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**SENATE JUDICIARY SUB-COMMITTEE ON
CONSTITUTIONAL, CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee on Constitutional, Civil and Human Rights

My name is Bruce Smathers. I was born on October 3, 1943 in Miami, Florida.

It is an honor to appear before Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee on the Constitutional, Civil and Human Rights to express my views on the Florida election law passed by the Florida Legislature and signed by the Governor in 2011, CS/CS/HB1355, (hereinafter referred to as HB 1355).

Let me first state that the opinions I express are my own and are true to the best of my knowledge. While I attempt to identify sources for my comments both by reference in the text and otherwise, I may sometimes fail to fully accomplish this and let me express my apologies to the Committee beforehand, and commit that I will identify those sources, where appropriate at the request of the committee.

The first question I should answer, is why a retired ex-public servant, who served as a state Senator and then as Florida's Secretary of State almost three and a half decades ago, is coming out and speaking out on these new election laws?

The simple answer is that I am offended by what is happening and I cannot sit idly by as the Constitutional and civic right of qualified Americans is eroded by this type of partisan legislation. That it is occurring in my native state, Florida, makes it doubly offensive.

With a family history of public service that goes back at least four generations, I feel the effort of the Florida Legislature and the Governor to tilt the elections for pure partisan purposes by suppressing the registration and voting opportunities of groups likely to vote Democratic is to me, not only deplorable but detestable.

The right to vote for all qualified Americans is a basic Constitutional and civic right. It is the strength of our democratic system. Without it, all of our other treasured rights, whether it is freedom of religion, freedom of speech or freedom of association will eventually evaporate. Our enjoyment of private property rights, freedom from undue government interference and our rights to the due process of the law, all ultimately exist because of the fundamental right of every qualified American citizen to vote.

As a Vietnam veteran, I am acutely aware that over the last century tens of thousands of Americans have died overseas to not only protect our democratic right to vote, but to provide that opportunity to millions of people around the world. Hundreds of American citizens, many of them nameless, have died fighting for those same civil rights within our own states.

We have just finished a war in Iraq in which thousands of our best and brightest died, tens of thousands more have been wounded and between one and two trillion dollars of our national treasure has been expended in an effort to provide the right to vote to the people of Iraq. Yet, after all that sacrifice, our brave men and women who return home, find, that at least in Florida, their state leaders have engaged in an effort to erode that basic right of voting to unknown thousands, and probably tens of thousands of qualified citizens within Florida.

Many of those who bravely served in American forces over-seas were Americans of African-American or Hispanic descent. They return to Florida, to find their state government actively attempting to suppress the registration as well as restrict voting opportunities of members of their own heritage. While the Florida Legislature pays lip service to honoring our military veterans overseas, they make a mockery of this tribute by attempting to suppress registration and voting opportunities of minorities who sons and daughters, husbands and wives, parents and relatives served and sometimes paid the ultimate sacrifice to provide full voting rights in foreign lands.

I am not only offended, but as a former state senator and former Secretary of State I am ultimately ashamed by these actions by our elected representatives and our Governor in Tallahassee.

I also come before you as a native Floridian, claiming birthright as a fourth generation Floridian and a fourth generation public official, although the latter extends beyond Florida.

One great grandfather arrived in this very community, Tampa, over one hundred and thirty five years ago on Christmas Day in 1876, when there were only 700 citizens in this area. One of his accomplishments in this community was to merge two weekly newspapers into the first daily newspaper in the Tampa Bay area, *The Tampa Times*.

While I was born in Miami, Florida, I entered the Florida Legislature as a state senator from Jacksonville Florida in 1972. I subsequently was elected Secretary of State of the State of Florida in 1976. As Secretary of State, I served as Florida's Chief Elections Officer from 1975 until my resignation in 1978.

During my tenure as Secretary of State, we passed a major reform of the Florida Election laws, under the direction of the Director of Elections, the honorable Mary Singleton, the first Afro-American to serve in that position and the first African-American elected to the Florida Legislature from north Florida since Reconstruction.

CS/CS/HB 1355 (referred to as "HB 1355") is the subject of this committee's hearings. In its 88 pages, a vast majority of its provisions have a positive or at least defensible primarily ministerial impact on elections. They have been approved by the U.S. Department of Justice. However, it

is my opinion there are specific provisions in this legislation that reflect the greatest attack on registration and voting opportunity and thus voting rights of qualified citizens in recent memory. As such, I believe the legislation passed by the Florida legislature in 2011 should be referred to as the **“Registration and Voting Suppression Act of 2011”**.

