such a facility. Such request for supervised voting in the facility shall be made by submitting a written request to the supervisor of elections no later than 28 ~~21~~ days prior to the election for which that request is submitted. The request shall specify the name and address of the facility and the name of the electors who wish to vote by mail in that election. If the request contains the names of fewer than

five voters, the supervisor of elections is not required to provide supervised voting.

Section 22. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 101.69, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2)(a) The supervisor shall allow an elector who has received a vote-by-mail ballot to physically return a voted vote-by-mail ballot to the supervisor by placing the return mail envelope containing his or her marked ballot in a secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~. Secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ shall be placed at the main office of the supervisor, at each permanent branch office of the supervisor which meets the criteria set forth in s. 101.657(1)(a) for branch offices used for early voting and is open for at least the minimum amount of hours prescribed by s. 98.015(4), and at each early voting site. Secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ may also be placed at any other site that would otherwise qualify as an early voting site under s. 101.657(1). Secure ballot intake stations ~~Drop boxes~~ must be geographically located so as to provide all voters in the county with an equal opportunity to cast a ballot, insofar as is practicable. Except for secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ at an office of the supervisor, a secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ may only be used during the county's early voting hours of operation and must be monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor's office. A secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ at an office of the supervisor must be continuously monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor's office when the secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ is accessible for deposit of ballots.

(b) A supervisor shall designate each secure ballot intake station location ~~drop box site~~ at least 30 days before an election. The supervisor shall provide the address of each secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ location to the division at least 30 days before an election. After a secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ location has been designated, it may not be moved or changed except as approved by the division to correct a violation of this subsection.

(c)1. On each day of early voting, all secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ must be emptied at the end of early voting hours and all ballots retrieved from the secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ must be returned to the supervisor's office.

2. For secure ballot intake stations ~~drop boxes~~ located at an office of the supervisor, all ballots must be retrieved before the secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ is no longer monitored by an employee of the supervisor.

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

(3) If any secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ is left accessible for ballot receipt other than as authorized by this section, the supervisor is subject to a civil penalty of \$25,000. The division is authorized to enforce this provision.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 102.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.031 Maintenance of good order at polls; authorities; persons allowed in polling rooms and early voting areas; unlawful solicitation of voters.—

(4)(a) No person, political committee, or other group or organization may solicit voters inside the polling place or within 150 feet of a secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ or the entrance to any polling place, a polling room where the polling place is also a polling room, an early voting site, or an office of the supervisor where vote-by-mail ballots are requested and printed on demand for the convenience of electors who appear in person to request them. Before the opening of a secure ballot intake station ~~drop box~~ location, a polling place, or an early voting site, the clerk or supervisor shall designate the no-solicitation zone and mark the boundaries.

Section 24. Section 102.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.091 Duty of sheriff to watch for violations; appointment of special officers.—

(1) The sheriff shall exercise strict vigilance in the detection of any violations of the election laws and in apprehending the violators.

(2) The Governor, in consultation with the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, shall ~~may~~ appoint special officers to investigate alleged violations of the election laws, ~~when it is deemed necessary to see that violators of the election laws are apprehended and punished. A special officer must be a sworn special agent employed by the Department of Law Enforcement. At least one special officer must be designated in each operational region of the Department of Law Enforcement to serve as a dedicated investigator of alleged violations of the election laws. Appointment as a special officer does not preclude a sworn special agent from conducting other investigations of alleged violations of law, provided that such other investigations do not hinder or interfere with the individual's ability to investigate alleged violations of the election laws.~~

Section 25. Section 102.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.101 Sheriff and other officers not allowed in polling place.—~~A~~ No sheriff, a deputy sheriff, a police officer, a special officer appointed pursuant to s. 102.091, or any other officer of the law is not shall be allowed within a the polling place without permission from the clerk or a majority of the inspectors, except to cast his or her ballot. Upon the failure of any such officer of said officers to comply with this section ~~provision~~, the clerk or the inspectors must or any one of them shall make an affidavit against the ~~such~~ officer for his or her arrest.

Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 104.0616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.0616 Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.—

(2) Any person who distributes, orders, requests, collects, delivers, or otherwise physically possesses more than two vote-by-mail ballots per election in addition to his or her own ballot or a ballot belonging to an immediate family member, except as provided in ss. 101.6105-101.694, including supervised voting at assisted living facilities and nursing home facilities as authorized under s. 101.655, commits a felony misdemeanor of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, ~~or s. 775.083, or~~ s. 775.084.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 104.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.185 Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.—

(2) A person who signs another person's name or a fictitious name to any petition to secure ballot position for a candidate, a minor political party, or an issue commits a felony misdemeanor of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, ~~or s. 775.083, or~~ s. 775.084.

Section 28. Section 104.186, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.186 Initiative petitions; violations.—A person who compensates a petition circulator as defined in s. 97.021 based on the number of petition forms gathered commits a felony misdemeanor of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, ~~or s. 775.083, or~~ s. 775.084. This section does not prohibit employment relationships that do not base payment on the number of signatures collected.

Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 124.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

124.011 Alternate procedure for the election of county commissioners to provide for single-member representation; applicability.—

(2)(a) All commissioners shall be elected for 4-year terms which shall be staggered so that, alternately, one more or one less than half of the commissioners elected from residence areas and, if applicable, one of the commissioners elected at large from the entire county are elected every 2 years, except that any commissioner may be elected to an initial term of less than 4 years if necessary to achieve or maintain such system of staggered terms. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, at the general election immediately following redistricting directed by s. 1(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution, each commissioner elected only by electors who reside in the district must be elected and terms thereafter shall be staggered as provided in s. 100.041.

(b) The term of a commissioner elected under paragraph (a) commences on the second Tuesday after such election.

(c) This subsection does not apply to:

1. Miami-Dade County.
2. Any noncharter county.
3. Any county the charter of which limits the number of terms a commissioner may serve.
4. Any county in which voters have never approved a charter amendment limiting the number of terms a commissioner may serve regardless of subsequent judicial nullification.

Section 30. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

(a) LEVEL 1

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
24.118(3)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket.
<u>104.0616(2)</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Unlawfully distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or possessing vote-by-mail ballots.</u>
212.054(2)(b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.
212.15(2)(b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes, amount \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000.
316.1935(1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer.
319.30(5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away certificate of title or identification number plate.
319.35(1)(a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an odometer.
320.26(1)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell registration license plates or validation stickers.
322.212 (1)(a)-(c)	3rd	Possession of forged, stolen, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver license; possession of simulated identification.

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
322.212(4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying unauthorized driver license or identification card.
322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver license or identification card.
414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation of public assistance funds by employee/official, value more than \$200.
443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or representation to obtain or increase reemployment assistance benefits.
509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or lodging value \$1,000 or more.
517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.
713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon which lien has accrued, value \$1,000 or more.
812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction); theft of any property not specified in subsection (2).
815.04(5)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual property (i.e., computer programs, data).
817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to defraud, motor vehicle services.
817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or public records information or providing false information to facilitate commission of a felony.
826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
828.122(3)	3rd	Fighting or baiting animals.
831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration, etc., of any replacement deed, map, plat, or other document listed in s. 92.28.
831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess counterfeit controlled substances, all but s. 893.03(5) drugs.
832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent to defraud \$150 or more.

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
832.05(2)(b) & (4)(c)	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing worthless checks \$150 or more or obtaining property in return for worthless check \$150 or more.
838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law enforcement officer.
847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc., obscene, lewd, etc., material (2nd conviction).
849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc., or assist therein, conduct or advertise drawing for prizes, or dispose of property or money by means of lottery.
849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines; "common offender" as to property rights.
849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad signal.
860.13(1)(a)	3rd	Operate aircraft while under the influence.
893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of cannabis.
893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams).
934.03(1)(a)	3rd	Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication.

Section 31. (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to balance the security of vote-by-mail balloting with voter privacy and election transparency. The Legislature finds that further modifications to procedures governing vote-by-mail balloting would help to further ensure election integrity while also protecting voters from identity theft and preserving the public's right to participate in election processes. To achieve this purpose, the Legislature directs the Department of State to provide a plan to prescribe the use of a Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, social security number, or any part thereof to confirm the identity of each elector returning a vote-by-mail ballot.

(2) The Department of State shall review issues involving the feasibility, development, and implementation of such a plan, including issues related to:

(a) In coordination with other agencies such as the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, obtaining a Florida driver license

number or Florida identification card number and the last four digits of a social security number for each registered voter who does not have such numbers on file in the Florida Voter Registration System.

(b) Populating such numbers in the Florida Voter Registration System.

(c) Protecting identifying numbers submitted with a vote-by-mail ballot, including, but not limited to, prescribing the form of the return mailing envelope.

(d) Any necessary modifications to canvassing procedures for vote-by-mail ballots.

(e) Costs associated with development and implementation of the plan.

(f) A proposal for a program to educate electors on changes to the vote-by-mail process.

(g) A proposal for including a declaration of an elector's current address of legal residence with each written request for a vote-by-mail ballot.

(3) In the course of reviewing the required issues, the Department of State must, at a minimum:

(a) Review relevant processes of other states.

(b) Review relevant federal law.

(c) Seek input from supervisors of elections, which must include representation from supervisors of counties with large, medium, and small populations.

(4) By February 1, 2023, the Department of State shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the plan and draft legislation for any statutory changes needed to implement the plan, including any necessary public records exemptions.

Section 32. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2022.

Filed in Office Secretary of State April 25, 2022.



## **Appendix B: Governor Ron DeSantis Highlights Accomplishments**



# Ron DeSantis

46th Governor of Florida



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[Governor Ron DeSantis Awards \\$300 Million for Projects to Protect Communities from Impacts of Flooding and Storm Surge](#) [Governor Ron DeSantis Makes Thirty-Eight Judicial Nominating Commission Appointments](#)

## Governor Ron DeSantis Highlights Accomplishments During First Year of Election Integrity Office

On July 14, 2023, in *News Releases*, by Staff

**TALLAHASSEE, Fla.** — Last year, Governor DeSantis signed Senate Bill 524, which established the Office of Election Crimes and Security to be solely dedicated to investigating election law violations. Today, Governor Ron DeSantis highlighted the major accomplishments of the Office of Election Crimes and Security (OECS) during its first year.

“We have taken bold steps to ensure Florida is the national leader in conducting fair and secure elections,” said Governor Ron DeSantis. “Since the formation of the Office of Election Crimes and Security, we have held illegal voters and our election officials accountable, cracked down on ballot harvesting, and strengthened ID requirements for mail-in ballots. In Florida, we will not allow anyone to circumvent the will of the people or the law.”

“I commend Governor Ron DeSantis for his leadership in ensuring that Florida conducts elections with the highest degree of integrity, security, and efficiency,” said Florida Secretary of State and Chief Election Officer Cord Byrd. “Our goal at the Department of State is to diligently enforce and uphold our laws and assure Florida voters that our elections are held to the highest standard. With the addition of the Office of Election Crimes and Security, our staff remains dedicated to holding bad actors accountable and implementing policies that continue to strengthen our election system.”

Highlights from the Office of Election Crimes and Security under Governor DeSantis’ leadership include:

- The OECS has made 1,479 criminal referrals to law enforcement. Thirteen criminal referrals have led to felony convictions. Thirty-two criminal referrals have led to arrests or warrants being issued. Of the two election cases that have gone to a jury trial, both have resulted in felony convictions.
- In partnership with the Florida Office of the Attorney General and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), on August 18, 2022, the OECS announced the arrest of 20 individuals previously convicted of felony sex offenses or murder who unlawfully registered to vote and then voted in the 2020 General Election.
- During the final months of 2022, with the help of the local State Attorney Offices in Escambia and Duval County, law enforcement made 4 arrests based on additional OECS criminal referrals.
- In October 2022, FDLE announced the arrest in Broward County of an individual referred to law enforcement by the OECS. The defendant is alleged to be an illegal alien and a ten-time convicted felon who voted under an alias in Broward County’s U.S. Congressional District 20 Special Election (Primary and General). The individual is alleged to have registered to vote using a counterfeit birth certificate from New York City.
- FDLE announced the arrest in Palm Beach County of an individual referred to law enforcement by the OECS in November 2022. The defendant is alleged to have voted in the 2020 Primary and General Elections in both Florida and Alaska. The investigation revealed a pattern of double voting by this individual in both states in 2014, 2016 and 2018.
- In December 2022, FDLE announced the arrest in Jackson County of an individual for the misuse of voter information and fraudulent submissions related to constitutional initiative petitions.
- In March 2023, FDLE announced the arrest in Marion County of an individual for casting more than one ballot in an election. In a separate case, another individual was arrested in Okaloosa County for voting in 2022 while serving probation for a 2022 felony DUI conviction.
- To date, the OECS has reviewed more than 3,500 Third Party Voter Registration Organizations (3PVROs) registrations, fined 39 organizations more than \$100,000, and made 27 criminal referrals of individuals or 3rd party registration organizations to law enforcement.
- On April 23, 2023, Secretary of State Cord Byrd announced the OECS secured payments of civil fines in the amount of \$34,400.00 against Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, a third-party voter registration organization, for repeated violations of third-party voter registration laws contained in section 97.0575, Florida Statutes (Fla. Stat.). Hard Knocks Strategies was fined an additional \$12,200.00 for recent violations of 97.0575, Fla. Stat.
  - The OECS reviewed 2,868 voter registration applications collected by Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC’s, agents, that were submitted to election officials after the statutory deadline. Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC also repeatedly turned in registrations to the incorrect county supervisors of elections, and in one instance, submitted 21 Florida voter registrations presumed to be from Texas residents.

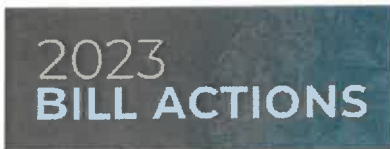
- The OECS' announcement of these fines coincides with a series of arrests in Charlotte and Lee counties of Hard Knocks Strategies' voter registration collection agents who had submitted a large number of fraudulent voter registration applications from 2021-2022. These potential fraudulent registrations were first reported by Lee County Supervisor of Elections' office to the Florida Department of State and the Office of the State Attorney (SAO), 20th Judicial Circuit. The SAO criminal investigation implicated seven employees of Hard Knocks Strategies who had submitted to election officials at least 58 fraudulent voter registration applications using the personal identification of others without their consent.
- In May 2023, FDLE announced the arrest of two individuals on voting fraud charges. One individual from West Palm Beach was charged with one count of false affirmation in connection with an election and two charges of voting by unqualified elector, all third-degree felonies. The other individual from Palm Beach Gardens was charged with one count of false affirmation in connection with an election and one count of voting as an unqualified elector, both third-degree felonies.

For more information on the Office of Election Crimes and Security, view the latest report [here](#).

###



Comments are closed.



### Contact Governor DeSantis

Executive Office of Governor Ron DeSantis  
400 S Monroe St  
Tallahassee, FL 32399  
(850) 488-7146

[Email Governor DeSantis](#)

[Email First Lady DeSantis](#)

## **Appendix C: FDLE Press Release – Two Arrested for Election Crimes Violations**

## Two arrested for election crimes violations following FDLE investigation



### **For Immediate Release**

March 15, 2023

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. – Agents with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) arrested Donna Prentes Brady, 66, of Ocala, on two counts of casting more than one ballot in any election, a third-degree felony. In a separate investigation, Toye Ann La Rocca, 63, of Fort Walton Beach was arrested on one count of false swearing of voter registration information and two counts of unqualified electors willfully voting, all third-degree felonies.

Brady voted in both the 2020 state primary and general elections in Florida and New Jersey. In both elections, she voted in person in Marion County while voting by mail in Sussex County, New Jersey.

Brady was arrested March 13 and booked into the Marion County Jail. The Office of the State Attorney, Fifth Judicial Circuit, will prosecute.

In a separate case, La Rocca was arrested for voting in 2022 while serving probation for a 2022 felony DUI conviction. Because La Rocca is a convicted felon, she cannot vote until she completes her sentence. La Rocca voted in person for the primary election in Okaloosa County and voted by mail in the general election.

La Rocca was arrested last Wednesday by Okaloosa County Sheriff's deputies and booked into the Okaloosa County Jail. She will be prosecuted by the Office of the State Attorney, First Judicial Circuit.

### **For Further Information Contact:**

FDLE Office of Public Information  
(850) 410-7001

**Appendix D: Florida Department of State Press Release  
– FDOS Holds 3PVRO Accountable**



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

SECRETARY OF STATE CORD BYRD

**For Immediate Release**

Wednesday, April 19, 2023

**Contact:** Mark Ard

850-245-6522

Mark.Ard@DOS.MyFlorida.com

## **PRESS RELEASE: Florida Department of State Holds Third-Party Voter Registration Organizations Accountable for Repeated Violations of Law**

**~Announcement coincides with recent arrests of voter registration collection agents in Lee and Charlotte Counties~**

### **TALLAHASSEE, FLA. –**

Secretary of State, Cord Byrd, announced today the Office of Election Crimes and Security (OECS) has secured payments of civil fines in the amount of \$34,400.00 against Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, a third-party voter registration organization, for repeated violations of third-party voter registration laws contained in section [97.0575](#), Florida Statutes (Fla. Stat.). Hard Knocks Strategies has also been fined an additional \$12,200.00 for recent violations of [97.0575](#), Fla. Stat.

**“Floridians place a great deal of trust in third-party voter registration organizations to collect their personal information and submit their voter registration application to the appropriate Supervisor of Elections in a timely manner. This organization has shown a blatant disregard for the laws of this state and their illegal conduct undermines the confidence of Floridians in the elections process.”** said Secretary of State Cord Byrd. **“We will protect the sanctity of Florida’s elections and will continue to use any and all available methods to hold organizations and individual bad actors accountable for violations of Florida election law.”**

The Office of Election Crimes and Security reviewed 2,868 voter registration applications collected by Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC’s, agents, that were submitted to election officials after the statutory deadline. Of these registrations, at least 116 were collected before – but not delivered until after – book closing deadlines, subjecting Florida voters to potential disenfranchisement. Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC also repeatedly turned in registrations to the

incorrect county supervisors of elections, and in one instance, submitted 21 Florida voter registrations presumed to be from Texas residents.

The Office of Election Crimes and Security's announcement of these fines coincides with a series of recent arrests in Charlotte and Lee Counties of Hard Knocks Strategies' voter registration collection agents who had submitted a large number of fraudulent voter registration applications from 2021-2022. These potential fraudulent registrations were first reported by Lee County Supervisor of Elections' office to the Florida Department of State and the Office of the State Attorney (SAO), 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit. The Department of State, Office of Election Crimes and Security is grateful to the Supervisors of Elections Offices in Charlotte and Lee Counties for their diligence in recognizing and reporting this fraud.

The SAO criminal investigation implicated six employees of Hard Knocks Strategies in Lee County, and a seventh in Charlotte County who had submitted to election officials in those counties at least 58 fraudulent voter registration applications using the personal identification of others without their consent. Further, the investigation found that Hard Knocks Strategies evidently does not conduct background checks on voter registration collection agents who handle sensitive information. According to arrest reports, one defendant, at the time of his employment with Hard Knocks Strategies, was a 15-time convicted felon; another defendant, also a convicted felon, has three prior convictions for crimes involving dishonesty. Thanks to the outstanding work by our partners at the Office of the State Attorney, 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, the multiple defendants in this case will be forced to answer for attempting to corrupt Florida's voter registration process.

Florida is a model for successful election administration. The Florida Department of State, Office of Election Crimes and Security seeks to ensure that elections in this state are fair, secure and accurate. Those who observe or witness a potential case of elections fraud can complete and submit an Elections Fraud Complaint Form ([ENG/SPN](#)) to OECS. If, after a preliminary investigation by OECS, there is reason to believe that elections fraud may have occurred, OECS will refer the information to the statewide prosecutor, the relevant state attorney, or an appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation and prosecution.



## **Appendix E: FDLE Press Release – FDLE Arrests Two on Election Fraud Charges**

## FDLE arrests two on election fraud charges



### **For Immediate Release**

May 9, 2023

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. – Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) agents arrested two individuals on voting fraud charges.

Lantz Lee Cameron, 64, of West Palm Beach was charged with one count of false affirmation in connection with an election and two charges of voting by unqualified elector, all third-degree felonies.

Cameron, a convicted sexual offender, submitted a Florida voter registration in Brevard County in September of 2020 and affirmed that he was not a convicted felon or his voting rights had been restored. That affirmation was found to be false. He later voted by mail in the 2020 and 2022 general elections.

Anthony Carlton Fonseca, 53, of Palm Beach Gardens, was charged with one count of false affirmation in connection with an election and one count of voting as an unqualified elector, both third-degree felonies.

Fonseca, a convicted sexual offender, registered for and voted in the 2020 election though he was not qualified to do so.

Both cases were referred by the Florida Department of State, Office of Election Crimes and Security and will be prosecuted by Attorney General Ashley Moody's Office of Statewide Prosecution.

### **For Further Information Contact:**

FDLE Office of Public Information  
(850) 410-7001

**Appendix F: FDLE Press Release – FDLE Arrests Brevard  
Sexual Predator for Election Fraud**

## FDLE arrests Brevard sexual predator for election fraud



### For Immediate Release

May 10, 2023

MELBOURNE, Fla. – Inspectors with FDLE’s Election Crime Unit arrested Louis Palmieri, 77, of Melbourne for false affirmation in connection with an election and voting by an unqualified elector, both third-degree felonies.

Investigators say Palmieri voted in the November 2020 election after signing paperwork claiming he was eligible to vote. Palmieri is on Florida’s Sex Offender Registry following a 2003 lewd and lascivious conviction on a child under 16 from St. Lucie County.

Palmieri was arrested yesterday and booked into the Brevard County Jail. The case was referred by the Florida Department of State, Office of Election Crimes and Security and will be prosecuted by Attorney General Ashley Moody’s Office of Statewide Prosecution.

**For Further Information Contact:**  
FDLE Office of Public Information  
(850) 410-7001

# **Appendix G: WUFT News Article – Alachua County 2020 Voter Fraud Case**

# Alachua County 2020 voter fraud case results in 3-year prison sentence

WUFT | authorBy [Sandra McDonald](#), [Sandra McDonald](#)  
Published DateHeading June 8, 2023 at 3:41 PM EDT



A provision in the proposed Florida law would have required dropboxes like this one outside the Alachua County Supervisor of Elections office to be monitored. (Grace Banahan/WUFT News)

An Alachua County man pleaded no contest to committing voter fraud during the 2020 election Thursday.

Derrick Albert Robinson, 53, was sentenced to 36 months in prison after willfully voting in the 2020 election while not qualified to do so due to his

status as a felony sex offender. Robinson's public defender previously asked for a maximum of 30 months; however, the state attorney proposed 36 months to close the case. The defendant agreed to take the deal.

Robinson, who was recently extradited from Lancaster Correctional Institution in Trenton, asked for a public defender and a speedy conclusion to the case in an April letter to Judge James M. Colaw. Robinson has multiple felony convictions dating back to 1999, including molestation of a child between the ages of 12 and 16, battery, multiple burglaries and possession of illicit drugs.

Robinson on Thursday accepted his sentence with little discussion and showed no emotion. He faced up to 10 years in prison if a jury had found him guilty in a trial.

In Florida, convicted felons are penalized by losing their right to vote. In November 2018, Florida voters passed Amendment 4, lifting this penalty after the defendant finished their sentences, including parole or probation, for all crimes except murder and sexual offenses.

In March 2019, a state law superseded Amendment 4, requiring felons to also pay any court cost or fee associated with their case, even if the defendant was ruled indigent during the case. Even an indigency form, which allows defendants to obtain a public defender, costs \$50.

Gov. Ron DeSantis in August announced that the state was pursuing 20 cases of voter fraud. Some defendants, including past sexual offenders like Robinson, said they did not know they were unable to vote in 2020, as they were freely able to register and vote without any notice of ineligibility. Experts maintain that voter fraud is a rare occurrence.

Challenges to the state law made their way in 2020 to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that a temporary stay on the law could not be lifted ahead of the 2020 presidential election. In dissent were Justices Sonia Sotomayor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Elena Kagan, who argued that felons without murder or sexual offense charges were being disenfranchised.

First- or second-degree felony cases can rack up thousands of dollars in court fees and fines, many of which are mandated by state law and cannot be waived based on income.

Robinson has been held at the Alachua County Jail for a little over three weeks, so Colaw gave him credit for 25 days served off of his three-year sentence.

Colaw concluded the sentencing by asking Robinson if he had any questions or concerns regarding his sentencing. Robinson said he did not, and the judge wished him "good luck" as bailiffs escorted him from the courtroom.



## **Appendix H: WFTV News Article – Former Kissimmee Commissioner**

# Former Kissimmee commissioner, county commission candidate sentenced for campaign finance violations

By Charles Frazier, WFTV.com August 09, 2023 at 7:58 am EDT

OSCEOLA COUNTY, Fla. — A former Kissimmee city commissioner who was accused of entering a 2022 race for Osceola County Commissioner as a **“ghost candidate”** was sentenced to jail Tuesday for campaign finance violations.

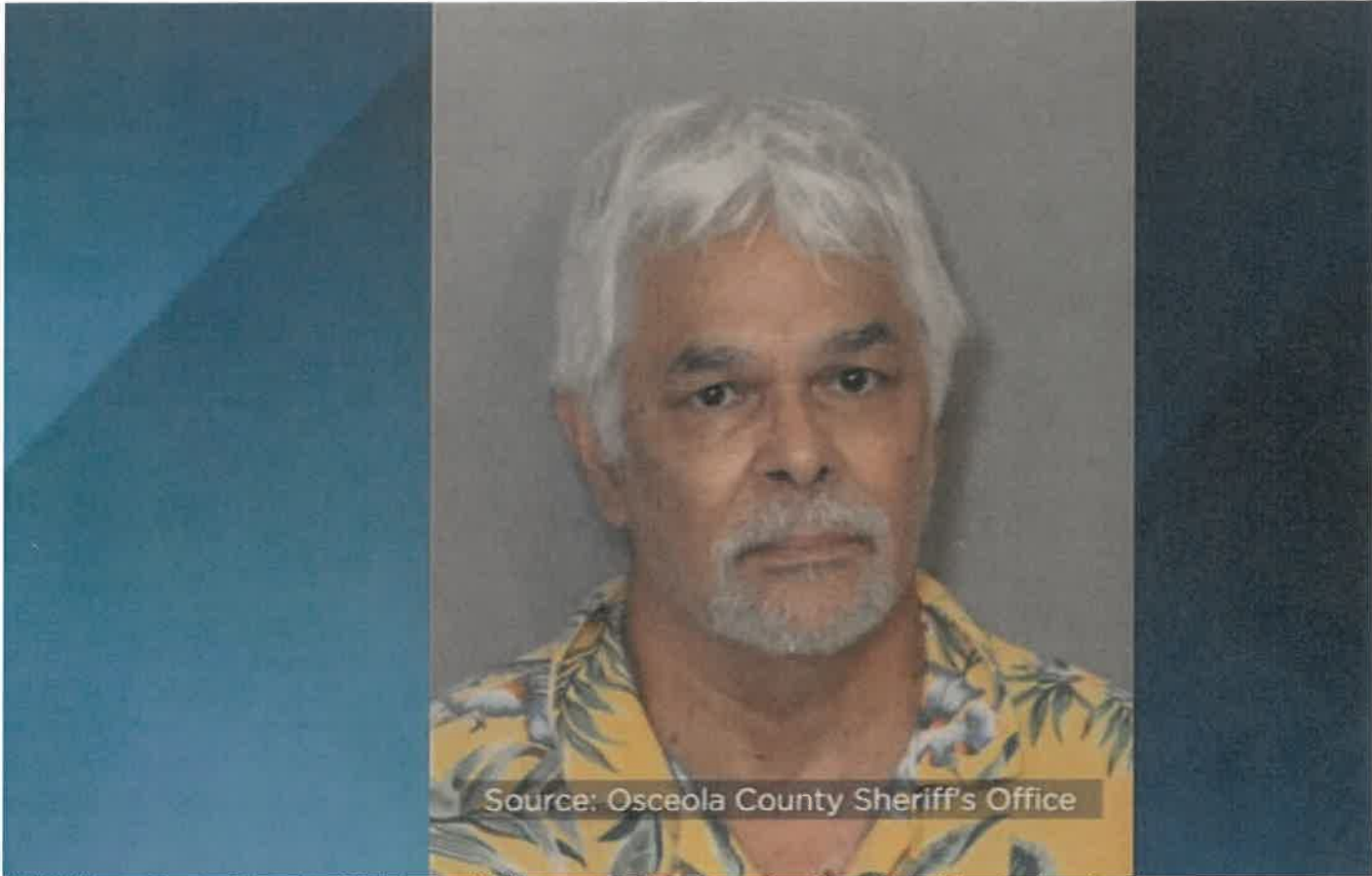
**>>> STREAM CHANNEL 9 EYEWITNESS NEWS LIVE <<<**

According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, their investigation into Carlos Irizarry’s campaign began when they were notified of allegations that he was offered money to enter the race only to affect the outcome by taking votes from opposing candidate Jackie Espinosa.

After a nine-month investigation, Irizarry was **arrested** in May on nine counts of willful certification of false or incomplete campaign reports and five counts of failure to report campaign expenditures, all misdemeanors.

**READ: Orange County teacher weighs in on new rules surrounding nicknames, pronouns**

According to court documents, Irizarry certified campaign treasurer reports despite knowing they contained false information.



Verde, former Osceola County Commissioner candidate and state winning candidate for Osceola County

Irizarry told the court Tuesday that he didn't read the Florida statute on campaign financing and didn't keep track of his expenses.

He later admitted he did read some of the statute and learned more about it after advising other campaigns.

### **READ: Tory Lanez sentenced to 10 years in prison for shooting Megan Thee Stallion**

An Osceola County jury found Irizarry guilty Tuesday of all 14 charges he faced. He was sentenced to 180 days in jail followed by probation and community service.

Irizarry was taken directly into custody. Also a former Kissimmee city councilman, Irizarry maintains he was never paid to run.

**Appendix I: FDLE Press Release – FDLE Arrests Paid  
Petition Circulator for PI Fraud**

[News \(/News/News.aspx\)](#)

## FDLE arrests paid petition circulator for personal identification fraud



**For Immediate Release**

August 28, 2023

OCALA, Fla. – The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) arrested Maria Guadalupe Bautista, 24, of Ocala, on 16 counts of fraudulent use of personal identification information. Bautista was a paid petition circulator. Investigators with Fifth Judicial Circuit State Attorney Bill Gladson’s Office, and the Alachua County Sheriff’s Office assisted in the case.

The case began in November of 2021 when FDLE agents met with the Marion County Supervisor of Elections (SOE) about a complaint of widespread fraud related to a constitutional amendment for the limited authorization of casino gaming. The SOE staff identified 767 petition forms suspected of being forged. Bautista turned in 191 of the suspected fraudulent forms.

The investigation confirmed that 16 petitions submitted by Bautista contained fraudulent signatures. Two of the 16 forged petitions she submitted to the SOE were for individuals who were deceased prior to the date on the signed forms.

Bautista was booked into the Alachua County Jail today and is being held on a \$80,000 bond. The case will be prosecuted by the State Attorney’s Office, Fifth Judicial Circuit.

The investigation remains active.

**For Further Information Contact:**

FDLE Office of Public Information

(850) 410-7001

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<https://www.fdle.state.fl.us>



<https://www.myflorida.com/>

An official website of the State of Florida (<https://www.myflorida.com/>)

**Appendix J: FDLE Press Release – FDLE Arrests Paid  
Petition Circulators for PII Fraud**

## FDLE arrests paid petition circulators for fraudulent use of personal ID information



**For Immediate Release**  
October 23, 2023

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. – The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) arrested three paid petition circulators in separate petition fraud cases. The Florida Department of State Office of Election Crimes and Security (OECS), and the Leon, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade and Broward County Supervisors of Elections assisted in the investigations.

LaShaya Denice Pierce, 33, of Tallahassee, was arrested on Oct. 17 on five felony counts of fraudulent use of personal identification information, five felony counts of false swearing and two misdemeanor counts of signing a petition more than once.

Nelson Judah Stone, 26, of Apopka, was arrested Oct. 20 on five felony counts of fraudulent use of personal identification information of a deceased individual.

Arterria Bernay McCutcheon, 31, of Daytona Beach, was arrested Oct. 19 on nine felony counts of fraudulent use of personal identification information of a deceased individual.

The Pierce case began in January 2022 after the Leon County Supervisor of Elections and Florida Department of State requested FDLE investigate suspected fraudulent petitions she submitted which were subsequently rejected. The suspected fraudulent petitions all had

similar handwriting and they either did not have a valid signature, the same voter information appeared on multiple petitions, or had no voter information on record for the individual who signed the petition. FDLE Tallahassee agents conducted interviews and secured social media search warrants. The investigation found that Pierce did falsify petitions and used the personal identification information of social media users without their consent.

The Stone and McCutcheon investigations began in February 2023 after the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections provided FDLE copies of suspected fraudulent petitions submitted by the paid petition circulators which contained the names and signatures of deceased individuals. FDLE Election Crime Unit (ECU) inspectors reviewed and analyzed paid petition circulator records and data provided by OECS. The FDLE ECU investigators were then able to identify fraudulent petitions after obtaining death records, comparing known signatures of the deceased to the petition signatures, and taking additional investigative measures.

