	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: State Affairs Committee
2	Representative Bracy Davis offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 81 and 82, insert:
6	Section 1. Sections 4, 7 through 14, and 26 of this act
7	may be cited as the "Florida Voting Rights Act" or the "FLVRA."
8	Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, and 15 through 25 of this act may be cited
9	as the "Expanding Voter Access Act" or the "EVAA." This act as a
10	whole may be cited as the "Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore
11	Florida Voting Rights Act."
12	Section 2. Subsection (4) is added to section 20.32,
13	Florida Statutes, to read:
14	20.32 Florida Commission on Offender Review.—
15	(4)(a) For the purpose of assisting a person who has been
16	disqualified from voting based on a felony conviction other than

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murder or a felony sexual offense in determining whether he or
she has met the requirements under s. 98.0751 and had his or her
voting rights restored pursuant to s. 4, Art. VI of the State
Constitution, the commission shall develop and maintain a
database that contains for each such person all of the
following:

- 1. His or her name and any other personal identifying information.
- 2. The remaining length of any term of supervision, including, but not limited to, probation, community control, or parole, ordered by a court as a part of his or her sentence.
- 3. The remaining amount of any restitution owed to a victim as ordered by a court as a part of his or her sentence.
- 4. The remaining amount due of any fines or fees that were initially ordered by a court as a part of his or her sentence or as a condition of any form of supervision, including, but not limited to, probation, community control, or parole.
- 5. The completion status of any other term ordered by a court as a part of his or her sentence.
- 6. Any other information needed to determine whether he or she has met the requirements for restoration of voting rights under s. 98.0751.
- (b) The Department of State, the Department of

 Corrections, clerks of the circuit courts, county comptrollers,

 and the Board of Executive Clemency shall monthly provide to the

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commission any information held by such governmental entity which is required under paragraph (a).

- (c) The Department of Management Services, acting through the Florida Digital Service, shall provide any technical assistance necessary for the commission to develop and maintain the database. The Department of Management Services may adopt rules to provide such assistance.
- database available to the public on an Internet website. The commission must update the database monthly with the information received from each governmental entity under paragraph (b). The commission shall publish on the website clear instructions that a person who has been disqualified from voting based on a felony conviction other than murder or a felony sexual offense may follow to have his or her voting rights restored and to register to vote.
- (e) By July 1, 2025, the commission shall provide a comprehensive plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes all of the following:
- 1. The governmental entities from which and the methods by which the commission shall collect, centralize, analyze, and secure the information required to be included in the database.
- 2. A description of any infrastructure and services, including, but not limited to, software, hardware, and

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information	techr	nology	services,	that	may	be	necessary	to	create
and maintai	n the	databa	ase.						

- 3. The anticipated number of additional employees necessary for:
 - a. The commission to develop and maintain the database.
- b. A governmental entity to provide the information
 required under paragraph (b).
- c. The Florida Digital Service to provide the assistance required under paragraph (c).
- 4. The anticipated cost to initially develop the database; annual cost to maintain the database; and annual appropriation required to fund the anticipated costs of the commission, each governmental entity, and the Florida Digital Service.
- 5. Any legal authority necessary for the commission to develop and maintain the database.
 - 6. Draft legislation to implement the comprehensive plan.
- (f) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person who registers to vote or who votes in reasonable reliance on information contained in the database indicating that his or her voting rights have been restored pursuant to s. 4, Art. VI of the State Constitution has an affirmative right to register to vote and to vote and may not be charged with a violation of any criminal law of this state related to fraudulently voting or registering to vote.
 - (g) The commission shall adopt rules to implement this

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92	subsection.
93	Section 3. Subsections (5) through (8), (9) through (17),
94	(18), (19) through (31), (32) through (35), and (36) through
95	(47) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as
96	subsections (7) through (10), (12) through (20), (23), (25)
97	through (37) , (39) through (42) , and (44) through (55) ,
98	respectively, and new subsections (5) , (6) , (11) , (21) , (22) ,
99	(24), (38), and (43) are added to that section to read:
100	97.021 Definitions.—For the purposes of this code, except
101	where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:
102	(5) "Alternative method of election" means a method of
103	electing candidates to the legislative body of a local
104	government other than an at-large method of election or a
105	district-based method of election, and includes, but is not
106	limited to, ranked-choice voting, cumulative voting, and limited
107	voting.
108	(6) "At-large method of election" means any of the
109	following methods of electing members to the governing body of a
110	political subdivision, but does not include any alternative
111	method of election in which:
112	(a) The voters of the entire jurisdiction elect the
113	members to the governing body.
114	(b) The candidates are required to reside within given
115	areas of the jurisdiction and the voters of the entire
116	jurisdiction elect the members to the governing body.

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	(C)	At-large	elections	are	combined	with	district-based
elect	ions	<u>•</u>					_

- (11) "District-based method of election" means a method of electing candidates to the legislative body of a local government in which, for counties or municipalities divided into districts, a candidate for any such district is required to reside in the district and candidates representing or seeking to represent the district are voted upon by only the voters of the district.
- (21) "Government enforcement action" means any denial of administrative or judicial preclearance by the state or federal government, pending litigation filed by a state or federal entity, final judgment or adjudication, consent decree, or other similar formal action.
- (22) "Legislative body" means the commission, council, school board, or other similar body, by whatever name known, of local government.
- (24) "Local government" means an entity that administers elections or in which elections are conducted and includes a county, municipality, school district, special district, or supervisor of elections.
- (38) "Protected class" means a class of citizens who are members of a race, color, or language minority group, as referenced in the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - (43) "Racially polarized voting" means voting in which the

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142	candidate or electoral choice preferred by protected class
143	members diverges from the candidate or electoral choice
144	preferred by voters who are not protected class members.
145	Section 4. Section 97.022, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
146	Section 5. Section 97.0291, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
147	Section 6. Section 97.0293, Florida Statutes, is created
148	to read:
149	97.0293 Prohibition on voter suppression and vote
150	dilution
151	(1) A local government, state agency, or state official
152	may not implement a regulation, standard, practice, procedure,
153	or policy regarding the administration of elections, or take or
154	fail to take any action, that results or is intended to result
155	<u>in:</u>
156	(a) A disparity among protected class members in electoral
157	participation, access to voting opportunities, or ability to
158	participate in the political process; or
159	(b) Based on the totality of the circumstances, an
160	impairment of the opportunity or ability of a local government's
161	protected class members to participate in the political process
162	and elect candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the
163	outcome of elections.
164	(2) There is a rebuttable presumption that paragraph
165	(1)(b) is violated in circumstances that include, but are not

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limited to, any of the following:

(a) A local government closes, moves, consolidates, or
fails to provide polling places, early voting sites, or secure
ballot intake stations, or reassigns voters to precincts or
precincts to polling places, in a manner that impairs the right
to vote of members of a protected class or results in a
disparity in geographic access between members of a protected
class and other members of the electorate.

- (b) A local government selects or changes dates or hours of an election or for early voting in a manner that impairs the right to vote of members of a protected class, including, but not limited to, making the change without proper notice as required by law.
- (c) A local government fails to provide voting or election materials in languages other than English as required by law.
- (d) A local government conducts general or primary elections on dates that do not align with the dates of federal or state general or primary elections, resulting in a disparity in levels of participation between protected class voters and other voters that exceeds any disparity in federal or state general or primary elections.
- (e) A special election to fill a vacancy is called on a date that would reasonably result in a disparity in levels of participation between protected class voters and other voters, and there exists an alternate date in a reasonable timeframe in which the disparity would be materially less significant.

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_	(f)	А	special	. ele	ectio	n t	o fi	<u>ill</u>	a '	vacar	псу	is	not	sch	edul	<u>ed</u>
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or oth	nerv	vise	influe	ence	the	out	come	e of	e.	lect	ions	s, t	hus	den	ying	
repres	sent	tati	on to p	prote	ected	cl	ass	vot	er	s.						

- (3) A local government may not employ a method of election for any office that has the effect, or is motivated in part by the intent, of impairing the opportunity or ability of protected class members to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the outcome of elections as a result of diluting the vote of such protected class members. This subsection is violated in any of the following circumstances:
- (a) A local government employs an at-large method of election and:
- 1. Elections in the local government exhibit racially polarized voting resulting in an impairment of the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice; or, based on the totality of the circumstances, the equal opportunity or ability of members of a protected class to nominate or elect candidates of their choice is impaired; and
- 2. One or more new methods of election or modifications to the existing method of election exist that the court could order pursuant to s. 97.0298 that would likely mitigate the impairment

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of the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice. To the extent that the new method of election or modification is a proposed district-based plan that provides members of a protected class with one or more reasonably configured districts in which they would have an equal opportunity or ability to nominate or elect candidates of their choice, it is not necessary to show that members of a protected class comprise a majority in any such district or districts.

- (b) A local government employs a district-based or alternative method of election and:
- 1. Elections in the local government exhibit racially polarized voting resulting in an impairment of the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice; or, based on the totality of the circumstances, the equal opportunity or ability of members of a protected class to nominate or elect candidates of their choice is impaired; and
- 2. One or more new methods of election or modifications to the existing method of election exist that the court could order pursuant to s. 97.0298 that would likely mitigate the impairment of the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice. To the extent that the new method of election or modification is a proposed district-based plan that provides members of a protected class

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242	with one or more reasonably configured districts in which they
243	would have an equal opportunity or ability to nominate or elect
244	candidates of their choice, it is not necessary to show that
245	members of a protected class comprise a majority in any such
246	district or districts.