As stated before, as Secretary of State, I was privileged to initiate a major reform of Florida’s election laws in 1977 which received bipartisan support. I bring this to the committee’s attention because several significant differences exist between the origin and passage of our 1977 election law reform and the election law passed in 2011.

Given the limited nature of my presentation, I have incorporated my statements as to the origin and passage of HB 1355 and our 1977 election reform in **Appendix No. 1**.

Because of the method of HB 1355’s origination and passage, I believe that your Committee would be on solid grounds to find that the 2011 act was not a “reform to improve the electoral processes, protect the registrants registration, provide integrity to the electoral process or fight fraud” as claimed by its sponsors.

If the justifications for HB1355 proposed by the Legislature and Governor were true, this bill would have attracted bi-partisan support from both Republicans and Democrats in both chambers, the full support of the Supervisors of Elections and their Association, as well as widespread support among community organizations involved in the electoral process and favorable support from the media statewide. Both Republicans and Democrats, at least on a local level, volunteer organizations and the vast majority of Floridians including the media want to improve the electoral process, want to enhance the integrity of our elections and want to prevent fraud and electoral abuse.

Unfortunately, **HB 1355 was and is seen as a highly partisan attempt to tilt the electoral process in favor of the Republican Party** by suppressing volunteer voter registration efforts and reducing registration and voting opportunities of groups that tend to vote Democratic. This judgment was affirmed by widespread criticism of the bill by practically all of the state’s major newspapers, as well as widespread criticism by non-partisan volunteer groups such as the League of Women Voters and others.

I am limiting my comments to just three provisions of HB 1355:

- Issue 1** The reduction of early voting days from 14 days to eight days and the elimination of the Sunday before the Tuesday election as an early voting day.

Issue 2 The creation of an overly complex and burdensome system of third party voter registration organizations; the reduction of time to return voting registration forms from 10 days to 48 hours; the recording of the registration by time segments as small as a minute; the imposition of civil penalties for even technical violations of these complex procedures; the mandating of signing oaths by all voter registration volunteers; and the threat of felony charges against voter registration volunteers.

Issue 3 The restriction of the custom of qualified voters from another county registering and voting by voting machines on election day and the requirement of a paper provisional ballot for those voters.

I contacted several Supervisors of Elections, from both Democratic and Republican affiliations. I expressed to them that this was just on a confidential basis, and in light of the positions as elected officials, I would not refer them either by their name or their county. Not all of them wanted to express an opinion. They primarily view themselves as non-partisan administrators of the election laws who do not want to get involved in partisan policy disputes nor argue controversial policy, particularly when it is supported by the Governor and the Secretary of State, who is effectively their administrative leader and boss. Still, the overwhelming majority of them to whom I spoke and were willing to comment, shared with me that they do not support these new controversial provisions and changes to the election law.

However, I would say most importantly,

None of the Supervisors of elections were aware of any widespread or even significant voter fraud in their counties to justify the changes passed by the Florida Legislature.

Issue 1

All favored a fourteen day period early voting day period for the General Election that made the election run smoother and eliminated problems in voting ... One Republican Supervisor of Elections noted that they had just settled a law suit that cost his county \$2million dollars, and that early voting helped avoid such problems by avoiding crowding and extended waits at the polls and providing time to resolve voting disputes before they erupt into lawsuits.

All said that the changes to the early voting procedures would cost them and thus their counties (and thus the taxpayers) more money because among other changes, they would have to hire employees for overtime work and pay them time and a half instead of their regular wages.

None supported eliminating the Sunday before the Tuesday elections as an early voting day.

These supervisors of elections as well as the Florida Association of Supervisors of Elections actually requested more flexibility in location of early voting sites from the Legislature, thus expanding and improving the system of smooth and efficient elections. The Legislature which ignored this request, instead of expanding early voting opportunities, reduced early voting opportunities while increasing the costs of early balloting.