Further, FDLE ECU inspectors reviewed and identified additional fraudulent petitions containing the names and signatures of deceased individuals both Stone and McCutcheon submitted to the Miami-Dade, Broward and Orange County Supervisors of Elections for multiple constitutional amendment initiatives.

Pierce was booked into the Leon County Jail on a \$38,000 bond, Stone was booked into the Seminole County Jail on a \$22,500 bond and McCutcheon was booked into the Volusia County Jail on a \$45,000 bond. The cases will be prosecuted by Attorney General Ashley Moody's Office of Statewide Prosecution.

**For Further Information Contact:**  
FDLE Public Information office  
[\(850\) 410-7001](tel:8504107001)



**Appendix K: FDLE Press Release – FDLE Arrests Paid  
Petition Circulators for Petition Fraud**

## FDLE arrests paid petition circulators for petition fraud crimes



### **For Immediate Release**

December 21, 2023

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. – The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) arrested three paid petition circulators for petition fraud crimes across the state. Together, the circulators submitted dozens of falsified marijuana and gambling initiatives petitions. The arrests culminated from multiple statewide investigations led by FDLE’s Election Crime Unit (ECU) inspectors working with the Florida Department of State Office of Election Crimes and Security (OECS), and with assistance from local elections supervisors.

**FDLE Commissioner Mark Glass** said, “Our elections process, whether it be for candidates or ballot initiatives, must remain free from those who would commit voter fraud to champion an initiative or candidate. In this case, paid petition circulators were trying to game the voting system. Our Election Crime Unit, working with the Department of State’s Office of Election Crimes and Security, is committed to thwarting these attempts. These illegal activities will not be tolerated.”

**Florida Secretary of State Cord Byrd** said, “The Florida Constitution is a sacred document by which Florida’s government, voters and citizens are adjudicated. Florida Law lays out a detailed process by which issues can be submitted to Florida’s voters for consideration

before they are added to Florida's Constitution. To fraudulently misappropriate this process for personal gain is not only illegal but also violates the trust of law-abiding Floridians across the state."

Zachary Paul Dworsky, 34, of Miami, was arrested and booked into the Miami-Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department on Dec. 13 for 15 felony counts each for criminal use of personal identification information and signing another person's name or a fictitious name to a petition. Dworsky falsified petitions for ballot #22-05 Adult Personal Use of Marijuana.

David Lennard Simmons, 49, of Clewiston, was arrested and booked into the Hendry County Jail on Dec. 13 for 17 felony counts for fraudulent use of personal identification information of a deceased individual. Simmons falsified petitions for ballot #21-16 Limited Authorization of Casino Gambling.

Natalie Marie Marrero, 33, of Orlando, was arrested on an FDLE arrest warrant by the Winter Park Police Department and booked into the Orange County Jail Nov. 27 for 16 felony counts each for fraudulent use of personal identification information and false swearing of voter registration information. Marrero falsified petitions for ballot #22-05 Adult Personal Use of Marijuana.

Additional charges may be filed pending the completion of the investigations.

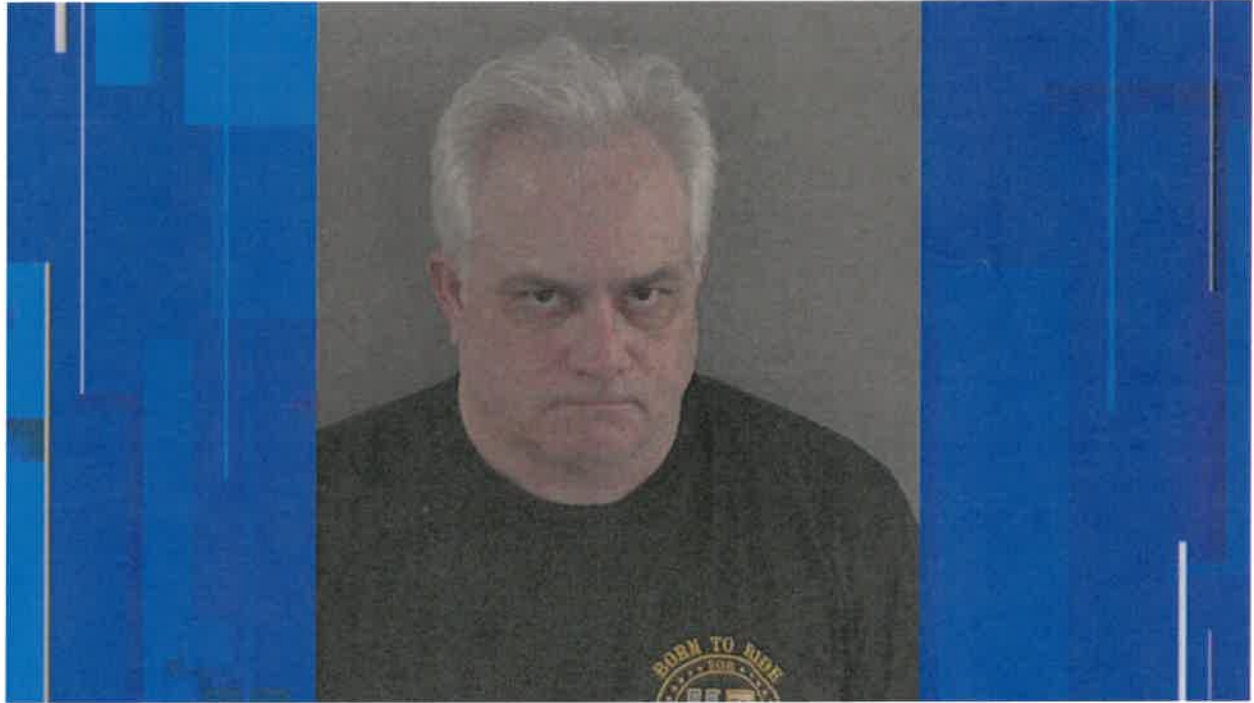
The cases will be prosecuted by Attorney General Ashley Moody's Office of Statewide Prosecution.

**For Further Information Contact:**  
FDLE Office of Public Information  
(850) 410-7001

## **Appendix L: MSN.Com News Article – GOP Activist for Villages Found Guilty**

# **GOP activist from The Villages found guilty of 2020 election voter fraud**

Story by Christie Zizo • 1mo



Robert Rivernider.© Provided by News 6 ClickOrlando

A resident from The Villages was found guilty of charges related to voter fraud in the 2020 election on Monday.

Robert Rivernider Jr., 58, is accused of signing his father's name to a vote-by-mail ballot. According to Sumter County Elections Supervisor Bill Keen, Rivernider's father died on Oct. 19, 2020. He had a ballot dated and signed on Oct. 16, 2020, and postmarked on Oct. 23, 2020.

However, Keen said the signature on the ballot was different than previous versions of the father's signature in the agency's records, and was also very similar to Rivernider's own signature in 2020.

Rivernider was found guilty of forgery to alter public records, fraud in connection with casting a vote, and pass counterfeit instrument, which are felony charges. He could face several years in prison.

Rivernider is a Republican Party activist, with a [website](#) that touts his experience with several party campaigns, including the Trump and Bush/Cheney presidential campaigns and the Laura Loomer congressional campaign in 2022.

Several residents from The Villages have faced charges in the last few years for voter fraud related to the 2020 election. News 6 has reported that [at least four Villages residents were charged with voting twice in the election](#). All of them entered into a pre-trial intervention program to avoid potential prison time.

Rivernider's case, however, stemmed from a complaint filed through the Florida Office of Election Crimes and Security, which Gov. Ron DeSantis established in 2022. The case was then investigated and prosecuted through the state attorney's office for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

**Appendix M: Letter from Florida Senator Annette  
Taddeo to Secretary of State Laurel Lee**



**SENATOR ANNETTE TADDEO**  
40th District

## THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

### COMMITTEES:

Ethics and Elections, Vice Chair  
Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Transportation, Tourism, and  
Economic Development  
Banking and Insurance  
Commerce and Tourism  
Criminal Justice

Secretary of State Laurel Lee  
Florida Department of State  
R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

December 3rd, 2021

Dear Secretary Lee,

As Vice-Chair of the Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections, I am deeply concerned over the troubling report in Miami-Dade County of an 84 year old female registered voter whose party affiliation was changed on her voter registration without her knowledge. The registered voter in question was a lifelong registered Democrat and was surprised to see a new voter registration come in the mail registered as a Republican.

While state records show that the woman did provide her signature on the voter registration form to change her party affiliation last month, I am unsettled with how an individual from a third-party registered organization, which in this case was the Republican Party of Florida, conducted themselves when they approached the 84-year old woman with this proposal. Her lack of knowledge about this change indicates that she was not properly informed of what she was agreeing to. If she was not aware of this change, then who checked the boxes?

I am formally requesting that your office investigate this claim and ensure that all third-party registered organizations with the Department of State are in compliance with Florida statute to mitigate any mistrust or doubt in the integrity of our state's voter registration system.

Sincerely,

Annette Taddeo  
State Senator  
Florida Senate

CC: Ethics and Elections Committee Members

### REPLY TO:

- 9100 South Dadeland Boulevard, Suite 1500, Miami, Florida 33156 (305) 596-3003
- 210 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5040

Senate's Website: [www.flsenate.gov](http://www.flsenate.gov)

**WILTON SIMPSON**  
President of the Senate

**AARON BEAN**  
President Pro Tempore



**Appendix N: Letter from Florida Democratic Party to  
Secretary of State Laurel Lee**

# FL DEMS

Secretary of State Laurel Lee  
Florida Department of State  
R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

February 3, 2022

Dear Secretary Lee:

I am writing to express grave concern regarding a recent report<sup>1</sup> that senior citizens in a Miami-Dade public housing complex, Haley Sofge Towers, unknowingly had their party registration changed after “updating” their voter registration with “people with clipboards and Republican Party of Florida hats.” The report cites instances of voters who did not intend to register with the Republican Party of Florida and only found out they had registered as Republicans *after* receiving their voter registration cards. Notably, the report states that several residents at the public housing complex experienced the same unwitting change in their party affiliation.

This comes after a December 2021 report<sup>2</sup> finding that an 84-year-old resident of Little Havana, who had been a lifelong Democrat, had her voter registration unknowingly changed to Republican after being approached by a third-party voter registration agent working on behalf of the Republican Party of Florida. While the elderly resident signed the form, she allegedly did not intend or provide authority for her party affiliation to be changed.

Given that there have been multiple reports of voters having their party affiliation unwittingly changed after interacting with third-party voter registration agents working on behalf of the Republican Party of Florida, I call on you to exercise your authority under Section 97.102(15), Florida Statutes to “[c]onduct preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration...and report [your] findings to the statewide prosecutor or the state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution, if warranted.”

---

<sup>1</sup> Glenna Milburg, *South Florida Seniors Alarmed After Political Party Was Unknowingly Changed to Republican*, LOCAL 10 NEWS, (February 2, 2022, 6:21 PM), <https://www.local10.com/news/local/2022/02/02/south-florida-seniors-alarmed-after-political-party-was-unknowingly-changed-to-republican/>

<sup>2</sup> Glenna Milburg, *Was a Little Havana 84-year-old lifelong Democrat duped into registering as a Republican?*, LOCAL 10 NEWS, (December 3, 2021, 6:20 PM), <https://www.local10.com/news/politics/2021/12/03/was-a-little-havana-84-year-old-lifelong-democrat-duped-into-registering-as-a-republican/>.



I trust that you are as alarmed as I am by these reports and will uphold your duty as Chief Elections Officer of the State of Florida by ensuring that Florida seniors are not duped or taken advantage of by third party voter registration organizations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Manuel A. Diaz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Manuel A. Diaz  
Chair, Florida Democratic Party

CC:

Governor Ron DeSantis  
Mayor Daniella Levine-Cava  
Supervisor of Elections Christina White  
State Attorney Katherine Fernandez Rundle

## **Appendix O: Letters from OECS to Hard Knock Strategies, LLC**



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

September 29, 2022

Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC.  
Eric Brakken, Registered Agent  
4121 NW 5<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 207  
Plantation, FL 33317

Re: Violations of The Third-Party Voter Registration Statute- Fl. Stat. §97.0575 (2021)

Dear Mr. Brakken:

The Department of State has received information from the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections indicating that Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, which is registered as a third-party voter registration organization under ID number 3P-19-53, has violated Florida law.

Under Florida law, a third-party voter registration organization serves as a fiduciary to the applicant. See § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications to deliver the applications to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within fourteen days or be liable for a fine. See § 97.0575, Fla. Stat. For each application that is delivered untimely, the statute provides for a fine of \$50. See § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. For each application that is collected before book closing but delivered after book closing, the fine is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. For each application not delivered to the Division of Elections or to the the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides, the fine is \$500. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat.

Also, the organization is required to print the date the applicant delivered the application to the organization in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the voter registration application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. In addition, each organization must ensure that its organization identification number is recorded on the bottom portion of the reverse side of any voter registration application it delivers. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(c), F.A.C. The date of collection is "presumed to be" the applicant's signature date. § 97.0575(6), Fla. Stat. Otherwise, it is the date printed by the organization on the back of the application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. Delivered means actual delivery or, if mailed, the date of a clear postmark. *Id.* In 2021, fines were capped at \$1,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. (2021). Senate

Bill 524 was signed into law and became effective on April 25, 2022. It increased the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida.

As discussed further below, records received from your organization indicate that between December 14, 2021 and January 19, 2022, the Miami-Dade Supervisor of Elections received 2,732 voter registration applications delivered more than fourteen days after they were collected, in violation of Florida Law. (See enclosed CD)

For 2021, records received from your organization indicate that 1317 voter registration applications were delivered to the Miami-Dade Supervisor of Elections more than fourteen days after they were collected, in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. Therefore, for 2021, the Department is imposing the maximum possible fine of \$1,000.00 pursuant to section 97.0575(3), Florida Statutes.

Additionally, in 2021, records received from your organization indicated that 42 voter registration applications were not delivered to the Division of Elections or the county in which the applicant resides in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$500. Because your organization exceeded the statutory cap as outlined in the previous paragraph, the Department cannot impose any additional fine related to these 42 voter registrations.

For 2022, records received from your organization indicate that 1415 voter registration applications were delivered to the Miami-Dade Supervisor of Elections more than fourteen days after they were collected, in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. Because delivery of these voter registration applications occurred before the law changed on April 25, 2022, increasing the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000, the Department is imposing a \$1,000.00 fine pursuant to section 97.0575(3), Florida Statutes. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida (increasing maximum fine from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year).

Additionally, in 2022, 3 voter registration applications were not delivered to the Division of Elections or the county in which the applicant resides in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$500.

But for the statutory maximum fines per calendar year discussed above, the fines for all the violations would have been **\$159,100**. This is unacceptable. Florida law makes your organization a fiduciary to the applicant. The number of late applications show a complete disregard for the statutes and rules governing third-party registration organizations.

In addition to the violations outlined in the previous paragraphs, the Department also notes that many of the applications were not submitted in accordance with applicable regulations in that the third-party voter registration ID number and date of collection was not included on the back of the application. It is the responsibility of each third-party voter registration organization to ensure that the date of collection and the organization's identification number are properly recorded on the reverse of each application received. See Rule 1S-2.042(4)(B), F.A.C. (requiring that "[t]he registration agent or the organization shall print the date that the applicant delivered the application to the registration agent in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the

voter registration application in a manner that does not obscure any other entry"). As noted above, in the absence of the date of collection being printed on the back of the application, the date of collection is presumed to be the applicant's signature date. Here again, a number of the applications your organization submitted did not include an applicant's signature date. As for the applications undated by the registrant and not date marked by the organization as required on the back of the applications, it is unclear whether they were submitted timely and they not being included in the total of untimely applications, but rather are being noted as noncompliant with the aforementioned Rules.

You may either remit payment of this \$2,000 fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days; or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why a fine should not be imposed. *See, e.g.,* § 97.0575(3)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the Secretary may waive the fines "upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance"). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. *See* § 97.0575(4), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
Division of Elections  
500 South Bronough Street, Suite 316  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Strauss", written in a cursive style.

Scott Strauss,  
Interim Director  
Office of Election Crimes and Security

cc:

Christina White, Supervisor of Elections, Miami-Dade, w/ Enclosures  
Brad McVay, General Counsel, Florida Department of State



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

November 29, 2022

Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC.  
Eric Brakken, Registered Agent  
4121 NW 5<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 207  
Plantation, FL 33317

Mr. David Geller  
Counsel of Record for Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC  
Wahid Vizcaino Geller LLP  
2103 Coral Way, Suite 401  
Miami, FL 33145

Re: Violations of The Third-Party Voter Registration Statute- Fl. Stat. §97.0575 (2022)

Dear Mr. Brakken and Mr. Geller:

The Department of State has received information from the Leon County Supervisor of Elections indicating that Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, which is registered as a third-party voter registration organization under ID number 3P-19-53, has violated Florida law.

Under Florida law, a third-party voter registration organization serves as a fiduciary to the applicant. *See* § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications to deliver the applications to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within fourteen days, but not after book closing, or be liable for a fine. *See* § 97.0575, Fla. Stat. For each application that is delivered untimely, the statute provides for a fine of \$50. § 97.0575(3)(a)1., Fla. Stat. For each application that is collected before book closing but delivered after book closing, the fine is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. For each application not delivered to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides, the fine is \$500, or \$1000 for a willful violation. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat.

Also, the organization is required to print the date the applicant delivered the application to the organization in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the voter registration application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. In addition, each organization must ensure that its organization identification number is recorded on the bottom portion of the reverse side of any voter registration application it delivers. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(c), F.A.C. The date of collection is "presumed to be" the applicant's signature date. § 97.0575(6), Fla. Stat. Otherwise, it is the date printed by the

**Office of Election Crimes & Security**  
R.A. Gray Building, Suite 100 • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399  
850.245.6536 • 850.245.6127 (Fax) • [DOS.MyFlorida.com](http://DOS.MyFlorida.com)



organization on the back of the application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. Delivered means actual delivery or, if mailed, the date of a clear postmark. *Id.* In 2021, fines were capped at \$1,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. (2021). Senate Bill 524 was signed into law and became effective on April 25, 2022. It increased the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. *See* Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida.

As discussed further below, records received from your organization indicate that on August 8, 2022, the Leon County Supervisor of Elections received 47 voter registration applications that were either: (1) collected before book closing and delivered after book closing; or (2) were not delivered to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides in violation of Florida Law.

The records received from your organization indicate that 22 voter registration applications were delivered to the Leon County Supervisor of Elections instead of the Division of Elections or the supervisor's office where the voter resides, in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$500. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat. Therefore, for 2022, the Department is imposing the fine of **\$11,000.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)2.-3., Florida Statutes.

Additionally, the records received from your organization indicated that 4 voter registration applications were collected before book closing but delivered after book closing to the Leon County Supervisor of Elections in violation of section 97.0575(3)(a)2. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. Therefore, the Department is imposing the fine of **\$400.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)2., Florida Statutes.

Finally, records received from your organization indicate that 21 voter registration applications were delivered to the Leon County Supervisor of Elections and each of those applications explicitly state that the individual registering to vote is a resident of Texas. Because the applications for all these individuals clearly and obviously show they are residents of another state, and thus ineligible to register or vote in Florida, the Division finds that you submitted these voter registration applications to the wrong entity **willfully** in violation of section 97.0575(3)(a)3. The statutory fine for each willful violation of this section is \$1000. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat. Therefore, for 2022, the Department is imposing the fine of **\$21,000.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)3., Florida Statutes.

Because delivery of these voter registration applications occurred *after* the law changed on April 25, 2022, increasing the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000, the Department is imposing a total fine of **\$32,400.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3), Florida Statutes. *See* Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida (increasing maximum fine from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year). The records discussed above are attached to this letter as a composite exhibit.

In addition to the violations outlined in the previous paragraphs, the Department also notes that many of the applications were not submitted in accordance with applicable regulations in that the third-party voter registration ID number and date of collection was not included on the back of the application. It is the responsibility of each third-party voter registration organization to ensure that the date of collection and the organization's identification number are properly recorded on the reverse of each application received. *See* Rule 1S-2.042(4)(B), F.A.C. (requiring that "[t]he registration agent or the organization shall print the date that the applicant delivered the application to the registration agent in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the voter registration application in a manner that does not obscure any other entry"). As noted above, in the absence of the

date of collection being printed on the back of the application, the date of collection is presumed to be the applicant's signature date. Here again, a number of the applications your organization submitted did not include an applicant's signature date. As for the applications undated by the registrant and not date marked by the organization as required on the back of the applications, it is unclear whether they were submitted timely and they not being included in the total of untimely applications, but rather are being noted as noncompliant with the aforementioned Rules.

You may either remit payment of this \$32,400 fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days; or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why a fine should not be imposed. *See, e.g.,* § 97.0575(3)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the Secretary may waive the fines "upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance"). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. *See* § 97.0575(4), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
Division of Elections  
500 South Bronough Street, Suite 316  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Sincerely,



Bradley R. McVay, General Counsel  
Florida Department of State

cc:

Mark Earley, Supervisor of Elections, Leon County, w/ Enclosures  
Scott Strauss, Interim Director, Office of Election Crimes & Security

Enclosures



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

April 10, 2023

Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC.  
Eric Brakken, Registered Agent  
4121 NW 5<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 207  
Plantation, FL 33317

Wahid Vizcaino Geller LLP  
ATTN: Mr. David Geller  
Counsel of Record for Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC  
2103 Coral Way, Suite 401  
Miami, FL 33145

Re: Violations of The Third-Party Voter Registration Statute- Fl. Stat. §97.0575 (2022)

Dear Mr. Brakken and Mr. Geller:

The Department of State ("Department") has received information from the Broward County Supervisor of Elections indicating that Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, which is registered as a third-party voter registration organization under ID number 3P-19-53, has violated Florida law.

This is the fourth of four total letters the Department has issued you in less than one year. Your wanton disregard for the rules and regulations must cease immediately. In the two letters last year, dated September 29, 2022, and November 29, 2022, you were fined a total of \$33,400.00. That number could have been as high as \$191,500.00 but for a statutory cap of fines. Your actions addressed in those two letters negatively affected approximately 2,779 voter applicants and/or registrants.

Under Florida law, a third-party voter registration organization serves as a fiduciary to the applicant. *See* § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications to deliver the applications to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within fourteen days, but not after book closing, or be liable for a fine. *See* § 97.0575, Fla. Stat. For each application that is delivered untimely, the statute provides for a fine of \$50. § 97.0575(3)(a)1., Fla.

Stat. For each application that is collected before book closing but delivered after book closing, the fine is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. For each application not delivered to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides, the fine is \$500, or \$1000 for a willful violation. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat.

Also, the organization is required to print the date the applicant delivered the application to the organization in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the voter registration application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. In addition, each organization must ensure that its organization identification number is recorded on the bottom portion of the reverse side of any voter registration application it delivers. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(c), F.A.C. The date of collection is “presumed to be” the applicant’s signature date. § 97.0575(6), Fla. Stat. Otherwise, it is the date printed by the organization on the back of the application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. Delivered means actual delivery or, if mailed, the date of a clear postmark. *Id.* In 2021, fines were capped at \$1,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. (2021). Senate Bill 524 was signed into law and became effective on April 25, 2022. It increased the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida.

As discussed further below, records received from your organization indicate that on July 14, 2022, the Broward County Supervisor of Elections received 20 voter registration applications that were not delivered timely to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides in violation of Florida Law. (See attachments).

For the purposes of this letter, records received from your organization indicate that those 20 voter registration applications were delivered to the Broward County Supervisor of Elections more than 14 days after the applicant delivered the completed voter registration application to your organization, in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a)1., Fla. Stat. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$50. § 97.0575(3)(a)1., Fla. Stat. Therefore, for 2022, the Department is imposing the fine of **\$1,000.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)1., Florida Statutes.

Because delivery of these voter registration applications occurred after the law changed on April 25, 2022, increasing the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000, the Department is imposing a total fine of **\$1,000.00** pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)1., Florida Statutes. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida (increasing maximum fine from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year). This now brings your total fine amount for calendar year 2022 to \$45,600.00. But for the statutory cap, your organization would have faced a total of \$203,700.00. To date, your actions have caused harm to 2,911 voter registrants and/or applicants.

You may either remit payment of this **\$1,000** fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days; or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why a fine should not be imposed. See, e.g., § 97.0575(3)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the Secretary may waive the fines “upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance”). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State and should reference this letter in the notes section. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. See § 97.0575(4), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
Office of Election Crimes and Security  
Attn: Stephanie Buse  
500 South Bronough Street, Suite 100  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Sincerely,

*/Andrew Darlington/*

Andrew Darlington,  
Director  
Office of Election Crimes and Security

cc:

Joe Scott, Supervisor of Elections, Broward County, w/ Enclosures  
Brad McVay, Florida Deputy Secretary of State  
Joseph Van de Bogart, General Counsel, Florida Department of State



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

April 10, 2023

Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC.  
Eric Brakken, Registered Agent  
4121 NW 5<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 207  
Plantation, FL 33317

Wahid Vizcaino Geller LLP  
ATTN: Mr. David Geller  
Counsel of Record for Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC  
2103 Coral Way, Suite 401  
Miami, FL 33145

Re: Violations of The Third-Party Voter Registration Statute- Fl. Stat. §97.0575 (2022)

Dear Mr. Brakken:

The Department of State (“Department”) has received information from the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections indicating that Hard Knocks Strategies, LLC, which is registered as a third-party voter registration organization under ID number 3P-19-53, has violated Florida law.

This is the third of four total letters the Department has issued you in less than one year. Your wanton disregard for the rules and regulations must cease immediately. In the two letters last year, dated September 29, 2022, and November 29, 2022, you were fined a total of \$33,400.00. That number could have been as high as \$191,500.00 but for a statutory cap of fines. Your actions addressed in those two letters negatively affected approximately 2,779 voter applicants and/or registrants.

Under Florida law, a third-party voter registration organization serves as a fiduciary to the applicant. *See* § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications to deliver the applications to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within fourteen days, but not after book closing, or be liable for a fine. *See* § 97.0575, Fla. Stat. For each application that is delivered untimely, the statute provides for a fine of \$50. § 97.0575(3)(a)1., Fla. Stat. For each application that is collected before book closing but delivered after book closing,

the fine is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. For each application not delivered to the Division of Elections or to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides, the fine is \$500, or \$1000 for a willful violation. § 97.0575(3)(a)3., Fla. Stat.

Also, the organization is required to print the date the applicant delivered the application to the organization in a conspicuous space on the bottom portion of the reverse side of the voter registration application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. In addition, each organization must ensure that its organization identification number is recorded on the bottom portion of the reverse side of any voter registration application it delivers. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(c), F.A.C. The date of collection is “presumed to be” the applicant’s signature date. § 97.0575(6), Fla. Stat. Otherwise, it is the date printed by the organization on the back of the application. Rule 1S-2.042(4)(b), F.A.C. Delivered means actual delivery or, if mailed, the date of a clear postmark. *Id.* In 2021, fines were capped at \$1,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. § 97.0575(3)(a), Fla. Stat. (2021). Senate Bill 524 was signed into law and became effective on April 25, 2022. It increased the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida.

As discussed further below, records received from your organization indicate that on July 14, 2022, the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections received 112 voter registration applications that were collected before book closing but delivered after book closing to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides in violation of Florida Law. (See attached CD).

For the purposes of this letter, records received from your organization indicate that those 112 voter registration applications were collected by you organization between July 22, 2022, and July 23, 2022, and were delivered to the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections on August 2, 2022, in violation of § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. The statutory fine for each violation of this section is \$100. § 97.0575(3)(a)2., Fla. Stat. Therefore, for the above mentioned violations, the Department is imposing a fine of \$11,200.00 pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)2., Florida Statutes. This brings the total fines assessed to your organization \$44,600.00 for calendar year 2022.

Because delivery of these voter registration applications occurred after the law changed on April 25, 2022, increasing the fine cap from \$1,000 to \$50,000, the Department is imposing a total fine of \$11,200.00 pursuant to section 97.0575(3)(a)2., Florida Statutes. See Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida (increasing maximum fine from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the aggregate per calendar year).

Finally, you are reminded that voter registrations must be *complete* in accordance with Florida law. A voter registration application is complete *only* if the registrant writes their Florida driver’s license or ID number, last four of their social security number, or check the affirmation box that they have neither, among other statutory requirements. § 97.053(5)(a)(5). Your organization submitted several voter registration applications to Palm Beach County that were incomplete and contained no information in line “5” of the Florida voter registration application. This is unacceptable.

You may either remit payment of this **\$11,200** fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days; or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why

a fine should not be imposed. *See, e.g.*, § 97.0575(3)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the Secretary may waive the fines “upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance”). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State. The check should also reference in the notes section that it is in response to this letter. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. *See* § 97.0575(4), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
Office of Elections Crimes and Security  
Attn: Stephanie Buse  
500 South Bronough Street, Suite 100  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Sincerely,

*/Andrew Darlington/*

Andrew Darlington  
Director  
Office of Election Crimes and Security

cc:

Wendy Link, Supervisor of Elections, Palm Beach County, w/ Enclosures  
Brad McVay, Florida Deputy Secretary of State  
Joseph Van de Bogart, General Counsel, Florida Department of State



**Appendix P: Letter from Florida Department of State to  
Sensible Florida, Inc.**



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

November 8, 2023

Sensible Florida, Inc.  
c/o Michael Minardi, Chairperson  
2534 West Curtis Street  
Tampa, Florida 33614

*Re: Violations of Initiative Petition Law*

Dear Chairperson Minardi:

The Department of State received information from several Supervisor of Elections' offices indicating that Sensible Florida, Inc., the sponsoring committee for initiative petition number 21-17 (Amendment to Legalize Personal Use Marijuana for Adults Twenty-One or Older, Permits Adults to Cultivate Marijuana), violated Florida law.

Under Florida law, a sponsor that collects petition forms or uses a petition circulator to collect petition forms serves as a fiduciary to the elector signing the petition form. *See* § 100.371(7)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each sponsor that collects petition forms to "promptly deliver[]" those petitions to the supervisor of elections within 30 days after the elector signs the form or be liable for a fine. *Id.*; Rule 1S-2.0091(2)(b), F.A.C. For each petition form that is delivered later than 30 days from the date the elector signed the form, the fine is \$50, or \$250 if the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully. *See* § 100.371(7)(a)1, Fla. Stat. For each petition form that is not submitted to the supervisor of elections, the fine is \$500, or \$1,000 if the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully. *See* § 100.371(7)(a)2, Fla. Stat.

Records received by the Division of Elections and Office of Election Crimes and Security from Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections office reflect that your committee delivered 311 signed petition forms for initiative petition 21-17 to the Supervisor's office after the statutory deadline. Based on the information provided by the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections, the Department finds you in violation of section 100.371(7)(a)1. *See* attached petitions – Exhibits 1-19. Therefore the Department is imposing a \$ **15,550.00 fine**.

Attached herein are the signed petition forms for initiative 21-17 that were submitted to the Department of State from the Supervisor of Elections. Exhibits 1-19

You may either remit payment of this fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days; or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why a fine should not be imposed. *See* § 100.371(7)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the fines may be waived “upon a showing that the failure to deliver the petition form promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance”). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. *See* § 100.371(8), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
c/o Brad McVay, Deputy Secretary of State for Legal Affairs & Election Integrity  
500 South Bronough Street,  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Initiative petition efforts must be undertaken in compliance with the law. If you have questions about this letter, please contact me at (850) 245-6511.

Sincerely,



Brad McVay  
Florida Deputy Secretary of State  
for Legal Affairs & Election Integrity

Enclosures

cc: Andrew Darlington, Director, Office of Election Crimes & Security  
Joseph Van De Bogart, General Counsel, Florida Department of State  
Christina White, Supervisor of Elections, Miami-Dade County

**Appendix Q: Letter from Florida Department of State to  
Floridians Protecting Freedom, Inc.**



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**CORD BYRD**  
Secretary of State

November 8, 2023

Floridians Protecting Freedom, Inc.  
c/o Raymer Maguire, Chairperson  
223 Northeast 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Pompano Beach, Florida 33060

*Re: Violations of Initiative Petition Law*

Dear Chairperson Maguire:

The Department of State received information from several Supervisor of Elections' offices indicating that Floridians Protecting Freedom, Inc., the sponsoring committee for initiative petition number 23-07 (Amendment to Limit Government Interference with Abortion), violated Florida law.

Under Florida law, a sponsor that collects petition forms or uses a petition circulator to collect petition forms serves as a fiduciary to the elector signing the petition form. *See* § 100.371(7)(a), Fla. Stat. The law requires each sponsor that collects petition forms to "promptly deliver[]" those petitions to the supervisor of elections within 30 days after the elector signs the form or be liable for a fine. *Id.*; Rule 1S-2.0091(2)(b), F.A.C. For each petition form that is delivered later than 30 days from the date the elector signed the form, the fine is \$50, or \$250 if the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully. *See* § 100.371(7)(a)1, Fla. Stat. For each petition form that is not submitted to the supervisor of elections, the fine is \$500, or \$1,000 if the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully. *See* § 100.371(7)(a)2, Fla. Stat.