- (4) For the purpose of determining whether racially polarized voting by protected class members in a local government occurs under this section, courts shall adhere to all of the following guidelines:
- (a) Elections conducted before the filing of a cause of action are more probative than elections conducted after the filing of a cause of action.
- (b) Evidence concerning an election for any office in that local government, including executive, legislative, judicial, and other offices of that local government, is more probative than evidence concerning an election for any other office, but evidence concerning an election for another office may still be afforded probative value.
- (c) Statistical evidence is more probative than non-statistical evidence.
- (d) In the case of claims brought on behalf of two or more protected classes that are politically cohesive in that local government, members of those protected classes must be combined to determine whether voting by those combined protected class members is polarized from other electors. It is not necessary to

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demonstrate that voting by members of each protected class is separately polarized from other electors.

- (e) Evidence concerning the causes of, or the reasons for, the occurrence of racially polarized voting is not relevant to the determination of whether racially polarized voting by protected class members occurs, or whether candidates or electoral choices preferred by protected class members would usually be defeated. In particular, evidence concerning alternate explanations for racially polarized voting patterns or election outcomes, including, but not limited to, partisan explanations, may not be considered.
- (f) Evidence concerning whether subgroups of protected class members have different voting patterns may not be considered.
- (g) Evidence concerning whether protected class electors are geographically compact or concentrated may not be considered, but may be considered when determining a remedy for a violation of this section.
- (5) For the purpose of determining whether, based on the totality of the circumstances, an impairment of the right to vote for any protected class member, or of the opportunity or ability of protected class members to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the outcome of elections, has occurred, courts may consider factors including, but not limited to, those

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designated in this subsection. A particular combination or
number of these factors is not required for a court to determine
that an impairment occurred. The court shall consider a
particular factor only if and to the extent that evidence
pertaining to that factor is introduced. Evidence of these
factors is most probative if the evidence relates to the local
government in which the alleged violation occurred, but still
holds probative value if the evidence relates to the geographic
region in which that local government is located or to this
state. The factors that a court may consider include, but are
not limited to, the following:

- (a) The history of discrimination.
- (b) The extent to which protected class members have been elected to office.
- (c) Any action by the local government that may enhance the dilutive effects of a method of election in the local government. Such actions may include the use of any qualification for voter eligibility or other prerequisite to voting; any statute, ordinance, regulation, or other law regarding the administration of elections; or any standard, practice, procedure, or policy.
- (d) The extent of any history of unequal access on the part of protected class members or candidates to election administration or campaign finance processes that determine which candidates will receive access to the ballot or financial

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317	or	other	support	in	а	given	election	for	an	office	of	the	local
318	go	vernmer	nt.										

- (e) The extent to which protected class members in the local government or state have historically made expenditures as defined in s. 106.011 at lower rates than other individuals.
- (f) The extent to which protected class members vote at lower rates than other voters.
- disadvantaged or otherwise bear the effects of public or private discrimination in areas that may hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process, such as education, employment, health, criminal justice, housing, transportation, land use, or environmental protection.
- (h) The extent to which protected class members are disadvantaged in other areas that may hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process.
- (i) The use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns, by government officials, or surrounding the adoption or maintenance of a challenged practice.
- (j) The extent to which candidates face hostility or barriers while campaigning due to their membership in a protected class.
- (k) The lack of responsiveness by elected officials to the particular needs of protected class members or a community of protected class members.

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(1) Whether the particular method of election, ordinance,
regulation, or other law regarding the administration of
elections, standard, practice, procedure, or policy was designed
to advance, and materially advances, a valid and substantiated
state interest.
(6) In determining whether a violation of this section has

- (6) In determining whether a violation of this section has occurred, a court may not consider any of the following factors:
- (a) The total number or share of members of a protected class on whom a challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law does not impose a material burden.
- (b) The degree to which the challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law has a long pedigree or was in widespread use at some earlier date.
- (c) The use of an identical or similar challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law in another local government.
- (d) The availability of other forms of voting unimpacted by the challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law to all members of the electorate, including members of the protected class.
- (e) A prophylactic impact on potential criminal activity by individual electors, if those crimes have not occurred in the

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local government in substantial numbers, or if the connection
between the challenged policy and any claimed prophylactic
effect is not supported by substantial evidence.

- (f) Mere invocation of interests in voter confidence or prevention of fraud.
- (g) A lack of evidence concerning the intent of electors, elected officials, or public officials to discriminate against protected class members.
- (h) The fact that the challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law is authorized or mandated by any provision of general law or any special act, charter or home rule ordinance, or other enactment of the state or any local government.
- (7) Before filing an action against a local government pursuant to this section, a prospective plaintiff must send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a Florida Voting Rights Act notification letter, hereinafter referred to as an "FLVRA notification letter," to the local government asserting that the local government may be in violation of this act.
- (a) Except as noted in paragraph (e), a party may not file an action against a local government earlier than 50 days after sending an FLVRA notification letter to the local government.
- (b) Before receiving an FLVRA notification letter, or not later than 50 days after any FLVRA notification letter is sent to a local government, a local government may adopt a Florida

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392	Voting	Rights A	.ct r	esolut	tion,	here	eina	fter	referred	to	as	an
393	"FLVRA	resoluti	on,"	that	does	all	of	the	following	:		

- 1. Identifies a potential violation of this section by the local government.
 - 2. Identifies a specific remedy to the potential violation.
 - 3. Affirms the local government's intention to enact and implement a remedy for a potential violation.
 - 4. Sets forth specific measures the local government will take to facilitate enactment and implementation of the remedy.
 - <u>5. Provides a schedule for the enactment and</u> implementation of the remedy.
 - (c) Except as provided in paragraph (e), a party that has sent an FLVRA notification letter may not file an action pursuant to this section earlier than 90 days after the adoption of an FLVRA notification letter.
 - (d) If the remedy identified in an FLVRA resolution is barred by state or local law, or a legislative body of a local government lacks authority under state or local law to enact or implement a remedy identified in an FLVRA resolution within 90 days after the adoption of the FLVRA resolution, or if the local government is a covered jurisdiction under s. 97.0296(3), the local government may nonetheless enact and implement the remedy identified in an FLVRA resolution upon approval of the FLVRA Commission, which may only provide approval if the commission

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417	finds that the local government may be in violation of this act,
418	the proposed remedy would address a potential violation, and
419	implementation of the proposed remedy is feasible. The approval
420	of a remedy by the FLVRA Commission does not bar an action to
421	challenge the remedy.

- (e) If, pursuant to this subsection, a local government enacts or implements a remedy or the FLVRA Commission approves a proposed remedy, a party who sent a FLVRA notification letter may submit a claim for reimbursement from the local government for the costs associated with producing and sending the FLVRA notification letter. The party shall submit the claim in writing and substantiate the claim with financial documentation, including a detailed invoice for any demography services or analysis of voting patterns in the local government. If a party and local government fail to agree to a reimbursement amount, either the party or local government may file an action for a declaratory judgment for a clarification of rights.
- (f) Notwithstanding this subsection, a party may bring a cause of action for a violation of this section under any of the following circumstances:
- 1. The action is commenced within 1 year after the adoption of the challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy, standard, regulation, procedure, or law.
 - 2. The prospect of obtaining relief under this section

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442 would be futile.

- 3. Another party has already submitted an FLVRA notification letter under this subsection alleging a substantially similar violation and that party is eligible to bring a cause of action under this subsection.
- 4. Following the party's submission of an FLVRA notification letter, the local government has adopted an FLVRA resolution that identifies a remedy that does not remedy the violation identified in the party's FLVRA notification letter.
- 5. The party is seeking preliminary relief with respect to an upcoming election in accordance with s. 97.0298.
- (8) A local government may not assert the doctrine of laches as a defense to a claim brought under this section. A local government may not assert that a plaintiff has failed to comply with any notice, exhaustion, or other procedural requirements under general law other than the requirements in this section as a defense to a claim brought under this section.
- (9) Any individual aggrieved by a violation of this section, any entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved by a violation of this section, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of this section, any entity that would expend resources in order to fulfill its mission as a result of a violation of this section, the Attorney General, or the FLVRA Commission may file an action alleging a violation of this section to enforce compliance with this

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section. Such a claim may be filed pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial Circuit. Members of two or more protected classes that are politically cohesive in a local government may jointly file an action.

Section 7. Section 97.02935, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.02935 Language access.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term "limited English proficient individual" means an individual who does not speak English as his or her primary language and who speaks, reads, or understands the English language less than "very well" in accordance with United States Census Bureau data or data of comparable quality collected by a governmental entity.
- (2) The FLVRA Commission must designate one or more languages other than English for which assistance in voting and elections must be provided in a local government if the FLVRA Commission finds that a significant and substantial need for assistance exists.
- (3) The FLVRA Commission shall find that a significant and substantial need exists if, based on the best available data, which may include information from the United States Census

 Bureau's American Community Survey or data of comparable quality collected by a governmental entity:
- (a) More than 2 percent, but not fewer than 200, of the citizens of voting age of a local government speak a language

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492	other	than	English	and	are	limited	English	proficient
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- (b) More than 4,000 of the citizens of voting age of the local government speak a language other than English and are limited English proficient individuals.
- (c) In the case of a local government that contains any part of a Native American reservation, more than 2 percent of the Native American citizens of voting age within the Native American reservation are proficient in a language other than English and are limited English proficient individuals. As used in this subsection, the term "Native American" includes any person recognized by the United States Census Bureau or the state as "American Indian."
- (4) The FLVRA Commission must annually publish on its website a list of each local government in which assistance in voting and elections in a language other than English must be provided, and each designated language in which such assistance must be provided in each local government. The FLVRA Commission's determinations under this section are effective upon publication. The FLVRA Commission must distribute this information to each affected local government.
- (5) A local government must provide assistance in voting and elections, including related materials, in any language designated by the FLVRA Commission under subsection (4) to voters in the local government who are limited English

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proficient individuals.