The Florida State Association of Supervisor of Elections opposed this specific change by saying:

“While this may be workable with respect to primary elections, **not having a 15 day time frame for the General Election could result in crowding and confusion at early voting sites and on election Day at the precincts. Maintaining 15 days for the General Election is imperative to a smooth General Election in the state.” (my emphasis)**

(Note: “FSASE written report (“FSASE Report”) starting “The Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections has the following objections and concerns with CS/CS/CS SB 2086” dated April 25, 2011)

While the FSASE Report relates to CS/CS/CS SB 2086, this Senate bill was the companion bill to HB 1355 and its provisions were similar if not identical to HB1355.

Issue 2

None voiced support for the most controversial procedures and the penalties enacted for voter registration under provision FS 97.0575 – Third-party voter registration, specifically the reduction of the time to turn a ballot in and from 10 days to 48 hours as well as the imposition of punitive civil fines for inadvertent technical violations of the procedure.

Most importantly, none were aware of widespread fraud or significant fraud in their counties to justify this law and the burden it places on volunteer voter registration efforts. Most were somewhat concerned and confused as to how these laws would be implemented.

The Brennan Center Report states that **“Between 2009 and 2011, there was no controversy in Florida involving voter registration to suggest why the state legislature took up the subject of restricting voter registration drives.”**

Issue 3

None voiced support for the new changes that prohibited voters from other counties from voting by machine on the same day, after proper identification was presented and signing the required oath of eligibility. All that commented felt that the requiring of paper provisional ballots would create a major administrative burden and expense on their offices (and I would add ... the county taxpayers)

None of supervisors of elections were aware of widespread fraud or significant fraud in their counties in registering and voting by machine that would justify this new provision of the law.

The Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections stated the provision “...will result in tens of thousands of additional provisional ballots ... (which) will significantly delay election results.” Most importantly, relatively to the specious claim that the legislation was necessary to prohibit double voting, the Association stated there were “No reports of widespread abuse or double voting” justifying this radical change from prior practice.

(Note – See FSASE Report above)

In addition to the lack of need for these stringent new voter registration requirements and procedures, the Committee should look to what is the adverse effect on voting, and particularly what the adverse effect on minority voting is going to be.

The Brennan Center reports “In 2008, **2.13 million voters registered in Florida.**” (my emphasis) (BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE – Voting Law changes in 2012, Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law © 2011 / (“Brennan Report”)) If one broke that figure down by the populations (taken from U.S. Census figures) of the six largest counties that contain over 50% of Florida’s population. While not reflective of the actual figures which I do not have, this pure mathematical estimate of voter registration figures in 2008 in those six counties would be calculated as thus:

Miami – Dade	282,000 registrations
Broward	198,000 registrations
Palm Beach	149,000 registrations
Hillsborough	139,000 registrations
Orange	129,000 registrations
Pinellas	103,000 registrations
Duval	97,000 registrations.

How many of these registrations occurred because of the voter registration efforts of private groups such as the local Republican and Democratic parties, the League of Women voters, La Raza, the NAACP, or teachers or student groups is difficult to estimate. However, even using conservative estimates applied to these mathematical estimates, the suppressing of traditional volunteer voter registration efforts by **HB 1355**, will not only adversely effect, but **potentially eliminate tens of thousands of registrations and thus votes in each of these counties** in the coming elections.

National Census data reflect that Hispanic and African-American voters are approximately twice as likely to register to vote through a volunteer registration drive than white voters, thus showing the disproportional impact that this will have on minority voters.

I believe the Florida Legislature was aware of this massive and disproportionate impact on minorities of suppressing volunteer voter registration drives would cause. Thus, the only conclusion given the lack of widespread double voting and voter fraud, is that the Florida Legislature passed FS. 95.075 to accomplish the suppression of volunteer voting registration drives, and thus suppress minority voting in Florida.

In a phone conversation last year with The Brennan Center, in response to my question, they commented that in reviewing the transcripts of the testimony in the Florida Legislative hearings on HB 1355, they found no credible testimony of claims of fraud that would justify the draconian changes as outlined above to Florida's election laws.

Likewise, I believe your Committee will find that there were no new incidences of widespread fraud or threats of fraud sufficient to justify the draconian change of the election laws passed by the Florida Legislature and signed by the Governor in 2011.