Records received by the Division of Elections and Office of Election Crimes and Security from the Clay County Supervisor of Elections, the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections, the Volusia County Supervisor of Elections, the Hillsborough County Supervisor of Elections, and the Okeechobee County Supervisor of Elections reflect that your committee delivered 654 petition forms for initiative petition 23-07 to the Supervisor of Elections' offices after the statutory deadline. Based on information provided by the respective Supervisors of Elections, the Department finds you in violation of section 100.371(7)(a)1. *See* attached petitions – Exhibits 1-9. Therefore the Department is imposing a \$ 32,700.00 fine.

Attached herein are the signed petition forms for initiative 23-07 that were submitted to the Department of State from the Supervisor of Elections. Exhibits 1-9.

You may either remit payment of this fine to the Florida Department of State within 30 days, or, you may respond to this letter within 30 days if you are able to show cause why a fine should not be imposed. *See* § 100.371(7)(b), Fla. Stat. (stating that the fines may be waived “upon a showing that the failure to deliver the petition form promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance”). The check should be made out to the Florida Department of State. If you fail to remit payment or show cause within 30 days from the date of this letter, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. *See* § 100.371(8), Fla. Stat. Payment should be mailed to:

Florida Department of State  
c/o Brad McVay, Deputy Secretary of State for Legal Affairs & Election Integrity  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Initiative petition efforts must be undertaken in compliance with the law. If you have questions about this letter, please contact me at (850) 245-5611.

Sincerely,



Brad McVay  
Florida Deputy Secretary of State  
for Legal Affairs & Election Integrity

Enclosures

cc: Andrew Darlington, Director, Office of Election Crimes & Security  
Joseph Van De Bogart, General Counsel, Florida Department of State  
Craig Latimer, Supervisor of Elections, Hillsborough County  
Christina White, Supervisor of Elections, Miami-Dade County  
Lisa Lewis, Supervisor of Elections, Volusia County  
Melissa Arnold, Supervisor of Elections, Okeechobee County  
Kim Barton, Supervisor of Elections, Alachua County  
Chris Chambless, Supervisor of Elections, Clay County

# **Appendix R: Building Confidence in U.S. Elections, Carter Baker Report**



# Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM



SEPTEMBER 2005

**ORGANIZED BY**  
Center for Democracy and Election Management  
American University

**SUPPORTED BY**  
Carnegie Corporation of New York  
The Ford Foundation  
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation  
Omidyar Network

**RESEARCH BY**  
Electionline.org/The Pew Charitable Trusts





# Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

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# Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM

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## LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

Elections are the heart of democracy. They are the instrument for the people to choose leaders and hold them accountable. At the same time, elections are a core public function upon which all other government responsibilities depend. If elections are defective, the entire democratic system is at risk.

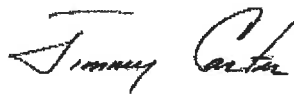
Americans are losing confidence in the fairness of elections, and while we do not face a crisis today, we need to address the problems of our electoral system.

Our Commission on Federal Election Reform was formed to recommend ways to raise confidence in the electoral system. Many Americans thought that one report — the Carter-Ford Commission — and one law — the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) — would be enough to fix the system. It isn't. In this report, we seek to build on the historic achievement of HAVA and put forward a bold set of proposals to modernize our electoral system.

Some Americans will prefer some of our proposals to others. Indeed, while all of the Commission members endorse the judgments and general policy thrust of the report in its entirety, they do not necessarily support every word and recommendation. Benefitting from Commission members with diverse perspectives, we have proposed, for example, a formula for transcending the sterile debate between integrity and access. Twenty-four states now require identification for voters, with some systems likely to restrict registration. We are recommending a photo ID system for voters designed to increase registration with a more affirmative and aggressive role for states in finding new voters and providing free IDs for those without driver's licenses. The formula we recommend will result in both more integrity and more access. A few of our members have expressed an alternative view of this issue.

Still, our entire Commission is united in the view that electoral reform is essential and that our recommended package of proposals represents the best way to modernize our electoral system. We urge all Americans, including the legislative and executive branches of government at all levels, to recognize the urgency of election reform and to seriously consider the comprehensive approach outlined herein.

We present this report because we believe the time for acting to improve our election system is now.



Jimmy Carter



James A. Baker, III

*Co-Chairs of the Commission on Federal Election Reform*

## PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Polls indicate that many Americans lack confidence in the electoral system, but the political parties are so divided that serious electoral reform is unlikely without a strong bipartisan voice. Our country therefore owes a great debt to former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James A. Baker, III for leading this Commission and forging a plan for election reform.

To build confidence, the Commission recommends a modern electoral system built on five pillars: (1) a universal and up-to-date registration list, accessible to the public; (2) a uniform voter identification system that is implemented in a way that increases, not impedes, participation; (3) measures to enhance ballot integrity and voter access; (4) a voter-verifiable paper trail and improved security of voting systems; and (5) electoral institutions that are impartial, professional, and independent. Democrats, Republicans, and Independents tend to prefer different elements of this package, but President Carter and Secretary Baker drew strength rather than stalemated from the diverse perspectives in fashioning an approach that is greater than the sum of these parts.

Our Commission was fortunate to have an outstanding staff and academic advisors, and we have benefited from advice by Members of Congress and staff, election officials, and representatives of a wide range of non-governmental organizations devoted to improving our democracy. See our website for a list of advisors and the studies and testimony: [www.american.edu/Carter-Baker](http://www.american.edu/Carter-Baker).

We acknowledge the support of many at the end of this report, but let me identify here a few people whose work was crucial to the Commission: Daniel Calingaert, the Associate Director of American University's Center for Democracy and Election Management, Doug Chapin of Electionline.org, John Williams, Senior Advisor to Secretary Baker, Kay Stimson, Media Liaison, and Murray Gormly, Administrative Coordinator. The Commission was organized by American University's Center for Democracy and Election Management. We are also grateful to the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy of Rice University and The Carter Center for hosting the other two meetings.

Finally, the Commission could not have accomplished its goal without the generosity of its funders and the advice and support of the following individuals: Geri Mannion of the Carnegie Corporation; Thomasina Williams of the Ford Foundation; Julie Kohler of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation; Dena Jones of Omidyar Network, and The Pew Charitable Trusts.

At AU's Center for Democracy and Election Management, we view this Commission as a major step toward developing the educational foundation for students, professionals, and the public to deepen our understanding of democracy and elections in the United States and the world.



Robert A. Pastor,  
*Executive Director*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building confidence in U.S. elections is central to our nation's democracy. At a time when there is growing skepticism with our electoral system, the Commission believes that a bold new approach is essential. The Commission envisions a system that makes Americans proud of themselves as citizens and of democracy in the United States. We should have an electoral system where registering to vote is convenient, voting is efficient and pleasant, voting machines work properly, fraud is deterred, and disputes are handled fairly and expeditiously.

This report represents a comprehensive proposal for modernizing our electoral system. We propose to construct the new edifice for elections on five pillars:

First, we propose a universal voter registration system in which the states, not local jurisdictions, are responsible for the accuracy and quality of the voter lists. Additionally, we propose that the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) develop a mechanism to connect all states' list. These top-down and interoperable registration lists will, if implemented successfully, eliminate the vast majority of complaints currently leveled against the election system. States will retain control over their registration list, but a distributed database can remove interstate duplicates and help states to maintain an up-to-date, fully accurate registration list. This would mean people would need to register only once in their lifetime, and it would be easy to update their registration information when they move. We also propose that all states establish uniform procedures for counting provisional ballots, and many members recommend that the ballots should be counted if the citizen has voted in the correct jurisdiction.

Second, to make sure that a person arriving at a polling site is the same one who is named on the list, we propose a uniform system of voter identification based on the "REAL ID card" or an equivalent for people without a drivers license. To prevent the ID from being a barrier to voting, we recommend that states use the registration and ID process to enfranchise more voters than ever. States should play an affirmative role in reaching out to non-drivers by providing more offices, including mobile ones, to register voters and provide photo IDs free of charge. There is likely to be less discrimination against minorities if there is a single, uniform ID, than if poll workers can apply multiple standards. In addition, we suggest procedural and institutional safeguards to make sure that the rights of citizens are not abused and that voters will not be disenfranchised because of an ID requirement. We also propose that voters who do not have a photo ID during a transitional period receive a provisional ballot that would be counted if their signature is verified.

Third, we propose measures that will increase voting participation by having the states assume greater responsibility to register citizens, make voting more convenient, and offer more information on registration lists and voting. States should allow experimentation with voting centers. We propose ways to facilitate voting by overseas military and civilians and ways to make sure that people with disabilities have full access to voting. In addition, we ask the states to allow for restoration of voting rights for ex-felons (other than individuals convicted of capital crimes or registered sex offenders) when they have fully served their sentence. We also identify several voter and civic education programs that could increase participation and inform voters, for example, by providing information on candidates and the voting process to citizens before the election. States and local jurisdictions should use Web sites, toll-free numbers, and other means to inform citizens about their registration status and the location of their precinct.

---

To improve ballot integrity, we propose that federal, state, and local prosecutors issue public reports on their investigations of election fraud, and we recommend federal legislation to deter or prosecute systemic efforts to deceive or intimidate voters. States should not discourage legal voter registration or get-out-the-vote activities, but they need to do more to prevent voter registration and absentee ballot fraud.

Fourth, we propose ways to give confidence to voters using electronic voting machines that their votes will be counted accurately. We call for an auditable backup on paper at this time, but we recognize the possibility of alternative technologies to audit those machines in the future. We encourage independent testing of voting systems (to include voting machines and software source code) under EAC supervision.

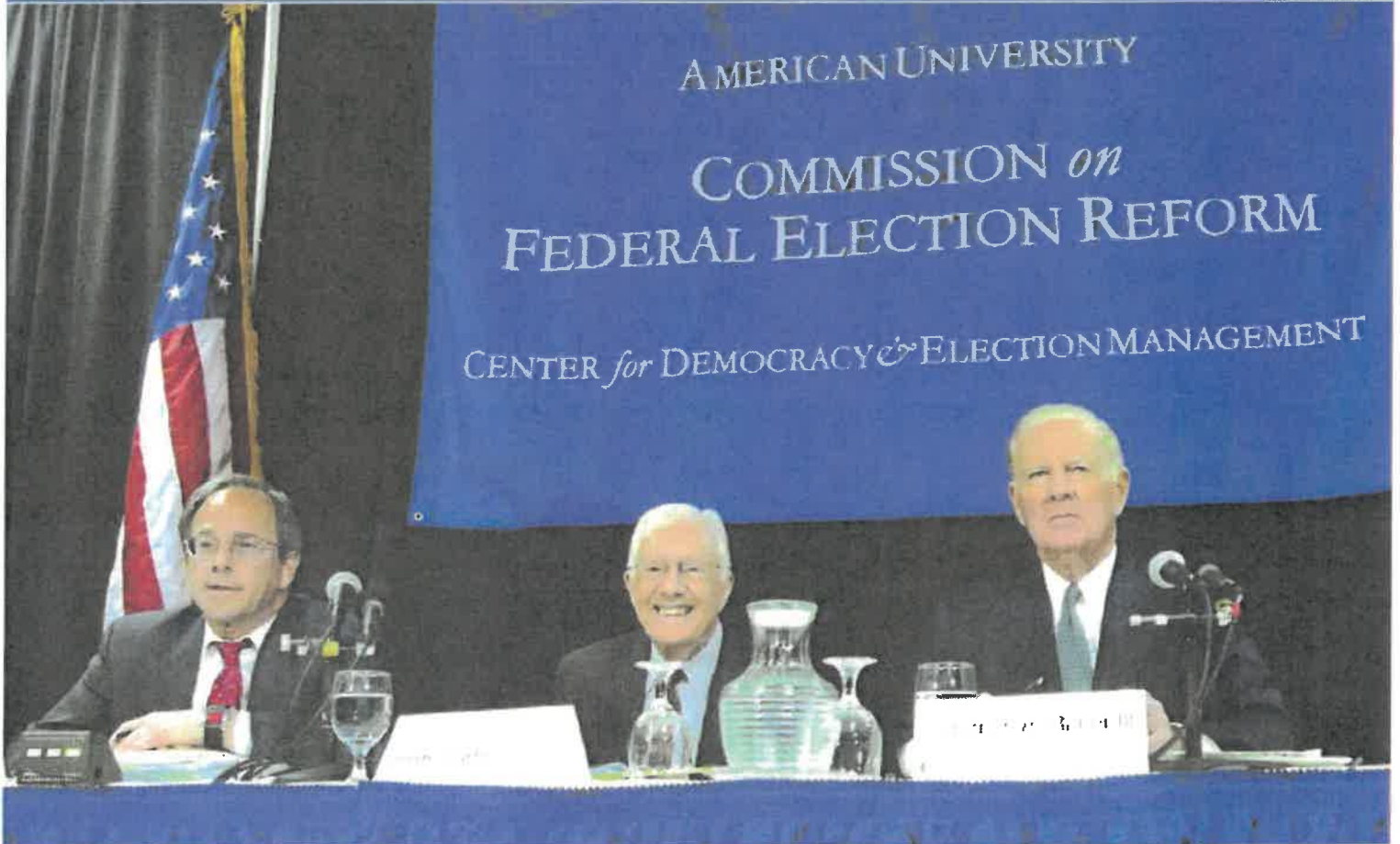
Finally, we recommend strengthening and restructuring the system by which elections have been administered in our country. We propose that the EAC and state election management bodies be reconstituted on a nonpartisan basis to become more independent and effective. We cannot build confidence in elections if secretaries of state responsible for certifying votes are simultaneously chairing political campaigns, and the EAC cannot undertake the additional responsibilities recommended by this report, including critical research, without gaining additional funds and support. Polling stations should be organized to reduce the chances of long lines; they should maintain “log-books” on Election Day to record complaints; and they need electronic poll-books to help voters find their correct precinct. HAVA should be fully funded and implemented by 2006.

The Commission puts forward 87 specific recommendations. Here are a few of the others:

- We propose that the media improve coverage of elections by providing at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month preceding the election.
- We ask news organizations to voluntarily refrain from projecting presidential election results until polls close in the 48 contiguous states.
- We request that all of the states provide unrestricted access to all legitimate domestic and international election observers, as we insist of other countries, but only one state currently permits; and
- We propose changing the presidential primary schedule by creating four regional primaries.

Election reform is neither easy nor inexpensive. Nor can we succeed if we think of providing funds on a one-time basis. We need to view the administration of elections as a continuing challenge, which requires the highest priority of our citizens and our government.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
COMMISSION *on*  
FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM  
CENTER *for* DEMOCRACY & ELECTION MANAGEMENT



(American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

## 1. Goals and Challenges of Election Reform

The vigor of American democracy rests on the vote of each citizen. Only when citizens can freely and privately exercise their right to vote and have their vote recorded correctly can they hold their leaders accountable. Democracy is endangered when people believe that their votes do not matter or are not counted correctly.

Much has happened since November 2000, when many Americans first recognized that their electoral system had serious problems with flawed voter registration lists, obsolete voting machines, poorly designed ballots, and inadequate procedures for interpreting disputed votes. Congress and the President, Democrats and Republicans, responded with a truly historic initiative – the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), the first comprehensive federal law in our nation's history on electoral administration. The law represents a significant step forward, but it falls short of fully modernizing our electoral system.

On the eve of the November 2004 election, a *New York Times* poll reported that only one-third of the American people said that they had a lot of confidence that their votes would be counted properly, and 29 percent said they were very or somewhat concerned that they would encounter problems at the polls. Aware of this unease, the U.S. Department of Justice deployed 1,090 election observers — more than three times the number sent in 2000.<sup>1</sup> After the election, a minority of Americans — only 48 percent — said they were very confident that the votes cast across the country were accurately counted, according to a Pew Research Center survey. Thirty-seven percent had doubts (somewhat confident), and 14 percent were not confident that the votes were accurately counted.<sup>2</sup>

With a strong desire to contribute to building confidence in our electoral process, this Commission came together to analyze the state of the electoral system, to assess HAVA's implementation, and to offer recommendations for further improvement. Public confidence in the electoral system is critical for our nation's democracy. Little can undermine democracy more than a widespread belief among the people that elections are neither fair nor legitimate. We believe that further important improvements are necessary to remove any doubts about the electoral process and to help Americans look upon the process of casting their ballot as an inspiring experience — not an ordeal.

We address this report to the American people and to the President, Congress, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, states, election administrators, and the media. Our recommendations aim both to increase voter participation and to assure the integrity of the electoral system. To achieve those goals, we need an accurate list of registered voters, adequate voter identification, voting technology that precisely records and tabulates votes and is subject to verification, and capable, fair, and nonpartisan election administration.



Former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James A. Baker, III  
(AP Photo/Charles Dharapak)



While each state will retain fundamental control over its electoral system, the federal government should seek to ensure that all qualified voters have an equal opportunity to exercise their right to vote. This will require greater uniformity of some voting requirements and registration lists that are accurate and compatible among states. Greater uniformity is also needed within states on some voting rules and procedures. The federal government should fund research and development of voting technology that will make the counting of votes more transparent, accurate, and verifiable.

### 1.1 HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT: STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) established numerous federal requirements for state and local election administration in exchange for a promise of \$3.97 billion in federal funding, of which approximately \$3.1 billion has been appropriated to date. These



Commissioners Susan Molinari and Tom Daschle  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

requirements reflected a national consensus on the general outline of reform, best represented by the 2001 report of the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, co-chaired by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. HAVA's mandates were adopted as part of a compromise between the parties on the divisive issue of access to the ballot (largely championed by Democrats and their allies) versus protecting the integrity of the electoral process (generally favored by Republicans and their supporters).

Under this compromise, described by its sponsors as making it "easier to vote and harder to cheat," HAVA sought to lower barriers to voting while establishing somewhat tighter controls on registration and voter identification. Consequently, HAVA's mandates focused on four major requirements: (1) statewide computerized

voter lists; (2) voter ID for individuals who register by mail but do not provide it when registering; (3) provisional ballots for voters whose names are missing from the registration rolls on Election Day; and (4) measures to make voting more accessible for voters with disabilities. The main provisions of HAVA are as follows:

- Voter registration lists, which were typically maintained at the local level, are now being consolidated into statewide voter databases.
- All states are required to provide provisional ballots on Election Day to citizens who believe they are registered but whose names do not appear on the registration lists.
- HAVA provides federal funding — for the first time — to create statewide voter databases and to replace old voting machines.
- All voting systems used in federal elections are required to meet minimum standards for voter verification of ballots, accessibility for voters with disabilities and language minorities, notification of over-votes, and auditing procedures.



(Getty Images Photo/Mike Simons)

- HAVA calls for the testing and certification of voting systems as a way to make sure they operate properly on Election Day.
- The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was created to disburse federal funds, develop guidelines for voting systems, serve as a clearinghouse of information to improve election administration throughout the country, and study and report on how to make elections more accessible and accurate.

Under HAVA, states are required to complete their statewide voter databases by January 1, 2006, and some expenditures of HAVA funds will extend well beyond that date. Our Commission therefore calls for full implementation and full funding of HAVA.

The first presidential election after HAVA became law — on November 2, 2004 — brought to light as many problems as in 2000, if not more. HAVA, which will take years to be fully implemented, was not responsible for most of the complaints. Instead, voters were discouraged or prevented from voting by the failure of election offices to process voter registration applications or to mail absentee ballots in time, and by the poor service and long lines at polling stations in a number of states. There were also reports of improper requests for voter ID and of voter intimidation and suppression tactics. Concerns were raised about partisan purges of voter registration lists and about deliberate failures to deliver voter registration applications to election authorities. Moreover, computer malfunctions impugned election results for at least one race, and different procedures for counting provisional ballots within and between states led to legal challenges and political protests. Had the margin of victory for the presidential contest been narrower, the lengthy dispute that followed the 2000 election could have been repeated.

The November 2004 elections also showed that irregularities and fraud still occur. In Washington, for example, where Christine Gregoire was elected governor by a 129-vote margin, the elections superintendent of King County testified during a subsequent unsuccessful election challenge that ineligible ex-felons had voted and that votes had been cast in the names of the dead. However, the judge accepted Gregoire's victory because with the exception of four ex-felons who admitted to voting for Dino Rossi, the authorities could not determine for whom the other illegal votes were cast. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, investigators said they found clear evidence of fraud, including more than 200 cases of

felons voting illegally and more than 100 people who voted twice, used fake names or false addresses, or voted in the name of a dead person. Moreover, there were 4,500 more votes cast than voters listed.<sup>3</sup> One potential source of election fraud arises from inactive or ineligible voters left on voter registration lists. By one estimate, for example, there were over 181,000 dead people listed on the voter rolls in six swing states in the November 2004 elections, including almost 65,000 dead people listed on the voter rolls in Florida.<sup>4</sup>

Some of these problems may be addressed by the full implementation of HAVA, but it is clear that others will not. Due to vague mandates on provisional voting and identification cards, counties and states applied different standards. This led to a significant proliferation of legal challenges. A closer presidential election likely would have

brought an avalanche of litigation. HAVA does not address interoperable registration lists among states, and it is also vague as to whether states should create a top-down, state-controlled registration list or a bottom-up list controlled by local election administrators. The weak structure of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, a product of a HAVA compromise, has stymied its ability to be clear or authoritative on almost any subject, even on whether to verify electronic machine votes with paper ballots. Thus, there is a compelling need for further election reform that builds on HAVA.

One of the most important laws on the right of Americans to vote is the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Key provisions of the Act are due to expire in 2007. These include the language provision (Section 203), which requires jurisdictions to provide voting materials in minority languages in areas where language minority groups make up a significant portion of the population, and the pre-clearance provision (Section 5), which requires federal pre-clearance for all changes to voting rules or procedures made by specified jurisdictions with a history of voter discrimination. Our Commission believes this Act is of the utmost importance.



Commissioners Bob Michel and Shirley Malcom  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

### **Recommendations on the Help America Vote Act and the Voting Rights Act**

- 1.1.1** The Help America Vote Act should be fully implemented by 2006, as mandated by the law, and fully funded.
- 1.1.2** The Commission urges that the Voting Rights Act be vigorously enforced and that Congress and the President seriously consider reauthorizing those provisions of the Act that are due to expire in 2007.

## 1.2 LEARNING FROM THE WORLD

In its deliberations, our Commission considered the best practices of election systems around the world. Many other democracies achieve significantly higher levels of voter participation due, in part, to more effective voter registration. Election authorities take the initiative to contact and register voters and conduct audits of voter registration lists to assure that they are accurate. In addition, voter registration in many countries is often tied directly to a voter ID, so that voter identification can enhance ballot integrity without raising barriers to voting. Voters in nearly 100 democracies use a photo identification card without fear of infringement on their rights.<sup>5</sup>


Nonpartisan election administration has also proved effective abroad. Over the past three decades, election management institutions have evolved in many other democracies. Governments had previously conducted elections, but as concern was raised that they might give advantage to incumbents, independent election commissions were formed. Initially, election commissioners in other countries frequently represented political parties, but they often stalemated or reached agreement with each other at the public's expense. This explains why the trend in the world is toward independent election commissions composed of nonpartisan officials, who serve like judges, independently of the executive or legislative branches (see Table 5 on page 52). Political party representatives can observe deliberations on these commissions but not vote on decisions. Nonpartisan election officials are generally regarded as fair arbiters of the electoral process who make their best efforts to administer elections impartially and effectively.





Mexico's Federal Electoral Institute (IFE)  
(AP Photo/Marco Ugarte)


### 1.3 TRANSFORMING THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM — FIVE PILLARS


The recommendations of our Commission on Federal Election Reform aim both to increase voter participation and to assure the integrity of the electoral system. To accomplish these goals, the electoral system we envision should be constructed on the following five sturdy pillars:

 Voter registration that is convenient for voters to complete and even simpler to renew and that produces complete, accurate, and valid lists of citizens who are eligible to vote;

 Voter identification, tied directly to voter registration, that enhances ballot integrity without introducing new barriers to voting, including the casting and counting of ballots;

 Measures to encourage and achieve the greatest possible participation in elections by enabling all eligible voters to have an equal opportunity to vote and have their votes counted;

 Voting machines that tabulate voter preferences accurately and transparently, minimize under- and over-votes, and allow for verifiability and full recounts; and

 Fair, impartial and effective election administration.

An electoral system built on these pillars will give confidence to all citizens and will contribute to high voter participation. The electoral system should also be designed to reduce the possibility or opportunity for litigation before, and especially after, an election. Citizens should be confident that the results of the election reflect their decision, not a litigated outcome determined by lawyers and judges. This is achieved by clear and unambiguous rules for the conduct of the election established well in advance of Election Day.

The ultimate test of an election system is its ability to withstand intense public scrutiny during a very close election. Several close elections have taken place in recent years, and our election system has not always passed that test. We need a better election system.



Common Cause President Chellie Pingree (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

## 1.4 URGENCY OF REFORM

Although the public continues to call for election reform, and several election bills have been introduced, the issue is low on the Congress's agenda at this time. Some congressional leaders believe that further reform should wait until HAVA is fully implemented. We believe that the need for additional electoral reform is abundantly clear, and our recommendations will bolster HAVA to further strengthen public confidence in the electoral process. If we wait until late 2006, we will lose the opportunity to put new reforms in place for the 2008 elections, and as a result, the next presidential election could be fraught with problems. Electoral reform may stay out of public view until the 2006 elections begin to approach, but by that time, it may be too late. We need Congress to press ahead with election reform now. Indeed, election reform is best accomplished when it is undertaken before the passions of a specific election cycle begin.

We are Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. But we have deliberately attempted to address electoral issues without asking the question as to whether a particular political party would benefit from a particular reform. We have done so because our country needs a clear unified voice calling for serious election reform. Congress has been reluctant to undertake reform, in part because members fear it could affect their chances of re-election and, when finally pressed by the public, Democrats and Republicans have addressed each reform by first asking whether it would help or harm each party's political prospects. This has proven to be not only a shortsighted but also a mistaken approach. Despite widespread belief that two recent reforms — the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and the Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform of 2002 — would advantage Democrats at the expense of Republicans, evidence suggests such beliefs were wrong. Having a fair electoral process in which all eligible citizens have an opportunity to participate freely is a goal that transcends any individual partisan interest. This assures the winning candidates the authority to legitimately assume office. For the losing candidate it assures that the decision can be accepted as the will of the voters.

Our recommendations are aimed at several timeframes and audiences. Some require immediate action, and others can be considered later. We propose some for the federal government and some for the states. But we have offered all the recommendations based on our views as to how they can best help our country — not our political parties. Together, these reforms should catalyze a shift in the way that elections are administered. We hope they will not only restore American confidence in our elections, but also strengthen the respect from those in the world who look to our democracy as a model.



League of Women Voters President Kay Maxwell  
at the April 18 hearing (American University  
Photo/Jeff Watts)



(AP Photo/Ric Francis)

## 2. Voter Registration and Identification

Effective voter registration and voter identification are bedrocks of a modern election system. By assuring uniformity to both voter registration and voter identification, and by having states play an active role in registering as many qualified citizens as possible, access to elections and ballot integrity will both be enhanced. These steps could help bring to an end the sterile debate between Democrats and Republicans on access versus integrity.

The most common problems on Election Day concern voter registration (see Table 1 on page 17). Voter registration lists often are riddled with inaccuracies because Americans are highly mobile, and local authorities, who have maintained most lists, are poorly positioned to add and delete names of voters who move within or between states. To comprehend the magnitude of this challenge, consider the following. During the last decade, on average, about 41.5 million Americans moved each year. Of those, about 31.2 million moved within the same state, and 8.9 million moved to a different state or abroad. Young Americans (aged 20 to 29), representing 14 percent of the U.S. population, moved to a different state at almost three times the rate of the rest of the population.<sup>6</sup> The process of registering voters should be made easier, and renewal due to a change of address should be made still easier.

In response to the challenge of building and maintaining better registration lists, HAVA requires states to establish statewide, computer-based registration lists that are interactive within each state by January 1, 2006. HAVA also requires provisional ballots for eligible voters who seek to vote within their jurisdiction but who are denied a ballot because their name is not found on the voter roll or because they are otherwise challenged by an election official as being ineligible to vote.

Although few states have completed their new statewide voter databases, the limitations of the existing efforts are already clear. Several states have left the primary responsibility for voter lists in the hands of counties and municipalities. There is little if any effort to assure quality in statewide voter databases. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has not assessed the quality of statewide voter databases and is unlikely to do so in the future. Moreover, it has provided only vague guidance to states on how to organize their voter registration lists — on even the most basic question as to whether states or counties should be in charge.

In addition to statewide registration systems and provisional ballots, HAVA requires that states insist on voter identification only when a person has registered by mail for the first time in a federal election. This provision, like the others, was implemented very differently across the country, with some areas not even applying the minimum requirement. Since HAVA, an increasing number of states have insisted on stringent, though very different, ID requirements for all voters. This, in turn, has caused concern that such requirements could erect a new barrier to voting for people who do not have the requisite identification card. Georgia, for example, introduced a new law in July 2005 that requires all voters to show a government-issued photo ID at the polls.



Commissioner Robert Mosbacher  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)



Although there are 159 counties, only 56 locations in the entire state issue such IDs, and citizens must either pay a fee for the ID or declare indigence.

While states will retain principal responsibility for the conduct of elections, greater uniformity in procedures for voter registration and identification is essential to guarantee the free exercise of the vote by all U.S. citizens. The EAC should facilitate greater uniformity in voter registration and identification procedures and should be empowered to do so by granting and withholding federal funds to the states. If Congress does not appropriate the funds, then we recommend that it amend the law to require uniformity of standards.

## 2.1 UNIFORMITY WITHIN STATES — TOP-DOWN REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

A complete, accurate, and current voter roll is essential to ensure that every eligible citizen who wants to vote can do so, that individuals who are ineligible cannot vote, and that citizens cannot vote more than once in the same election. A voter registration list must contain all eligible voters (including new registrants) and must contain correct information concerning the voter's identity and residence.

Incomplete or inaccurate registration lists lie at the root of most problems encountered in U.S. elections. When a voter list omits the names of citizens who believe they properly registered or contains incorrect or out-of-date information on registered voters, eligible citizens often are denied the right to vote. Invalid voter files, which contain ineligible, duplicate, fictional, or deceased voters, are an invitation to fraud.

One reason for flawed lists is decentralized management. Local authorities often fail to delete the names of voters who move from one jurisdiction to another, and thus the lists are often inflated. For this reason, the Carter-Ford National Commission on Federal Election Reform recommended the creation of statewide voter registration systems, and this recommendation was codified into law in HAVA.

HAVA requires each state to create a "single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the state level." But states have not carried out this requirement in a consistent manner. Some are creating a "top-down" voter

registration system, in which local election authorities supply information to a unified database maintained by the state. Others rely on a "bottom-up" system, whereby counties and municipalities retain their own registration lists and submit information to a state compilation of local databases at regular intervals. Top-down databases typically deliver information in real time — counties can see changes from other localities as these changes are made to the voter list. Bottom-up systems may continue



Commissioner Benjamin Ladner  
(American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

the problems that gave rise to flawed registration lists — i.e., counties retain control of the lists. Counties might not delete the names of voters who move or might not add the names of voters who register at motor vehicle bureaus or other state agencies under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA or “Motor Voter”). Thus, the statewide lists might be different from the controlling county lists. Having two inconsistent voter lists is like a person with two watches who never knows what time it is. It is essential to have a single, accurate, current voter list.

As of June 2005, 38 states were establishing top-down voter registration systems. The remaining states were either (a) building bottom-up systems; or (b) creating systems with both top-down and bottom-up elements. Three states had not finalized plans.<sup>7</sup> The EAC, in its interpretation of the HAVA requirement on statewide voter databases, expressed a preference for top-down systems for voter registration but did not insist on it and did not rule out bottom-up systems.

In the judgment of our Commission, bottom-up systems are not capable of providing a complete, accurate, current, and valid voter registration list. They are ineffective in removing duplicate registrations of individuals who move from one county to another and in coordinating with databases of other state agencies. Even in the best of circumstances, with excellent cooperation and interaction between states and counties — an unlikely scenario with the bottom-up system — there will be a time lag in updating voter files in a bottom-up system. This time lag could be particularly harmful in the period approaching the deadline for voters to register.



Commissioners Kay Coles James and Raul Yzaguirre  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

### **Recommendation on Uniformity Within States**

- 2.1.1** The Commission recommends that states be required to establish unified, top-down voter registration systems, whereby the state election office has clear authority to register voters and maintain the registration list. Counties and municipalities should assist the state with voter registration, rather than have the state assist the localities. Moreover, Congress should appropriate funds for disbursement by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to states to complete top-down voter registration systems.

## 2.2 INTEROPERABILITY AMONG STATES

Interoperable state voter databases are needed to facilitate updates in the registration of voters who move to another state and to eliminate duplicate registrations, which are a source of potential fraud. Approximately 9 million people move to another state or abroad each year, or about one in eight Americans between each presidential election. Such interoperability is possible because state voter databases that are centralized can be made to communicate with each other.