- (6) Whenever the FLVRA Commission determines, pursuant to this section, that language assistance must be provided in a local government, the local government must provide competent assistance in each designated language and provide related materials in English, and in each designated language, including voter registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, ballots, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, except in the case of a language that is oral or unwritten, including historically unwritten as may be the case for some Native Americans, a local government may provide only oral instructions, assistance, or other information relating to the electoral process in such language. All materials provided in a designated language must be of an equal quality to the corresponding English materials. All provided translations must convey the intent and essential meaning of the original text or communication and may not rely solely on an automatic translation service. Whenever available, language assistance must also include live translation.
- (7) The FLVRA Commission must adopt rules to establish a review process under which the FLVRA Commission will determine whether a significant and substantial need exists in a local government for a language to be designated for the provision of assistance in voting and elections. This process must include, at a minimum, all of the following:

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(a) An opportunity to request that the FLVRA Commission
consider designating a language in a local government which must
be made available to any voter, organization whose membership
includes or is likely to include voters, organization whose
mission would be frustrated by a local government's failure to
provide language assistance, or organization that would expend
resources in order to fulfill the organization's mission as a
result of such a failure.

- (b) An opportunity for public comment.
- (c) That upon receipt of any such request and consideration of any public comment, the FLVRA Commission may, in accordance with the process for making this determination, designate any language in a local government.
- (8) Any individual aggrieved by a violation of this section, any entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved by a violation of this section, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of this section, any entity that would expend resources in order to fulfill its mission as a result of a violation of this section, the Attorney General, or the FLVRA Commission may file an action alleging a violation of this section. Such a claim may be filed pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial Circuit.

Section 8. Section 97.0294, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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<u>97.0294</u>	Florida	Voting	and	Elections	Database	and
Institute						

- with one or more universities to create the Florida Voting and Elections Database and Institute, hereinafter referred to as the "database and institute," to maintain and administer a central repository of elections and voting data available to the public from all local governments in this state and to foster, pursue, and sponsor research on existing laws and best practices in voting and elections. The parties to the agreement shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that includes the process for selecting the director of the database and institute.
- (2) The database and institute shall provide a center for research, training, and information on voting systems and election administration. The database and institute may do any of the following:
 - (a) Conduct classes both for credit and noncredit.
- (b) Organize interdisciplinary groups of scholars to research voting and elections.
 - (c) Conduct seminars relating to voting and elections.
- (d) Establish a nonpartisan centralized database in order to collect, archive, and make publicly available at no cost an accessible database pertaining to elections, voter registration, and ballot access.
 - (e) Assist in the dissemination of election data to the

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ublic.

- (f) Publish books and periodicals as the database and institute considers appropriate on voting and elections.
- (g) Provide nonpartisan technical assistance to local governments, scholars, and the general public seeking to use the resources of the database and institute.
- (3) The database and institute shall maintain in an electronic format all relevant election and voting data and records for at least the previous 12-year period. The data and records maintained by the database and institute must be posted online and made available to the public at no cost. The data and records that must be maintained include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
- (a) Estimates of the total population, voting age population, and citizen voting age population by racial, color, or language minority group and disability status, aggregated by precinct level, on an annual basis, for every local government in this state, based on data from the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey or data of comparable quality collected by a public office. The estimates shall be prepared by applying the most advanced, peer-reviewed, and validated methodologies available.
- (b) Election results, aggregated by precinct level, for every federal, state, and local election held in every local government in this state.

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(c) Contemporaneous voter registration lists, voter
history files, election day polling places, and absentee voter
ballot drop box locations for every election in every local
government in this state. Absentee voter ballot drop box
locations must be made available in a geospatial file format.
(d) Contemporaneous maps or other documentation of the
configuration of precincts, which must be made available in a
geospatial file format.
(e) Election day polling places, including, but not
limited to, lists of precincts assigned to each polling place,
if applicable. Election day polling places must be made
available in a geospatial file format.
(f) Adopted districting or redistricting plans for every
election in every local government in this state.
(g) A current record, updated to the current month, of
persons eligible to register to vote with prior criminal
convictions whose eligibility has been restored in compliance
with s. 98.0751.
(h) Any other data that the director of the database and
institute considers necessary to maintain in furtherance of the
purposes of the database and institute.
(4) All state agencies and local governments shall timely
provide the director of the database and institute with any
information he or she requests. Within 90 days after an

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election, each local government shall transmit to the database

642	and institute copies of all of the following:
643	(a) Election results, aggregated by precinct level.
644	(b) Contemporaneous voter registration lists.
645	(c) Voter history files.
646	(d) Maps, descriptions, and shapefiles for election
647	districts.
648	(e) Lists of election day polling places, shapefiles, or
649	descriptions of the precincts assigned to each election day
650	polling place.
651	(f) Any other data as requested by the database and
652	<u>institute.</u>
653	(5) At least annually, or upon the request of the director
654	of the database and institute, any state entity identified by
655	the director as possessing data, statistics, or other
656	information that the database and institute requires to carry
657	out its duties and responsibilities shall provide such data,
658	statistics, or information to the database and institute.
659	(6) If a state agency or local government fails to provide
660	any information to the database and institute as required by
661	this section, any individual aggrieved by such a violation, any
662	entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved by such a
663	violation, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by such
664	a violation, any entity that would expend resources in order to
665	fulfill its mission as a result of such a violation, the

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director of the database and institute, the Attorney General, or

667	the FLVRA Commission may file an action to enforce compliance
668	with this section. Such a claim may be filed pursuant to the
669	Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial
670	Circuit.
571	(7) Within 90 days after the end of each state fiscal
672	year, the database and institute shall publish and make
573	available to the public a report relating to its priorities and
574	finances.
675	(8) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the data
676	and records maintained by the database and institute are valid.
677	Section 9. Section 97.0295, Florida Statutes, is created
678	to read:
579	97.0295 Florida Voting Rights Act Commission.—
680	(1) The Florida Voting Rights Act Commission, hereinafter
581	referred to as the "FLVRA Commission," a commission as defined
582	in s. 20.03, is created in the department. The FLVRA Commission
683	is responsible for administering this act.
584	(2) The FLVRA Commission shall consist of five
685	commissioners, each of whom shall serve staggered 5-year terms.
686	Commissioners shall be compensated for their actual time spent
687	on FLVRA Commission business at an hourly rate based on the rate
886	equivalent to an assistant attorney general.
689	(a) A nominating committee shall be formed to identify
590	qualified candidates to serve as members of the FLVRA

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Commission. The nominating committee shall be comprised of

nominating organizations,	to k	be sel	lected	as	follows:
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- 1. Organizations may apply with the Secretary of State to be certified as a nominating organization for 5-year terms, at which point organizations may be recertified. The Secretary of State must certify any organization that applies to be a nominating organization if it meets all of the following requirements:
- a. Demonstrated commitment to the purpose of the FLVRA
 Commission and securing the voting rights of protected class
 members as defined by the FLVRA Commission, including, but not
 limited to, reference to such protected class members in its
 mission statement, involvement in numerous voting rights cases
 brought within the state on behalf of members of protected
 classes, or involvement in advocacy in support of the FLVRA
 Commission.
- <u>b.</u> Registered as a nonprofit corporation with the Secretary of State.
- c. In continuous operation as a nonprofit organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or as a nonprofit corporation registered with the Secretary of State for at least 20 years.
- 2. If the Secretary of State fails to timely certify an organization that satisfies these qualifications following the organization's application to be certified as a nominating organization, such organization may file an action against the

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717	Secretary	of	State	for	а	decl	Laratory	judgment	certifying	the
718	organizati	ion	as a	nomir	nat	ing	organiza	ation.		

- 3. A nominating organization may be removed for cause by a majority vote of all of the nominating organizations.
- 4. If there are fewer than 16 nominating organizations certified by the Secretary of State, the nominating committee shall consist of all of the nominating organizations. If there are 16 or more nominating organizations certified by the Secretary of State, the nominating committee shall consist of 15 nominating organizations to be randomly selected from all nominating organizations on an annual basis.
- 5. The nominating committee shall select its own chair to preside over meetings and voting.
 - (b) Commissioners shall be selected as follows:
- 1. The nominating committee shall solicit applications to serve on the FLVRA Commission from across the state.
- 733 Commissioners must meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. Be a Florida resident.
 - b. Be a member of The Florida Bar with at least 5 years of legal experience.
 - c. Have demonstrated experience representing or advocating on behalf of members of protected classes.
 - <u>d. Have not served in elected office within the previous 5 years.</u>
 - e. Not currently serve in any government office or hold

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any political party office.

- 2. The nominating committee shall maintain a qualified candidate pool consisting of 30 qualified candidates to serve on the FLVRA Commission. Individuals shall only be added to the qualified candidate pool upon a three-fifths vote of the nominating committee. The size of the qualified candidate pool may be increased or decreased from 30 qualified individuals by a three-fifths vote of the nominating committee.
- 3. All members of the FLVRA Commission shall be randomly selected from the qualified candidate pool. Upon the initial formation of the FLVRA Commission, five commissioners shall be randomly selected from the qualified candidate pool and randomly assigned to term lengths of 5 years, 4 years, 3 years, 2 years, and 1 year. At least 60 days before the conclusion of each commissioner's term, a new commissioner shall be randomly selected from the qualified candidate pool to serve a 5-year term upon the conclusion of the current commissioner's term. Within 30 days after a vacancy occurs on the FLVRA Commission, a new commissioner shall be randomly selected from the qualified candidate pool to complete the vacant term.
- (3) In any action or investigation to enforce this act, the FLVRA Commission may subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; examine individuals under oath; determine material facts; and compel production of records, books, papers, contracts, and other documents in accordance with the ordinary rules of civil

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767	procedure.
768	(4) The FLVRA Commission may hire staff and make
769	expenditures as necessary to carry out its responsibilities.
770	(5) The FLVRA Commission may adopt rules to administer
771	this act.
772	Section 10. Section 97.0296, Florida Statutes, is created
773	to read:
774	97.0296 Preclearance.—
775	(1) The enactment or implementation of a covered policy by
776	a covered jurisdiction is subject to preclearance by the FLVRA
777	Commission.
778	(2) A covered policy includes any new or modified
779	qualification for voter registration, prerequisite to voting, or
780	ordinance, regulation, standard, practice, procedure, or policy
781	<pre>concerning:</pre>
782	(a) Districting or redistricting.
783	(b) Method of election.
784	(c) Form of government.
785	(d) Annexation, incorporation, dissolution, consolidation,
786	or division of a local government.
787	(e) Removal of individuals from registry lists or
788	enrollment lists and other activities concerning any such list.
789	(f) Hours of any early voting site, or location or number
790	of early voting sites, polling places, or secure ballot intake

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791 <u>station.</u>

((g) As	signment	of	votin	g precincts	to	polling	place	or
secure	ballo	t intake	sta	ation i	locations.				

