Subject: Response to follow up email on AO 22-1062
Date: Friday, April 28, 2023 at 9:55:26 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: Public Records <PublicRecords@Dos.myflorida.com>
To: AO Records <records@americanoversight.org>
CC: Public Records <PublicRecords@Dos.myflorida.com>

EXTERNAL SENDER

Dear Requestor,

The Department of State recently got a request for a follow-up on this public records request. The Department had sent an invoice on November 1, 2022, in the amount of $388.18 for 14 hours of review time necessary to complete the request. The Department had no record of receiving a payment for this invoice.

However, in the interim a report was issued by the Department of State that contains the information that would have been reviewed and produced in fulfillment of the request had the invoice been paid. The link to this record is below, and would be the responsive record to the request.

https://files.floridados.gov/media/706232/dos-oecs-report-2022.pdf

I checked with our finance department and they advised they did receive a check in February of this year for this request. Because no staff time is needed to produce the report (as it has already been made public) I will get the information necessary to process a refund.

The Department is providing the link to the subsequently created record and now considers this request closed.

Respectfully,

Office of the General Counsel, Public Records
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
R. A. Gray Building, Suite 100
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Note: This response is provided for reference only and does not constitute a formal legal opinion or representation from the sender or the Department of State. Parties should refer to the Florida Statutes and applicable case law, and/or consult an attorney to represent their interests before relying upon the information provided.

In addition, Florida has a very broad public records law. Written communications to or from state officials regarding state business constitute public records. Public records are available to the public and media upon request, unless the information is subject to a specific statutory exemption. Therefore, any information that you send to this address, including your contact information, may be subject to public disclosure.

From: Public Records
Sent: Monday, October 3, 2022 8:42 AM
To: 'AO Records' <records@americanoversight.org>

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Subject: Acknowledgement

Dear Requester,

The Department of State has received your public records request. Your request will be processed in accordance with chapter 119, Florida Statutes. You will be advised as soon as possible regarding any estimated costs. Payment will be due in advance by cash, check, or money order made payable to the Florida Department of State.

If you have any questions, you may contact me by phone or email.

Kevin Avila
Senior Management Analyst I
Office of the General Counsel
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Suite 100
500 South Bronough Street,
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0259
(850) 245-6507
(850)245-6127 Fax

Note: This response is provided for reference only and does not constitute a formal legal opinion or representation from the sender or the Department of State. Parties should refer to the Florida Statutes and applicable case law, and/or consult an attorney to represent their interests before relying upon the information provided.

In addition, Florida has a very broad public records law. Written communications to or from state officials regarding state business constitute public records. Public records are available to the public and media upon request, unless the information is subject to a specific statutory exemption. Therefore, any information that you send to this address, including your contact information, may be subject to public disclosure.

From: AO Records <records@americanoversight.org>
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2022 10:50 AM
To: Public Records <PublicRecords@Dos.myflorida.com>; Office of Election Crimes and Security <OECS@Dos.myflorida.com>
Subject: Public Records Request (FL-DOS-22-1062)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EMAIL RECEIVED FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE

The attachments/links in this message have been scanned by Proofpoint.

Dear Public Records Officer:

Please find attached a request for records under Florida's public records laws.

Sincerely,

Mariuxi Pintado
Paralegal
American Oversight
records@americanoversight.org
www.americanoversight.org | @weareoversight

Public Records Request: FL-DOS-22-1062

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

Florida Department of State

Office of Election Crimes and Security

Report

January 15, 2023

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

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Introduction

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

Florida currently has more than 14 million registered voters. As the Chief Elections Officer in Florida, the Secretary of State is charged, under Florida law, with conducting preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration, voting, and candidate petition or issue petition activities. Pursuant to section 97.012(15), Fla. Stat., evidence of violations are reported to the Office of the Statewide Prosecutor or local state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution. Prior to the creation of the OECS, the Department of State did not have the resources to effectively fulfill the duties articulated in section 97.012(15), Fla. Stat. This situation was used by the opponents of election integrity to dismiss the concerns of the Governor and others that persons prohibited by law from voting were in fact registering and voting in Florida elections.

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

Enforcing Florida election law has the primary effect of punishing violators, but also and equally as important, acts as a deterrent to those who may consider voting illegally or committing other election related crimes. This report, coupled with information compiled by the Florida Supervisors’ of Elections during the 2022 election, demonstrates the effectiveness of the OECS in both finding those who have violated Florida election laws and deterring those who may contemplate doing so.