The limited information available on duplicate registrations indicates that a substantial number of Americans are registered to vote in two different states. According to news reports, Florida has more than 140,000 voters who apparently are registered in four other states (in Georgia, Ohio, New York, and North Carolina).<sup>8</sup> This includes almost 46,000 voters from New York City alone who are registered to vote in Florida as well. Voting records of the 2000 elections appear to indicate that more than 2,000 people voted in two states. Duplicate registrations are also seen elsewhere. As many as 60,000 voters are reportedly registered in both North Carolina and South Carolina.<sup>9</sup>

Current procedures for updating the registration of voters who move to another state are weak or nonexistent. When people register to vote, they are usually asked to provide their prior address, so that the jurisdiction where they lived can be notified to delete their names from the voter list. Such notification, however, often does not occur. When a voter moves from Virginia to Illinois, for example, a four-step process is required to update voter registration: (1) election authorities in Illinois must ask for prior address; (2) the voter must provide prior address; (3) Illinois election authorities must notify the correct election authorities in Virginia; and (4) Virginia election authorities must remove the voter from its list. Unless all four steps are taken, this voter will remain on the voter list in Virginia. In fact, states often fail to share data or notify each other of voters who move. As a result, a substantial number of Americans are registered to vote in more than one state.

Duplicate registrations have accumulated over the years not just because there are no systems to remove them other than the one described above, but also because people who own homes in two states can register to vote in both places. In fact, when 1,700 voters who were registered in both New York and Florida requested absentee ballots to be mailed to their home in the other state, no one ever bothered to investigate.<sup>10</sup>

Interoperability among state voter databases is needed to identify and remove duplicate registrations of citizens who are registered to vote in more than one state. To make the state voter databases interoperable, the Commission recommends the introduction of a uniform template, shared voter data, and a system to transfer voter data across states.<sup>11</sup>

The template will define a common set of voter data that all states will collect in their voter databases and will share with each other. This set of data will consist of each person's full legal name, date and place of birth, signature captured as a digital image, and Social Security number. The signature is needed to confirm the identity of voters who vote by mail.



From left to right, Ken Smukler, Michael Alvarez, Paula Hawthorn, and Robert Stein at the June 30 hearing (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fittlow)

Under HAVA, voter databases need a “unique identifier,” which is a number used to distinguish each individual, particularly those with the same or similar names. Some states use the driver’s license number as the unique identifier for voter registration. In other states, the unique identifier is the Social Security number. Efforts to match voter registrations in states that use different identifiers are complicated and may fail. Take, for example, the problem of figuring out whether Paul Smith in Michigan is the same person as Paul Smith in Kentucky. Since the unique identifier for voter registration is the driver’s license number in Michigan but the Social Security number in Kentucky, an accurate match of the two registered Paul Smiths is not likely. Any match will need to rely on Paul Smith’s date of birth to estimate, based on some level of probability, whether the Paul Smith in each state is the same person or not.

To make different state voter databases interoperable, therefore, they must use the same unique identifier, and this identifier must distinguish each American from every other voter in the country. The state voter databases will need to use a nationwide identifier. Since the same driver’s license number might be used in different states, the Social Security number provides the most feasible option for a federal unique identifier.

While the use of Social Security numbers for voter registration raises concerns about privacy, these concerns can be adequately addressed by the measures the Commission recommends to ensure the security of voter databases. The Commission stresses the importance for states to allow only authorized election officials to use the Social Security numbers. States should not provide Social Security numbers in the voter lists they release to candidates, political parties, or anyone else. This should not be hard to do. Forty-nine states collect Social Security numbers for driver’s licenses,<sup>12</sup> and they have protected the privacy of the Social Security numbers.

Congress should direct that all states use the same unique identifier — i.e., the voter’s Social Security number — and template, but a new system will also be needed to share data on voters among states. Such a system should maintain a uniform state voter list while allowing systematic updating of lists to take into account moves between states. The Commission proposes using a model similar to the one supervised by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to make sure that commercial drivers have only one license. The Commercial Driver’s License Information System (CDLIS) shares data among states on commercial driver’s licenses, using a “distributed database” — a collection of 51 databases (the 50 states and Washington, D.C.) that are linked to each other. When state officials want to check a particular driver’s record, they go to the central site, which then connects them to the database of the state that issued a commercial license to that particular driver. Since all of the state databases are inter-connected, an update in one state database is immediately available to all other states. CDLIS is operated by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Transportation.



Commissioners Jack Nelson, Ralph Munro, and Spencer Overton (American University Photo/Willford Harewood)

Similarly, our Commission recommends a “distributed database” that will connect all states’ registration lists. The creation of a computerized system to transfer voter data between states is entirely feasible. This system could be managed either by the EAC or by an interstate compact or association of state officials under EAC supervision.

Implementation of the Commission’s recommendation on cross-state interoperability of voter databases will require state election authorities to collect Social Security numbers and digital images of signatures for all registered voters. While many states use the driver’s license number as their unique identifier, they can collect Social Security numbers from their state’s department of motor vehicles (a Social Security number is required by 49 states to issue a driver’s license).<sup>13</sup>

We recommend that the EAC oversee the adoption of the template for voter data and for assisting states in the creation of a new system to share voter data among states, including for setting up a distributed database.

Congress should appropriate federal funds to complete top-down state voter databases, cover the costs of adding Social Security numbers and digital images of signatures to the databases, and

create and maintain the federal distributed database system for sharing voter data among states. Congress should provide these funds to the EAC for distribution to states that adopt the uniform template for voter data and join the system for data sharing. Federal funds would be withheld from states that do not make their voter files interoperable with the voter databases of other states.

As states make their voter databases interoperable, they will retain full control over their registration lists. They will only need to add to their current databases the voter data required to complete the uniform template.

Two additional innovations might help to eliminate registration problems that voters have encountered. First, voters should have an opportunity during the registration process and before Election Day to review the registration online list to see whether their name is correctly inscribed and to check their proper precinct for voting.<sup>14</sup> Whenever an error is discovered, voters should notify the statewide registration office to correct it, and every statewide registration office should have procedures in place to correct such an error in a timely manner. Second, precincts should have an “electronic poll-book” that connects them to the statewide registration list and allows them to locate the correct polling site for each voter. For those precincts that are small, lack the resources for such an instrument, or do not have online access, precinct officials should telephone to a neighboring jurisdiction to obtain the correct information. Poll workers should also have a dedicated phone number to contact local election officials in case assistance is needed. This phone number should be different from the number provided to the public. Too often, poll workers cannot connect with election officials when assistance is needed because public phone lines are overwhelmed.

The entire system should permit state-of-the-art, computer-based registration lists that will be accurate and up-to-date for the entire nation.



Commissioner Nelson Lund with Commission Co-Chair James A. Baker, III (American University Photo/Willford Harewood)

## Recommendations on Interoperability Among States

- 2.2.1 In order to assure that lists take account of citizens moving from one state to another, voter databases should be made interoperable between states. This would serve to eliminate duplicate registrations, which are a source of potential fraud.
- 2.2.2 In order to assist the states in creating voter databases that are interoperable across states, the EAC should introduce a template for shared data and a format for cross-state data transfers. This template should include a person's full legal name, date and place of birth, signature (captured as a digital image), and Social Security number.
- 2.2.3 With assistance and supervision by the EAC, a distributed database system should be established to make sure that the state lists remain current and accurate to take into account citizens moving between states. Congress should also pass a law mandating that states cooperate with this system to ensure that citizens do not vote in two states.
- 2.2.4 Congress should amend HAVA to mandate the interoperability of statewide registration lists. Federal funds should be appropriated for distribution by the EAC to states that make their voter databases interoperable, and the EAC should withhold federal funds from states that fail to do so. The law should also provide for enforcement of this requirement.
- 2.2.5 With proper safeguards for personal security, states should allow citizens to verify and correct the registration lists' information on themselves up to 30 days before the election. States should also provide "electronic poll-books" to allow precinct officials to identify the correct polling site for voters.
- 2.2.6 With interoperability, citizens should need to register only once in their lifetime and updating their registration will be facilitated when they move.

## 2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

Because of flaws in registration lists and other election administration procedures, HAVA mandated that any eligible voter who appears at the polls must be given a provisional ballot if his or her name does not appear on the voter registration list or an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote. November 2, 2004, marked the first time that all states were supposed to offer provisional ballots in a general election. Out of 1.6 million provisional ballots cast, more than one million were counted.<sup>15</sup> The 1.6 million provisional ballots do not include an unknown number of voters who were encouraged by poll workers to go to other polling sites where they might be registered.

Practices for offering and counting provisional ballots in the 2004 presidential election varied widely by state and by county. Around the country, the percentage of provisional ballots counted ranged from a national high in Alaska of 97 percent to a low of 6 percent in Delaware.<sup>16</sup>



Provisional ballots cast during the 2004 presidential election (AP Photo/Tony Dejak)

This was due in part to whether a state accepted a provisional ballot cast outside of a voter's home precinct. In other situations, provisional ballots were counted without first having been verified as eligible ballots.

If the recommendations for strengthening the registration lists are approved, the need for provisional ballots will be reduced. In 2004, provisional ballots were needed half as often in states with unified databases as in states without.<sup>17</sup> Nonetheless, in the absence of the reforms recommended by this Commission, or in the period before they come fully into effect, provisional balloting will continue to be a crucial safety net. During the interim, in order to reduce the chances that elections are litigated, we need consistent procedures for handling provisional ballots and full training for poll workers who carry out these procedures.

### **Recommendations on Provisional Ballots**

- 2.3.1** Voters should be informed of their right to cast a provisional ballot if their name does not appear on the voter roll, or if an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, but States should take additional and effective steps to inform voters as to the location of their precinct.
- 2.3.2** States, not counties or municipalities, should establish uniform procedures for the verification and counting of provisional ballots, and that procedure should be applied uniformly throughout the State. Many members of the Commission recommend that a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct jurisdiction should be counted.
- 2.3.3** Poll workers should be fully trained on the use of provisional ballots, and provisional ballots should be distinctly marked and segregated so they are not counted until the eligibility of the voter is determined.

## **2.4 COMMUNICATING REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

The hotlines set up by nonprofit organizations to assist voters on Election Day received hundreds of thousands of calls (see Table 1 on page 17). Most of the callers had two simple questions: Am I registered to vote? And where do I go to vote? Answers to these questions, however, too often were difficult to obtain. Only nine state election Web sites were able to provide voters with their registration information or with the address of their polling site. Information was equally difficult to obtain from election offices by telephone. One Election Day hotline transferred callers to their county board of elections, but barely half of these calls were answered, and of the other half, few provided the information that was requested.<sup>18</sup>

Failure to provide voters with such basic information as their registration status and their polling site location raises a barrier to voting as significant as inconsistent procedures on provisional ballots or voter ID requirements. As states gain responsibility for voter registration, they will be well positioned to inform voters if they are listed in the voter files. The Web sites of local jurisdictions should allow voters to check whether they are registered and the location of their precinct. This precinct-locator feature should be added to state elections Web sites. In addition, information on how to register and where to vote should be disseminated in local media, on posted lists, and in other government offices, including welfare and social services agencies.

Since election officials may have difficulty responding to telephone calls on Election Day as they are conducting the election, states and local jurisdictions should encourage voters to inquire about their registration status and the location of their polling place considerably before Election Day.

**TABLE 1 : Voter Calls to the MYVOTE1 Hotline on Election Day 2004**

Topic of Question or Complaint on Election Day 2004	Percent of Total
Registration Issues/Poll Access	43.9%
Absentee Voting	24.2%
Coercion/Intimidation	4.9%
Mechanical	4.5%
Identification	2.5%
Provisional Ballots	1.9%
Ballot/Screen	1.3%
Other	16.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**NOTES:** Totals are based upon an analysis of 55,000 phone calls to the MYVOTE1 hotline on November 2, 2004. Two major, nonpartisan hotlines and the U.S. Election Assistance Commission received a total of approximately 255,000 voter calls on Election Day 2004.

**SOURCES:** Testimony before the Commission on Federal Election Reform by Ken Smukler, President of Info Voter Technologies, on June 30, 2005; Testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Administration Committee by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, on February 9, 2005.

### Recommendation on Communicating Registration Information

**2.4.1** States and local jurisdictions should use Web sites, toll-free numbers, and other means to answer questions from citizens as to whether they are registered and, if so, what is the location of their precinct, and if they are not registered, how they can do so before the deadline.



## 2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION

A good registration list will ensure that citizens are only registered in one place, but election officials still need to make sure that the person arriving at a polling site is the same one that is named on the registration list. In the old days and in small towns where everyone knows each other, voters did not need to identify themselves. But in the United States, where 40 million people move each year, and in urban areas where some people do not even know the people living in their own apartment building let alone their precinct, some form of identification is needed.

There is no evidence of extensive fraud in U.S. elections or of multiple voting, but both occur, and it could affect the outcome of a close election.<sup>19</sup> The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. Photo IDs currently are needed to board a plane, enter federal buildings, and cash a check. Voting is equally important.

The voter identification requirements introduced by HAVA are modest. HAVA requires only first-time voters who register by mail to show an ID, and they can choose from a number of different types of identification. States are encouraged to allow an expansive list of acceptable IDs, including those without a photograph, such as utility bills or government checks. These requirements were not implemented in a uniform manner and, in some cases, not at all. After HAVA was enacted, efforts grew in the states to strengthen voter identification requirements. While 11 states required voter ID in 2001, 24 states now require voters to present an ID at the polls.<sup>20</sup> In addition, bills to introduce or strengthen voter ID requirements are under consideration in 12 other states.<sup>21</sup>

Our Commission is concerned that the different approaches to identification cards might prove to be a serious impediment to voting. There are two broad alternatives to this decentralized and

unequal approach to identification cards. First, we could recommend eliminating any requirements for an ID because the evidence of multiple voting is thin, and ID requirements, as some have argued, are “a solution in search of a problem.” Alternatively, we could recommend a single national voting identification card. We considered but rejected both alternatives.

We rejected the first option — eliminating any requirements — because we believe that citizens should identify themselves as the correct person on the registration list when they vote. While the Commission is divided on the magnitude of voter fraud — with some believing the problem is widespread and others believing that it is minor — there is no doubt that it occurs. The problem, however, is not the magnitude of the fraud. In close or disputed elections, and there are many, a small amount of fraud could make the margin of difference. And second, the perception of possible fraud contributes to low confidence in the system. A good ID system could deter, detect, or eliminate several potential avenues of fraud— such as multiple voting or voting by individuals using the identities of others or



Commissioner Lee Hamilton  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

those who are deceased — and thus it can enhance confidence. We view the other concerns about IDs — that they could disenfranchise eligible voters, have an adverse effect on minorities, or be used to monitor behavior — as serious and legitimate, and our proposal below aims to address each concern.

We rejected the second option of a national voting identification card because of the expense and our judgment that if these cards were only used for each election, voters would forget or lose them.

We therefore propose an alternative path. Instead of creating a new card, the Commission recommends that states use “REAL ID” cards for voting purposes. The REAL ID Act, signed into law in May 2005, requires states to verify each individual’s full legal name, date of birth, address, Social Security number, and U.S. citizenship before the individual is issued a driver’s license or personal ID card. The REAL ID is a logical vehicle because the National Voter Registration Act established a connection between obtaining a driver’s license and registering to vote. The REAL ID card adds two critical elements for voting — proof of citizenship and verification by using the full Social Security number.



Former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young addresses the Commission on August 30 at The Carter Center (American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

The REAL ID Act does not require that the card indicates citizenship, but that would need to be done if the card is to be used for voting purposes. In addition, state bureaus of motor vehicles should automatically send the information to the state’s bureau of elections. (With the National Voter Registration Act, state bureaus of motor vehicles ask drivers if they want to register to vote and send the information only if the answer is affirmative.)

Reliance on REAL ID, however, is not enough. Voters who do not drive,<sup>22</sup> including older citizens, should have the opportunity to register to vote and receive a voter ID. Where they will need identification for voting, IDs should be easily available and issued free of charge. States would make their own decision whether to use REAL ID for voting purposes or instead to rely on a template form of voter ID. Each state would also decide whether to require voters to present an ID at the polls, but our Commission recommends that states use the REAL ID and/or an EAC template for voting, which would be a REAL ID card without reference to a driver’s license.

For the next two federal elections, until January 1, 2010, in states that require voters to present ID at the polls, voters who fail to do so should nonetheless be allowed to cast a provisional ballot, and their ballot would count if their signature is verified. After the REAL ID is phased in, i.e., after January 1, 2010, voters without a valid photo ID, meaning a REAL ID or an EAC-template ID, could cast a provisional ballot, but they would have to return personally to the appropriate election office within 48 hours with a valid photo ID for their vote to be counted.

To verify the identity of voters who cast absentee ballots, the voter's signature on the absentee ballot can be matched with a digitized version of the signature that the election administrator maintains. While such signature matches are usually done, they should be done consistently in all cases, so that election officials can verify the identity of every new registrant who casts an absentee ballot.

The introduction of voter ID requirements has raised concerns that they may present a barrier to voting, particularly by traditionally marginalized groups, such as the poor and minorities, some of whom lack a government-issued photo ID. They may also create obstacles for highly mobile groups of citizens. Part of these concerns are addressed by assuring that government-issued photo identification is available without expense to any citizen and, second, by government efforts to ensure that all voters are provided convenient opportunities to obtain a REAL ID or EAC-template ID card. As explained in Section 4.1, the Commission recommends that states play an affirmative role in reaching out with mobile offices to individuals who do not have a driver's license or other government-issued photo ID to help them register to vote and obtain an ID card.



Commissioners David Leebron, Betty Castor, and Tom Phillips  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

There are also longstanding concerns voiced by some Americans that national identification cards might be a step toward a police state. On that note, it is worth recalling that most advanced democracies have fraud-proof voting or national ID cards, and their democracies remain strong. Still, these concerns about the privacy and security of the card require additional steps to protect against potential abuse. We propose two approaches. First, new institutional and procedural safeguards should be established to assure people that their privacy, security, and identity will not be compromised by ID cards. The cards should not become instruments for monitoring behavior. Second, certain groups may see the ID cards as an obstacle to voting, so the government needs to take additional measures to register voters and provide ID cards.

The needed measures would consist of legal protections, strict procedures for managing voter data, and creation of ombudsman institutions. The legal protections would prohibit any commercial use of voter data and impose penalties for abuse. The data-management procedures would include background checks on all officials with access to voter data and requirements to notify individuals who are removed from the voter registration list. The establishment of ombudsman institutions at the state level would assist individuals to redress any cases of abuse. The ombudsman would be charged with assisting voters to overcome bureaucratic mistakes and hurdles and respond to citizen complaints about the misuse of data.

The Commission's recommended approach to voter ID may need to adapt to changes in national policy in the future. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, concerns about homeland security have led to new policies on personal identification. Under a presidential directive, about 40 million Americans who work for or contract with the federal government are being issued ID cards with biometrics, and the REAL ID card may very well become the principal identification card in the country. Driven by security concerns, our country may already be headed toward a national identity card. In the event that a national identity card is introduced, our Commission recommends that it be used for voting purposes as well.

### **Recommendations on Voter Identification**

- 2.5.1** To ensure that persons presenting themselves at the polling place are the ones on the registration list, the Commission recommends that states require voters to use the REAL ID card, which was mandated in a law signed by the President in May 2005. The card includes a person's full legal name, date of birth, a signature (captured as a digital image), a photograph, and the person's Social Security number. This card should be modestly adapted for voting purposes to indicate on the front or back whether the individual is a U.S. citizen. States should provide an EAC-template ID with a photo to non-drivers free of charge.
- 2.5.2** The right to vote is a vital component of U.S. citizenship, and all states should use their best efforts to obtain proof of citizenship before registering voters.
- 2.5.3** We recommend that until January 1, 2010, states allow voters without a valid photo ID card (Real or EAC-template ID) to vote, using a provisional ballot by signing an affidavit under penalty of perjury. The signature would then be matched with the digital image of the voter's signature on file in the voter registration database, and if the match is positive, the provisional ballot should be counted. Such a signature match would in effect be the same procedure used to verify the identity of voters who cast absentee ballots. After January 1, 2010, voters who do not have their valid photo ID could vote, but their ballot would only count if they returned to the appropriate election office within 48 hours with a valid photo ID.
- 2.5.4** To address concerns about the abuse of ID cards, or the fear that it could be an obstacle to voting, states should establish legal protections to prohibit any commercial use of voter data and ombudsman institutions to respond expeditiously to any citizen complaints about the misuse of data or about mistaken purges of registration lists based on interstate matching or statewide updating.
- 2.5.5** In the event that Congress mandates a national identification card, it should include information related to voting and be connected to voter registration.

## 2.6 QUALITY IN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

Voter registration lists provide the basis for determining who is qualified to vote. Yet only a few states, notably Oregon and North Carolina, have assessed the quality of their lists, or have developed plans to do so. This is also true as states rush to complete statewide voter databases before the January 1, 2006, deadline. Moreover, the EAC does not assess the quality of voter files.

The little information available on the quality of voter files is not reassuring. The creation of statewide voter databases allows for the elimination of duplicate registrations within states, but attempts to match voter files with records of other state agencies are often ineffective. Death records, for example, sometimes are not provided to election officials for three or four months, and information on felons is usually incomplete.<sup>23</sup> Comparison with U.S. Census Bureau statistics also points to extensive “deadwood” on the voter registration lists. Some states have a large portion of inactive voters on their voter registration lists. One in four registered voters in Oregon is inactive, as is one in every three registered voters in California.<sup>24</sup> There also are numerous jurisdictions, such as Alaska, where the number of registered voters is greater than the number of voting-aged citizens.<sup>25</sup> These jurisdictions clearly have not updated their voter registration lists by removing the names of voters who have died or have moved away.



An elections clerk in Detroit gives a voter an absentee ballot after verifying her registration status (AP Photo/Carlos Osorio)

Voter registration lists are often inflated by the inclusion of citizens who have moved out of state but remain on the lists. Moreover, under the National Voter Registration Act, names are often added to the list, but counties and municipalities often do not delete the names of those who moved. Inflated voter lists are also caused by phony registrations and efforts to register individuals who are ineligible. Registration forms in the names of comic figures, for example, were submitted in Ohio in 2004. At the same time, inaccurate purges of voter lists have removed citizens who are eligible and are properly registered.

From what little is known, the quality of voter registration lists probably varies widely by state. Without quality assurance, however, cross-state transfers of voter data may suffer from the

problem of “garbage in, garbage out.” They may pass on inaccurate data from certain states to the rest of the country. The overall quality of a system to share voter data among states will only be as strong as the quality of the worst state voter database.

Each state needs to audit its voter registration files to determine the extent to which they are accurate (with correct and current information on individuals), complete (including all eligible voters), valid (excluding ineligible voters), and secure (with protections against unauthorized use). This can be done by matching voter files with records in other state agency databases in a regular and timely manner, contacting individuals when the matches are inconclusive, and conducting survey research to estimate the number of voters who believe they are registered but who are not in fact listed in the voter files. Other countries regularly conduct such audits.<sup>26</sup>

Effective audits assess not only the quality of voter files but also the procedures used to update, maintain, and verify data and to ensure security of voter databases. To assure continual quality of voter databases, effective procedures are needed to maintain up-to-date lists of eligible voters, verify the accuracy of those lists, and remove voters who have become ineligible. These should include procedures to delete those who have moved out of state and to effectively match voter files with records of driver's licenses, deaths, and felons. Given the controversial "purges" that have occurred, special care must be taken to update the lists in a fair and transparent manner. States should adopt uniform procedures and strong safeguards against incorrect removal of eligible voters. Every removal should be double-checked before it is executed, and a record should be kept of every action. The process of updating the lists should be continuous, and before each statewide election the voter rolls should be audited for accuracy.

In addition, states need to assure the privacy and security of voter files. There is no justification for states to release voter files for commercial purposes. However, components of voter files should remain public documents subject to public scrutiny. States must carefully balance the right to privacy of registered citizens with the need for transparency in elections when they decide what information on voter registration to make available to the public. Procedures are also needed to protect voter files against tampering or abuse. This might be done by setting up the voter database to make an automatic record of all changes to the voter files, including a record of who made the changes and when.

#### **Recommendations on Quality in Voter Registration Lists**

- 2.6.1** States need to effectively maintain and update their voter registration lists. The EAC should provide voluntary guidelines to the states for quality audits to test voter registration databases for accuracy (correct and up-to-date information on individuals), completeness (inclusion of all eligible voters), and security (protection against unauthorized access). When an eligible voter moves from one state to another, the state to which the voter is moving should be required to notify the state which the voter is leaving to eliminate that voter from its registration list.
- 2.6.2** All states should have procedures for maintaining accurate lists such as electronic matching of death records, drivers licenses, local tax rolls, and felon records.
- 2.6.3** Federal and state courts should provide state election offices with the lists of individuals who declare they are non-citizens when they are summoned for jury duty.
- 2.6.4** In a manner that is consistent with the National Voter Registration Act, states should make their best efforts to remove inactive voters from the voter registration lists. States should follow uniform and strict procedures for removal of names from voter registration lists and should adopt strong safeguards against incorrect removal of eligible voters. All removals of names from voter registration lists should be double-checked.
- 2.6.5** Local jurisdictions should track and document all changes to their computer databases, including the names of those who make the changes.

? Start Over Back 12 Next Cast Ballot

King County General Election  
**PRESIDENT / VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**  
 **Vote for One**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>George Washington/ John Adams</b> Independent	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>David Reynolds/ Carl Hollis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Patrick Buchanan/ Ezola Foster</b> Form
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Al Gore/ Joe Lieberman</b> Democrat	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Raymond Winona</b> Green	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>George W. Bush/ Dick Cheney</b> Republican	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Monica Gloria La</b> Work	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Harry Browne/ Art Olivier</b> Libertarian	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Howard J. Curtis</b> Constitution	

(AP Photo/Rich Pedroncelli)

### 3. Voting Technology

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 authorized up to \$650 million in federal funds to replace antiquated voting machines throughout the country. States are using these funds and their own resources to upgrade voting technology, generally to replace punch card and lever voting machines with new optical scan and electronic voting systems. As a result, voting technology is improving,<sup>27</sup> but new concerns related to electronic voting systems have arisen. These concerns need to be addressed, because it is vital to the electoral process that citizens have confidence that voting technologies are registering and tabulating votes accurately.

#### 3.1 VOTING MACHINES

The purpose of voting technology is to record and tally all votes accurately and to provide sufficient evidence to assure all participants — especially the losing candidates and their supporters — that the election result accurately reflects the will of the voters.

Voting machines must be both accessible and transparent. As required by HAVA, the machines must be accessible to language minorities and citizens with disabilities, including the blind and visually impaired citizens, in a manner that allows for privacy and independence. Voting machines must also be transparent. They must allow for recounts and for audits, and thereby give voters confidence in the accuracy of the vote tallies.

Two current technology systems are optical scan and direct recording electronic (DRE) systems. Optical scan systems rely on preprinted paper ballots that are marked by the voter, like the ovals students fill in with a No. 2 pencil on a standardized exam, and then are run through an optical scan machine that determines and tallies the votes. Such systems provide transparency because the paper ballots can be recounted and audited by hand. Under HAVA, all aspects of the voting system, including the production of audit trail information, must be accessible to voters with disabilities.

DRE machines present voters with their choices on a computer screen, and voters choose by touching the screen or turning a dial. The vote is then recorded electronically, usually without ballot paper. DREs make up a growing share of voting equipment. Nearly 30 percent of voters live in jurisdictions that use DREs, compared to 17 percent in the 2000 election (see Table 2 on page 27).<sup>28</sup> DREs allow voters with disabilities to use audio prompts to cast ballots privately and independently, and they facilitate voting by non-English speakers by offering displays of the ballot in different languages. DREs also provide greater accuracy in recording votes, in part by preventing over-votes, whereby people mistakenly vote for more than one candidate, and by discouraging accidental under-votes by reminding voters when they overlooked one or more races.

The accessibility and accuracy of DREs, however, are offset by a lack of transparency, which has raised concerns about security and verifiability. In most of the DREs used in 2004, voters could not check that their ballot was recorded correctly. Some DREs had no capacity for an independent recount. And, of course, DREs are computers, and computers malfunction. A malfunction of DREs in Carteret County, North Carolina, in the November 2004 elections caused the loss of more than 4,400 votes. There was no backup record of the votes that were cast. As a result, Carteret County had no choice but to rerun



the election, after which it abandoned its DREs. Other jurisdictions have lost votes because election officials did not properly set up voting machines.<sup>29</sup>

To provide backup records of votes cast on DREs, HAVA requires that all voting machines produce a “permanent paper record with a manual audit capacity.” This requirement is generally interpreted to mean that each machine must record individual ballot images, so that they can be printed out and examined in the event of a disputed result or of a recount. This will make DREs somewhat more transparent, but it is still insufficient to fully restore confidence.

One way to instill greater confidence that DREs are properly recording votes is to require a paper record of the ballot that the voter can verify before the ballot is cast. Such a paper record, known as a voter-verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT), allows the voter to check that his or her vote was recorded as it was intended.

Because voter-verifiable paper audit trails can permit recounts, audits, and a backup in case of a malfunction, there is a growing demand for such paper trails. As of early August 2005, 25 states required voter-verifiable paper ballots, and another 14 states had proposed legislation with such a requirement.<sup>30</sup>

Since very few of the DREs in use today are equipped to print voter-verifiable paper audit trails, certain bills before Congress would require election authorities to “retrofit” DREs with such printers. In 2004, DREs with voter-verifiable paper audit trails were used only in Nevada. They appear to have worked well.<sup>31</sup> When Nevadans went to the polls and made their selection, a paper record of their vote was printed behind a glass cover on a paper roll, like the roll of paper in a cash register. Voters were able to view the paper record and thereby check that their vote was recorded accurately before they cast their ballot. The paper record was saved in the machine and thus was available for later use in recounts or audits. After the 2004 elections, Nevada election officials conducted an internal audit, which confirmed the accuracy of the votes recorded by the DREs. While less than one in three Nevada voters reportedly looked at the paper record of their ballot, these voters had the opportunity to confirm their vote, and the paper allowed a chance to verify the computer tallies after the election.

While HAVA already requires that all precincts be equipped with at least one piece of voting equipment that is fully accessible to voters with disabilities for use in federal elections by January 1, 2006, must be accessible to voters with disabilities, the Commission believes that transparency in voting machines should also be assured in time for the 2008 presidential election. With regard to current technology, states will need to use either DREs with a voter-verifiable paper audit trail and an audio prompt for blind voters or optical scan voting systems with at least one computer-assisted marking device for voters with disabilities to mark their ballot. To ensure implementation of this requirement, Congress will need to appropriate sufficient funds to cover the costs of either retrofitting DREs with voter-verifiable paper audit trails or purchasing a computer-assisted marking device for each polling place that uses optical scan voting systems.

Concerns have been raised that the printers could malfunction just as computers do. Of course, the previous ballot papers will be available, and the operators will know when the printers fail. Still, precincts should have backup printers for that contingency. A second concern is that the length of the ballot in some areas — such as California, which frequently

has referenda — would require paper trails that would be several feet long. In the case of non-federal races, state law would determine whether the non-federal portion of the ballot would similarly be required to provide a voter-verified paper audit trail. That is not a perfect solution, but it is still better than having no paper backup at all.

The standards for voting systems, set by the EAC, should assure both accessibility and transparency in all voting machines. Because these standards usually guide the decisions of voting machine manufacturers, the manufacturers should be encouraged to build machines in the future that are both accessible and transparent and are fully capable of meeting the needs of Americans with disabilities, of allowing voters to verify their ballots, and of providing for independent audits of election results.

**TABLE 2: Types of Voting Equipment Used in Recent Presidential Elections**

Type of Voting Equipment	Registered Voters in 2000 (by percentage)	Registered Voters in 2004 (by percentage)
Punch Card	27.9%	12.4%
Lever	17.0%	14.0%
Paper Ballots	1.3%	0.7%
DataVote	2.8%	1.3%
Optical Scan	29.5%	34.9%
Electronic	12.6%	29.4%
Mixed	8.9%	7.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

SOURCE: Election Data Services, Voting Equipment Summary by Type, 2004. Election Data Services, New Study Shows 50 Million Voters Will Use Electronic Voting Systems, 32 with Punch Cards in 2004.

### Recommendations on Voting Machines

- 3.1.1** Congress should pass a law requiring that all voting machines be equipped with a voter-verifiable paper audit trail and, consistent with HAVA, be fully accessible to voters with disabilities. This is especially important for direct recording electronic (DRE) machines for four reasons: (a) to increase citizens' confidence that their vote will be counted accurately, (b) to allow for a recount, (c) to provide a backup in cases of loss of votes due to computer malfunction, and (d) to test — through a random selection of machines — whether the paper result is the same as the electronic result. Federal funds should be appropriated to the EAC to transfer to the states to implement this law. While paper trails and ballots currently provide the only means to meet the Commission's recommended standards for transparency, new technologies may do so more effectively in the future. The Commission therefore urges research and development of new technologies to enhance transparency, security, and auditability of voting systems.
- 3.1.2** States should adopt unambiguous procedures to reconcile any disparity between the electronic ballot tally and the paper ballot tally. The Commission strongly recommends that states determine well in advance of elections which will be the ballot of record.

## 3.2 AUDITS

While voter-verifiable paper ballots will contribute to strengthening public confidence in DREs, regular audits of voting machines are also needed to double-check the accuracy of the machines' vote tallies. Such audits were required by law in 10 states as of mid-August 2005.<sup>32</sup> To carry out such audits, election officials would randomly select a sample of voting machines and compare the vote total recorded by the machines with the vote total on the paper ballots. The audits would test the reliability of voting machines and identify problems, often before a close or disputed election takes place. This, in turn, would encourage both suppliers and election officials to effectively maintain voting machines.