- (h) Assistance offered to protected class members.
- (i) Any additional subject matter identified by the FLVRA
 Commission pursuant to a rule adopted by the FLVRA Commission,
 if the FLVRA Commission determines that any qualification for
 voter registration, prerequisite to voting, or ordinance,
 regulation, standard, practice, procedure, or policy concerning
 such subject matter may have the effect of diminishing the right
 to vote of any protected class member or have the effect of
 violating this act.
 - (3) A covered jurisdiction includes all of the following:
- (a) Any local government that, within the previous 25 years, has been subject to any court order, government enforcement action, court-approved consent decree, or other settlement in which the local government conceded liability, based upon a violation of this act, the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a voting-related violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, or violation of any other state or federal election law based upon discrimination against members of a protected class.
- (b) Any local government that, within the previous 25 years, has been subject to any court order, government enforcement action, court-approved consent decree, or other

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settlement in which the local government conceded liability,
based upon a violation of any state or federal civil rights law
or the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution
concerning discrimination against members of a protected class.

(c) Any local government that, during the prior 3 years,
has failed to comply with that local government's obligations to
provide data or information to the statewide database pursuant
to s. 97.0294.

- (d) Any local government that, within the previous 25 years, was found to have enacted or implemented a covered policy without obtaining preclearance for such covered policy pursuant to this section.
- (e) Any local government that contains at least 1,000 eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the eligible voter population of the local government, and in which, in any year in the previous 10 years, the percentage of voters of any protected class in a local government that participated in any general election for any local government office is at least 10 percentage points lower than the percentage of all voters in the local government that participated in such election.
- (f) Any local government that contains at least 1,000 eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the

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eligible voter population of the local government, and in which, in any year in the previous 10 years, the percentage of eligible voters of that protected class who were registered to vote was at least 10 percentage points lower than the percentage of all eligible voters in the local government who were registered to vote.

- (g) Any county that contains at least 1,000 eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the eligible voter population of the local government, and in which, in any year in the previous 10 years, the arrest rate among members of such protected class exceeds the arrest rate among the population of the local government as a whole by at least 10 percentage points.
- (h) Any local government that contains at least 1,000 eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the eligible voter population of the local government, and in which, in any year in the previous 10 years, based on data made available by the United States Census, the dissimilarity index of such protected class, calculated using census tracts, is in excess of 50 with respect to the race, color, or languageminority group that comprises a plurality within the local government.
 - (i) Any school district that contains at least 1,000

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eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of
any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the
eligible voter population of the local government, and in which,
in any year in the previous 10 years, the graduation rate of
such protected class is lower than the graduation rate of the
entire district student population by at least 10 percentage
points.

- (j) Any local government that contains at least 1,000 eligible voters of any protected class, or in which members of any protected class constitute at least 10 percent of the eligible voter population of the local government, and in which, in any year in the previous 10 years, the poverty rate among members of such protected class exceeds the poverty rate among the population of the local government as a whole by at least 10 percentage points.
- (4) The FLVRA Commission must annually determine which local governments are covered jurisdictions and publish a list of these local governments online.
- (5) If a covered jurisdiction seeks preclearance from the FLVRA Commission for the adoption or implementation of any covered policy, the covered jurisdiction must submit the covered policy to the FLVRA Commission in writing and may obtain preclearance in accordance with this subsection.
- (a) The FLVRA Commission shall review the covered policy submitted for preclearance, including any public comment, and

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make a determination to grant or deny preclearance. The covered jurisdiction shall bear the burden of proof in any preclearance determinations.

- (b) The FLVRA Commission may only deny preclearance to a submitted covered policy if the commission determines that the covered policy is likely to diminish the opportunity or ability of protected class members to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the outcome of elections or that the covered policy is likely to violate this act. If the FLVRA Commission denies preclearance, the applicable covered jurisdiction may not enact or implement the covered policy. The FLVRA Commission shall provide written explanation of any denial.
- (c) If the FLVRA Commission grants preclearance to a covered policy, the covered jurisdiction may immediately enact or implement the covered policy. A determination by the FLVRA Commission to grant preclearance may not be admissible in or otherwise considered by a court in any subsequent action challenging the covered policy. If the FLVRA Commission fails to deny or grant preclearance to a submitted covered policy within the time period sets forth in paragraph (d), the covered policy is deemed precleared, and the covered jurisdiction may enact or implement the covered policy.
- (d) If a covered policy concerns the method of election for a legislative body, districting or redistricting, the number

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of seats on the legislative body, or annexation, incorporation, dissolution, consolidation, or division of a local government, the FLVRA Commission shall review the covered policy, including any public comment, and make a determination to deny or grant preclearance within 60 days after the submission of the covered policy. The FLVRA Commission may invoke up to two extensions of 90 days each to make such a determination. For all other covered policies, the FLVRA Commission shall review the covered policy, including any public comment, and make a determination to deny or grant preclearance within 30 days after the submission of the covered policy. The FLVRA Commission may invoke an extension of 60 days to make such a determination.

- (e) Any denial of preclearance under this section may be appealed only by the covered jurisdiction, and shall be filed in the Second Judicial Circuit.
- (6) If any covered jurisdiction enacts or implements a covered policy without obtaining preclearance for such covered policy in accordance with this section, any individual aggrieved by such a violation, any entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved by such a violation, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by such a violation, any entity that would expend resources in order to fulfill its mission as a result of such a violation, the director of the database and institute, the Attorney General, or the FLVRA Commission may file an action to enjoin enactment or implementation and seek

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sanctions against the covered jurisdiction for violations of this section. Such a claim may be filed pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial Circuit. A claim under this subsection does not preclude, bar, or limit any other claims that may be brought regarding the covered policy in any way, including claims brought under other sections of this act.

(7) If the FLVRA Commission approves preclearance to a covered policy in violation of this section, identifies or fails to identify a list of local governments that are covered jurisdictions in violation of this section, or otherwise fails to properly implement any of the provisions of this section, any individual aggrieved by such a violation, any entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved by such a violation, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by such a violation, or any entity that would expend resources in order to fulfill its mission as a result of such a violation may file an action seeking appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, against the FLVRA Commission or any other party as the court deems necessary to effectuate this section. Such a claim may be filed pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial Circuit. A claim under this subsection does not preclude, bar, or limit any other claims that may be brought regarding any covered policy in any way, including claims brought under other sections of this act.

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(8) The FLVRA Commission shall adopt rules to effectuate						
this section, including regulations concerning the content of						
and procedure for preclearance submissions, procedures for						
public comment and transparency regarding preclearance						
determinations, and procedures for expedited and emergency						
preclearance determinations, which may deviate from the						
timelines provided in paragraph (5)(d), provided that such						
preclearance determinations are preliminary.						
Section 11. Section 97.0297, Florida Statutes, is created						
to read:						

97.0297 Democracy canon.-

- (1) Any provision of the Florida Election Code or any regulation, charter, home rule ordinance, or other enactment of the state or any local government relating to the right to vote must be construed liberally in favor of all of the following:
- (a) Protecting the right to cast a ballot and make the ballot valid.
- (b) Ensuring eligible individuals seeking voter registration are not impaired in being registered.
- (c) Ensuring voters are not impaired in voting, including, but not limited to, having their votes counted.
- (d) Making the fundamental right to vote more accessible to eligible voters.
- (e) Ensuring equitable access for protected class members to opportunities to be registered to vote and to vote.

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Section 12. Section 97.0298, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.0298 Remedies.-

- (1) Whenever a court finds a violation of any provision of this act, such court shall order appropriate remedies that are tailored to address such violation and to ensure protected class members have equitable opportunities to fully participate in the political process which can be implemented in a manner that will not unduly disrupt the administration of an ongoing or imminent election. Appropriate remedies may include, but need not be limited to:
 - (a) A district-based method of election.
 - (b) An alternative method of election.
- (c) New or revised districting or redistricting plans.
 - (d) Eliminating staggered elections so that all members of

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1017	the legislative body are elected at the same time.
1018	(e) Reasonably increasing the size of the legislative
1019	body.
1020	(f) Additional voting days or hours.
1021	(g) Additional polling places and early voting sites, as
1022	applicable.
1023	(h) Additional opportunities to return ballots.
1024	(i) Holding special elections.
1025	(j) Expanding opportunities for voter registration.
1026	(k) Additional voter education.
1027	(1) Restoring or adding individuals to the statewide voter
1028	registration system.
1029	(m) Retaining jurisdiction for such period of time as the
1030	court deems appropriate.
1031	(2) The court shall consider remedies proposed by any
1032	parties to the action or by interested nonparties. The court may
1033	not give deference or priority to a proposed remedy because it
1034	is proposed by the state or any local government.
1035	(3) If necessary to remedy a violation of this act, the
1036	court may require a local government to implement a remedy that
1037	is inconsistent with any other provision of general law,
1038	including any special act, charter or home rule ordinance, or
1039	other enactment of the state or any local government.
1040	(4) Notwithstanding the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure

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or any other provision of general law, the court shall grant a

temporary injunction and any other preliminary relief requested
under this section with respect to an upcoming election if the
court determines that the party is likely to succeed on the
merits and it is possible to implement an appropriate temporary
remedy that would resolve the violation alleged under this
section before the election.
(5) In any action to enforce this act, the court must

- award reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs, including, but not limited to, expert witness fees and expenses, to the party that filed an action, other than the state or any local government, and that prevailed in such action. The party that filed the action is deemed to have prevailed when, as a result of litigation, the party against whom the action was filed has yielded some or all of the relief sought in the action. In the case of a party against whom an action was filed and who prevailed, the court may not award the party any costs unless the court finds the action to be frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation.
- Section 13. Section 97.0299, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 97.0299 Voter education fund.-
 - (1) There is established a voter education fund to be administered by the FLVRA Commission.
- 1065 (2) The FLVRA Commission may expend moneys from the fund 1066 for any of the following purposes:

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	(a)	Deve	lopi	ng a	and d	ist	ribut	ting	education	na	l materials	on
votin	g rig	ghts	and	the	voti	ng j	proce	ess,	includin	9	information	on
voter	regi	istra	tion	1, V	ote-b	y-m	ail,	and	polling p	<u> </u>	<u>ace</u>	
accessibility.												