While there will always be partisan cries of electoral fraud, it is important to determine whether these allegations a) **can be documented** or are just uninformed opinions; b) **whether they occurred in Florida** and are thus relevant to this legislation; c) **whether they occurred recently and sufficiently widespread** to warrant this legislation; d) and **whether any allegations of fraud or electoral abuse were transmitted to the Florida Legislature in time in 2011 to justify these onerous provisions of HB 1355.**

I would add that in 2008, approximately **eight million three hundred thousand** Floridians voted in the Presidential elections. While among 8.3 million voters, there will always be some singular incidences of registration or voter fraud (I believe there are public reports of such incidences in Seminole and Orange County). However, I would suggest that among **8.3 million votes**, any claims of widespread fraud or abuse should meet a verifiable number of incidences to be sufficiently significant to justify these draconian and adverse changes to our election laws.

I would recommend to the Senate Committee to conduct a confidential survey of all 67 county Supervisors of Elections as their opinions and concerns relative the controversial provisions of this legislation. I would also recommend surveying the 16 state attorneys to determine incidences of electoral fraud or abuse reported to their districts by supervisors of elections or others and what was the disposition of those cases.

If there are not verifiable incidences of widespread fraud or even just significant problems, any claims that these controversial provisions were necessary to prevent fraud, protect the registrants application or increase the integrity of the elections would not only be highly inaccurate and misleading, but also political hypocrisy at its worst.

PERSONAL OPINION:

Issue 1

The reduction of early voting days from 14 days to eight days and the elimination of the Sunday before the Tuesday election adversely affects those citizens who utilize early voting for its convenience, as well as those who need time and assistance to get to the polls to vote. These groups includes African-American and Hispanic citizens as well as others who need assistance including our poor and our elderly. See my comments in **Appendix No. 2**

It is my opinion that these changes regarding early voting were a deliberate, intentional act of the Florida Legislature to suppress minority voting in the State of Florida and that this represents the Florida Legislature returning in 2011 to the disgraceful and detestable Jim Crow tactics to lower minority voting of the last century. I have included my letter to the Florida Times Union as **Appendix No. 3.**

Issue 2

F.S. 97.057 - Third-party voter registration – This obnoxious provision’s practical effect is to suppress voluntary voter registration efforts throughout Florida which would disproportionately reduce minority voting and others who benefit from volunteer voter registration efforts. **See Appendix No. 4** for my reasoning.

The alleged benefits of these changes are specious. The practical adverse chilling affects on volunteer voter registration efforts and thus on voting, and particularly minority voting are blatantly obvious and clear to all objective observers.

I believe that the arguments supporting this provision are not based on verifiable documentation.

In partial reference to this section on Third-party voter registration, League of Women Voter’s President Deirder Macnab, has stated

“Overall, it creates a mountain of risk and red tape that has proved insurmountable to grass roots groups like the League of Women Voters that has thousands of volunteers willing to work five hours on weekends to register voters.”

The committee is aware of two teachers encouraging civic participation of their students by involving them in voter registration efforts and having inadvertently violated the law, became potential subjects of \$1,000 fines. In my conversations with Supervisor of elections, many other teachers attempting to encourage their students to become involved in civic affairs and registering to vote have now run afoul of these provisions.

There is not enough time to analyze this mountain of risk and red tape, but let's look at just a few issues.

Besides, the unjustified reducing the time to return registration forms from 10 days to 48 hours, the state has also mandated the volunteer to print on the registration form not only the month and day, they must also show the hour and the exact minute that the registration form is filled out.

How absurd and picayune the Florida Legislature has become.

What happens if the exact minute the form was filled out is not correct? Does that affect the validity of the registration? I hope not, but there are no written guidelines explaining this.

And even if everything is perfect, and the individual volunteer/organization turning his or her collected voter registration forms into the supervisor of elections has a flat tire or a problem with their car, delaying them one minute past the deadline, they are now technically subject to fines up to \$1,000.

What Florida citizen would like to participate in voter registration drives on their own to improve democracy and make their state and their country better, when in these economic times, whether they be middle class, from lower income families, or from poor urban neighborhoods, and would dare subject themselves, their parents, or their family to economic fines totaling up to \$1,000 because of basically minor or innocent violations of absurdly complex and technical procedures? What volunteer third party organization operating in multiple counties want to risk up to \$1,000 fines per county for inadvertent mistakes.