Some concern has been expressed about the possibility of manipulation of paper audit trails.<sup>33</sup> If DREs can be manipulated to alter the vote tallies, the same can be done with paper audit trails. Such manipulation can be detected and deterred by regular audits of voting machines. Regular audits should be done of all voting machines, including DREs and optical scan systems.

### Recommendation on Audits

- 3.2.1** State and local election authorities should publicly test all types of voting machines before, during, and after Election Day and allow public observation of zero machine counts at the start of Election Day and the machine certification process.

## 3.3 SECURITY FOR VOTING SYSTEMS

DREs run on software that can be compromised. DRE software may get attacked or hacked by outsiders, perhaps through the Internet. As experience in computer security shows, it is often difficult to defend against such attacks. Hackers often are creative and determined, and voting systems provide a tempting target. However, while some DREs send their results to election headquarters over the Internet, they are not connected to the Internet during voting.

The greater threat to most systems comes not from external hackers, but from insiders who have direct access to the machines. Software can be modified maliciously before being installed into individual voting machines. There is no reason to trust insiders in the election industry any more than in other industries, such as gambling, where sophisticated insider fraud has occurred despite extraordinary measures to prevent it. Software can also be programmed incorrectly. This poses a likely threat when local programmers who lack the necessary skills nonetheless modify the ballot for local offices, and many might not have the sophistication required for the new machines.

In addition to the output of DREs, which can be verified through a paper audit trail, the inside process of programming DREs should be open to scrutiny by candidates, their supporters, independent experts, and other interested citizens, so that problems can be detected, deterred, or corrected, and so that the public will have confidence in the machines.

At the same time, manufacturers of voting machines have legitimate reason to keep their voting machine software and its source code proprietary. The public interest in transparency and the proprietary interests of manufacturers can be reconciled by placing the source code in escrow with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and by making the source code available for inspection on a restricted basis to qualified individuals. NIST might make the source code available to recognized computer security experts at accredited universities and to experts acting on behalf of candidates or political parties under a nondisclosure agreement, which would bar them from making information about the source code public, though they could disclose security flaws or vulnerabilities in the voting system software.

Doubt has been raised that some manufacturers of voting machines provide enough security in their systems to reduce the risk of being hacked. Such concerns were highlighted after a group of computer security experts examined a voting system source code that was accidentally left on the Internet.<sup>34</sup> Independent inspection of source codes would strengthen the security of voting systems software by encouraging manufacturers to improve voting system security. Expert reviews may also detect software design flaws or vulnerabilities. This, in turn, could bolster public confidence in the reliability of DREs to accurately record and tally the vote in elections.

In addition to the source codes, the software and the voting machines themselves are potentially vulnerable to manipulation. Security for voting systems should guard against attempts to tamper with software or individual voting machines. When voting machines are tested for certification, a digital fingerprint, also known as a “hash,” of their software is often sent to NIST. Following the delivery of new voting machines, a local jurisdiction can compare the software on these machines to the digital fingerprint at NIST. This comparison either will identify changes made to the software before delivery or, if the software is unaltered, will confirm that the software on the individual machines meets the certified standards.

Once voting machines arrive at the local jurisdiction, election officials must take precautions to ensure security by restricting access to authorized personnel and by documenting access to the machines.

The process of testing and certifying voting machines is designed mainly to ensure their reliability. Testing and certification is conducted under EAC supervision, although some states require additional testing and certification. The state testing can make the process more rigorous, particularly when voting machines are field tested. When California conducted a mock election with new voting machines in July 2005, it found unacceptable rates of malfunctions that were not apparent in lab tests.<sup>35</sup>



Stanford University Professor David Dill at the April 18 hearing (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

No matter how secure voting machines are or how carefully they are used, they are liable to malfunction. To avoid a situation where a machine malfunction will cause a major disruption, local jurisdictions need to prepare for Election Day with a backup plan, including how the vendor will respond to a machine malfunction and what alternatives, including paper ballots, should be made available.

### **Recommendations on Security for Voting Systems**

- 3.3.1** The Independent Testing Authorities, under EAC supervision, should have responsibility for certifying the security of the source codes to protect against accidental or deliberate manipulation of vote results. In addition, a copy of the source codes should be put in escrow for future review by qualified experts. Manufacturers who are unwilling to submit their source codes for EAC-supervised testing and for review by independent experts should be prohibited from selling their voting machines.
- 3.3.2** States and local jurisdictions should verify upon delivery of a voting machine that the system matches the system that was certified.
- 3.3.3** Local jurisdictions should restrict access to voting equipment and document all access, as well as all changes to computer hardware or software.
- 3.3.4** Local jurisdictions should have backup plans in case of equipment failure on Election Day.

## **3.4 INTERNET VOTING**

The Internet has become such a pervasive influence on modern life that it is natural for the public and election officials to begin considering ways to use it to facilitate voting. The first binding Internet election for political office took place in 2000, when the Arizona Democratic Party used it during its primary. In 2004, the Michigan Democratic Party allowed voting by Internet during its caucuses. Meanwhile, Missouri announced that any member of the U.S. military serving in combat areas overseas could complete an absentee ballot for the general election and email a scanned copy to the Department of Defense, which then would forward it to the appropriate local election offices.

Despite these much-publicized trials, serious concerns have been raised about the push for a “digital democracy.” In 2004, the Department of Defense cancelled its \$22 million Secure Electronic and Voting Registration Experiment (SERVE) program designed to offer Internet voting during the presidential election to members of the U.S. military and other overseas citizens. The cancellation came after a group of top computer scientists who reviewed the system reported that without improved security, Internet voting is highly susceptible to fraud.

First, there are the issues of privacy and authentication. When using the Internet, one cannot assure voters that their ballot will remain secret. Second, the current system is not fully secure. Although data sent via the Internet can be encrypted and then decoded by local election administrators, hackers can compromise the system. This was the conclusion of the computer scientists who reviewed the SERVE program for the Pentagon. Due to security threats, some state and local election offices do not allow vote totals to be transmitted via the Internet. Third, no government or industry standards specifically apply to Internet voting technology. The EAC may begin developing such standards, but that work has not begun. Finally, Internet voting from homes and offices may not provide the same level of privacy as the voting booth.

To date, the most comprehensive study of Internet voting is contained in a 2001 report sponsored by the National Science Foundation.<sup>36</sup> This report urges further research and experimentation to deal with the problems posed by this form of voting. Its authors suggest that it will take at least a decade to examine the various security and authentication issues. Our Commission agrees that such experimentation is necessary, and that the time for Internet voting has not yet arrived.



Harris County (TX) election official Elsa Garcia, far right, demonstrates an electronic voting machine for Commissioners (l-r) Susan Molinari, Tom Daschle, and Betty Castor (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fitlow)



(AP Photo/Julia Cumes)

## 4. Expanding Access to Elections

The Commission believes that the vitality of America's democracy depends on the active participation of our citizens. Yet, even in the presidential election in 2004, when voter interest was higher than normal, more than one in three eligible voters did not participate. We need to do more to increase voter participation, and we have considered numerous methods. None of them will solve the problem, but we encourage states to experiment with alternatives to raise the level of voter participation.

Recent elections have seen a substantial increase in early voting and in voting by mail. While only 8 percent of ballots were cast before Election Day in 1994, by 2004 the percentage of ballots cast before Election Day had risen to 22 percent. This increase in early and convenience voting has had little impact on voter turnout, because citizens who vote early or vote by mail tend to vote anyway.<sup>37</sup> Early and convenience voting are popular, but there is little evidence that they will significantly expand participation in elections.<sup>38</sup>

There are other measures that can be taken to expand participation, particularly for military and overseas voters and for citizens with disabilities. There is also much to do with regard to civic and voter education that could have a long-term and lasting effect, particularly on young people. However, we first need to reach out to all eligible voters and remove any impediments to their participation created by the registration process or by identification requirements.

All citizens, including citizens with disabilities, need to have access to polling places. Polling places should be located in public buildings and other semipublic venues such as churches and community centers that comply with the Americans with Disability Act (ADA). Additionally, polling places should be located and protected so that voters can participate free of intimidation and harassment. Polling places should not be located in a candidate's headquarters or in homes or business establishments that are not appropriately accessible to voters with disabilities.



Commissioner Rita DiMartino  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

### 4.1 ASSURED ACCESS TO ELECTIONS

The Commission's proposals for a new electoral system contain elements to assure the quality of the list and the integrity of the ballot. But to move beyond the debate between integrity and access, specific and important steps need to be taken to assure and improve access to voting.

States have a responsibility to make voter registration accessible by taking the initiative to reach out to citizens who are not registered, for instance by implementing provisions of the National Voter Registration Act that allow voter registration at social-service agencies or by conducting voter registration and REAL ID card drives with mobile offices. Michigan, for





A woman in St. Louis goes door-to-door soliciting new voter registrants for the 2004 election (AP Photo/Ron Edmonds)

example, uses a mobile office to provide a range of services, including driver's licenses and voter registration. This model should be extended to all the states.

Political party and nonpartisan voter registration drives generally contribute to the electoral process by generating interest in upcoming elections and expanding participation. However, they are occasionally abused. There were reports in 2004 that some party activists failed to deliver voter registration forms of citizens who expressed a preference for the opposing party. During the U.S. House Administration Committee hearings in Ohio, election officials reported being deluged with voter registration forms at the last minute before the registration deadline, making it difficult to process these registrations in a timely manner. Many of the registration forms delivered in October to election officials were actually collected in the spring.

Each state should therefore oversee political party and nonpartisan voter registration drives to ensure that they operate effectively, that registration forms are delivered promptly to election officials, that all completed registration forms are delivered to the election officials, and that none are "culled" and omitted according to the registrant's partisan affiliation. Measures should also be adopted to track and hold accountable those who are engaged in submitting fraudulent voter registrations. Such oversight might consist of training activists who conduct voter registration drives and tracking voter registration forms to make sure they are all accounted for. The tracking of voter registration forms will require better cooperation between the federal and state governments, perhaps through the EAC, as the federal government puts some registration forms online. In addition, states should apply a criminal penalty to any activist who deliberately fails to deliver a completed voter registration form.

### Recommendations on Assured Access to Elections

- 4.1.1** States should undertake their best efforts to make voter registration and ID accessible and available to all eligible citizens, including Americans with disabilities. States should also remove all unfair impediments to voter registration by citizens who are eligible to vote.
- 4.1.2** States should improve procedures for voter registration efforts that are not conducted by election officials, such as requiring state or local registration and training of any "voter registration drives."
- 4.1.3** Because there have been reports that some people allegedly did not deliver registration forms of those who expressed a preference for another party, states need to take special precautions to assure that all voter registration forms are fully accounted for. A unique number should be printed on the registration form and also on a detachable receipt so that the voter and the state election office can track the status of the form.<sup>29</sup> In addition, voter registration forms should be returned within 14 days after they are signed.

## 4.2 VOTE BY MAIL

A growing number of Americans vote by mail. Oregon moved entirely to a vote-by-mail system in 1998, and the practice of casting ballots by mail has continued to expand nationwide as voters and election officials seek alternatives to the traditional system of voting at polling stations. The state legislatures of California and of Washington state have considered legislation to expand the use of vote by mail, and in 24 states no excuse is required to vote absentee.

The impact of vote by mail is mixed. Proponents argue that vote by mail facilitates participation among groups that experience low voter turnout, such as elderly Americans and Native Americans.

While vote by mail appears to increase turnout for local elections, there is no evidence that it significantly expands participation in federal elections.<sup>40</sup> Moreover, it raises concerns about privacy, as citizens voting at home may come under pressure to vote for certain candidates, and it increases the risk of fraud. Oregon appears to have avoided significant fraud in its vote-by-mail elections by introducing safeguards to protect ballot integrity, including signature verification. Vote by mail is, however, likely to increase the risks of fraud and of contested elections in other states, where the population is more mobile, where there is some history of troubled elections, or where the safeguards for ballot integrity are weaker.

The case of King County, Washington, is instructive. In the 2004 gubernatorial elections, when two in three ballots there were cast by mail, authorities lacked an effective system to track the number of ballots sent or returned. As a result, King County election officials were unable to account for all absentee ballots. Moreover, a number of provisional ballots were accepted without signature verification.<sup>41</sup> The failures to account for all absentee ballots and to verify signatures on provisional ballots became issues in the protracted litigation that followed Washington state's 2004 gubernatorial election.

Vote by mail is popular but not a panacea for declining participation. While there is little evidence of fraud in Oregon, where the entire state votes by mail, absentee balloting in other states has been one of the major sources of fraud. Even in Oregon, better precautions are needed to ensure that the return of ballots is not intercepted.

The evidence on "early" voting is similar to that of vote by mail. People like it, but it does not appear to increase voter participation, and there are some drawbacks. It allows a significant portion of voters to cast their ballot before they have all of the information that will become available to the rest of the electorate. Crucial information about candidates may emerge in the final weeks or even days of an election campaign. Early and convenience voting also detracts from the collective expression of citizenship that takes place on Election



An Oregon voter drops off his mail ballot (AP Photo/Rick Bowmer)

Day. Moreover, the cost of administering elections and of running campaigns tends to increase when early and mail-in voting is conducted in addition to balloting on Election Day. Early voting should commence no earlier than 15 days prior to the election, so that all voters will cast their ballots on the basis of largely comparable information about the candidates and the issues.

#### **Recommendation on Vote by Mail**

- 4.2.1** The Commission encourages further research on the pros and cons of vote by mail and of early voting.

### **4.3 VOTE CENTERS**

Another alternative to voting at polling stations is the innovation of “vote centers,” pioneered by Larimer County, Colorado. Vote centers are larger in size than precincts but fewer in number. They are dispersed throughout the jurisdiction, but close to heavy traffic routes, larger residential areas, and major employers. These vote centers allow citizens to vote anywhere in the county rather than just at a designated precinct. Because these vote centers employ economies of scale, fewer poll workers are required, and they tend to be more professional. Also, the vote centers are reported to use more sophisticated technology that is more accessible to voters with disabilities. Vote centers eliminate the incidence of out-of-precinct provisional ballots, but they need to have a unified voter database that can communicate with all of the other centers in the county to ensure that eligible citizens vote only once.

While vote centers appear to have operated effectively in Larimer County, further research is needed to determine if the costs of establishing vote centers are offset by the savings of eliminating traditional polling sites. Moreover, because vote centers replace traditional voting at precincts, which are generally closer to a voter’s home, it is not clear that citizens actually view them as more convenient.

#### **Recommendations on Vote Centers**

- 4.3.1** States should modify current election law to allow experimentation with voting centers. More research, however, is needed to assess whether voting centers expand voter participation and are cost effective.
- 4.3.2** Voting centers need a higher quality, computer-based registration list to assure that citizens can vote at any center without being able to vote more than once.

#### 4.4 MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTING

Military and overseas voting present substantial logistical challenges, yet we cannot overstate the imperative of facilitating participation in elections by military and overseas voters, particularly by service men and women who put their lives on the line for their country. The Commission calls on every state, with federal government assistance, to make every effort to provide all military and overseas voters with ample opportunity to vote in federal elections.

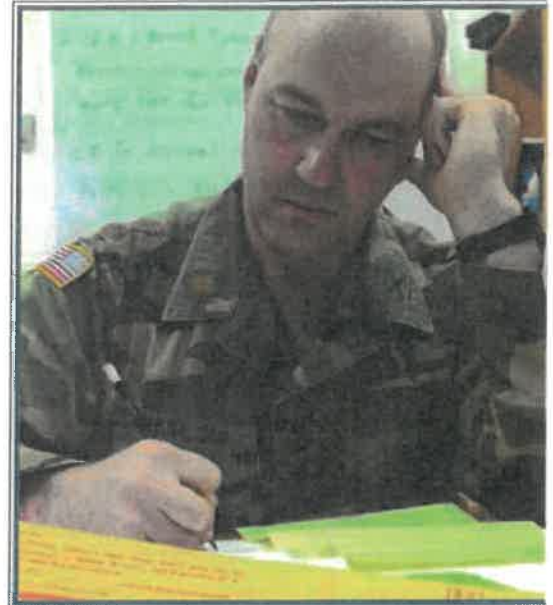
More than six million eligible voters serve in the Armed Forces or live overseas. These voters include 2.7 million military and their dependents and 3.4 million diplomats, Peace Corps volunteers, and other civilian government and other citizens overseas.<sup>42</sup>

Voter turnout among members of the armed forces is high. So is the level of frustration they experience when their votes cannot be counted. This happens largely because of the time required by the three-step process of applying for an absentee ballot, receiving one, and then returning a completed ballot. The process is complicated by the differences among states and among localities in the registration deadline, ballot format, and requirements for ballot return, and it is exacerbated because of the mobility of service men and women during a time of conflict. Since September 11, 2001, more than 500,000 National Guard and Reserve personnel have been mobilized, and many were relocated before they received their absentee ballots.

Congress passed the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) in 1986 to help eligible members of the armed services and their families, and other citizens overseas, to vote. UOCAVA required each state to have a single office to provide information on voter registration and absentee ballot procedures for military voters. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) recommended — but did not require — that this state office should coordinate voting by military personnel by receiving absentee ballot applications and collecting voted ballots. The introduction of statewide voter registration databases under HAVA provides an opportunity to put this recommendation into practice. But aside from Alaska, which already had a single state office, no state has centralized the processing of absentee ballots. This is another example as to why recommending, rather than requiring, a course of action is insufficient.

The Commission recommends that when registering members of the armed forces and other overseas voters, states should inquire whether to send an absentee ballot to them automatically, thus saving a step in the process.

In the 2004 presidential election, approximately one in four military voters did not vote for a variety of reasons: The absentee ballots were not returned or arrived too late; they were rejected for procedural deficiencies, such as a signature not properly witnessed on the back of the return envelope; blank ballots were returned as undeliverable; or Federal Post Card Applications were rejected.<sup>43</sup>



A U.S. Army officer stationed in Bosnia fills in his 2004 voting forms (AP Photo/Amel Emric)

The U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, which assists military and overseas voters, tried to reduce the time lag for absentee voting by launching an electronic voting experiment. However, this experiment was ended because of fundamental security problems (see above on "Internet voting").<sup>44</sup> In the meantime, the Federal Voting Assistance Program encouraged states to send blank ballots out electronically and to accept voted ballots by fax. There now are 32 states that permit fax delivery of a blank ballot to military voters and 25 states that allow military voters to return their voted ballot by fax. In addition, some jurisdictions allow the delivery of blank ballots by email.<sup>45</sup> The return of voted ballots by fax or email, however, is a violation of the key principle of a secret ballot, and it is vulnerable to abuse or fraud.

Although the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act applies to both military and nonmilitary voters overseas, procedures to facilitate overseas voting serve military voters better than civilians. To provide civilian overseas voters with equal opportunities to participate in federal elections, new approaches are needed at both the federal and state levels.

#### **Recommendations on Military and Overseas Voting**

- 4.4.1** The law calling for state offices to process absentee ballots for military and overseas government and civilian voters should be implemented fully, and these offices should be under the supervision of the state election offices.
- 4.4.2** New approaches should be adopted at the federal and state levels to facilitate voting by civilian voters overseas.
- 4.4.3** U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) should supply to all military posted outside the United States a Federal Postcard Application for voter registration and a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot for calendar years in which there are federal elections. With adequate security protections, it would be preferable for the application forms for absentee ballots to be filed by Internet.
- 4.4.4** The states, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, should develop a system to expedite the delivery of ballots to military and overseas civilian voters by fax, email, or overnight delivery service, but voted ballots should be returned by regular mail, and by overnight mail whenever possible. The Defense Department should give higher priority to using military aircraft returning from bases overseas to carry ballots. Voted ballots should not be returned by email or by fax as this violates the secrecy of the ballot and is vulnerable to fraud.
- 4.4.5** All ballots subject to the Uniform and Overseas Civilians Absentee Voting Act must be mailed out at least 45 days before the election (if request is received by then) or within two days of receipt after that. If the ballot is not yet set, due to litigation, a late vacancy, etc., a temporary ballot listing all settled offices and ballot issues must be mailed.

- 4.4.6 States should count the ballots of military and overseas voters up to 10 days after an election if the ballots are postmarked by Election Day.
- 4.4.7 As the technology advances and the costs decline, tracking systems should be added to absentee ballots so that military and overseas voters may verify the delivery of their voted absentee ballots.
- 4.4.8 The Federal Voting Assistance Program should receive a copy of the report that states are required under HAVA to provide the EAC on the number of absentee ballots sent to and received from military and overseas voters.

## 4.5 ACCESS FOR VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES

There are almost 30 million voting-aged Americans with some kind of disability—about 15 percent of the population (see Table 3 on page 40). Less than half of them vote. There are federal laws to facilitate voting and registration by eligible Americans with disabilities, but these laws have not been implemented with any vigor. As a result, voters with disabilities still face serious barriers to voting.<sup>46</sup> Congress passed the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act in 1984 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which required local authorities to make polling places physically accessible to people with disabilities for federal elections. Yet a Government Accountability Office survey of the nation's polling places in 2000 found that 84 percent of polling places were not accessible on Election Day. By 2004, accessibility for voters with disabilities had improved only marginally. Missouri, for example, surveyed every polling place in the state and found that 71 percent were not accessible. Most other states have not even conducted surveys.<sup>47</sup>

There is similarly weak implementation of laws designed to facilitate voter registration by citizens with disabilities. Section 7 of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires state-funded agencies which provide services to citizens with disabilities to offer the opportunity to register citizens to vote. Implementation of this requirement, according to advocates for voters with disabilities, is rare or poor.<sup>48</sup>



A voter tries out a disability-accessible voting machine (AP Photo/Mike Derer)

HAVA provided additional support to Section 7 of NVRA by including social-service agencies as places to register voters, but only one state, Kentucky, has complied with Section 7, according to advocates for voters with disabilities. Moreover, at the current time, there is not a single case where the new statewide voter databases comply with Section 7.<sup>49</sup> Thus, 12 years after the National Voter Registration Act was passed, voters with disabilities still cannot apply for voter registration at all social service offices.

**TABLE 3: Estimates of U.S. Voting Population with Disabilities by Type**

Disability Type	Population Age 16 and Older (in millions)	Percent of Total Voting Age Population
Sensory, Physical, Mental or Self-Care Disability	29.5	15%
Self-Care Disability	6.4	3%
Physical Disability	12.5	6%
Mental Disability	4.0	2%
Sensory Disability	3.9	2%
Sensory and Physical Disability	2.5	1%
Sensory, Physical, and Mental Disability	2.0	1%
Total Voting Age Population in the U.S. (18 and older)	203.0	100%

**NOTES:** Respondents were able to report more than one type of disability.

**SOURCES:** U.S. Census Bureau, Selected Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over by Age: 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2000.

### Recommendations on Access for Voters With Disabilities

- 4.5.1** To improve accessibility of polling places for voters with disabilities, the U.S. Department of Justice should improve its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the accessibility requirements set by the Help America Vote Act.
- 4.5.2** States should make their voter registration databases interoperable with social-service agency databases and facilitate voter registration at social-service offices by citizens with disabilities.
- 4.5.3** States and local jurisdictions should allow voters with disabilities to request an absentee ballot when they register and to receive an absentee ballot automatically for every subsequent election. Local election officials should determine which voters with disabilities would qualify.

### 4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS

Only Maine and Vermont allow incarcerated citizens to vote. In all other states, citizens who are convicted of a felony lose their right to vote, either temporarily or permanently. An estimated 4.65 million Americans have currently or permanently lost their right to vote as a result of a felony conviction. Most states reinstate that right upon completion of the full sentence, including of parole, but three states — Florida, Kentucky, and Virginia — permanently ban all ex-felons from voting, and another 10 states have a permanent ban on

voting by certain categories of ex-felons.<sup>50</sup> These laws have a disproportionate impact on minorities.

Some states impose a waiting period after felons complete their sentence before they can vote. Few states take the initiative to inform ex-felons when their voting rights are restored. As a result, only a small portion of the ex-felons who have regained their voting rights are registered to vote.

Proponents of re-enfranchisement argue that ex-felons have paid their debt to society when they have completed their full sentence. Restoring their right to vote would encourage them to reintegrate into society. Each state therefore should automatically restore the voting rights of ex-felons who have completed their full sentence, including any terms of parole and compensation to victims. Opponents of re-enfranchisement, however, see this as a “punishment” issue rather than a “voting rights” issue. They believe that each state should be free to decide whether to restore the voting rights of ex-felons. States set punishment for state crimes, and this often extends beyond the completion of a felon’s sentence. Ex-felons are, for instance, usually barred from purchasing firearms or from getting a job as a public-school teacher. Nonetheless, weighing both sides of the debate, the Commission believes that voting rights should be restored to certain categories of felons after they served the debt to society.

#### **Recommendations on Re-Enfranchisement of Ex-Felons**

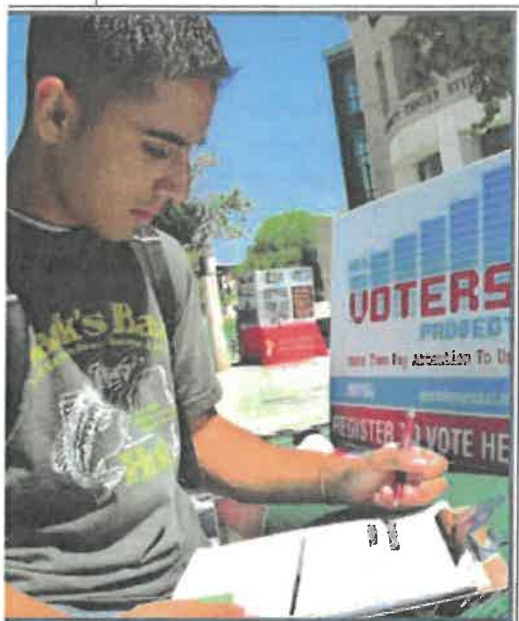
- 4.6.1** States should allow for restoration of voting rights to otherwise eligible citizens who have been convicted of a felony (other than for a capital crime or one which requires enrollment with an offender registry for sex crimes) once they have fully served their sentence, including any term of probation or parole.
- 4.6.2** States should provide information on voter registration to ex-felons who have become eligible to vote. In addition, each state’s department of corrections should automatically notify the state election office when a felon has regained eligibility to vote.

#### **4.7 VOTER AND CIVIC EDUCATION**

Among the simplest ways to promote greater and more informed participation in elections is to provide citizens with basic information on voting and the choices that voters will face in the polling booth. HAVA requires only that basic voter information, including a sample ballot and instructions on how to vote, be posted at each polling site on Election Day. However, additional voter information is needed.

States or local jurisdictions should provide information by mail and on their Web sites to educate voters on the upcoming ballot — on the issues and the candidates, who will provide the information about themselves. Local election officials should set limits on the amount — but not the content — of information to be provided by the candidates. In Washington state, for example, every household is mailed a pamphlet with information on how to register, where to vote, and texts of election laws and proposed ballot initiatives and





A college student in New Mexico registers to vote as part of a campaign to reach new voters (AP Photo/Las Cruces Sun-News, Norm Dettlaff)

referendums. This voter's pamphlet also has a picture of each candidate for statewide office and a statement of the candidate's goals for the office they seek. In addition, there should be greater use of the radio and television to communicate these messages.

Efforts to provide voter information and education to young Americans merit particular attention. Voter turnout among youth declined steadily from the 1970s to 2000, when it was 24 percent lower than turnout of the entire electorate. In 2004, however, there was a surge of 11 percent in voter turnout among Americans aged 18 to 24, and the gap between youth turnout and overall turnout dropped to 17 percent (see Table 4).<sup>51</sup>

While participation by youth increased significantly in the last election, it continues to lag far behind the rest of the population. It can and should be increased by instructing high school students on their voting rights and civic responsibilities. Just one course in civics or American government can have a strong influence on youth participation in elections. According to a 2003 survey, about twice as many young Americans who have taken a civics course are registered to vote and have voted in all or most elections than young Americans who have never taken such a course.<sup>52</sup>

Moreover, Americans want public schools to prepare their children for citizenship and to provide better civic education. While most Americans believe that the most important goal of public schools is to develop basic skills, seven in 10 respondents to a 2004 survey agreed that preparing students to become responsible citizens is a "central purpose of public schools." When asked to grade the civic education programs of public schools, 54 percent of respondents give these programs a "C" and 22 percent give them a "D."<sup>53</sup>

It is difficult to assess the current efforts of state and local voting and civic education programs because only one state, Florida, publishes a report on its activities and spending in this area. We recommend that more states and local jurisdictions follow Florida's example in order to generate more information on the most effective methods for voter and civic education.

**TABLE 4:**  
Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections by Age, 1972-2004

Age Range	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004
18 to 24 years	49.6	42.2	39.9	40.8	36.2	42.8	32.4	32.3	41.9
25 to 44 years	62.7	58.7	58.7	58.4	54.0	58.3	49.2	49.8	52.2
45 to 64 years	70.8	68.7	69.3	69.8	67.9	70.0	64.4	64.1	66.6
65 years+	63.5	62.2	65.1	67.7	68.8	70.1	67.0	67.6	68.9

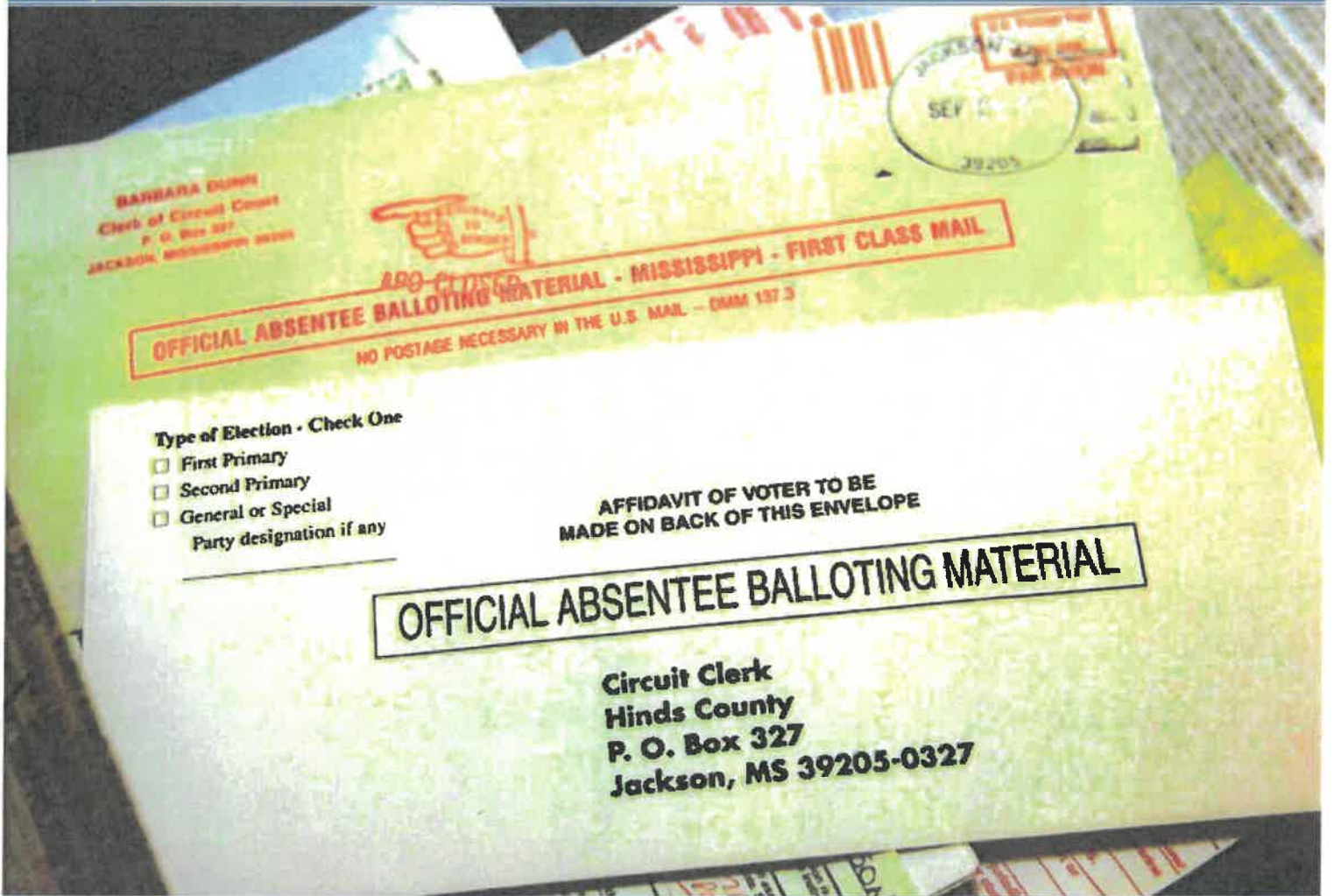
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau (2004).

### Recommendations on Voter and Civic Education

- 4.7.1 Each state should publish a report on its voter education spending and activities.
- 4.7.2 States should engage in appropriate voter education efforts in coordination with local election authorities to assure that all citizens in their state have the information necessary to participate in the election process.
- 4.7.3 Each state should use its best efforts to instruct all high school students on voting rights and how to register to vote. In addition, civic education programs should be encouraged in the senior year of high school, as these have been demonstrated to increase voter participation by youth.
- 4.7.4 Local election authorities should mail written notices to voters in advance of an election advising the voter of the date and time of the election and the polling place where the voter can cast a ballot and encouraging the citizens to vote. The notice should also provide a phone number for the voter to contact the election authorities with any questions.
- 4.7.5 States should mail pamphlets to voters, and post the pamphlet material on their Web sites, to provide information about the candidates for statewide office and about ballot initiatives and referenda.
- 4.7.6 The federal government should provide matching funds for the states to encourage civic and voter education and advertisements aimed to encourage people to vote.