- (b) Conducting public education campaigns to inform voters about changes to voting laws, procedures, or polling locations, and to counteract false or misleading information about voting.
- (c) Providing training and resources to local election officials, poll workers, and volunteers on how to ensure fair and equitable access to the ballot for all eligible voters.
- (d) Establishing and maintaining voter hotlines, online portals, or other mechanisms for voters to report incidents of voter intimidation, suppression, or discrimination, and for election officials to respond to such reports.
- (e) Supporting voter outreach efforts targeted at historically underrepresented communities, including, but not limited to, members of protected classes, low-income individuals, youth, and people with disabilities.
- (f) Providing grants to community-based organizations, civic groups, and civil rights organizations to conduct voter education and mobilization activities, such as voter registration drives, candidate forums, and get-out-the-vote campaigns, or to engage in nonpartisan advocacy, litigation, or other legal actions to protect voting rights, challenge discriminatory voting practices, or seek redress for victims of

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1092	voter suppression or intimidation.
1093	(g) Partnering with schools and universities to develop
1094	and implement nonpartisan curricula on civic engagement, voting,
1095	and the importance of participating in the democratic process.
1096	(h) Funding research and evaluation projects to assess the
1097	impact of voter education and outreach efforts on voter
1098	participation and civic engagement, and to identify best
1099	practices for improving access to the ballot.
1100	Section 14. Section 97.0556, Florida Statutes, is created
1101	to read:
1102	97.0556 Same-day voter registration.—A person who meets
1103	the qualifications to register to vote in s. 97.041 and who
1104	provides the information required for the statewide voter
1105	registration application in s. 97.052 may register at an early
1106	voting site or at his or her polling place and immediately
1107	thereafter cast a ballot.
1108	Section 15. Section 97.057, Florida Statutes, is amended
1109	to read:
1110	97.057 Voter registration by the Department of Highway
1111	Safety and Motor Vehicles
1112	(1) (a) Each of the following serves as an application $\frac{1}{2}$
1113	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall provide
1114	the opportunity to preregister to vote, register to vote, or to
1115	update a voter registration record when submitted to the
1116	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to each

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1117	individual who comes to an office of that department to:
1118	1.(a) An application for or renewal of Apply for or renew
1119	a driver license;
1120	2.(b) An application for or renewal of Apply for or renew
1121	an identification card pursuant to chapter 322; or
1122	3.(e) An application for a change of an address on an
1123	existing driver license or identification card.
1124	(b) Unless the applicant declines to register or
1125	preregister to vote, he or she is deemed to have consented to
1126	the use of the signature from his or her driver license or
1127	identification card application for voter registration purposes.
1128	(2) An application for a driver license or an
1129	identification card must include a voter registration component.
1130	The voter registration component must be approved by the
1131	Department of State and must contain all of the following:
1132	(a) The minimum amount of information necessary to prevent
1133	duplicate voter registrations and to preserve the ability of the
1134	department and supervisors of elections to assess the
1135	eligibility of the applicant and administer voter registration
1136	and other provisions of this code.
1137	(b) A statement setting forth voting eligibility
1138	requirements.
1139	(c) An explanation that the applicant is consenting to the
1140	use of his or her signature from the applicant's driver license
1141	or identification card application for voter registration

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1142	purposes. By consenting to the use of his or her signature, the
1143	applicant is deemed to have subscribed to the oath required by
1144	s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051 and to
1145	have sworn and affirmed that the voter registration information
1146	contained in the application is true under penalty for false
1147	swearing pursuant to s. 104.011.

- (d) An option that allows the applicant to choose or update a party affiliation; otherwise, an applicant who is initially registering to vote and does not exercise such option must be sent a notice by the supervisor of elections in accordance with s. 97.053(5)(b).
- (e) An option that allows the applicant to decline to register to vote or preregister to vote. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall note any such declination in its records and forward the declination to the Department of State. Any declination may be used only for voter registration purposes and is confidential and exempt from public records requirements as provided in s. 97.0585.
- (3) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall:
- (a) Develop a voter registration component for
 applications which meets the requirements set forth in
 subsection (2).
- 1165 (b) Electronically transmit the voter registration

 1166 component of an applicant's driver license or identification

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1167	card application to the Department of State within 24 hours
1168	after receipt. Upon receipt of the voter registration component,
1169	the Department of State shall provide the information to the
1170	supervisor of elections of the county in which the applicant is
1171	registering or preregistering to vote or updating his or her
1172	voter registration record.
1173	(2) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
1174	shall:
1175	(a) Notify each individual, orally or in writing, that:
1176	1. Information gathered for the completion of a driver
1177	license or identification card application, renewal, or change
1178	of address can be automatically transferred to a voter
1179	registration application;
1180	2. If additional information and a signature are provided,
1181	the voter registration application will be completed and sent to
1182	the proper election authority;
1183	3. Information provided can also be used to update a voter
1184	registration record;
1185	4. All declinations will remain confidential and may be
1186	used only for voter registration purposes; and
1187	5. The particular driver license office in which the
1188	person applies to register to vote or updates a voter
1189	registration record will remain confidential and may be used
1190	only for voter registration purposes.
1191	(b) Require a driver license examiner to inquire orally

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or, if the applicant is hearing impaired, inquire in writing whether the applicant wishes to register to vote or update a voter registration record during the completion of a driver license or identification card application, renewal, or change of address.

1. If the applicant chooses to register to vote or to update a voter registration record:

a. All applicable information received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in the course of filling out the forms necessary under subsection (1) must be transferred to a voter registration application.

b. The additional necessary information must be obtained by the driver license examiner and must not duplicate any information already obtained while completing the forms required under subsection (1).

c. A voter registration application with all of the applicant's voter registration information required to establish the applicant's eligibility pursuant to s. 97.041 must be presented to the applicant to review and verify the voter registration information received and provide an electronic signature affirming the accuracy of the information provided.

2. If the applicant declines to register to vote, update the applicant's voter registration record, or change the applicant's address by either orally declining or by failing to sign the voter registration application, the Department of

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1217	Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must note such declination on
1218	its records and shall forward the declination to the statewide
1219	voter registration system.
1220	(3) For the purpose of this section, the Department of
1221	Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, with the approval of the
1222	Department of State, shall prescribe:
1223	(a) A voter registration application that is the same in
1224	content, format, and size as the uniform statewide voter
1225	registration application prescribed under s. 97.052; and
1226	(b) A form that will inform applicants under subsection
1227	(1) of the information contained in paragraph (2)(a).
1228	(4) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
1229	must electronically transmit completed voter registration
1230	applications within 24 hours after receipt to the statewide
1231	voter registration system. Completed paper voter registration
1232	applications received by the Department of Highway Safety and
1233	Motor Vehicles shall be forwarded within 5 days after receipt to
1234	the supervisor of the county where the office that processed or
1235	received that application is located.
1236	(5) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
1237	must send, with each driver license renewal extension
1238	application authorized pursuant to s. 322.18(8), a uniform
1239	statewide voter registration application, the voter registration
1240	application prescribed under paragraph (3)(a), or a voter

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registration application developed especially for the purposes

1242	of this subsection by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
1243	Vehicles, with the approval of the Department of State, which
1244	must meet the requirements of s. 97.052.

- $\underline{(4)}$ (6) A person providing voter registration services for a driver license office may not:
- (a) Seek to influence an applicant's political preference or party registration;
 - (b) Display any political preference or party allegiance;
- (c) Make any statement to an applicant or take any action the purpose or effect of which is to discourage the applicant from registering to vote; or
- (d) Disclose any applicant's voter registration information except as needed for the administration of voter registration.
- (5)(7) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall collect data determined necessary by the Department of State for program evaluation and reporting to the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to federal law.
- (6)(8) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall must ensure that all voter registration services provided by driver license offices are in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- (7)(9) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall retain complete records of voter registration information received, processed, and submitted to the <u>Department of State</u>

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Safety and Motor Vehicles. The retention of such These records is shall be for the explicit purpose of supporting audit and accounting controls established to ensure accurate and complete electronic transmission of records between the Department of State statewide voter registration system and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

(8)(10) The Department of State shall provide the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with an electronic database of street addresses valid for use as the address of legal residence as required in s. 97.053(5). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall compare the address provided by the applicant against the database of valid street addresses. If the address provided by the applicant does not match a valid street address in the database, the applicant will be asked to verify the address provided. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may shall not reject any application for voter registration for which a valid match cannot be made.