No wonder the League of Women Voters has stopped registering voters. No wonder traditional volunteer efforts at voter registration in Florida have come to a standstill.

But the Florida Legislature's efforts to suppress volunteer voter registration efforts do not stop with just new bureaucratic regulations and punitive civil penalties.

Additionally the Florida Legislature has mandated that every voter registration agent and volunteer must sign Sworn Statement **DS-DE 120** (06/2011) See **Appendix No. 5**.

This form outlines how a voter registration volunteer, if they violate Florida law, will be subject to third degree felonies entailing up to five years in prison and up to five thousand dollars in fines.

Unfortunately, this sworn statement is the least informative, but most intimidating state document that I have seen. As an attorney, a former assistant State Attorney, and as former Chief Elections officer this form would intimidate me. One Supervisor of Elections stated flatly that they would not sign it. Think of the chilling effect on a volunteer who is not an attorney, or

someone who does not have a college education, or actually, any citizen who would like to improve our democracy by engaging in voter registration..

In my prepared remarks in **Appendix No. 5A**, I have outlined this intimidating language of the sworn statement through its emphasis to the volunteer of third degree penalties and prison sentences up to five years. I have also pointed out how even an innocent technical violation by the volunteer could lead to a technical third degree felony violation.

I have even pointed out that **the Sworn Statement itself misstates Florida criminal electoral law. If the State of Florida does not understand the law, how can any Floridian who is not an attorney understand Florida's new election laws with its bureaucratic technicalities and punitive civil fines and third degree felonies?**

Instead of encouraging our students, teachers and average citizens to become involved in our electoral process by participating in voter registration drives, the message of the Florida Legislature is loud and clear to all voter registration volunteer. Voter registration is not worth the risk of the potential fines or criminal penalties... **-WE DO NOT WANT YOU TO GET INVOLVED!**

The League of Women Voters after 72 years of bi-partisan registration certainly got the message as did La Raza, as well as the Florida's two teachers Dawn Quarles and Jill Cicciarelli. Now many others around are our state receiving the same message.

The reality is that the Florida Legislature creation of **FS. 97.0575** was not to improve the integrity of elections or protect the sanctity of the ballot, but in a **blatant effort to suppress traditional voluntary voter registration efforts** by creating an unwieldy, complex, possibly unenforceable and in parts unintelligible structure with punitive civil fines as well as serious criminal penalties for voter registration volunteers and their organizations.

The suppression of volunteer voter registration drives is directly intended to suppress minority as other groups as voting as well outlined above.

The suppression of volunteer voter registration efforts to reduce minority voting is foreign to the bipartisan efforts of both parties, Democrats and Republicans at a local level, as well as supervisors of elections and other citizens to expand voter participation of qualified voters, encourage voter participation of all qualified electors and strengthening our democracy.

This provision passed by the Florida Legislature and signed by the Governor is an aberration from Florida's history of progress in expanding electoral participation that should be an embarrassment to the Legislature and the Governor.

Issue 3

The final act of the Florida Legislature in diminishing the voting opportunities that I will comment on is contained in their Amendments to F.S. 101.045.

These changes restrict the previously existing opportunity of people who have moved to a new county to register and vote in their new county on the day of the election when their legal address on their identification bears the address of the county where they used to live.

Instead of being able to being able to vote quickly and efficiently on a voting machine, they will now be required to vote by a paper provisional ballot. I have provided more explanation in **Appendix No. 6.**

This radical change in long standing Florida law allegedly is necessary according to the proponents of the legislation to avoid voter fraud and abuses, by an elector voting in one county, and then traveling to another county to vote, or the action being called “double voting”.

Let me express to the Committee that this change in the law was not necessary, and there was no substantiation of fraud or double voting in Florida justifying this change in the law.

I state this because none of the Supervisors of Elections that I have talked to voiced support for this legislation as written and **all** stated that they are not aware of the fraud or abuse or double voting in their county that the proponents of the Legislation claim is such a problem.

As I stated before, the **Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections** representing all 67 county Supervisors of Elections stated there were, and I quote again.

“No reports of widespread abuses or double voting”

(NOTE. See FSASE Report above)

In addition to the FSASE statement, there is a common sense reason there is not the widespread threat of double voting which the public which has not voted this way does not understand. Under the old law, besides providing proof of your identity through government documents and other measures, the qualified citizen wanting to vote in a new county must also sign a sworn oath stating

- a. They were registered to vote in their old county
- b. That they have not voted in that county
- c. That they now reside in their new county
- d. That there are eligible vote in their new county
- e. That they are also otherwise able to vote.