(AP Photo/Julia Cumes)





(AP Photo/Rogelio Solis)

## 5. Improving Ballot Integrity

Because the integrity of the ballot is a hallmark of democracy, it is imperative that election officials guarantee eligible voters the opportunity to vote, but only once, and tabulate ballots in an accurate and fair manner.

### 5.1 INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUD

While election fraud is difficult to measure, it occurs. The U.S. Department of Justice has launched more than 180 investigations into election fraud since October 2002. These investigations have resulted in charges for multiple voting, providing false information on their felon status, and other offenses against 89 individuals and in convictions of 52 individuals. The convictions related to a variety of election fraud offenses, from vote buying to submitting false voter registration information and voting-related offenses by non-citizens.<sup>54</sup>

In addition to the federal investigations, state attorneys general and local prosecutors handle cases of election fraud. Other cases are never pursued because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient evidence for prosecution or because of the low priority given to election fraud cases. One district attorney, for example, explained that he did not pursue allegations of fraudulent voter registration because that is a victimless and nonviolent crime.<sup>55</sup>

Election fraud usually attracts public attention and comes under investigation only in close elections. Courts may only overturn an election result if there is proof that the number of irregular or fraudulent votes exceeded the margin of victory. When there is a wide margin, the losing candidate rarely presses for an investigation. Fraud in any degree and in any circumstance is subversive to the electoral process. The best way to maintain ballot integrity is to investigate all credible allegations of election fraud and otherwise prevent fraud before it can affect an election.

Investigation and prosecution of election fraud should include those acts committed by individuals, including election officials, poll workers, volunteers, challengers or other nonvoters associated with the administration of elections, and not just fraud by voters.

#### Recommendations on Investigation and Prosecution of Election Fraud

- 5.1.1 In July of even-numbered years, the U.S. Department of Justice should issue a public report on its investigations of election fraud. This report should specify the numbers of allegations made, matters investigated, cases prosecuted, and individuals convicted for various crimes. Each state's attorney general and each local prosecutor should issue a similar report.
- 5.1.2 The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Public Integrity should increase its staff to investigate and prosecute election-related fraud.

- 5.1.3** In addition to the penalties set by the Voting Rights Act, it should be a federal felony for any individual, group of individuals, or organization to engage in any act of violence, property destruction (of more than \$500 value), or threatened act of violence that is intended to deny any individual his or her lawful right to vote or to participate in a federal election.
- 5.1.4** To deter systemic efforts to deceive or intimidate voters, the Commission recommends federal legislation to prohibit any individual or group from deliberately providing the public with incorrect information about election procedures for the purpose of preventing voters from going to the polls.

## **5.2 ABSENTEE BALLOT AND VOTER REGISTRATION FRAUD**

Fraud occurs in several ways. Absentee ballots remain the largest source of potential voter fraud.<sup>56</sup> A notorious recent case of absentee ballot fraud was Miami's mayoral election of 1998, and in that case, the judge declared the election fraudulent and called for a new election. Absentee balloting is vulnerable to abuse in several ways: Blank ballots mailed to the wrong address or to large residential buildings might get intercepted. Citizens who vote at home, at nursing homes, at the workplace, or in church are more susceptible to pressure, overt and subtle, or to intimidation. Vote buying schemes are far more difficult to detect when citizens vote by mail. States therefore should reduce the risks of fraud and abuse in absentee voting by prohibiting "third-party" organizations, candidates, and political party activists from handling absentee ballots. States also should make sure that absentee ballots received by election officials before Election Day are kept secure until they are opened and counted.

Non-citizens have registered to vote in several recent elections. Following a disputed 1996 congressional election in California, the Committee on House Oversight found 784 invalid votes from individuals who had registered illegally. In 2000, random checks by the Honolulu city clerk's office found about 200 registered voters who had admitted they were not U.S. citizens.<sup>57</sup> In 2004, at least 35 foreign citizens applied for or received voter cards in Harris County, Texas, and non-citizens were found on the voter registration lists in Maryland as well.<sup>58</sup>

The growth of "third-party" (unofficial) voter registration drives in recent elections has led to a rise in reports of voter registration fraud. While media attention focused on reports of fraudulent voter registrations with the names of cartoon characters and dead people, officials in 10 states investigated accusations of voter registration fraud stemming from elections in 2004, and between October 2002 and July 2005, the U.S. prosecuted 19 people charged with voter registration fraud.<sup>59</sup> Many of these were submitted by third-party organizations, often by individuals who were paid by the piece to register voters.

States should consider new legislation to minimize fraud in voter registration, particularly to prevent abuse by third-party organizations that pay for voter registration by the piece. Such legislation might direct election offices to check the identity of individuals registered through third-party voter registration drives and to track the voter registration forms.

HAVA requires citizens who register by mail to vote in a state for the first time to provide

an ID when they register or when they vote. Some states have interpreted this requirement to apply only to voter registration forms sent to election offices by mail, not to forms delivered by third-party organizations. As a result, neither the identity nor the actual existence of applicants is verified. All citizens who register to vote with a mail-in form, whether that form is actually sent by mail or is instead hand-delivered, should comply with HAVA's requirements or with stricter state requirements on voter ID, by providing proof of identity either with their registration application or when they appear at the polling station on Election Day. In this way, election offices will be obliged to verify the identity of every citizen who registers to vote, whether or not the registration occurs in person.

In addition, states should introduce measures to track voter registration forms that are handled by third-party organizations. By assigning a serial number to all forms, election officials will be able to track the forms. This, in turn, will help in any investigations and prosecutions and thus will serve to deter voter registration fraud.

Many states allow the representatives of candidates or political parties to challenge a person's eligibility to register or vote or to challenge an inaccurate name on a voter roll. This practice of challenges may contribute to ballot integrity, but it can have the effect of intimidating eligible voters, preventing them from casting their ballot, or otherwise disrupting the voting process. New procedures are needed to protect voters from intimidating tactics while also offering opportunities to keep the registration rolls accurate, and to provide observers with meaningful opportunities to monitor the conduct of the election. States should define clear procedures for challenges, which should mainly be raised and resolved before the deadline for voter registration. After that, challengers will need to defend their late actions. On Election Day, they should direct their concerns to poll workers, not to voters directly, and should in no way interfere with the smooth operation of the polling station.



John Fund and Colleen McAndrews at the April 18 hearing (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

### **Recommendations on Absentee Ballot and Voter Registration Fraud**

- 5.2.1** State and local jurisdictions should prohibit a person from handling absentee ballots other than the voter, an acknowledged family member, the U.S. Postal Service or other legitimate shipper, or election officials. The practice in some states of allowing candidates or party workers to pick up and deliver absentee ballots should be eliminated.
- 5.2.2** All states should consider passing legislation that attempts to minimize the fraud that has resulted from "payment by the piece" to anyone in exchange for their efforts in voter registration, absentee ballot, or signature collection.
- 5.2.3** States should not take actions that discourage legal voter registration or get-out-the-vote activities or assistance, including assistance to voters who are not required to vote in person under federal law.



(AP Photo/J. Pat. Carter)

## 6. Election Administration

To build confidence in the electoral process, it is important that elections be administered in a neutral and professional manner. Election officials, from county clerks and election board members to secretaries of state and U.S. Election Assistance Commission members, generally have shown great skill and dedication in administering elections in a fair and impartial manner. The institutions of election administration, however, are in need of improvement, so that they may instill greater public confidence in the election process and allow election officials to carry out their responsibilities more effectively (see Table 5 on page 52).

Elections are contests for power and, as such, it is natural that politics will influence every part of the contest, including the administration of elections. In recent years, some partisan election officials have played roles that have weakened public confidence in the electoral process. Many other partisan election officials have tried to execute their responsibilities in a neutral manner, but the fact that they are partisan sometimes raises suspicions that they might favor their own party. Most other democratic countries have found ways to insulate electoral administration from politics and partisanship by establishing truly autonomous, professional, and nonpartisan independent national election commissions that function almost like a fourth branch of government. The United States, too, must take steps to conduct its elections impartially both in practice and in appearance.

Impartial election administration, however, is not enough. Elections must also be administered effectively if they are to inspire public confidence. Long lines at polling stations, inadequately trained poll workers, and inconsistent or incorrect application of electoral procedures may have the effect of discouraging voter participation and may, on occasion, raise questions about bias in the way elections are conducted. While problems at polling stations usually reflect a shortage of trained poll workers or poor management of polling station operations, rather than an attempt to seek partisan advantage, the result is much the same. Such problems raise public suspicions or may provide grounds for the losing candidate to contest the result in a close election.

### 6.1 INSTITUTIONS

The intense partisanship and the close division of the American electorate, coupled with the Electoral College system, raise the possibility of another presidential election decided by a razor-thin margin in one or more battleground states. Although voting technology is improving, presidential elections are held in a decentralized system with a patchwork of inconsistent rules. In addition, in recent years, election challenges in the courts have proliferated.

Close elections, especially under these conditions, put a strain on any system of election administration, and public opinion demonstrates this. Significant segments of the American public have expressed concern about voter fraud, voter suppression, and the fairness of the election process in general.<sup>60</sup> While substantially more Democrats than Republicans surveyed in national polls considered the 2004 presidential election unfair, 41 percent more Republicans than Democrats said the electoral process was unfair in Washington state's 2004 gubernatorial election, which the Democratic candidate won by a very narrow margin.<sup>61</sup> The losing side, not surprisingly, is unhappy with the election result, but what is new and dangerous in the United States is that the supporters of the losing side are beginning to believe that the process is unfair. And this is true of both parties.



At its base, the problem is a combustible mixture of partisan suspicion and irregularities born in part from a decentralized system of election administration with differing state laws determining voter registration and eligibility and whether a ballot is actually counted. The irregularities, by and large, stem from a lack of resources and inadequate training for election workers, particularly those who work just on Election Day. In other countries, such irregularities sometimes lead to street protests or violence. In the United States, up until now, we have been relatively fortunate that irregularities are addressed in court. The dramatic increase in election-related litigation in recent years, however, does not enhance the public's perception of elections and may in fact weaken public confidence. The average number of election challenges per year has increased from 96 in the period of 1996 to 1999 to 254 in 2001 to 2004.<sup>62</sup>



Elections manager Lori Augino, left, Pierce County Auditor Pat McCarthy, U.S. EAC Commissioners Ray Martinez, III, and Paul DeGregorio, right, observe the 2004 manual gubernatorial recount in Washington (AP Photo/The News Tribune, Janet Jensen)

Another major source of public mistrust of the election process is the perception of partisanship in actions taken by partisan election officials. In a majority of states, election administration comes under the authority of the secretary of state. In 2000 and 2004, both Republican and Democratic secretaries of state were accused of bias because of their discretionary decisions — such as how to interpret unclear provisions of HAVA. The issue is not one of personality or a particular political party because allegations and irregularities dogged officials from both parties. The issue is the institution and the perception of partiality that is unavoidable if the chief election officer is a statewide politician and the election is close, has irregularities, or is disputed. The perception of partiality is as important, if not more so, than the reality.

Bipartisan election administration has the advantage of allowing both parties to participate, but the flaws of such a system are evident in the experience of the Federal Election

Commission (FEC). The FEC has often become deadlocked on key issues. In the cases when the FEC commissioners agree, they sometimes protect the two parties from enforcement rather than represent the public's interest in regulating campaign finance.

**NONPARTISAN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION.** To minimize the chance of election meltdown and to build public trust in the electoral process, nonpartisan structures of election administration are very important, and election administrators should be neutral, professional, and impartial. At the federal level, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission should be reconstituted on a nonpartisan basis to exercise whatever powers are granted by law, and the EAC chairperson should serve as a national spokesperson, as the chief elections officer in Canada does, for improving the electoral process. States should consider transferring the authority for conducting elections from the secretary of state to a chief election officer, who would serve as a nonpartisan official.

States could select a nonpartisan chief elections officer by having the individual subject to approval by a super-majority of two-thirds of one or both chambers of the state legislature. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support. This selection process is likely to yield a respected consensus candidate or, at least, a nonpartisan candidate.

The EAC, in its 18 months of operation, has managed to make its decisions by consensus. While this is a significant accomplishment for a bipartisan, four-member commission, it has come at a cost. The EAC has been slow to issue key guidance, and the guidance it has issued has often been vague. The process of forging consensus among the EAC's commissioners appears to have slowed and watered down key decisions, particularly as they have come under pressure from their respective political parties. If the EAC were reconstituted as a nonpartisan commission, it would be better able to resist partisan political pressure and operate more efficiently and effectively.

To avoid the dangers of bipartisan stalemate, the EAC should be reconstituted as a five-member commission, with a strong chairperson and nonpartisan members. This would be done initially by adding a fifth position to the EAC and making that position the chairperson, when the current chairperson's term ends. The new EAC chairperson would be nonpartisan, nominated by the President, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Later, as the terms of other EAC commissioners expired, they would be replaced by nonpartisan commissioners, subject to Senate confirmation as well.

**INDEPENDENCE AND AUTHORITY.** For the positions of EAC commissioners and state chief elections officers to remain both nonpartisan and effective, they must be insulated from political pressure. This can be done by the terms of appointment and the lines of responsibility. The EAC commissioners and state chief elections officers should receive a long-term appointment, perhaps 10 years. The grounds for dismissal should be limited, similar to the rules for removal of a federal or state judge. The EAC should have the autonomy to oversee federal election laws that Congress directs it to implement and advise Congress and the President on needed improvements in election systems. State chief elections officers should have similar autonomy.

Under HAVA, the EAC distributes federal funds to the states, issues voluntary guidance on HAVA's mandates, and serves as a clearinghouse for information on elections. In addition, it develops standards for voting equipment and undertakes research on elections.

The flaws identified in the electoral system described in this report were due in large part to a very decentralized system with voting standards implemented in different ways throughout the country. If HAVA is fully and effectively implemented, states should be able to retrieve authority to conduct elections from counties and impose a certain degree of uniformity.

In this report, we have proposed the kinds of reforms needed to improve significantly our electoral process. To implement those reforms, a new or invigorated institution like the EAC is needed to undertake the following tasks:

- Statewide registration lists need to be organized top-down with states in charge and counties assisting states rather than the other way around;
- A template and a system is needed for sharing voter data across states;



- The “REAL ID” needs to be adapted for voting purposes and linked to the registration list;
- To ensure that the new requirements — ID and registration list — do not impede access to voting, an expanded effort is needed to reach out and register new voters;
- Quality audits of voter databases and certification of voting machine source codes is essential;
- Voting machines need a voter-verifiable audit trail; and
- Extensive research on the operations and technology of elections is needed.

**TABLE 5: Types of Electoral Administration**

Type of Institution	WORLD REGION				Total Number of Cases (percent of total)
	The Americas	Asia & the Pacific	East & Central Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	
Government	5*	9	0	3	17 (14%)
Government supervised by judges or others	6	2	6	14	28 (23%)
Independent electoral commission	25	19	12	19	75 (63%)

\* The U.S. is included in this category.

SOURCE: Rafael López-Pintor. *Electoral Management Bodies as Institutions of Governance* (NY: United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Development Policy, 2000).

These reforms, but particularly those that require connecting states, will not occur on their own. The EAC needs to have sufficient authority to assure effective and consistent implementation of these reforms, and to avoid repeating past problems, its guidance must be clear and compelling. A stronger EAC does not mean that the states will lose power in conducting elections. To the contrary, the authority of state election officials will grow with the creation of statewide voter databases, and their credibility will be enhanced by the new nonpartisan structure and professionalism.

**CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST RULES.** No matter what institutions are responsible for conducting elections, conflict-of-interest standards should be introduced for all federal, state, and local election officials, including some of the provisions in Colorado’s new election law and of the Code of Conduct prepared by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).<sup>63</sup> This Code of Conduct requires election administrators to avoid any activity, public or private, that might indicate support or even sympathy for a particular candidate, political party, or political tendency.

Election officials should be prohibited by federal and/or state laws from serving on any political campaign committee, making any public comments in support of a candidate, taking a public position on any ballot measure, soliciting campaign funds, or otherwise campaigning for or against a candidate for public office. A decision by a secretary of state to serve as co-chair of his or her party's presidential election committee would clearly violate these standards.

### **Recommendations on Institutions**

- 6.1.1** To undertake the new responsibilities recommended by this report and to build confidence in the administration of elections, Congress and the states should reconstitute election management institutions on a nonpartisan basis to make them more independent and effective. U.S. Election Assistance Commission members and each state's chief elections officer should be selected and be expected to act in a nonpartisan manner, and the institutions should have sufficient funding for research and training and to conduct the best elections possible. We believe the time has come to take politics as much as possible out of the institutions of election administration and to make these institutions nonpartisan.
- 6.1.2** Congress should approve legislation that would add a fifth member to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, who would serve as the EAC's chairperson and who would be nominated by the President based on capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. This would permit the EAC to be viewed more as nonpartisan than bipartisan and would improve its ability to make decisions. That person would be subject to Senate confirmation and would serve a single term of ten years. Each subsequent vacancy to the EAC should be filled with a person judged to be nonpartisan so that after a suitable period, all the members, and thus the institution, might be viewed as above politics.
- 6.1.3** States should prohibit senior election officials from serving or assisting political campaigns in a partisan way, other than their own campaigns in states where they are elected.
- 6.1.4** States should take additional actions to build confidence in the administration of elections by making existing election bodies as nonpartisan as possible within the constraints of each state's constitution. Among the ways this might be accomplished would be if the individuals who serve as the state's chief elections officer were chosen based on their capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. The state legislatures would need to confirm these individuals by a two-thirds majority of one or both houses. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support.
- 6.1.5** Each state's chief elections officer should, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure uniformity of voting procedures throughout the state, as with provisional ballots. Doing so will reduce the likelihood that elections are challenged in court.

## 6.2 POLL WORKER RECRUITMENT

For generations, civic-minded citizens, particularly seniors, have served as poll workers. The average age of poll workers is 72.<sup>64</sup> Poll workers generally are paid minimum wages for a 15-hour day. Not surprisingly, recruitment has proven more and more difficult. For the 2004 election, the United States needed 2 million poll workers, but it fell short by 500,000.

Effective administration of elections requires that poll workers have the capability and training needed to carry out complex procedures correctly, the skills to handle increasingly sophisticated voting technology, the personality and skills to interact with a diversity of people in a calm and friendly manner, and the energy to complete a very long and hard day of work on Election Day. Poll workers must administer complex voting procedures, which are often changed with each election. These procedures include issuing provisional ballots, checking voter identification in accordance with state law, and correctly counting the votes after the polling station closes. Poll workers must also set up voting machines, instruct voters to use these machines, and provide helpful service to voters, including to voters with disabilities and non-English speakers.

A broad pool of potential recruits, drawn from all age groups, is needed to meet the demands made on today's poll workers. To adequately staff polling stations, states and local jurisdictions must offer better pay, training, and recognition for poll workers and recruit more citizens who have full-time jobs or are students. Recruitment of teachers would serve to spread knowledge of the electoral process, while recruitment of students would educate future voters and attract individuals who may serve as poll workers for decades to come.

Local election authorities should also consider providing incentives for more rigorous training. Guilford County, North Carolina, for example, initiated a "Precinct Officials Certification" program in cooperation with the local community college. The program requires 18 hours of class and a final exam. While voluntary, more than 80 percent of Guilford County's 636 permanent precinct officials completed the course. Certified officials receive an additional \$35 per election in pay. Retention of officials has risen from roughly 75 percent to near 95 percent.

In addition, poll workers deserve greater recognition for their public service. States might establish a Poll Worker Appreciation Week and issue certificates to thank poll workers for their contribution to the democratic process.

Several states have passed laws to provide paid leave for state and local government workers who serve as poll workers on Election Day. A pilot program titled "Making Voting Popular" was implemented in 1998 in six counties surrounding the Kansas City metropolitan area to encourage employers to provide a paid "civic leave" day for employees who work as poll workers. Many states have introduced laws to encourage the recruitment of student poll workers. Partnered with experienced poll workers, student poll workers can learn about elections while contributing their technological skills.



Commissioner Sharon Priest, Daniel Calingaert, Michael Alvarez, and Election Center Executive Director Doug Lewis (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fitlow)

It will be easier to recruit skilled poll workers if they are given flexibility in the terms of their service by working part of the day. Since a large proportion of voters arrive either at the beginning or the end of the day, it would make sense to hire more poll workers for those periods, although this is not now the case. Bringing poll workers in from other jurisdictions might also serve to provide partisan balance in jurisdictions where one party is dominant. Flexibility in the terms of service by poll workers is often restricted by state laws. Where this is the case, states should amend their laws to allow part-day shifts for poll workers on Election Day and to permit state residents to staff polling stations in a different jurisdiction.

In addition, states might consider a new practice of recruiting poll workers in the same way that citizens are selected for jury duty. This practice is used in Mexico, where citizens are selected randomly to perform what they consider a civic obligation. About five times as many poll workers as needed are trained in Mexico, so that only the most skilled and committed are selected to serve as poll workers on Election Day. The process of training so many citizens serves the additional purpose of educating the public in voting procedures. This practice both reflects and contributes to a broad civic commitment to democracy.

#### **Recommendations on Poll Worker Recruitment**

- 6.2.1** States and local jurisdictions should allocate sufficient funds to pay poll workers at a level that would attract more technologically sophisticated and competent workers. Part-time workers should also be recruited for the beginning and the end of Election Day. States should amend their laws to allow shifts for part of the day for poll workers on Election Day.
- 6.2.2** States and local jurisdictions should implement supplemental training and recognition programs for poll workers.
- 6.2.3** To increase the number and quality of poll workers, the government and nonprofit and private employers should encourage their workers to serve as poll workers on Election Day without any loss of compensation, vacation time or personal time off. Special efforts should be made to enlist teachers and students as poll workers.
- 6.2.4** Because some jurisdictions have large majorities of one party, which makes it hard to attract poll workers from other parties, local jurisdictions should allow poll workers from outside the jurisdiction.
- 6.2.5** States should consider legislation to allow the recruitment of citizens as poll workers as is done for jury duty.



A long line of Ohio voters on Election Day 2004  
(AP Photo/Mark Duncan)

### 6.3 POLLING STATION OPERATIONS

A visible problem on Election Day 2004 was long lines. This should have been anticipated because there was a surge in new registrations and people expected a close election, particularly in “battleground states.” Still, too many polling stations were unprepared. While waiting until 4 a.m. to vote was an extreme case, too many polling stations experienced long lines at the beginning of the day when people went to work or at the day’s end when they returned. Fast-food chains hire extra workers at lunchtime, but it apparently did not occur to election officials to hire more workers at the times when most people vote. Long lines were hardly the only problem; many polling stations had shortages of provisional ballots, machines malfunctioned, and there were too many inadequately trained workers on duty. Although most states ban campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station, other states or counties permit it, though many voters find it distasteful if not intimidating.

Problems with polling station operations, such as long lines, were more pronounced in some places than in others.<sup>65</sup> This at times gave rise to suspicions that the problems were due to discrimination or to partisan manipulation, when in fact the likely cause was a poor decision by election administrators. The U.S. Department of Justice’s investigation into the allocation of voting machines in Ohio, for example, found that problems were due to administrative miscalculations, not to discrimination.<sup>66</sup>

The 2004 elections highlighted the importance of providing enough voting machines to each polling place. While voter turnout can be difficult to predict, the ratio of voters per machine can be estimated. Texas, for example, has issued an administrative rule to estimate the number of machines needed per precinct at different rates of voter turnout.<sup>67</sup>

The impression many voters get of the electoral process is partially shaped by their

experience at the polling station, and yet, not enough attention has been given to trying to make them “user-friendly.” Elementary questions, which most businesses study to become more efficient and responsive to their customers, are rarely asked, let alone answered by election officials. Questions like: How long does it normally take for a citizen to vote? Would citizens prefer to go to a neighborhood precinct, or to a larger, more service-oriented but more distant “voting center”? How many and what kinds of complaints and problems do polling stations hear in an average day? How do they respond, and are voters satisfied with the response? How many citizens find electronic machines useful, and how many find them formidable? By answering these fundamental questions, we might determine ways to provide efficient and courteous service at polling locations

A simple way to compile useful information about problems voters face on Election Day would be to require that every voting station maintain a “log book” on Election Day to record all complaints from voters or observers. The log book would be signed by election observers at the end of the day to make sure that it has recorded all the complaints or problems. An analysis of the log books would help identify common problems and help design more efficient and responsive polling sites.

#### **Recommendations on Polling Station Operations**

- 6.3.1** Polling stations should be made user-friendly. One way to do so would be to forbid any campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station.
- 6.3.2** Polling stations should be required to maintain a “log-book” on Election Day to record all complaints. The books should be signed by election officials and observers and analyzed for ways to improve the voting process.
- 6.3.3** Polling stations should be organized in a way that citizens would not have to wait long before voting, and officials should be informed and helpful.

#### **6.4 RESEARCH ON ELECTION MANAGEMENT**

Despite the wealth of expertise and literature on U.S. elections and voting behavior, little research focuses on the administration or conduct of elections. Until the 2000 election stirred interest in the subject, we had no information on how often votes went uncounted. Today, we still do not know how many people are unable to vote because their name is missing from the registration list or their identification was rejected at the polls. We also have no idea about the level of fraud or the accuracy and completeness of voter registration lists.

To effectively address the challenges facing our election systems, we need to understand better how elections are administered. The log books and public reports on investigations on election fraud, described above, can provide some good raw material. But we need more systematic research to expand knowledge and stimulate needed improvements in U.S. election systems. Moreover, beyond the reforms needed today, U.S. election systems will need to adapt in the future to new technology and to social changes.





A North Dakota election judge on Election Day 2004  
(AP Photo/Will Kincaid)

The Center for Election Systems at Kennesaw State University in Georgia is the first university center established to study election systems and to assist election administration. With funding from the state government, this Center develops standards for voting technology used in Georgia and provides an array of other services, such as testing all election equipment, providing training, building databases, and designing ballots for many counties. The Center thus provides critical services to state election authorities and supports constant improvements in election systems. Since election laws and procedures vary significantly, each state should consider supporting university centers for the study of elections.

In addition to research on technology, university election centers could assist state governments on issues of election law, management, and civic and voter education. They could assemble experts from different disciplines to assist state governments in reviewing election laws, improving administrative procedures, strengthening election management, and developing programs and materials to train poll workers.

Comparative research is also needed on electoral systems in different states, and national studies should be conducted on different elements of election administration and causes of voter participation. These studies might address such questions as: What factors stimulate or depress participation in elections? How do voters adapt to the introduction of new voting technologies? And what are the costs of conducting elections? Research on these and a host of other questions is needed at the national, state, and local levels, with findings shared and efforts coordinated. Moreover, federal, state, and private foundation funds are needed to generate the research our election systems require to effectively inform decision-making, to monitor and advance best practices, and to measure implementation and enforcement.<sup>68</sup>

### **Recommendation on Research on Election Management**

**6.4.1** The Commission calls for continuing research on voting technology and election management so as to encourage continuous improvements in the electoral process.

## 6.5 COST OF ELECTIONS

Based on the limited available information, the cost of elections appears to vary significantly by state. Wyoming, for example, spent \$2.15 per voter for the 2004 elections, while California spent \$3.99 per voter.<sup>69</sup> Information on the cost of elections is difficult to obtain, because both state and local authorities are involved in running elections, and local authorities often neglect to track what they spend on elections. At the county level, elections typically are run by the county clerk and recorder, who rarely keeps track of the staff time and office resources allocated to elections as opposed to other office responsibilities.

Election administration expenditures in the United States are on the low end of the range of what advanced democracies spend on elections. Among advanced democracies, expenditures on election administration range from lows of \$2.62 in the United Kingdom and \$3.07 in France for national legislative elections, through a midrange of \$4.08 in Spain and \$5.68 in Italy, to a high of \$9.30 in Australia and \$9.51 in Canada.<sup>70</sup> While larger expenditures provide no guarantee of greater quality in election administration, they tend to reflect the priority given to election administration. The election systems of Australia and Canada are the most expensive but are also considered among the most effective and modern election systems in the world. Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter. This data would be very important in offering comparisons on alternative and convenience voting.

### Recommendations on Cost of Elections

- 6.5.1 As elections are a bedrock of our nation's democracy, they should receive high priority in the allocation of government resources at all levels. Local jurisdictions, states, and the Congress should treat elections as a high priority in their budgets.
- 6.5.2 Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter.



(AP Photo/Hidajet Delic)

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## 7. Responsible Media Coverage

The media's role in elections is of great consequence. Effective media coverage contributes substantially to the electoral process by informing citizens about the choices they face in the elections and about the election results. In contrast, irresponsible media coverage weakens the quality of election campaigns and the public's confidence in the electoral process.

### 7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES

More than \$1.6 billion was spent on television ads in 2004 by candidates, parties, and independent groups.<sup>71</sup> This was a record for any campaign year and double the amount spent in the 2000 presidential election.

The pressure to raise money to pay for TV ads has tilted the competitive playing field in favor of well-financed candidates and has created a barrier to entry in politics. Moreover, TV ads tend to reduce political discourse to its least attractive elements—campaign spots are often superficial and negative. This has a significant impact on the quality of campaigns, as television is the primary source of campaign information for about half of all Americans.<sup>72</sup>

Broadcasters receive free licenses to operate on our publicly owned airwaves in exchange for a pledge to serve the public interest. At the heart of this public interest obligation is the need to inform the public about the critical issues that will be decided in elections.

In 1998, a White House advisory panel recommended that broadcasters voluntarily air at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month preceding elections. The goal of this "5/30 standard" was to give television viewers a chance to see candidates in nightly forums that are more substantive than the political ads that flood the airwaves in the final weeks of election campaigns. National networks were encouraged to broadcast a nightly mix of interviews, mini-debates, and issue statements by presidential candidates, and local stations were asked to do the same for candidates in federal, state, and local races. Complete editorial control over the forums for candidate discourse was, of course, left to the national networks and local stations, which would decide what campaigns to cover, what formats to use, and when to broadcast the forums.

In 2000, about 103 television stations pledged to provide at least five minutes of campaign coverage every night in the final month of the election campaign, yet they often fell short of the 5/30 standard. Local news broadcasts of these 5/30 stations provided coverage, on average, of only two minutes and 17 seconds per night of candidate discourse.<sup>73</sup> On the thousand-plus stations that did not pledge to meet the 5/30 standard, coverage of candidate discourse was minimal.

During the 2004 campaign, substantive coverage of candidate discourse was still modest:<sup>74</sup>

- Little attention was given to state and local campaigns. About 92 percent of the election coverage by the national television networks was devoted to the presidential race. Less than 2 percent was devoted to U.S. House or U.S. Senate races.
- The presidential campaign also dominated local news coverage, but the news focuses on the horse race between candidates rather than on important

issues facing Americans. While 55 percent of local news broadcasts contained a story about the presidential election, only 8 percent had one about a local race. About 44 percent of the campaign coverage focused on campaign strategy, while less than one-third addressed the issues.

- Local campaign coverage was dwarfed by other news. Eight times more local broadcast coverage went to stories about accidental injuries, and 12 times more coverage went to sports and weather than to all local races combined.
- Only 24 percent of the local TV industry pledged to meet the “5/30” standard.

Notwithstanding the dramatic expansion of news available on cable television, broadcasters can and should do more to improve their coverage of campaign issues. Some propose to require broadcasters to provide free air time to candidates, but others are concerned that it might lead toward public financing of campaigns or violate the First Amendment.

#### **Recommendations on Media Access for Candidates**

- 7.1.1** The Commission encourages national networks and local TV stations to provide at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month leading up to elections.
- 7.1.2** The Commission encourages broadcasters to continue to offer candidates short segments of air time to make issue statements, answer questions, or engage in mini-debates.
- 7.1.3** Many members of the Commission support the idea that legislation should be passed to require broadcasters to give a reasonable amount of free air time to political candidates, along the lines of the provisions of the Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Act of 2003 (which was introduced as S 1497 in the 108th Congress).

## **7.2 MEDIA PROJECTIONS OF ELECTION RESULTS**

For decades, early projections of presidential election results have diminished participation in the electoral process. Projections of Lyndon Johnson’s victory in 1964 came well before the polls closed in the West. The same occurred in 1972 and in 1980. In all of these cases, candidates further down the ballot felt the effect. In 1980, the estimated voter turnout was about 12 percent lower among those who had heard the projections and not yet voted as compared with those who had not heard the projections.<sup>75</sup>

On Election Night in 2000, the major television news organizations — ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, and Fox — made a series of dramatic journalistic mistakes. While polls were still open in Florida’s panhandle, they projected that Vice President Gore had won the state. They later reversed their projection and predicted that Governor Bush would win Florida and, with it, the presidency. Gore moved to concede the election, beginning with a call to Bush. Gore later withdrew his concession, and the news organizations had to retract their projection of Bush’s victory. The first set of mistakes may have influenced voters in Florida and in other states where the polls were still open. The second set of mistakes irretrievably influenced public perceptions of the apparent victor in the election, which then affected the subsequent controversy over the outcome in Florida.