(9)(11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor
Vehicles shall enter into an agreement with the Department of
State to match information in the statewide voter registration
system with information in the database of the Department of
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to the extent required to
verify the accuracy of the driver license number, Florida

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identification number, or last four digits of the social security number provided on applications for voter registration as required in s. 97.053.

(10) (12) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall enter into an agreement with the Commissioner of Social Security as required by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to verify the last four digits of the social security number provided in applications for voter registration as required in s. 97.053.

 $\underline{(11)}$ (13) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles \underline{shall} 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 \underline{shall} 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(4).

Section 16. Section 97.0575, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.0575 Third-party voter registration organizations.-

- (1) Before engaging in any voter registration activities, a third-party voter registration organization must register and provide to the division, in an electronic format, the following information:
- 1315 (a) The names of the officers of the organization and the 1316 name and permanent address of the organization.

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- (b) The name and address of the organization's registered agent in the state.
- (c) The names, permanent addresses, and temporary addresses, if any, of each registration agent registering persons to vote in this state on behalf of the organization. This paragraph does not apply to persons who only solicit applications and do not collect or handle voter registration applications.
- (d) Beginning November 6, 2024, the specific general election cycle for which the third-party voter registration organization is registering persons to vote.
- (e) An affirmation that each person collecting or handling voter registration applications on behalf of the third-party voter registration organization has not been convicted of a felony violation of the Election Code, a felony violation of an offense specified in s. 825.103, a felony offense specified in s. 98.0751(2)(b) or (c), or a felony offense specified in chapter 817, chapter 831, or chapter 837. A third-party voter registration organization is liable for a fine in the amount of \$50,000 for each such person who has been convicted of a felony violation of the Election Code, a felony violation of an offense specified in s. 825.103, a felony offense specified in s. 98.0751(2)(b) or (c), or a felony offense specified in chapter 817, chapter 831, or chapter 837 who is collecting or handling voter registration applications on behalf of the third-party

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voter registration organization.

- (f) An affirmation that each person collecting or handling voter registration applications on behalf of the third-party voter registration organization is a citizen of the United States of America. A third-party voter registration organization is liable for a fine in the amount of \$50,000 for each such person who is not a citizen and is collecting or handling voter registration applications on behalf of the third-party voter registration organization.
- (2) Beginning November 6, 2024, the registration of a third-party voter registration organization automatically expires at the conclusion of the specific general election cycle for which the third-party voter registration organization is registered.
- (2)(3) The division or the supervisor of elections shall make voter registration forms available to third-party voter registration organizations. All such forms must contain information identifying the organization to which the forms are provided. The division shall maintain a database of all third-party voter registration organizations and the voter registration forms assigned to the third-party voter registration organization. Each supervisor of elections shall provide to the division information on voter registration forms assigned to and received from third-party voter registration organizations. The information must be provided in a format and

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at times as required by the division by rule. The division shall update information on third-party voter registrations daily and make the information publicly available.

(4) A third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications shall provide a receipt to an applicant upon accepting possession of his or her application. The division shall adopt by rule a uniform format for the receipt by October 1, 2023. The format must include, but need not be limited to, the name of the applicant, the date the application is received, the name of the third-party voter registration organization, the name of the registration agent, the applicant's political party affiliation, and the county in which the applicant resides.

(3)(5)(a) A third-party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications serves as a fiduciary to the applicant and shall ensure that any voter registration application entrusted to the organization, irrespective of party affiliation, race, ethnicity, or gender, is promptly delivered to the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides within 14 days after the application is completed by the applicant, but not after registration closes for the next ensuing election. 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

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applicant resides, the third-party voter registration organization is liable for the following fines:

- 1. A fine in the amount of \$50 per each day late, up to \$2,500, for each application received by the division or the supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides more than $\underline{14}$ $\underline{10}$ 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 $\underline{\$250}$ $\underline{\$2,500}$ 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 per each day late, up to \$5,000, 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 \$5,000 for each application received if the third-party voter registration organization or any 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

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submitted to the division or supervisor of elections in the county in which the applicant resides. A fine in the amount of $\frac{$1,000}{$5,000}$ 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 which may be assessed pursuant to this paragraph against a third-party voter registration organization, including affiliate organizations, for violations committed in a calendar year is \$1,000 \\$250,000.
- (b) A showing by the third-party voter registration organization that the failure to deliver the voter registration application within the required timeframe is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this subsection. The secretary may waive the fines described in this subsection upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance.
- (6) 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

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liable for a fine in the amount of \$5,000 for each application altered.

(4)-(7) If a person collecting voter registration applications on behalf of a third-party voter registration organization copies a voter's application or retains a voter's personal information, such as the voter's Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, social security number, or signature, for any reason other than to provide such application or information to the third-party voter registration organization in compliance with this section, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(5)(8) If the Secretary of State reasonably believes that a person has committed a violation of this section, the secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. The Attorney General may institute a civil action for a violation of this section or to prevent a violation of this section. An action for relief may include a permanent or temporary injunction, a restraining order, or any other appropriate order.

(9) The division shall adopt by rule a form to elicit specific information concerning the facts and circumstances from a person who claims to have been registered to vote by a third-party voter registration organization but who does not appear as an active voter on the voter registration rolls. The division

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shall also adopt rules to ensure the integrity of the registration process, including controls to ensure that all completed forms are promptly delivered to the division or a supervisor in the county in which the applicant resides.

(6)(10) The date on which an applicant signs a voter registration application is presumed to be the date on which the third-party voter registration organization received or collected the voter registration application.

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

(12) The requirements of this section are retroactive for any third-party voter registration organization registered with the department as of July 1, 2023, and must be complied with within 90 days after the department provides notice to the third-party voter registration organization of the requirements contained in this section. Failure of the third-party voter registration organization to comply with the requirements within 90 days after receipt of the notice shall automatically result in the cancellation of the third-party voter registration organization's registration.

Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section

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1492 98.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 98.045 Administration of voter registration. -
- (4) STATEWIDE ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF VALID RESIDENTIAL STREET ADDRESSES.—
- (b) The department shall make the statewide database of valid street addresses available to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as provided in $\underline{s.\ 97.057(8)}\ \underline{s.}\ 97.057(10)$. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall use the database for purposes of validating the legal residential addresses provided in voter registration applications received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Section 18. Section 100.51, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

encourage civic participation, enable more individuals to serve as poll workers, and provide additional time for the resolution of any issues that arise while a voter is casting his or her vote, General Election Day shall be a paid holiday. A voter is entitled to absent himself or herself from any service or employment in which he or she is engaged or employed during the time the polls are open on General Election Day. A voter who absents himself or herself under this section may not be penalized in any way, and a deduction may not be made from his or her usual salary or wages on account of his or her absence.

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Section 19. Section 101.016, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

division shall maintain a strategic elections equipment reserve of voting systems that may be deployed in the event of an emergency as defined in s. 101.732 or upon the occurrence of equipment capacity issues due to unexpected voter turnout. The reserve must include tabulation equipment and any other necessary equipment, including, but not limited to, printers, which are in use by each supervisor of elections. In lieu of maintaining a physical reserve of such equipment, the division may contract with a vendor of voting equipment to provide such equipment on an as-needed basis.

Section 20. <u>Section 101.019</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 21. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 101.048, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.048 Provisional ballots.-

(1) At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered in the state and eligible to vote at the precinct in the election but whose eligibility cannot be determined, a person whom an election official asserts is not eligible, including, but not limited to, a person to whom notice has been sent pursuant to s. 98.075(7), but for whom a final

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determination of eligibility has not been made, and other persons specified in the code shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot at any precinct in the county in which the voter claims to be registered. Once voted, the provisional ballot must be placed in a secrecy envelope and thereafter sealed in a provisional ballot envelope. The provisional ballot must be deposited in a ballot box. All provisional ballots must remain sealed in their envelopes for return to the supervisor of elections. The department shall prescribe the form of the provisional ballot envelope. A person casting a provisional ballot has the right to present written evidence supporting his or her eligibility to vote to the supervisor of elections by not later than 5 p.m. on the second day following the election.

(2)(a) The county canvassing board shall examine each Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation to determine if the person voting that ballot was entitled to vote in the county in which at the precinct where the person cast a vote in the election and that the person had not already cast a ballot in the election. In determining whether a person casting a provisional ballot is entitled to vote, the county canvassing board shall review the information provided in the Voter's Certificate and Affirmation, written evidence provided by the person pursuant to subsection (1), information provided in any cure affidavit and accompanying supporting documentation pursuant to subsection (6), any other evidence presented by the

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supervisor, and, in the case of a challenge, any evidence presented by the challenger. A ballot of a person casting a provisional ballot shall be canvassed pursuant to paragraph (b) unless the canvassing board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person was not entitled to vote.

- (b) If it is determined that the person was registered and entitled to vote in the county in which at the precinct where the person cast a vote in the election, the canvassing board must compare the signature on the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation or the provisional ballot cure affidavit with the signature on the voter's registration or precinct register. A provisional ballot may be counted only if:
- 1. The signature on the voter's certificate or the cure affidavit matches the elector's signature in the registration books or the precinct register; however, in the case of a cure affidavit, the supporting identification listed in subsection (6) must also confirm the identity of the elector; or
- 2. The cure affidavit contains a signature that does not match the elector's signature in the registration books or the precinct register, but the elector has submitted a current and valid Tier 1 form of identification confirming his or her identity pursuant to subsection (6).