What this committee is aware of, to make a false declaration on a state document on any of these five statements is a third degree felony subjecting the individual to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

What individual, or may I say imbecile , after presenting sufficient documentation to identify who they are, are then going to sign a document committing a third degree felony for the purpose of casting an invalid vote? And the state felony is in addition to similar felony provisions of Federal law for fraudulently voting in a Federal election.

To claim there is a widespread threat of double voting fraud justifying changing the law, is as idiotic as believing that there is a widespread threat of bank robbers going around and presenting their photo identification to the bank teller and then signing their name on an oath to verify their identification, before they attempt to rob the bank.

Common sense says this is not going to happen, and the supervisors of elections understand this. Only the Florida Legislature and the Governor claim that there is a threat.

The Florida Legislature and the Governor are not idiots or imbeciles. They know there is not threat of widespread abuse or double voting as they claim. They know that this legislative change has nothing to do with preserving the integrity of our elections. They also, know that it will adversely affect the participation in the electoral process of students and minorities, and others who traditional lean Democratic, because that is the fundamental purpose of these provisions.

While I have attempted to outline the individual affects of each provision, the Committee should look at the collective impact of these provisions. I believe the Committee will recognize the collect negative impact on these groups, minorities, students, poor and others needing assistance in registering and voting to be significant, particularly in light of the lack of any documented evidence of fraud or abuse to justify these electoral changes.

Finally, the Brennan Center Report reviews the national effort during 2011 when HB 1355 was passed. They have identified 37 states in which legislation that could be termed restrictive were introduced, and thirteen states, one of which is Florida, such legislation was passed.

Courts have long held that specific findings of discrimination can be established through patterns of conduct, laws and timing which result in discrimination. I believe the Committee will find, and I will paraphrase former Congressman Andrew Young, “a deliberate and systematic effort” to suppress voter registration and voter participation of minorities and others likely to vote Democratic.

In light of all of these factors, I believe that this Committee should come to the conclusion that HB 1355, as passed by the Florida Legislature and signed by the Governor, is designed to suppress voter registration and voter participation of groups that tend to vote Democratic, which specifically include Afro-American and Hispanic minorities, as well as the elderly, the poor, students and others that need assistance in registering and voting.

I stated at the beginning that I view HB 1355 that suppresses the opportunity and thus the right of minorities and others to register and vote, as an attack on the sacred right of every qualified citizen of our state to vote, regardless of their race, the socio-economic conditions or the political beliefs or party. As such, it is an attack on the Constitutional and civil rights that are most dear to every American and fundamental to all other rights we enjoy as citizens.

To actively seek to suppress voter registration and voting rights for any group, for whatever reason, is a betrayal to the most precious American principles, and a betrayal of every American who has served his country in the military. This is not only a deplorable act, but also a detestable act that brings shame on our Legislature, our Governor, and our state ... including those of us who believe that public service is to serve the people of our state, and not to ourselves or our party... When basic civil rights such as voting are prostituted for partisan advantage, eroding the highest of principals enshrined in our Constitution. They are not just eroding civil rights of others, but undermining the basic principles of our government, our democracy and country.

Appendices

The attachments referenced below are intended to supplement this statement. They will be made part of the hearing record and are on file with the Subcommittee.

- Appendix 1** An comparison of the origin and passage of HB 1355 and election reform Florida Legislature legislation enacted into law in 1977.
- Appendix 2** Comments on the reduction of early voting days and the elimination of the Sunday before the Tuesday election as an early voting day.
- Appendix 3** View Point letter posted by The Florida Times Union on December 11, 2011 by Bruce A. Smathers.
- Appendix 4** Comments on Florida Statutes 97.0575.
- Appendix 5** DS – DE 120 , “THIRD-PARTY VOTER REGISTRATION ORANGIZATION REGISTRATION AGENT’S SWORN STATEMENT - available on the Florida, Secretary of State, Division of Elections website under Third-Party Registration.
- Appendix 5A** Comments on DS – DE 120.
- Appendix 6** Comments on Florida Statutes 101.045.