Having made these mistakes in 2000, most television news organizations were cautious about projecting presidential election results in 2004. This caution is worth repeating in future elections and should become a standard media practice.

The Carter-Ford Commission was highly critical of the practice of declaring a projected winner in a presidential election before all polls close in the contiguous 48 states of the United States. In the Commission's view, this practice discourages voters by signaling that the election is over even before some people vote.

Voluntary restraint by major media organizations is a realistic option. National news networks in the last several presidential elections have voluntarily refrained from calling the projected presidential winner in the Eastern Standard Time zone until after 7:00 p.m. (EST). In addition, as a result of the mistakes they made in 2000, the networks have now agreed to refrain from calling the projected presidential winner in states with two time zones until all of the polls across the state have closed.

Media organizations should exercise similar restraint in their release of exit poll data. The Carter-Ford Commission noted the mounting body of evidence that documents the unreliability of exit polls. In 2000, exit polls conflicted with the actual election results in many states — and in five specific instances by as much as 7 percent to 16 percent. Network news organization officials acknowledged that exit polls have become more fallible over the years as more and more voters have refused to take part. In 2000, only about half of the voters asked to participate in exit polls agreed to do so, and only 20 percent of absentee and early voters agreed to participate in telephone “exit” poll interviews. That response rate is too low to assure reliability in exit polls.

Despite the effort made to improve exit polls for the 2004 presidential election, they were well off the mark and misled some Americans about the election's outcome. By now it should be abundantly clear that exit polls do not reliably predict election results. While exit polls can serve a useful purpose after Election Day in providing data on the composition and preferences of the electorate, they lack credibility in projecting election results, and they reflect poorly on the news organizations that release them prematurely. This ought to give news organizations sufficient reason to abandon the practice of releasing exit poll data before elections have been decided.

Government cannot prohibit news organizations from irresponsible political reporting, and efforts to legislate a delay in the announcement of projected election results are problematic. Voluntary restraint on the part of news organizations offers the best recourse. By exercising voluntary restraint, news organizations will enhance their credibility and better serve the American people by encouraging participation and public confidence in elections.

### **Recommendations on Media Projections of Election Results**

- 7.2.1** News organizations should voluntarily refrain from projecting any presidential election results in any state until all of the polls have closed in the 48 contiguous states.
- 7.2.2** News organizations should voluntarily agree to delay the release of any exit poll data until the election has been decided.



(Carter Center Photo/Mario Tapia)

## 8. Election Observation

In too many states, election laws and practices do not allow independent observers to be present during crucial parts of the process, such as the testing of voting equipment or the transmission of results. In others, only certified representatives of candidates or political parties may observe. This limits transparency and public confidence in the election process. Above all, elections take place for the American people, rather than for candidates and political parties. Interested citizens, including those not affiliated with any candidate or party, should be able to observe the entire election process, although limits might be needed depending on the size of the group.

Although the United States insists on full access by its election observers to the elections of other countries, foreign observers are denied or granted only selective access to U.S. elections. Observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), who were invited to the United States in 2004, were not granted access to polling stations in some states, and in other states, their access was limited to a few designated polling stations. Only one of our 50 states (Missouri) allows unfettered access to polling stations by international observers. The election laws of the other 49 states either lack any reference to international observers or fail to include international observers in the statutory categories of persons permitted to enter polling places.

To fulfill U.S. commitments to the OSCE “Copenhagen Declaration” on International Standards of Elections, accredited international observers should be given unrestricted access to U.S. elections. Such accreditation should be provided to reputable organizations which have experience in election observation and which operate in accordance with a recognized code of conduct. The National Association of Secretaries of State has encouraged state legislatures to make any necessary changes to state law to allow for international observers.<sup>76</sup>

### Recommendation on Election Observation

**8.1.1** All legitimate domestic and international election observers should be granted unrestricted access to the election process, provided that they accept election rules, do not interfere with the electoral process, and respect the secrecy of the ballot. Such observers should apply for accreditation, which should allow them to visit any polling station in any state and to view all parts of the election process, including the testing of voting equipment, the processing of absentee ballots, and the vote count. States that limit election observation only to representatives of candidates and political parties should amend their election laws to explicitly permit accreditation of independent and international election observers.





A presidential elector casts a ballot (AP Photo/Seth Perlman)

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## 9. Presidential Primary and Post-Election Schedules

### 9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE

The presidential primary system is organized in a way that encourages candidates to start their campaigns too early, spend too much money, and allow as few as eight percent of the voters to choose the nominees. The Commission believes that the scheduling of the presidential primary needs to be changed to allow a wider and more deliberate national debate.

In 2000, the presidential primaries were effectively over by March 9, when John McCain ended his bid for the Republican nomination and Bill Bradley left the race for the Democratic nomination. This was less than seven weeks after the Iowa caucus. In 2004, the presidential primary process was equally compressed. Less than 8 percent of the eligible electorate in 2004 cast ballots before the presidential nomination process was effectively over.

The presidential primary schedule has become increasingly front-loaded. While 8 states held presidential primaries by the end of March in 1984, 28 states held their primaries by March in 2004. The schedule continues to tighten, as six states have moved up the date of their presidential primary to February or early March while eight states have decided to cancel their presidential primary.<sup>77</sup>

Because the races for the presidential nominations in recent elections have generally concluded by March, most Americans have no say in the selection of presidential nominees, and intense media and public scrutiny of candidates is limited to about 10 weeks. Moreover, candidates must launch their presidential bids many months before the official campaign begins, so that they can raise the \$25 to \$50 million needed to compete.

The presidential primary schedule therefore is in need of a comprehensive overhaul. A new system should aim to expand participation in the process of choosing the party nominees for president and to give voters the chance to closely evaluate the presidential candidates over a three- to four-month period. Improvements in the process of selecting presidential nominees might also aim to provide opportunities for late entrants to the presidential race and to shift some emphasis from Iowa and New Hampshire to states that more fully reflect the diversity of America.

Most members of the Commission accept that the first two states should remain Iowa and New Hampshire because they test the candidates by genuine “retail,” door-to-door campaigning. A few other members of the Commission would replace those states with others that are more representative of America’s diversity, and would especially recommend a change from Iowa because it chooses the candidate by a public caucus rather than a secret ballot, the prerequisite of a democratic election.

While the presidential primary schedule is best left to the political parties to decide, efforts in recent years by political parties have failed to overhaul the presidential primary schedule. If political parties do not make these changes by 2008, Congress should legislate the change.

### **Recommendation on Presidential Primary Schedule**

**9.1.1** We recommend that the Chairs and National Committees of the political parties and Congress make the presidential primary schedule more orderly and rational and allow more people to participate. We endorse the proposal of the National Association of Secretaries of State to create four regional primaries, after the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary, held at one-month intervals from March to June. The regions would rotate their position on the calendar every four years.

## **9.2 POST-ELECTION TIMELINE**

As the nation saw in 2000, a great deal of bitterness can arise when the outcome of a close presidential election turns on the interpretation of ambiguous laws. Had the U.S. Supreme Court not resolved the principal controversy in 2000, the dispute would have moved to Congress pursuant to Article II and the Twelfth Amendment. Unfortunately, the relevant provisions of the Constitution are vague or ambiguous in important respects, and the implementing legislation adopted by Congress over a century ago is not a model of clarity and consistency. If Congress is called upon to resolve a close election in the future, as could well happen, the uncertain meaning of these legal provisions is likely to lead to a venomous partisan spectacle that may make the 2000 election look tame by comparison.

After the debacle following the election of 1876, Congress spent more than a decade fashioning rules and procedures that it hoped would allow future disputes to be settled by preexisting rules. Those rules and procedures have remained on the books essentially unchanged since that time. The core provision (3 U.S.C. § 5) invites the states to establish appropriate dispute-resolution mechanisms by promising that Congress will give conclusive effect to the states' own resolution of controversies if the mechanism was established before the election and if the disputes are resolved at least six days before the electoral college meets. This "safe-harbor" provision appropriately seeks to prevent Congress itself from having to resolve election disputes involving the presidency, and every state should take steps to ensure that its election statutes qualify the state for favorable treatment under the safe-harbor provision.

Unfortunately, even if all the states take this step, disputes requiring Congress to ascertain the meaning of unclear federal rules could still arise. Although it may not be possible to eliminate all possible sources of dispute, significant steps could be taken to improve the clarity and consistency of the relevant body of federal rules, and Congress should undertake to do so before the next presidential election.

### **Recommendations on Post-Election Timeline**

**9.2.1** Congress should clarify and modernize the rules and procedures applicable to carrying out its constitutional responsibilities in counting presidential electoral votes, and should specifically examine the deadlines.

**9.2.2** States should certify their presidential election results before the "safe harbor" date. Also, every state should take steps, including the enactment of new statutes if necessary, to ensure that its resolution of election disputes will be given conclusive effect by Congress under 3 U.S.C. § 5.

## Conclusion

Building confidence in U.S. elections is central to our nation's democracy. The vigor of our democracy depends on an active and engaged citizenry who believe that their votes matter and are counted accurately. The reforms needed to keep our electoral system healthy are an inexpensive investment in the stability and progress of our country.

As a nation, we need to pursue the vision of a society where most Americans see their votes as both a right and a privilege, where they cast their votes in a way that leaves them proud of themselves as citizens and of democracy in the United States. Ours should be a society where registering to vote is convenient, voting is efficient and pleasant, voting machines work properly, fraud is minimized, and disputes are handled fairly and expeditiously.

This report represents a comprehensive proposal for accomplishing those goals and modernizing our electoral system. We have sought to transcend partisan divides with recommendations that will both assure the integrity of the system and widen access. No doubt, there will be some who prefer some recommendations and others who prefer other proposals, but we hope that all will recognize, as we do, that the best way to improve our electoral system is to accept the validity of both sets of concerns.

The five pillars of our proposal represent an innovative and comprehensive approach. They break new ground in the following ways:

First, we propose a universal, state-based, top-down, interactive, and interoperable registration list that will, if implemented successfully, eliminate the vast majority of complaints currently leveled against the election system. States will retain control over their registration lists, but a distributed database offers a way to remove interstate duplicates and maintain an up-to-date, fully accurate registration list for the nation.

Second, we propose that all states require a valid photo ID card, which would be a slightly modified REAL ID or a photo ID that is based on an EAC-template (which is equivalent to the REAL ID without the drivers license). However, instead of allowing the ID to be a new barrier to voting, we propose using it to enfranchise new and more voters than ever before. The states would play a much more affirmative role of reaching out to the underserved communities by providing them more offices, including mobile ones, to register them and provide photo IDs free of charge. In addition, we offer procedural and institutional safeguards to make sure that the card is not abused and that voters will not be disenfranchised because of the need for an ID.

Third, we propose measures that will increase voting participation by connecting registration and the ID process, making voting more convenient, diminishing irregularities, and offering more information on voting.



Commission Co-Chair Jimmy Carter  
and Executive Director Robert Pastor  
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

Fourth, we propose ways to give confidence to voters that use the new electronic voting machines to ensure that their vote will be recorded accurately and there will be an auditable backup on paper (with the understanding that alternative technologies may be available in the future). Our proposals also aim to make sure that people with disabilities have full access to voting and the opportunity to do so privately and independently like other voters.

Finally, we recommend a restructuring of the system by which elections have been administered in our country. We propose that the Election Assistance Commission and state election management bodies be reconstituted on a nonpartisan basis to become more professional, independent, and effective.

Election reform is neither easy nor inexpensive. Nor can we succeed if we think of providing funds on a one-time basis. We need to view the administration of elections as a continuing challenge for the entire government, and one that requires the highest priority of our citizens and our government.

For more than two centuries, our country has taught the world about the significance of democracy, but more recently, we have evinced a reluctance to learn from others. Typical of this gap is that we insist other countries open their elections to international observers, but our states close their doors or set unfair restrictions on election observing. We recommend changing that provision and also building on the innovations of the new democracies by establishing new election management bodies that are independent, nonpartisan, and effective with a set of procedures that would make American democracy, once again, the model for the world.

The new electoral edifice that we recommend is built on the five pillars of reforms. Democrats, Republicans, and Independents may differ on which of these pillars are the most important, but we have come to understand that all are needed to improve our electoral system. Indeed, we believe that the structure is greater than the sum of its pillars. Substantively, the system's integrity is strengthened by the increased access of its citizens, and voter confidence is raised by accuracy and security of new technology and enforcement of election laws. And the political support necessary to implement these reforms is more likely to materialize if all the pillars are viewed as part of an entire approach. If adequately funded and implemented, this new approach will move America down the path of transforming the vision of a model democracy into reality.

## APPENDIX

# Estimated Costs of Recommended Improvements

The Commission's recommendations are estimated to cost \$1.35 billion to implement. This estimate is the sum of the cost of making state voter databases interoperable and upgrading voting machines to make them both accessible and transparent.

The total cost for making voter databases interoperable is estimated at \$287 million. This cost breaks down as follows:

- The 11 states without top-down voter registration systems will need to spend a total of \$74 million to build such systems.<sup>78</sup>
- The system to share voter data among states is estimated to cost \$77 million.<sup>79</sup>
- The cost for all states to adopt the recommended template for shared voter data is estimated at \$21 million. Since every state except Vermont requires a Social Security number to issue a driver's license, states will need to collect Social Security numbers from only a small portion of the adult population.<sup>80</sup>
- Since all states currently collect digital images of signatures when they issue driver's licenses, there will be no significant cost for collecting signature images for voter registration.
- For voter identification, states that use REAL ID for voting purposes will need additional funds only to provide a template form of ID to non-drivers. The template form of ID will be issued to an estimated 23 million U.S. citizen non-drivers at a cost of \$115 million.<sup>81</sup>

The total cost for upgrading voting machines, to make them both accessible and transparent, is estimated at \$1.06 billion. This is the amount needed, in addition to the HAVA funds already obligated, to replace remaining punch card and lever machines with direct recording electronic (DRE) systems or with optical scan systems with a computer-assisted marking device for blind and visually impaired voters, to retrofit DREs with a voter-verifiable paper audit trail, and to add a ballot marking device for blind voters to existing optical scan systems. The estimates are based on current distributions of various voting machines and on current costs for DREs, voter-verifiable paper audit trails, and ballot-marking devices for optical scan systems.

The Commission recommends that Congress provide \$1.35 billion in funding over a two-year period, so that voter databases will be made interoperable and voting machine upgrades will be completed before the 2008 elections.

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- <sup>9</sup> "Report: As many as 60,000 people file to vote in both Carolinas," Associated Press, October 24, 2004.
- <sup>10</sup> "Exposed: Scandal of Double Voters," *New York Daily News*, August 21, 2004.
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- <sup>12</sup> "Overview of States Driver's License Requirements", National Immigration Law Center, July 12, 2005, available at <[www.nilc.org/immspbs/DLs/state\\_dl\\_rqrmnts\\_ovrvw\\_071205.pdf](http://www.nilc.org/immspbs/DLs/state_dl_rqrmnts_ovrvw_071205.pdf)>. Alabama also collects Social Security numbers for driver's licenses, according to Commission staff conversation with Alabama's Motor Vehicle Division in August 2005.
- <sup>13</sup> Except for Vermont, all states require a Social Security Number for a driver's license, at least from people who were assigned a Social Security Number or are eligible for one.

- <sup>14</sup> Voters should also have the opportunity to check their registration over the phone, via a toll-free number, or in person at the elections office.
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- <sup>16</sup> Ibid, p.5.
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- <sup>18</sup> Testimony before the Commission by Ken Smukler, President of Info Voter Technologies, on June 30, 2005.
- <sup>19</sup> Details were provided in Section 1.1.
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- <sup>27</sup> The residual vote rates fell by 0.79 percent in counties where lever machines were replaced by direct recording electronic (DRE) machines and by 1.46 percent in counties where punch cards were replaced by DREs, according to Charles Stewart, *Residual Vote in the 2004 Election*, Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project Working Paper, February 2005, Table 2.



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- <sup>36</sup> Internet Policy Institute, *Report of the National Workshop on Internet Voting: Issues and Research Agenda*, March 2001. Available at <<http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/election2000/nsfe-voterprt.pdf>>.
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- <sup>39</sup> *Balancing Access and Integrity: The Report of the Century Foundation working Group on State Implementation of Election Reform* (N.Y. the Century Foundation Press, 2005), pp. 25-26.
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- <sup>74</sup> Alliance for Better Campaigns, <[www.bettercampaigns.org/standard/display.php?StoryID=326](http://www.bettercampaigns.org/standard/display.php?StoryID=326)>, and Lear Center, "Local News Coverage of the 2004 Campaigns."
- <sup>75</sup> National Commission on Federal Election Reform, *To Assure Pride and Confidence in the Electoral Process*, August 2001, p. 63.
- <sup>76</sup> National Association of Secretaries of State, "International Election Protocol Resolution," and supporting language, July 24, 2005, available at <[www.nass.org/International Election Protocol Resolution.pdf](http://www.nass.org/International%20Election%20Protocol%20Resolution.pdf)> and <[www.nass.org/International Elections Protocol Language.pdf](http://www.nass.org/International%20Elections%20Protocol%20Language.pdf)>.
- <sup>77</sup> Six states passed measures to move forward the date of their presidential primaries and eight states passed measures to cancel their presidential primary for 2004, see <[www.ncsl.org/programs/legman/elect/taskfc/Changing-EliminatingPP.htm](http://www.ncsl.org/programs/legman/elect/taskfc/Changing-EliminatingPP.htm)>.
- <sup>78</sup> Estimate is based on the average amounts other states are currently spending to build top-down voter registration systems and excludes HAVA funds that have already been disbursed for this purpose see Electiononline.org, *Assorted Rolls: Statewide Voter Registration Databases Under HAVA*, <[http://electionline.org/Portals/1/Assorted Rolls.pdf](http://electionline.org/Portals/1/Assorted%20Rolls.pdf)>.
- <sup>79</sup> Figure includes both the cost to upgrade existing state databases to make them interoperable in real time and the cost to build a voter registration distributed database linked to the individual state servers. The former (\$48 million) is based on the average cost to make existing state driver's license databases interoperable with each other as determined by the Congressional Budget Office, see "H.R. 418: REAL ID Act of 2005," Congressional Budget Office, <<http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=6072&sequence=0>>. The latter (\$29 million) is based on the market cost to purchase, secure, maintain, and link to the states through leased lines a central database that benchmarks 57,346 transactions per minute.

- <sup>80</sup> The cost to collect Social Security numbers is tantamount to registering voters. The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada calculates the cost to registering 19.6 million voters in the 1997 national elections at approximately \$18 million. This produces a statistic of \$0.92 to register each person, see *Voter Turnout*, electionguide.org, <<http://www.electionguide.org/turnout.htm>> and *Voting for Democracy: Notes on the Canadian Experience*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, March 1998, <[http://www.aceproject.org/main/samples/vr/vrx\\_w005.pdf](http://www.aceproject.org/main/samples/vr/vrx_w005.pdf)>. For data on the distribution of driver's licenses, see "Highway Statistics 2003," U.S. Department of Transportation, <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/dl22.htm>>.
- <sup>81</sup> The cost per card is estimated at \$5. This figure includes approximate administrative, infrastructure, and issuance costs, see Stephen Moore, "Congressional testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, Judiciary Committee," May 13, 1997, available at <<http://www.cato.org/testimony/ct-sm051397.html>> and "The debate over a national identification card," The Century Foundation, Homeland Security Project, available at <[http://www.tcf.org/Publications/HomelandSecurity/National\\_ID\\_Card.pdf](http://www.tcf.org/Publications/HomelandSecurity/National_ID_Card.pdf)>.
- <sup>82</sup> The estimated costs for the various voting machines are as follows: Direct Recording Electronic with a Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (DRE/VVPAT)—\$4,000; retrofitting a DRE machine with a VVPAT—\$1,000; optical scanner (OS)—\$5,000; and ballot marking device for an optical scan system—\$4,500. Machine cost data is collected from many sources, including: Verifiedvoting.org, "Appendix 4: Cost Comparison of Alternative Solutions," <[http://www.verifiedvoting.org/downloads/CT\\_SOTS1appendix\\_43.pdf](http://www.verifiedvoting.org/downloads/CT_SOTS1appendix_43.pdf)>; Caleb Kleppner, *State of the Industry: Compatibility of Voting Equipment with Ranked Ballots*, Center for Voting and Democracy, 2001, <<http://www.fairvote.org/administration/industry.rtf>>; Bo Lipari, "Analysis of Acquisition Costs of DRE and Precinct Based Optical Scan Voting Equipment for New York State," New Yorkers for Verified Voting, 2005, <<http://www.nyvv.org/doc/AcquisitionCostDREvOptScanNYS.pdf>>. For details on the distribution of machine technology, see Election Data Services, *Voting Equipment Summary by Type*, 2004, <[http://www.electiondataservices.com/VotingSummary2004\\_20040805.pdf](http://www.electiondataservices.com/VotingSummary2004_20040805.pdf)>.

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# Summary of Recommendations

## 1: GOALS AND CHALLENGES OF ELECTION REFORM

### 1.1 HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT: STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

- 1.1.1 The Help America Vote Act should be fully implemented by 2006, as mandated by the law, and fully funded.
- 1.1.2 The Commission urges that the Voting Rights Act be vigorously enforced and that Congress and the President seriously consider reauthorizing those provisions of the Act that are due to expire in 2007.

## 2: VOTER REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 UNIFORMITY WITHIN STATES — TOP-DOWN REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

- 2.1.1 The Commission recommends that states be required to establish unified, top-down voter registration systems, whereby the state election office has clear authority to register voters and maintain the registration list. Counties and municipalities should assist the state with voter registration, rather than have the state assist the localities. Moreover, Congress should appropriate funds for disbursement by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to states to complete top-down voter registration systems.

### 2.2 INTEROPERABILITY AMONG STATES

- 2.2.1 In order to assure that lists take account of citizens moving from one state to another, voter databases should be made interoperable between states. This would serve to eliminate duplicate registrations, which are a source of potential fraud.
- 2.2.2 In order to assist the states in creating voter databases that are interoperable across states, the EAC should introduce a template for shared data and a format for cross-state data transfers. This template should include a person's full legal name, date and place of birth, signature (captured as a digital image), and Social Security number.
- 2.2.3 With assistance and supervision by the EAC, a distributed database system should be established to make sure that the state lists remain current and accurate to take into account citizens moving between states. Congress should also pass a law mandating that states cooperate with this system to ensure that citizens do not vote in two states.
- 2.2.4 Congress should amend HAVA to mandate the interoperability of statewide registration lists. Federal funds should be appropriated for distribution by the EAC to states that make their voter databases interoperable, and the EAC should withhold federal funds from states that fail to do so. The law should also provide for enforcement of this requirement.
- 2.2.5 With proper safeguards for personal security, states should allow citizens to verify and correct the registration lists information on themselves up to 30 days before the election. States should also provide "electronic poll-books" to allow precinct officials to identify the correct polling site for voters.
- 2.2.6 With interoperability, citizens should need to register only once in their lifetime, and updating their registration will be facilitated when they move.

## **2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS**

- 2.3.1 Voters should be informed of their right to cast a provisional ballot if their name does not appear on the voter roll, or if an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, but States should take additional and effective steps to inform voters as to the location of their precinct.
- 2.3.2 States, not counties or municipalities, should establish uniform procedures for the verification and counting of provisional ballots, and that procedure should be applied uniformly throughout the State. Many members of the Commission recommend that a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct jurisdiction should be counted.
- 2.3.3 Poll workers should be fully trained on the use of provisional ballots, and provisional ballots should be distinctly marked and segregated so they are not counted until the eligibility of the voter is determined.

## **2.4 COMMUNICATING REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

- 2.4.1 States and local jurisdictions should use Web sites, toll-free numbers, and other means to answer questions from citizens as to whether they are registered and, if so, what is the location of their precinct, and if they are not registered, how they can do so before the deadline.

## **2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION**

- 2.5.1 To ensure that persons presenting themselves at the polling place are the ones on the registration list, the Commission recommends that states require voters to use the REAL ID card, which was mandated in a law signed by the President in May 2005. The card includes a person's full legal name, date of birth, a signature (captured as a digital image), a photograph, and the person's Social Security number. This card should be modestly adapted for voting purposes to indicate on the front or back whether the individual is a U.S. citizen. States should provide an EAC-template ID with a photo to non-drivers free of charge.
- 2.5.2 The right to vote is a vital component of U.S. citizenship, and all states should use their best efforts to obtain proof of citizenship before registering voters.
- 2.5.3 We recommend that until January 1, 2010, states allow voters without a valid photo ID card (Real or EAC-template ID) to vote, using a provisional ballot by signing an affidavit under penalty of perjury. The signature would then be matched with the digital image of the voter's signature on file in the voter registration database, and if the match is positive, the provisional ballot should be counted. Such a signature match would in effect be the same procedure used to verify the identity of voters who cast absentee ballots. After January 1, 2010, voters who do not have their valid photo ID could vote, but their ballot would count only if they returned to the appropriate election office within 48 hours with a valid photo ID.
- 2.5.4 To address concerns about the abuse of ID cards, or the fear that it could be an obstacle to voting, states should establish legal protections to prohibit any commercial use of voter data and ombudsman institutions to respond expeditiously to any citizen complaints about the misuse of data or about mistaken purges of registration lists based on interstate matching or statewide updating.
- 2.5.5 In the event that Congress mandates a national identification card, it should include information related to voting and be connected to voter registration.

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## 2.6 QUALITY IN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

- 2.6.1 States need to effectively maintain and update their voter registration lists. The EAC should provide voluntary guidelines to the states for quality audits to test voter registration databases for accuracy (correct and up-to-date information on individuals), completeness (inclusion of all eligible voters), and security (protection of unauthorized access). When an eligible voter moves from one state to another, the state to which the voter is moving should be required to notify the state which the voter is leaving to eliminate that voter from its registration list.
- 2.6.2 All states should have procedures for maintaining accurate lists such as electronic matching of death records, drivers licenses, local tax rolls, and felon records.
- 2.6.3 Federal and state courts should provide state election offices with the lists of individuals who declare they are non-citizens when they are summoned for jury duty.
- 2.6.4 In a manner that is consistent with the National Voter Registration Act, states should make their best efforts to remove inactive voters from the voter registration lists. States should follow uniform and strict procedures for removal of names from voter registration lists and should adopt strong safeguards against incorrect removal of eligible voters. All removals of names from voter registration lists should be double-checked.
- 2.6.5 Local jurisdictions should track and document all changes to their computer databases, including the names of those who make the changes.

## 3: VOTING TECHNOLOGY

### 3.1 VOTING MACHINES

- 3.1.1 Congress should pass a law requiring that all voting machines be equipped with a voter-verifiable paper audit trail and, consistent with HAVA, be fully accessible to voters with disabilities. This is especially important for direct recording electronic (DRE) machines for four reasons: (a) to increase citizens' confidence that their vote will be counted accurately, (b) to allow for a recount, (c) to provide a backup in cases of loss of votes due to computer malfunction, and (d) to test — through a random selection of machines — whether the paper result is the same as the electronic result. Federal funds should be appropriated to the EAC to transfer to the states to implement this law. While paper trails and ballots currently provide the only means to meet the Commission's recommended standards for transparency, new technologies may do so more effectively in the future. The Commission therefore urges research and development of new technologies to enhance transparency, security, and auditability of voting systems.
- 3.1.2 States should adopt unambiguous procedures to reconcile any disparity between the electronic ballot tally and the paper ballot tally. The Commission strongly recommends that states determine well in advance of elections which will be the ballot of record.



## **3.2 AUDITS**

**3.2.1** State and local election authorities should publicly test all types of voting machines before, during, and after Election Day and allow public observation of zero machine counts at the start of Election Day and the machine-certification process.

## **3.3 SECURITY FOR VOTING SYSTEMS**

**3.3.1** The Independent Testing Authorities, under EAC supervision, should have responsibility for certifying the security of the source codes to protect against accidental or deliberate manipulation of vote results. In addition, a copy of the source codes should be put in escrow for future review by qualified experts. Manufacturers who are unwilling to submit their source codes for EAC-supervised testing and for review by independent experts should be prohibited from selling their voting machines.

**3.3.2** States and local jurisdictions should verify upon delivery of a voting machine that the system matches the system that was certified.

**3.3.3** Local jurisdictions should restrict access to voting equipment and document all access, as well as all changes to computer hardware or software.

**3.3.4** Local jurisdictions should have backup plans in case of equipment failure on Election Day.

# **4: EXPANDING ACCESS TO ELECTIONS**

## **4.1 ASSURED ACCESS TO ELECTIONS**

**4.1.1** States should undertake their best efforts to make voter registration and ID accessible and available to all eligible citizens, including Americans with disabilities. States should also remove all unfair impediments to voter registration by citizens who are eligible to vote.

**4.1.2** States should improve procedures for voter registration efforts that are not conducted by election officials, such as requiring state or local registration and training of any "voter registration drives."

**4.1.3** Because there have been reports that some people allegedly did not deliver registration forms of those who expressed a preference for another party, states need to take special precautions to assure that all voter registration forms are fully accounted for. A unique number should be printed on the registration form and also on a detachable receipt so that the voter and the state election office can track the status of the form. In addition, voter registration forms should be returned within 14 days after they are signed.

## **4.2 VOTE BY MAIL**

**4.2.1** The Commission encourages further research on the pros and cons of vote by mail and of early voting.

## **4.3 VOTE CENTERS**

**4.3.1** States should modify current election law to allow experimentation with voting centers. More research, however, is needed to assess whether voting centers expand voter participation and are cost effective.

**4.3.2** Voting centers need a higher-quality, computer-based registration list to assure that citizens can vote at any center without being able to vote more than once.

#### **4.4 MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTING**

- 4.4.1 The law calling for state offices to process absentee ballots for military and overseas government and civilian voters should be implemented fully, and these offices should be under the supervision of the state election offices.
- 4.4.2 New approaches should be adopted at the federal and state levels to facilitate voting by civilian voters overseas.
- 4.4.3 The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) should supply to all military posted outside the United States a Federal Postcard Application for voter registration and a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot for calendar years in which there are federal elections. With adequate security protections, it would be preferable for the application forms for absentee ballots to be filed by Internet.
- 4.4.4 The states, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, should develop a system to expedite the delivery of ballots to military and overseas civilian voters by fax, email, or overnight delivery service, but voted ballots should be returned by regular mail, and by overnight mail whenever possible. The Defense Department should give higher priority to using military aircraft returning from bases overseas to carry ballots. Voted ballots should not be returned by email or by fax as this violates the secrecy of the ballot and is vulnerable to fraud.
- 4.4.5 All ballots subject to the Uniform and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act must be mailed out at least 45 days before the election (if request is received by then) or within two days of receipt after that. If the ballot is not yet set, due to litigation, a late vacancy, etc., a temporary ballot listing all settled offices and ballot issues must be mailed.
- 4.4.6 States should count the ballots of military and overseas voters up to 10 days after an election if the ballots are postmarked by Election Day.
- 4.4.7 As the technology advances and the costs decline, tracking systems should be added to absentee ballots so that military and overseas voters may verify the delivery of their voted absentee ballots.
- 4.4.8 The Federal Voting Assistance Program should receive a copy of the report that states are required under HAVA to provide the EAC on the number of absentee ballots sent to and received from military and overseas voters.

#### **4.5 ACCESS FOR VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES**

- 4.5.1 To improve accessibility of polling places for voters with disabilities, the U.S. Department of Justice should improve its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the accessibility requirements set by the Help America Vote Act.
- 4.5.2 States should make their voter registration databases interoperable with social-service agency databases and facilitate voter registration at social-service offices by citizens with disabilities.
- 4.5.3 States and local jurisdictions should allow voters with disabilities to request an absentee ballot when they register and to receive an absentee ballot automatically for every subsequent election. Local election officials should determine which voters with disabilities would qualify.

#### **4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS**

- 4.6.1 States should allow for restoration of voting rights to otherwise eligible citizens who have been convicted of a felony (other than for a capital crime or one

which requires enrollment with an offender registry for sex crimes) once they have fully served their sentence, including any term of probation or parole.

- 4.6.2 States should provide information on voter registration to ex-felons who have become eligible to vote. In addition, each state's department of corrections should automatically notify the state election office when a felon has regained eligibility to vote.

#### **4.7 VOTER AND CIVIC EDUCATION**

- 4.7.1 Each state should publish a report on its voter education spending and activities.
- 4.7.2 States should engage in appropriate voter education efforts in coordination with local election authorities to assure that all citizens in their state have the information necessary to participate in the election process.
- 4.7.3 Each state should use its best efforts to instruct all high school students on voting rights and how to register to vote. In addition, civic education programs should be encouraged in the senior year of high school, as these have been demonstrated to increase voter participation by youth.
- 4.7.4 Local election authorities should mail written notices to voters in advance of an election advising the voter of the date and time of the election and the polling place where the voter can cast a ballot and encouraging the citizens to vote. The notice should also provide a phone number for the voter to contact the election authorities with any questions.
- 4.7.5 States should mail pamphlets to voters, and post the pamphlet material on their Web sites, to provide information about the candidates for statewide office and about ballot initiatives and referenda.
- 4.7.6 The federal government should provide matching funds for the states to encourage civic and voter education and advertisements aimed to encourage people to vote.