For purposes of this paragraph, any canvassing board finding that signatures do not match must be by majority vote and beyond

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Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (3) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

- 101.62 Request for vote-by-mail ballots.-
- (1) REQUEST.—
- The supervisor shall accept a request for a vote-bymail ballot only from a voter or, if directly instructed by the voter, a member of the voter's immediate family or the voter's legal guardian. A request may be made in person, in writing, by telephone, or through the supervisor's website. The department shall prescribe by rule by October 1, 2023, a uniform statewide application to make a written request for a vote-by-mail ballot which includes fields for all information required in this subsection. One request is deemed sufficient to receive a voteby-mail ballot for all elections until the voter or the voter's designee notifies the supervisor that the voter cancels such request through the end of the calendar year of the next regularly scheduled general election, unless the voter or the voter's designee indicates at the time the request is made the elections within such period for which the voter desires to receive a vote-by-mail ballot. The supervisor must cancel a request for a vote-by-mail ballot when any first-class mail or nonforwardable mail sent by the supervisor to the voter is

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returned as undeliverable. If the voter requests a vote-by-mail ballot thereafter, the voter must provide or confirm his or her current residential address.

- (3) DELIVERY OF VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOTS.-
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the supervisor shall mail vote-by-mail ballots within 2 business days after receiving a request for such a ballot, but no later than the 11th 10th day before election day. The deadline to submit a request for a ballot to be mailed is 5 p.m. local time on the 12th day before an upcoming election.
- (d) Upon a request for a vote-by-mail ballot, the supervisor shall provide a vote-by-mail ballot to each voter by whom a request for that ballot has been made, by one of the following means:
- 1. By nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to the voter's current mailing address on file with the supervisor or any other address the voter specifies in the request. The envelopes must be prominently marked "Do Not Forward."
- 2. By forwardable mail, e-mail, or facsimile machine transmission to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters. The absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may designate in the vote-by-mail ballot request the preferred method of transmission. If the voter does not designate the method of transmission, the vote-by-mail ballot must be mailed.
 - 3. By personal delivery to the voter after vote-by-mail

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ballots have been mailed and up to 7 p.m. on election day upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.043.

- By delivery to the voter's designee after vote-by-mail ballots have been mailed and up to 7 p.m. on election day. Any voter may designate in writing a person to pick up the ballot for the voter; however, the person designated may not pick up more than two vote-by-mail ballots per election, other than the designee's own ballot, except that additional ballots may be picked up for members of the designee's immediate family. The designee shall provide to the supervisor the written authorization by the voter and a picture identification of the designee and must complete an affidavit. The designee shall state in the affidavit that the designee is authorized by the voter to pick up that ballot and shall indicate if the voter is a member of the designee's immediate family and, if so, the relationship. The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit. If the supervisor is satisfied that the designee is authorized to pick up the ballot and that the signature of the voter on the written authorization matches the signature voter on file, the supervisor must give the ballot to that designee for delivery to the voter.
- 5. Except as provided in s. 101.655, the supervisor may not deliver a vote-by-mail ballot to a voter or a voter's designee pursuant to subparagraph 3. or subparagraph 4., respectively, during the mandatory early voting period and up to

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

(7) DEADLINES.—If a deadline under this section falls on a day when the office of a supervisor is usually closed, the deadline must be extended until the next business day.

Section 23. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 101.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.64 Delivery of vote-by-mail ballots; envelopes; form.-

(1) (a) The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail ballot two envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the voter must absent elector shall enclose his or her marked ballot; and a postage prepaid mailing envelope, into which the voter must absent elector shall then place the secrecy envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and also bear on the back side a certificate in substantially the following form:

Note: Please Read Instructions Carefully Before Marking Ballot and Completing Voter's Certificate.

VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

I,, do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a qualified

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and registered voter of County, Florida, and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt to commit any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I can be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 5 years. I also understand that failure to sign this certificate will invalidate my ballot.

1700 ...(Date)... ...(Voter's Signature <u>or Last Four Digits of</u>
1701 <u>Social Security Number</u>)...

1702 ...(E-Mail Address)... ...(Home Telephone Number)...
1703 ...(Mobile Telephone Number)...

(b) Each return mailing envelope must bear the $\underline{\text{voter's}}$ absent elector's name and any encoded mark used by the

1706 supervisor's office.

- (c) A mailing envelope or secrecy envelope may not bear any indication of the political affiliation of $\underline{a \ voter} \ \underline{an \ absent}$ elector.
- (2) The certificate <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be arranged on the back of the mailing envelope so that the line for the signature <u>or the last four digits of the social security number of the voter of the absent elector</u> is across the seal of the envelope; however, <u>a no</u> statement <u>may not shall</u> appear on the envelope which indicates that a signature <u>or the last four digits of the social security number</u> of the voter must cross the seal of the

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envelope. The <u>voter must</u> absent elector shall execute the certificate on the envelope.

(4) The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the precinct of the $\underline{\text{voter}}$ absent elector for each vote-by-mail ballot.

Section 24. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 101.69, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

The provisions of this code may shall not be construed to prohibit any voter elector from voting in person at the voter's elector's precinct on the day of an election or at an early voting site, notwithstanding that the voter elector has requested a vote-by-mail ballot for that election. A voter an elector who has returned a voted vote-by-mail ballot to the supervisor, however, is deemed to have cast his or her ballot and is not entitled to vote another ballot or to have a provisional ballot counted by the county canvassing board. A voter An elector who has received a vote-by-mail ballot and has not returned the voted ballot to the supervisor, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the voter's elector's precinct or to an early voting site. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the voter elector does not return the ballot and the

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1742 election official:

- (a) Confirms that the supervisor has received the <u>voter's</u> elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the <u>voter elector</u> shall not be allowed to vote in person. If the <u>voter elector</u> maintains that he or she has not returned the vote-by-mail ballot or remains eligible to vote, the <u>voter elector</u> shall be provided a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- (b) Confirms that the supervisor has not received the voter's elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the voter elector shall be allowed to vote in person as provided in this code. The voter's elector's vote-by-mail ballot, if subsequently received, shall not be counted and shall remain in the mailing envelope, and the envelope shall be marked "Rejected as Illegal."
- (c) Cannot determine whether the supervisor has received the <u>voter's</u> elector's vote-by-mail ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- (2)(a) The supervisor shall allow a voter an elector who has received a vote-by-mail ballot to physically return a voted vote-by-mail ballot to the supervisor by placing the return mail envelope containing his or her marked ballot in a secure ballot intake station. Secure ballot intake stations shall be placed at the main office of the supervisor, at each permanent branch office of the supervisor which meets the criteria set forth in s. 101.657(1)(a) for branch offices used for early voting and which is open for at least the minimum number of hours

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prescribed by s. 98.015(4), and at each early voting site.

Secure ballot intake stations may also be placed at any other site that would otherwise qualify as an early voting site under s. 101.657(1). Secure ballot intake stations must be 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 at an office of the supervisor, a secure ballot intake station 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 at an office of the supervisor must be continuously monitored in person by an employee of the supervisor is office when the secure ballot intake station is accessible for deposit of ballots.

(3) If any secure ballot intake station 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 25. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 104.0515, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (6) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) A No person acting under color of law may not shall:
- (a) In determining whether any individual is qualified

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under law to vote in any election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under law to other individuals within the same political subdivision who have been found to be qualified to vote; or

- (b) Deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under law to vote in such election. This paragraph shall apply to vote-by-mail ballots only if there is a pattern or history of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in regard to vote-by-mail ballots.
- (3) (a) A No person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, may not deceive, shall intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to deceive, intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or not to vote as that person may choose, or for the purpose of causing such other person to vote for, or not vote for, any candidate for any office at any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any such candidate.
- (b) A violation of this subsection includes, but is not limited to, any the following:

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- 2. The knowing use of a deceptive or fraudulent device, contrivance, or communication that causes or is reasonably expected to cause interference with an individual's right to vote.
- 3. The obstruction of, impediment to, or other interference with access to any early voting site, polling place, secure ballot intake station, or office of the supervisor of elections in a manner that causes interference with or delays, or is reasonably expected to interfere with or cause a delay in, an individual's right to vote or the voting process.
- (4) A No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, and no standard, practice, or procedure, shall be imposed or applied by any political subdivision of this state may not impose or apply any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or any standard, practice, or procedure to deny or abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of race or color.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any aggrieved person, organization whose membership includes or is likely to include aggrieved persons, organization whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of this section, organization

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1842	that would expend resources in order to fulfill such
1843	organization's mission, the Attorney General, or the FLVRA
1844	Commission may file a civil action alleging a violation of
1845	subsection (3) in a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to
1846	the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or in the Second Judicial
1847	Circuit.
1848	(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in
1849	addition to any other remedies that may be imposed, a court that
1850	finds a violation of subsection (3) shall impose remedies
1851	appropriate to address the violation. Appropriate remedies
1852	include, but are not limited to, requiring an extended voting
1853	period, awarding nominal damages for any violation, and awarding
1854	compensatory or punitive damages for any willful violation.
1855	Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 104.42, Florida
1856	Statutes, is amended to read:
1857	104.42 Fraudulent registration and illegal voting;
1858	investigation.—
1859	(1) The supervisor of elections is authorized to
1860	investigate fraudulent registrations and illegal voting and to
1861	report his or her findings to the local state attorney and the
1862	Office of Election Crimes and Security.
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1865	TITLE AMENDMENT
1866	Remove lines 2-78 and insert:

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An act relating to elections; providing short titles; amending s. 20.32, F.S.; requiring the Florida Commission on Offender Review to develop and maintain a database containing certain information for a certain purpose; requiring certain governmental entities to provide certain information to the commission; requiring the Department of Management Services, acting through the Florida Digital Service, to provide certain technical assistance to the commission; authorizing the department to adopt rules; requiring the commission to make the database available to the public on an Internet website by a certain date; requiring the commission to update the database monthly and publish certain information on the website; requiring the commission to provide a comprehensive plan to the Governor and Legislature by a certain date; providing requirements for such plan; prohibiting certain persons from being charged with certain violations; requiring the commission to adopt rules; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; providing definitions; repealing s. 97.022, F.S., relating to the Office of Election Crimes and Security; repealing s. 97.0291, F.S., relating to a prohibition on the use of private funds for election-related expenses; creating s. 97.0293, F.S.; prohibiting certain

