

Thank you for your work on SB 7050 and HB 7067, as it shows that you are all working diligently to improve and secure election integrity in the great state of Florida. As it stands, there are thousands of applicants and registrants around the state who are using PO Boxes and non-traditional addresses as legal Residences. This will continue to plague our voter rolls and dilute legal votes. You have an opportunity during this 2023 session to truly improve the integrity of our voter rolls and election process.

Having read and discussed both bills for adherence to Federal and State law, we offer the following amendments and request your consideration and implementation.

1. REQUESTED AMENDMENT:

Line 401 (2) Beginning ~~January 1, 2025~~ October 1, 2023 the registration of a third-party...

The effective dates for adoptions for third party registration organizations should be synchronized to October 1, 2023 with new application and receipt.

- **Amended SB7050, 401-404 (2) Beginning January 1, 2025, ...**
- **Amended SB7050, 422-423** The division shall adopt by rule the uniform format for the receipt by **October 1, 2023...**

2. REQUESTED AMENDMENT:

Reinstate original bill 7050 Section 3. 97.0535, Florida Statutes (bill lines 393-487) “First Time Voters” (<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2023/7050/BillText/Filed/HTML> or <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/statutes/2022/97.0535>)

3. REQUESTED AMENDMENT:

Senate Amended Bill 7050 Section 7.98.065:

Line 605: The supervisor ~~shall~~ must, at a minimum

Add to Line 610: reasonable belief per 97.052, FS 97.053(5)(A), 98.015(12) FS 98.045, FS 98.065, FS 101.45, FS 101.6921, FS 101.6923, and Division of Elections Legal Advisory DE18-09.

RATIONALE (for Requested Amendments 2 and 3):

If residency is not established for first time voters (“MARG”) as per original SB7050 lines 393-487, then the removal of those MARG requirements in amended SB7050 Florida violates Federal and State law.

Existing Federal (HAVA) and State law work in conjunction to ensure the validity of voter applicants.

- **42 USC 15483** specifically directs States to conduct due diligence in determining validity of voter applicants and completion of required elements of the application.

- **FS 97.053(5)(A):** A voter registration application is complete if it contains the following information necessary to establish the applicant’s eligibility pursuant to FS 97.041,...
- **FS 98.045 and HAVA 15483 (A)** eligibility criteria:
 - Must be a US Citizen
 - Must be a Florida
 - Must be a County Resident
 - USA.gov: “Who can vote? Are you a US Citizen? Do you meet your state’s residential requirements?”

Florida Statutes promulgated the voter registration application, required element Row 7, “Address Where You Live (**Legal Residence – NO PO BOX**).”

- The USPS position is: You may not use the PO Box “street address” option as your physical residence or place of business in Legal documents. (USPS.com)
- The impact of non-legal residence voters carries over to local, county, and state elections. **FS 101.045:** The person has to have had some prior physical presence and residence in the county. Such persons though cannot vote in the municipal elections.

Existing **HAVA 15483 (b)(2)(A)** mandates that all states require identification from first time voters who register to vote by mail and have not provided verification of their identification at the time of registration.

Existing **FS 101.6921 (1)** The provisions of this section apply to voters who are subject to the provisions of s. 97.0535 and who have not provided the identification or certification required by s. 97.0535 (Also relates to **FS 101.6923**)

Applications and Registrations that include an address prohibited by 97.052, 98.015(12), 98.045, 98.065, and Division of Elections Legal Advisory 18-09, must be evaluated, and Supervisors of Elections must make all reasonable efforts to obtain such information to maintain the list of valid residential street addresses.

IN CONCLUSION:

Vetting a Florida applicant is key to the foundation of a Gold Standard election process. **By definition, application and eligibility require an evaluation and determination phase, and Florida statutes enumerate this process specifically for voter registration application, even providing a statutory remedy for those found ineligible. Clearly, by intent and statute, all applications for voter registration must be thoroughly evaluated for eligibility.**

In reality, eligibility has been assumed and accepted in lieu of due diligence, and Florida law and legal advisories are violated and ignored.