### **5: IMPROVING BALLOT INTEGRITY**

#### **5.1 INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUD**

- 5.1.1 In July of even-numbered years, the U.S. Department of Justice should issue a public report on its investigations of election fraud. This report should specify the numbers of allegations made, matters investigated, cases prosecuted, and individuals convicted for various crimes. Each state's attorney general and each local prosecutor should issue a similar report.
- 5.1.2 The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Public Integrity should increase its staff to investigate and prosecute election-related fraud.
- 5.1.3 In addition to the penalties set by the Voting Rights Act, it should be a federal felony for any individual, group of individuals, or organization to engage in any act of violence, property destruction (of more than \$500 value), or threatened act of violence that is intended to deny any individual his or her lawful right to vote or to participate in a federal election.
- 5.1.4 To deter systemic efforts to deceive or intimidate voters, the Commission recommends federal legislation to prohibit any individual or group from deliberately providing the public with incorrect information about election procedures for the purpose of preventing voters from going to the polls.

## 5.2 ABSENTEE BALLOT AND VOTER REGISTRATION FRAUD

- 5.2.1 State and local jurisdictions should prohibit a person from handling absentee ballots other than the voter, an acknowledged family member, the U.S. Postal Service or other legitimate shipper, or election officials. The practice in some states of allowing candidates or party workers to pick up and deliver absentee ballots should be eliminated.
- 5.2.2 All states should consider passing legislation that attempts to minimize the fraud that has resulted from "payment by the piece" to anyone in exchange for their efforts in voter registration, absentee ballot, or signature collection.
- 5.2.3 States should not take actions that discourage legal voter registration or get-out-the-vote activities or assistance, including assistance to voters who are not required to vote in person under federal law.

## 6: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

### 6.1 INSTITUTIONS

- 6.1.1 To undertake the new responsibilities recommended by this report and to build confidence in the administration of elections, Congress and the states should reconstitute election management institutions on a nonpartisan basis to make them more independent and effective. U.S. Election Assistance Commission members and each state's chief elections officer should be selected and be expected to act in a nonpartisan manner, and the institutions should have sufficient funding for research and training and to conduct the best elections possible. We believe the time has come to take politics as much as possible out of the institutions of election administration and to make these institutions nonpartisan.
- 6.1.2 Congress should approve legislation that would add a fifth member to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, who would serve as the EAC's chairperson and who would be nominated by the President based on capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. This would permit the EAC to be viewed more as nonpartisan than bipartisan and would improve its ability to make decisions. That person would be subject to Senate confirmation and would serve a single term of ten years. Each subsequent vacancy to the EAC should be filled with a person judged to be nonpartisan so that after a suitable period, all the members, and thus the institution, might be viewed as above politics.
- 6.1.3 States should prohibit senior election officials from serving or assisting political campaigns in a partisan way, other than their own campaigns in states where they are elected.
- 6.1.4 States should take additional actions to build confidence in the administration of elections by making existing election bodies as nonpartisan as possible within the constraints of each state's constitution. Among the ways this might be accomplished would be if the individuals who serve as the state's chief elections officer were chosen based on their capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. The state legislatures would need to confirm these individuals by a two-thirds majority of one or both houses. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support.
- 6.1.5 Each state's chief elections officer should, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure uniformity of voting procedures throughout the state, as with provisional ballots. Doing so will reduce the likelihood that elections are challenged in court.

## **6.2 POLL WORKER RECRUITMENT**

- 6.2.1 States and local jurisdictions should allocate sufficient funds to pay poll workers at a level that would attract more technologically sophisticated and competent workers. Part-time workers should also be recruited for the beginning and the end of Election Day. States should amend their laws to allow shifts for part of the day for poll workers on Election Day.
- 6.2.2 States and local jurisdictions should implement supplemental training and recognition programs for poll workers.
- 6.2.3 To increase the number and quality of poll workers, the government and nonprofit and private employers should encourage their workers to serve as poll workers on Election Day without any loss of compensation, vacation time or personal time off. Special efforts should be made to enlist teachers and students as poll workers.
- 6.2.4 Because some jurisdictions have large majorities of one party, which makes it hard to attract poll workers from other parties, local jurisdictions should allow poll workers from outside the jurisdiction.
- 6.2.5 States should consider legislation to allow the recruitment of citizens as poll workers as is done for jury duty.

## **6.3 POLLING STATION OPERATIONS**

- 6.3.1 Polling stations should be made user-friendly. One way to do so would be to forbid any campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station.
- 6.3.2 Polling stations should be required to maintain a “log-book” on Election Day to record all complaints. The books should be signed by election officials and observers and analyzed for ways to improve the voting process.
- 6.3.3 Polling stations should be organized in a way that citizens would not have to wait long before voting, and officials should be informed and helpful.

## **6.4 RESEARCH ON ELECTION MANAGEMENT**

- 6.4.1 The Commission calls for continuing research on voting technology and election management so as to encourage continuous improvements in the electoral process.

## **6.5 COST OF ELECTIONS**

- 6.5.1 As elections are a bedrock of our nation’s democracy, they should receive high priority in the allocation of government resources at all levels. Local jurisdictions, states, and the Congress should treat elections as a high priority in their budgets.
- 6.5.2 Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter.

# **7: RESPONSIBLE MEDIA COVERAGE**

## **7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES**

- 7.1.1 The Commission encourages national networks and local TV stations to provide at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month leading up to elections.
- 7.1.2 The Commission encourages broadcasters to continue to offer candidates short segments of air time to make issue statements, answer questions, or engage in mini-debates.

- 7.1.3 Many members of the Commission support the idea that legislation should be passed to require broadcasters to give a reasonable amount of free air time to political candidates, along the lines of the provisions of the Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Act of 2003 (which was introduced as S.1497 in the 108th Congress).

## **7.2 MEDIA PROJECTIONS OF ELECTION RESULTS**

- 7.2.1 News organizations should voluntarily refrain from projecting any presidential election results in any state until all of the polls have closed in the 48 contiguous states.
- 7.2.2 News organizations should voluntarily agree to delay the release of any exit poll data until the election has been decided.

## **8: ELECTION OBSERVATION**

- 8.1.1 All legitimate domestic and international election observers should be granted unrestricted access to the election process, provided that they accept election rules, do not interfere with the electoral process, and respect the secrecy of the ballot. Such observers should apply for accreditation, which should allow them to visit any polling station in any state and to view all parts of the election process, including the testing of voting equipment, the processing of absentee ballots, and the vote count. States that limit election observation only to representatives of candidates and political parties should amend their election laws to explicitly permit accreditation of independent and international election observers.

## **9: PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY AND POST-ELECTION SCHEDULES**

### **9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE**

- 9.1.1 We recommend that the Chairs and National Committees of the political parties and Congress make the presidential primary schedule more orderly and rational and allow more people to participate. We endorse the proposal of the National Association of Secretaries of State to create four regional primaries, after the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary, held at one-month intervals from March to June. The regions would rotate their position on the calendar every four years.

### **9.2 POST-ELECTION TIMELINE**

- 9.2.1 Congress should clarify and modernize the rules and procedures applicable to carrying out its constitutional responsibilities in counting presidential electoral votes, and should specifically examine the deadlines.
- 9.2.2 States should certify their presidential election results before the "safe harbor" date. Also, every state should take steps, including the enactment of new statutes if necessary, to ensure that its resolution of election disputes will be given conclusive effect by Congress under 3 U.S.C. § 5.

## Additional Statements

All of the Commission Members are signatories of the report. Some have submitted additional or dissenting statements, which they were asked to limit to 250 words.

For alternative views and additional comments on the Commission's report, see our Web page at [www.american.edu/ia/cfer/comments](http://www.american.edu/ia/cfer/comments).

### 2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

*Kay Coles James*

I strongly support the recommendation that states adopt uniform procedures for determining the validity of provisional ballots, and I join a majority of members who support counting provisional ballots when they are cast in the wrong precinct where multiple precincts vote at a single polling place.

However, out-of-precinct voting, in which a voter uses a provisional ballot to cast a ballot in the incorrect precinct, raises four substantial problems: (1) The voter is denied opportunity to vote for all candidates and issues or else casts a vote in a race in which the voter is not qualified to vote. (2) Election officials will not be able to anticipate the proper number of voters appearing at any given polling place and will not be able to allocate resources properly among the various polling places with the result that voters will face long lines and shortage of voting supplies. (3) The post-election evaluation of provisional ballots cast in the wrong polling place is time-consuming, error prone, subject to manipulation, undermines the secrecy of the ballot and will delay the outcome of the election. (4) It is settled law that HAVA does not mandate out-of-precinct voting.

The fact that many members of the Commission support limited out-of-precinct voting should not be understood as this Commission is recommending out-of-precinct voting because a substantial number of Commission members oppose it.

*See Daschle, et. al. below for an alternative view of this recommendation.*

### 2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION

*Tom Daschle joined by Spencer Overton and Raul Yzaguirre*

The goals of ballot access and integrity are not mutually exclusive, and the ultimate test of the Commission's success will be whether voters from diverse backgrounds view its recommendations in their totality as providing them with a fair opportunity to participate in their democracy. Most of the recommendations in this report, such as the recommendation for a voter verified paper audit trail, meet that standard, but others do not. For voters who have traditionally faced barriers to voting – racial and ethnic minorities, Native Americans, the disabled and language minorities, the indigent and the elderly – these recommendations appear to be more about ballot security than access to the ballot.

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The call for States to use the new REAL ID driver's license for voter identification at the polls is the most troublesome recommendation in the Report. While this statement identifies some of its problems, unfortunately the space allotted for dissent is inadequate to fully discuss all of the shortcomings of the Commission's ID proposal.

HAVA addresses the potential for fraudulent registration by individuals claiming to be someone they are not, and the Report contains no evidence that this reform is not working or that the potential for fraud in voter registration or multiple voting will not be addressed once the States fully implement the HAVA requirement for computerized, statewide registration lists. In fact, it offers scant evidence that this problem is widespread or that such a burdensome reform is required to solve it.

REAL ID is a driver's license, not a citizenship or a voting card. The Report notes that 12% of the voting age population lack a driver's license. While it recommends that States provide an alternative photo voting card to non-drivers free of charge, States are likely to require the same documentation that is required of drivers.

The documents required by REAL ID to secure a driver's license, and consequently a photo ID to vote under this recommendation, include a birth certificate, passport or naturalization papers, a photo identity document, and proof of Social Security number. Obtaining such documents can be difficult, even for those not displaced by the devastation of Hurricane Katrina. For some, the Commission's ID proposal constitutes nothing short of a modern day poll tax.

Important omissions raise doubts about the completeness of this Report. The lack of a recommendation on counting provisional ballots in Federal and statewide races is unfortunate. Our goal should be to ensure that the maximum number of eligible ballots are counted. Eligibility to vote for President is not dependent upon the precinct in which the voter resides. Similarly, reforms that expand access to the ballot box for working people, the disabled, elderly and minorities, such as early voting and vote-by-mail, are inadequately addressed by this Report.

Election reform must be about empowerment, not disenfranchisement. Raising needless impediments to voting or creating artificial requirements to have one's vote counted are steps backward. The mere fear of voter fraud should never be used to justify denying eligible citizens their fundamental right to vote.

*Spencer Overton*

I am a professor who specializes in election law, and I am writing separately to express my dissenting views to the Carter-Baker Commission's photo ID proposal. Unfortunately, the Commission rejected my 597-word dissent and allowed me only 250 words (this limitation on dissent was first announced at our final meeting). I believe that the issues before the Commission are of great consequence to our democracy and deserve more discussion. Thus, my concerns with the Commission's ID proposal and the shortcomings of the Commission's deliberative process are examined in greater detail at [www.carterbakerdissent.com](http://www.carterbakerdissent.com).



*Susan Molinari*

Opponents of a voter photo ID argue that requiring one is unnecessary and discriminatory.

Numerous examples of fraud counter the first argument. In 2004, elections in Washington state and Wisconsin were decided by illegal votes. In Washington, this fact was established by a lengthy trial and decision of the court. In Wisconsin, this fact was established by a joint report written by the U.S. Attorney, FBI, Chief of Police and senior local election official – both Republicans and Democrats. In other states, most notably the states of Ohio and New York, voter rolls are filled with fictional voters like Elmer Fudd and Mary Poppins.

Addressing the second concern, the Commission recommendation is for states to adopt safeguards that guarantee all Americans equal opportunity to obtain an ID required for voting. The safeguards include initiatives to locate those voters without IDs and to provide them one without cost. Under the recommendation, eligible voters can cast a provisional ballot that will be counted if they present their photo ID within 48 hours. Far from discriminatory, a mandatory voter ID provides means by which more Americans may obtain the identification already required for daily functions – such as cashing a check, entering a federal building, or boarding an airplane.

We present this recommendation on a nationwide basis so that states can avoid some of the problems previously highlighted.

### **3.1 VOTING MACHINES**

*Ralph Munro*

I have given the majority of my career to the fair and impartial oversight and conduct of elections, serving 20 years as an elected Secretary of State. It has been an honor to serve on the Carter-Baker Commission and I believe this report is timely, accurate and will provide our country with new ideas to continually reform and improve our elections.

My only exceptions to this report are found in Section 3.1 and Section 4.2. Numerous countries are moving ahead of America in the field of election technology. On voting machines and electronic voting devices, limiting voter verified audit trails only to paper is a mistake. New technology has far greater potential than paper in this arena.

### **4.2 VOTE BY MAIL**

*Ralph Munro*

It is my strong belief that the expansion of voting by mail, under strict guidelines to prevent fraud, will ensure that our voting participation will increase dramatically, especially in local and off-year elections.

## 4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS

*Nelson Lund*

I support the Commission's major recommendations, especially those dealing with improved registration systems and the prevention of election fraud. I have reservations about several other proposals, among which the following require specific comment: Recommendations 4.6.1 and 4.6.2. Substantive decisions about criminal penalties are outside the scope of this Commission's mission, which deals with election administration. Uniformity should not be imposed on the states, some of which may have very sound policy reasons for denying the franchise to all felons or to a larger class of felons than this Commission prefers.

## 6.1 INSTITUTIONS

*Nelson Lund*

Recommendations 6.1.1, 6.1.2, and 6.1.4. The Commission mistakenly assumes that putatively nonpartisan election administration is necessarily preferable to other approaches. Moreover, the Commission's proposal to add to the EAC a fifth, putatively nonpartisan member (who would serve as the chair) is profoundly misguided. All the functions that the EAC has, or could sensibly be given, can be carried out under the current bipartisan, four-member structure. If the EAC were reconstituted in the way proposed by this Commission, it would naturally become a magnet for additional functions, and would probably come eventually to serve as a national election administrator, thus displacing the states from their proper role in our decentralized system of governance. I believe this would be a terrible mistake.

## 7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES

*Nelson Lund*

Recommendation 7.1.3. This proposal calls for an inappropriate and constitutionally dubious interference with the freedom of the press.

## 9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE

*Shirley Malcom*

With regard to Recommendation 9.1.1, I agree on the need for regional presidential primaries, but I disagree that Iowa and New Hampshire should come first. At present the barriers to candidates unaffiliated with the major political parties gaining a place on the presidential ballot are substantial. Thus, the primary system is the major way for the American people to participate in the process of selecting candidates for president. But it gives disproportionate influence to those states that go first. One problem with Iowa is that the state decides by a caucus rather than a secret ballot, but the bigger problem with Iowa and New Hampshire is that these states have demographic profiles that make them very different from the rest of the country. Iowa and New Hampshire, according to the 2003 census, have populations that are around 94-95 percent White, while nationally Whites are 76 percent of the population. Hence, the debates are shaped in ways that do not necessarily reflect the interests of minority populations or of our diverse nation.

## About the Commission



TOP ROW (L-R): Ralph Munro, Kay Coles James, Raul Yzaguirre, Tom Phillips, Spencer Overton, Lee Hamilton, Sharon Priest, Rita DiMartino, Robert Mosbacher, and Jack Nelson  
BOTTOM ROW (L-R): Betty Castor, Shirley Malcom, Bob Michel, Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter, James A. Baker, III, Benjamin Ladner, Tom Daschle, Susan Molinari, and David Leebron

## Commission Members

### CO-CHAIRS:



**FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER** served as the 39th President of the United States. Among his administration's accomplishments were the Panama Canal treaties, the Camp David Accords, and the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union. He began his political career in the Georgia Senate and was elected governor of Georgia in 1970.

In 1982 after leaving the White House, he founded The Carter Center, which he dedicated to resolving conflict, fighting disease, strengthening democracy, and advancing human rights. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002 for his efforts.



**FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES A. BAKER, III** has served in senior government positions in three presidential administrations. In 1989, President George H.W. Bush appointed him to serve as the nation's 61st Secretary of State. During his tenure at the U.S. Department of State, he traveled to 90 foreign countries as the U.S. confronted the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War era.

Mr. Baker led presidential campaigns for Presidents Ford, Reagan, and Bush over the course of five consecutive presidential elections from 1976 to 1992. He is presently a senior partner in the law firm of Baker Botts and serves as honorary chairman of the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:



**ROBERT PASTOR** is Director of the Center for Democracy and Election Management, Professor of International Relations, and Vice President of International Affairs at American University. From 1985 until coming to AU in 2002, Dr. Pastor was Fellow and Founding Director of The Carter Center's Latin American Program and its Election Monitoring Initiatives. He served as President Carter's representative on the Carter-Ford Commission on Election Reform. He has taught at Harvard University, where he received his Ph.D. in Government, and is the author of 16 books.

## OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS:



**BETTY CASTOR** was the 2004 Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate in Florida. She has held prominent leadership positions in education, most recently as president and CEO of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards in Arlington, Virginia. Before joining the National Board, Ms. Castor served as president of the University of South Florida and as Florida Commissioner of Education. She is the founder and president of a political action committee called Campaign for Florida's Future, dedicated to increasing citizen participation in public life.



**TOM DASCHLE** served as a U.S. Senator from South Dakota for 18 years and held a number of Democratic leadership positions, including Senate Majority Leader and Senate Minority Leader. Before entering the Senate, Mr. Daschle served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and quickly became part of the Democratic leadership. His support for the Help America Vote Act of 2002 helped bring the landmark election reform law to passage in the U.S. Senate. In 2005, Senator Daschle joined the Legislative and Public Policy Group of the law firm Alston & Bird, LLP.



**RITA DIMARTINO** is the former vice president of congressional relations for AT&T. As AT&T's in-house resource on Hispanic affairs, she provided guidance to senior management about this growing segment of the population and offered leadership on multicultural issues. In 2002, Ms. DiMartino was appointed principal U.S. delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women and also principal representative to the Inter-American Children's Institute. Active at all levels of Republican politics, she was elected executive vice chair of the New York State Republican Committee in 1988.



**LEE HAMILTON** is president and director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Prior to becoming director of the Wilson Center in 1999, he represented Indiana's Ninth District in the U.S. House of Representatives for 34 years. During his tenure, Mr. Hamilton served as chairman and ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, chairing the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. He is currently serving as co-chair of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks in the U.S.



**KAY COLES JAMES** was director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management from 2001 to 2005. She was a senior fellow and director of The Citizenship Project at the Heritage Foundation, leading efforts to restore a strong ethic of citizenship and civic responsibility nationwide. Ms. James is also the former dean of the school of government at Regent University and has served under President George H. W. Bush as associate director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and as assistant secretary for public affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services.



**BENJAMIN LADNER** has been President and Professor of Philosophy and Religion at American University since 1994. He chairs the Board of Trustees of the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area, comprised of fourteen colleges and universities, with 130,000 students. Before coming to American University, Dr. Ladner was president of the National Faculty, a national association of university professors founded by Phi Beta Kappa.



**DAVID LEEBRON** is President of Rice University in Houston, Texas. He is the former dean of the Columbia University School of Law, where he worked from 1989 to 2004. From 1983 to 1989, he was a professor of law at New York University and director of NYU's International Legal Studies Program. He is a member of the American Bar Association's Standards Review Committee and the American Law Deans Association's Board of Directors. Mr. Leebron has taught and published in areas of corporate finance, international economic law, human rights, privacy, and torts.



**NELSON LUND** is the Patrick Henry Professor of Constitutional Law and the Second Amendment at George Mason University in Virginia, where he teaches on topics that include federal election law. Mr. Lund served as a law clerk to the Honorable Patrick Higginbotham of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor of the United States Supreme Court. Following his clerkship with Justice O'Connor, Mr. Lund served in the White House as associate counsel to the president from 1989 to 1992.



**SHIRLEY MALCOM** is head of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Directorate includes AAAS programs in education, activities for underrepresented groups, and public understanding of science and technology. Dr. Malcom serves on several boards -- including the Howard Heinz Endowment and the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment -- and is an honorary trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. She is a trustee of the California Institute of Technology and a regent of Morgan State University.



**BOB MICHEL** served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois from 1957 to 1993. During that time he held a number of leadership roles, including those of Minority Whip and Minority Leader. Mr. Michel was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from 1964-1992 and permanent chairman of the Republican National Conventions of 1984, 1988, and 1992. He served with the Thirty-Ninth Infantry Regiment as a combat infantryman in England, France, Belgium, and Germany from 1943 to 1946.



**SUSAN MOLINARI** is the President and CEO of the Washington Group, a government relations and lobbying firm. She was a member of Congress from New York from 1990 to 1997. In 1994, she was elected to the Republican Majority Leadership, making her the highest-ranking woman in Congress. In 1996, she was selected by Robert Dole to be the Keynote Speaker at the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California. Prior to Congress, Molinari was twice elected to the New York City Council, where she was Minority Leader.



**ROBERT MOSBACHER** is Chairman of Mosbacher Energy Company. He is the past chairman of the Republican National Committee and served as national finance chairman for the election campaigns of Presidents Ford and George H. W. Bush. Mr. Mosbacher served as Secretary of Commerce under President Bush from 1989 to 1992, and was awarded the Aztec Eagle Award from Mexico President Ernesto Zedillo for his role in developing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). He is a trustee emeritus for the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and past chairman of the Americas Society/Council on the Americas.



**RALPH MUNRO** served as Washington Secretary of State from 1980 to 2001. His achievements include implementing a presidential primary allowing independent voters to participate in the nomination process; transitioning election equipment from lever machines to optical scan systems; designing a "Motor Voter" registration system; and supporting a program that allowed Desert Storm troops to vote in Washington elections via fax from the Persian Gulf. Mr. Munro currently serves on the Board of Directors of numerous technology companies, including Dategrity, a provider of secure Internet technology systems.



**JACK NELSON** is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and former Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times. He covered the past six presidents and every presidential campaign from 1968 through 1996. Since retiring in December 2001, he has taught at the University of Southern California's School of Journalism. In 2002, Mr. Nelson was a Shorenstein Fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. He was presented the Drew Pearson Award for Investigative Reporting and the Robert F. Kennedy Award for Lifetime Achievement in Journalism.



**SPENCER OVERTON** is a professor at The George Washington University Law School who specializes in voting rights and campaign finance law. His academic articles on election law have appeared in several leading law journals, and his book "Stealing Democracy: The New Politics of Voter Suppression," will be published and released by W.W. Norton in June 2006. Professor Overton formerly taught at the University of California, Davis, and served as the Charles Hamilton Houston Fellow at Harvard Law School. He currently serves on the boards of Common Cause, the National Voting Rights Institute, and the Center for Responsive Politics.



**TOM PHILLIPS** is a partner in the law firm of Baker Botts LLP. From 1988 to 2004, he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and was elected and re-elected four times. During his tenure, he served as president of the National Conference of Chief Justices (1997-98), a member of the Committee on Federal-State Relations of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and an advisor to the Federal Judicial Code Project of the American Law Institute.



**SHARON PRIEST** is the former Arkansas Secretary of State and the first woman to hold that position. Prior to her election to statewide office in 1994, she has served as mayor of Little Rock. She is also the former president of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Currently, Ms. Priest chairs the Arkansas State Election Improvement Study Commission, the State Board of Election Commissioners, and the Capitol Arts and Grounds Commission. She has also received the TIME/NASBE Award for Outstanding Leadership in Voter Education.



**RAUL YZAGUIRRE** is presidential professor of practice in community development and civil rights at Arizona State University. He has devoted his career to advocacy issues facing the Hispanic community. He is the founder of Interstate Research Associates, a Mexican-American research association and nonprofit consulting firm. From 1974 to 2004, Mr. Yzaguirre was president of the National Council of La Raza. In addition to his work with La Raza, he helped establish the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda and the New American Alliance, among other organizations.

## COMMISSION STAFF

**DANIEL CALINGAERT** is the Associate Director of the Center for Democracy and Election Management at American University and Associate Director of the Commission. He has served as Program Director for Asia and Deputy Director for Eastern Europe at the International Republican Institute, where he designed and managed a wide range of programs to promote democracy. Dr. Calingaert previously directed programs to reform social science education at universities across Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

**DOUG CHAPIN** is Director of electionline.org and Research Director for the Commission. He has worked on election issues for more than 15 years, with extensive experience that includes positions with the Federal Election Commission, the U.S. Senate Rules Committee, and Election Data Services, Inc. Before becoming electionline.org's first director, he worked at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP.

**KAY STIMSON** is the Associate Director of Media and Public Affairs to the Commission. She has served as Director of Communications at both the U.S. Election Assistance Commission and the National Association of Secretaries of State, where she served as the association's spokesperson and managed its voter outreach efforts. Prior to joining NASS, Ms. Stimson spent more than five years in the field of television journalism as a news anchor and political reporter.



**MARGARET MURRAY GORMLY** is the Administrative Coordinator for Dr. Robert A. Pastor, Executive Director of the Commission, and as such, she has handled the senior-level administrative affairs of the Commission. She serves as the manager of the Office of International Affairs and has provided senior-level administrative support for the Commission. Before joining the AU staff, she was the executive assistant to the CEO and COO of GW Solutions.

**MEEGAN MCVAY** is the Grants and Proposals Manager for the Commission. Since 2003, she has served as the primary fundraiser in the Office of International Affairs, working with the Center for North American Studies and the Center for Democracy and Election Management. Ms. McVay is a Certified Fund Raising Executive with more than eight years of development experience, including positions with the Brookings Institution and ACCION International.

**PAULINA PUIG** is the Web Master for the Commission, managing Web operations for the Office of International Affairs, Center for Democracy and Election Management, and Center for North American Studies. She is also responsible for the Web sites of the AU Abroad and Abroad at AU programs, as well as the ABTI-American University of Nigeria. Ms. Puig previously worked as a technology consultant for a government agency and was a senior Web developer for Discovery.com.



Back row, left to right: Leslie Wong, Kay Stimson, Paulina Puig, Jimmy Carter, James A. Baker, III, Daniel Calingaert, Doug Chapin, Benjamin Ladner, Vassia Gueorguieva, Katherine Kirlin, and Robert Pastor

Front row, left to right: Nicole Byrd, Kimberly Carusone, Meegan McVay, Murray Gormly, and Lisa Arakaki

**VASSIA GUEORGUIEVA** is a Ph.D. candidate in public administration at the AU School of Public Affairs and a Graduate Research Assistant for the Commission. She has worked for the Bulgarian Parliament and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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**JOHN HENDERSON** is a Junior Fellow at the Center for Democracy and Election Management and a Graduate Research Assistant for the Commission. As a Rhodes Scholar, he completed a graduate degree in Comparative Politics at the University of Oxford.

**KIMBERLY CARUSONE** is a M.A. candidate in International Education at American University and the Assistant Web Master for the Commission. She previously worked in publishing and marketing and is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University.

**ZACHARY PFISTER** is a B.A. candidate in Conflict Studies at DePauw University in Indiana, where he is also the student body president. He was a Summer Research Assistant to the Commission.

## ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

The Commission on Federal Election Reform is organized by American University's Center for Democracy and Election Management.



Robert Pastor, James A. Baker, III, and Jimmy Carter. (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

The Center for Democracy and Election Management, established in September 2002, is dedicated to educating students and professionals about best practices in democracy and conducting public policy-oriented research on the management of elections. In addition, the Center seeks to serve as a venue for public policy discussion on these topics and to provide an institutional base for international scholars to study and teach about democratic processes. Dr. Robert A. Pastor serves as its Director. The Center is part of American University in Washington, DC.

### IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

- Rice University's James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy
- The Carter Center

### SUPPORTED BY:

- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- The Ford Foundation
- John S. and James L. Knight Foundation
- Omidyar Network

### RESEARCH BY:

- Electionline.org/The Pew Charitable Trusts

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE COMMISSION'S WORK: HEARINGS

## Hearing: How Good Are U.S. Elections?

April 18, 2005

American University (Washington, DC)

*Panel I: Elections and HAVA: Current Status*

Gracia Hillman, Chair, U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Chellie Pingree, President, Common Cause

Kay J. Maxwell, President, League of Women Voters of the U.S.

Henry Brady, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy,  
University of California

*Panel II: Access and Integrity*

Barbara Arnwine, Executive Director, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

John Fund, Wall Street Journal Editorial Board

Colleen McAndrews, Partner, Bell, McAndrews & Hiltachk, LLP

Arturo Vargas, Executive Director, National Association of Latino  
Elected and Appointed Officials

*Panel III: Voting Technology and Election Administration*

Jim Dickson, Vice President for Governmental Affairs, American  
Association of People with Disabilities

David Dill, Professor of Computer Science, Stanford University

Hon. Ron Thornburgh, Secretary of State, State of Kansas

Richard L. Hasen, Professor of Law, Loyola Law School



U.S. Election Assistance Commission Chair Gracia Hillman testifies at the April 18 hearing. Professor Jamin Raskin is to her left, and Hon. John Anderson is to her right. (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

# Hearing: How Can We Improve U.S. Elections?

June 30, 2005

Rice University (Houston, TX)

## *Panel I: Voter Registration, Identification, and Participation*

Ken Smukler, President, InfoVoter Technologies

Michael Alvarez, Professor of Political Science, California Institute of Technology

Paula Hawthorn, Former Manager of Operating Systems Research,  
Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

Robert Stein, Dean of Social Sciences and Professor of Political Science,  
Rice University

## *Panel II: Voting Technology*

Dan Wallach, Associate Professor of Computer Science, Rice University

Beverly Kaufman, Clerk, Harris County, Texas

Special thanks to Harris County, Texas, and the Nevada Secretary of State Office's Elections  
Division for providing electronic voting machines that were demonstrated for the  
Commission during this session.

## *Panel III: Election Management and Election Reform*

Donald J. Simon, Partner, Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson, & Perry, LLP

Louis Massicotte, Professor of Political Science, University of Montreal

Norman Ornstein, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute



(L-R) Donald Simon, Louis Massicotte, and Norman Ornstein at the  
June 30 hearing (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fittow)

## MEETINGS AND PRESENTATIONS

### Congressional Meeting

July 15, 2005

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars  
Washington, DC

Special thanks to the following Members of Congress for their comments and participation, including related committee staff participation: Rep. Robert Ney (R-OH), Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-CA), Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ), and Rep. John Conyers (D-MI).

### Common Cause Meeting with Advocates for Election Reform

July 16, 2005

Common Cause Headquarters  
Washington, DC

Special thanks to Ed Davis and Barbara Burt of Common Cause for organizing this meeting.

### National Association of State Election Directors

August 13, 2005

Beverly Hilton Hotel  
Los Angeles, CA

## Academic Advisors

Throughout the course of its research and deliberations, the Commission benefitted greatly from the substantial contributions of academic advisors and other experts, as well as opinions shared by citizens around the country. While we wish to acknowledge the distinguished individuals who aided our work, this does not imply that they agree with all of the report's recommendations. Nonetheless, their work was invaluable and we want to express our gratitude.

**ALAN ABRAMOWITZ**  
Professor of Political Science  
Emory University

**MICHAEL ALVAREZ**  
Professor of Political Science  
California Institute of Technology

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Director of the Center for the Study  
of the American Electorate  
American University

**MARK GLAZE**  
Director of Public Affairs  
The Campaign Legal Center

**PAUL GRONKE**  
Associate Professor of Political Science  
Reed College

**RICHARD HASEN**  
Professor of Law, Loyola Law School  
and Editor of *Election Law Journal*

**PAULA HAWTHORN**  
Former Manager of Operating Systems Research  
Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

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**NORMAN ORNSTEIN**  
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International Foundation for Election Systems

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Dean of Social Sciences and Professor of  
Political Science  
Rice University

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Director of the Center for Congressional and  
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**DAN WALLACH**  
Associate Professor of Computer Science  
Rice University

**TRACY WARREN**  
Director  
Pollworker Institute

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President  
Election Data Services

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Chief Counsel for Technology  
U.S. Department of Commerce

**STEPHEN E. FIENBERG**  
Professor of Statistics and Social Science  
Carnegie Mellon University

**JONATHAN FRENKEL**  
Director for Law Enforcement Policy  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

**JOHN MARK HANSEN**  
Dean of the Social Sciences Division  
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Senior Fellow  
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University of New Orleans

**M. GLENN NEWKIRK**  
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InfoSENTRY Services

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Principal Research Scientist at the Sloan  
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#### ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**CARTER CENTER STAFF:** Nancy Koningsmark, Faye Perdue, Jane Quillen, and Lisa Wiley.

**JAMES A. BAKER III INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY STAFF:** B.J. Almond, Charlotte Cheadle (Baker Botts), Maggie Cryer, Sonja Dimitrijevic, Kathryn Hamilton, Molly Hipp, and Ryan Kirksey.



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