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governmental entities from taking certain actions relating to elections; providing a rebuttable presumption; prohibiting a local government from employing certain election methods; requiring courts to adhere to certain guidelines when making certain determinations; providing factors that courts may consider when making certain determinations; prohibiting courts from considering certain factors when making certain determinations; requiring a plaintiff to send a certain notification letter to a local government in certain circumstances; providing requirements for such letter; authorizing a local government to adopt a certain resolution in certain circumstances; providing requirements for such resolution; prohibiting a local government from asserting the doctrine of laches as a defense to certain claims; authorizing certain persons to file certain actions; creating s. 97.02935, F.S.; providing a definition; requiring the Florida Voting Rights Acts Commission to designate certain languages for which assistance in voting and elections must be provided in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to find that a significant and substantial need exists in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to annually publish a certain list on its website;

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requiring a local government to provide certain assistance in voting and elections; providing requirements for such assistance; requiring the commission to adopt certain rules; authorizing certain persons to file certain claims; creating s. 97.0294, F.S.; requiring the commission to enter into an agreement with one or more universities to create the Florida Voting and Elections Database and Institute; providing requirements for the database and institute; authorizing the database and institute to take certain actions; requiring the database and institute to maintain certain data and records in an electronic format and make such data and records available to the public; requiring state agencies and local governments to timely provide the director of the database and institute with certain information; requiring each local government to transmit to the database and institute copies of certain information within a certain period; authorizing certain persons to file certain actions; requiring the database and institute to publish a certain report annually within a certain period; providing a rebuttable presumption; creating s. 97.0295, F.S.; establishing the Florida Voting Rights Act Commission; providing that the commission is not a unit of any other state agency; providing for

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selection, compensation, terms, and qualifications of commissioners; providing powers of the commission; authorizing the commission to hire staff, make expenditures, and adopt rules; creating s. 97.0296, F.S.; providing that the enactment or implementation of certain policies by a covered jurisdiction is subject to preclearance by the commission; requiring the commission to annually make and publish a certain determination online; requiring a covered jurisdiction to seek preclearance from the commission in a certain manner; authorizing the commission to deny preclearance in certain circumstances; providing requirements for review of certain covered policies; authorizing certain persons to file certain actions; requiring the commission to adopt certain rules; creating s. 97.0297, F.S.; providing construction; prohibiting the assertion of certain immunities and privileges in certain circumstances; creating s. 97.0298, F.S.; authorizing a court to order certain appropriate remedies; authorizing a court to consider certain remedies; requiring a court to grant a temporary injunction or certain other relief in certain circumstances; requiring a court to award certain fees and costs to a prevailing party in certain circumstances; creating s. 97.0299, F.S.;

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establishing a voter education fund to be administered by the commission; authorizing the commission to expend moneys from the fund for certain purposes; creating s. 97.0556, F.S.; authorizing certain persons to register to vote and immediately thereafter cast a vote in certain circumstances; amending s. 97.057, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to preregister certain individuals to vote; providing that driver license or identification card applications, driver license or identification card renewal applications, and applications for a change of address for existing driver licenses or identification cards submitted to the department serve as voter registration applications; providing that an applicant is deemed to have consented to the use of his or her signature for voter registration purposes; providing an exception; requiring specified applications to include a voter registration component, subject to approval by the Department of State; specifying requirements for such component; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to electronically transmit voter registration information to the Department of State within a certain period; requiring the Department of State to provide such information to supervisors of elections;

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deleting obsolete language; making technical changes; amending s. 97.0575, F.S.; revising information that a third-party voter registration organization must provide to the Division of Elections; removing a provision that provides for the automatic expiration of the registration of such organization; removing a provision that requires such organization to provide a certain receipt to an applicant; removing a provision that requires such organization to deliver a voter registration application to a certain supervisor of elections; revising the period within which such organization must deliver such applications to the division or a supervisor of elections; revising the amounts of certain fines; removing a provision that subjects such organization to certain fines for certain acts committed by a person collecting applications on behalf of such organization; removing a provision that requires the division to adopt by rule a certain form and certain rules; removing a provision that prohibits such organization from prefilling certain information on an application and that provides for certain fines; removing a provision relating to retroactive application of certain requirements; amending s. 98.045, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 100.51, F.S.;

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establishing General Election Day as a paid holiday; authorizing an elector to absent himself or herself from service or employment during a certain period on such day; prohibiting such elector from being penalized or having his or her salary or wages reduced for such absence; creating s. 101.016, F.S.; requiring the Division of Elections to maintain a strategic elections equipment reserve of voting systems for specified purposes; requiring such reserve to include specified equipment; authorizing the division to contract with specified entities rather than maintaining a physical reserve of such equipment; repealing s. 101.019, F.S., relating to a prohibition on ranked-choice voting; amending s. 101.048, F.S.; authorizing a voter to cast a provisional vote at any precinct in the county in which the voter claims to be registered; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; providing that a request for a vote-by-mail ballot is valid until such request is canceled; revising the deadline by which requests for vote-by-mail ballots must be received by a supervisor of elections; removing provisions providing requirements for a person designated by an elector to pick up the elector's vote-by-mail ballot; requiring the extension of deadlines in certain circumstances; amending s. 101.64, F.S.; requiring

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supervisors of elections to enclose a postage prepaid mailing envelope with each vote-by-mail ballot; authorizing vote-by-mail ballot voter's certificates to be signed with the last four digits of the voter's social security number; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; removing a provision that limits the use of a secure ballot intake station to certain hours and that requires certain monitoring; removing a provision that subjects a supervisor of elections to a civil penalty in certain circumstances; amending s. 104.0515, F.S.; prohibiting a person from deceiving, or attempting to deceive, another person for certain purposes; specifying certain acts that violate a certain prohibition; authorizing certain persons to file certain civil actions; requiring a court to impose certain remedies; amending s. 104.42, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; amending s. 97.055, F.S.; providing that a change of a voter's party affiliation received during a certain period is not effective until after a certain date; amending s. 97.071, F.S.; prohibiting certain voter information cards from being issued until after a certain date; amending s. 97.1031, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.

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98.015, F.S.; requiring supervisors of elections to designate the main office of the supervisor; authorizing supervisors to designate branch offices of the supervisor; requiring supervisors to notify the Division of Elections in writing of the locations of such offices by a specified date; requiring supervisors to provide certain notification to the division within a specified timeframe; specifying the hours of operation for the main office of the supervisor; amending s. 98.077, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 98.081, F.S.; prohibiting an elector who makes a certain request from registering with a different party affiliation until after a certain date; amending s. 98.0981, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 98.255, F.S.; requiring the Department of State to adopt certain rules; amending s. 99.061, F.S.; revising the dates by which persons seeking to qualify for certain offices must file qualifying papers and pay certain fees and assessments; amending s. 99.063, F.S.; revising the date by which a candidate for Governor must designate a Lieutenant Governor and the date by which such designee must file certain documents with the department; amending s. 99.103, F.S.; conforming

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provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 100.061, F.S.; revising provisions relating to primary elections to provide the date on which a first primary election shall be held and to provide that a candidate who receives a majority, rather than the highest number, of the votes at such election is declared nominated; creating s. 100.062, F.S.; providing for a second primary election in certain circumstances; providing the date on which a second primary election shall be held; providing criteria for placing candidates on the ballot; providing that the candidate who receives the highest number of votes at such election is declared nominated; requiring certain persons to draw lots in the case of a tie; amending ss. 100.081, 100.111, 100.141, and 101.252, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 101.56075, F.S.; authorizing a voter to choose and requiring the supervisor to provide the option to vote in a certain manner; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; providing that secure ballot intake stations may be placed only at the main office of the supervisor and at each early voting site; requiring that all secure ballot intake stations be continuously monitored by an employee of

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the supervisor; amending s. 102.014, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 103.021, F.S.; revising the date by which certain petitions must be submitted to the supervisor of elections; amending s. 103.022, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 103.091, F.S.; revising the period in which electors seeking to qualify for certain offices must do so; amending s. 105.031, F.S.; revising the period in which candidates seeking to qualify for certain offices must do so; amending ss. 105.041 and 105.051, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 106.07, 106.0702, and 106.0703, F.S.; revising the dates on which certain reports must be filed; amending ss. 106.08 and 106.29, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 106.35, F.S.; revising the date on which the distribution of certain funds must begin; providing effective dates.

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2137 WHEREAS, electoral systems that deny race, color, or 2138 language minority groups an equal opportunity to elect 2139 candidates of their choice and influence the outcome of an 2140 election are inconsistent with the right to equal treatment 2141 before the law as provided in s. 2, Art. I of the State

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Constitution as well as protections found in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and

WHEREAS, following United States Supreme Court decisions in Shelby County v. Holder and Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee, the landmark federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 has been severely diminished in its ability to protect the freedom of black and brown voters to fully participate in the political processes of our democratic republic, and

WHEREAS, Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore were the first true civil rights activists of the modern civil rights era in the State of Florida, and were instrumental in registering more than 100,000 black voters in the state, and

WHEREAS, Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore paid the ultimate price for the freedoms fought for their community when their home in Mims was bombed by members of the Ku Klux Klan on the night of Christmas, December 25, 1951, and

WHEREAS, By the time of their death, Florida had the highest number of registered black voters, far more than any other state in the South, and

WHEREAS, this bill expands on voting rights granted under the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, reaffirms the well-established principle of "one person, one vote," and builds on the historical work of the named and nameless Floridians who fought for their right to the elective franchise, and

WHEREAS, given their history and the intended impact of

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2167	this act on voting rights in this state, it is appropriate to)
2168	name this act after Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore, NC)W,
2169	THEREFORE,	

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