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E. Appendix E: FDLE Press Release (October 20, 2022)

F. Appendix F: FDLE Press Release (November 4, 2022)

G. Appendix G: FDLE Press Release (December 9, 2022)

H. Appendix H: FDLE Press Release (December 28, 2022)

I. Appendix I: The Florida Times-Union News Article (November 29, 2022)

J. Appendix J: Pensacola News Journal News Article (November 29, 2022)

K. Appendix K: Tallahassee Democrat News Article (December 9, 2022)

L. Appendix L: Building Confidence in U.S. Elections, Report of the Commission on Federal Election Reform, September 2005 ("Carter Baker Report")

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I. Executive Summary

On April 25, 2022, Governor Ron DeSantis signed into law Senate Bill 524, which among other things, created the OECS. Section 97.022, Fla. Stat., outlines the duties and responsibilities of the OECS.

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

On August 18, 2022, in partnership with the Florida Office of the Attorney General and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the OECS announced the arrest of 20 individuals previously convicted of felony sex offenses or murder who unlawfully registered to vote and then voted in the 2020 General Election. Since its inception, the OECS has reviewed and forwarded to law enforcement for criminal investigation approximately 1,094 individuals who allegedly voted unlawfully in the 2020 General Election, and 70 individuals who allegedly voted unlawfully in the 2022 General Election.[1] During the final months of 2022, with the help of the local State Attorney Offices in Escambia and Duval County, law enforcement made 4 arrests based on additional OECS criminal referrals.

Some recent examples of the continuing contributions of the OECS include:

- In October 2022, FDLE announced the arrest in Broward County of an individual referred to law enforcement by the OECS. The defendant is alleged to be an illegal alien and a ten-time convicted felon who voted under an alias in the Broward County, U.S. Congressional District 20 Special Election (Primary and General). The individual is alleged to have registered to vote using a counterfeit birth certificate from New York City.

- In November 2022, FDLE announced the arrest in Palm Beach County of an individual referred to law enforcement by the OECS. The defendant, is alleged to have voted in the 2020 Primary and General Elections in both Florida and Alaska. The investigation revealed a pattern of double voting by this individual in both states in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

- In December 2022, FDLE announced the arrest in Jackson County of an individual for the misuse of voter information and fraudulent submissions related to constitutional initiative petitions.

Additionally, as the report highlights, during the final quarter of 2022, the OECS conducted hundreds of preliminary investigations, with many resulting in criminal referrals to law enforcement. Notably, a number of criminal convictions have been secured, and a large number of these referrals remain open and pending with law enforcement.

[1] General Election data from 2022 has yet to be fully analyzed by OECS. It is anticipated that OECS will have a full data set for the 2022 General Election to analyze in late January 2023.

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During 2022, the OECS also reviewed a large number of complaints involving Third Party Voter Registration Organizations (3PVROs). A number of these organizations were reported by election officials for failing to timely comply with statutory obligations—most significantly, failure to timely turn in voter registration applications. The OECS reviewed approximately 3,077 voter registration applications that were collected and submitted untimely by 3PVROs, in violation of section 97.0575, Fla. Stat. The OECS assessed statutory fines in the amount of $41,600.00 against those 3PVROs that did not comply with the statutory requirements. *See* section 97.0575(3)(a)1-3, Fla. Stat.

The OECS has also made a number of criminal referrals related to 3PVROs; specifically, the referrals targeted voter registration agents employed by 3PVROs, who are alleged to have committed fraud, engaged in identity theft, changed a voter's party affiliation, registered deceased individuals, or registered fake individuals, among other violations. Many of these criminal referrals are still pending and remain under active criminal investigation with law enforcement.

With Florida's enrollment in the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), the OECS has used data provided by ERIC to identify approximately 1,177 voters who appear to have voted in Florida and in one of the other member states, in the same election. A number of these cases are in the preliminary investigative stage with OECS, while a number of others have already been referred for criminal prosecution. The data provided by ERIC offers a way for states who participate to share voter information and to help find individuals who may have cast more than one ballot in a Primary or General Election. The OECS has also analyzed data from non-ERIC states, and in partnership with the Florida Attorney General's Office has issued a number of subpoenas to those states to obtain records necessary to build cases for criminal prosecution.

Not to be overlooked, in addition to the examples listed here, throughout the 2022 calendar year the Department and the OECS received and reviewed 232 Election Fraud Complaints, handled hundreds of e-mails, as well as answered hundreds of phone calls made to the Voter Fraud Hotline.

Finally, we would like to thank our partners at the Florida Attorney General's Office, the FDLE, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the 67 county Supervisors of Elections who each played important roles by assisting the OECS in identifying and investigating many of these election crime cases.

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

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

Complaints Received	**2040**
Independent Investigations Initiated	**986**
Cases Referred to Another Agency	**1514**
Cases Referred to Special Agents	**234**

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

(a) Source of alleged violation of irregularity;

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

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

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

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

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

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Case Status Code

Status Code	Status Description
Arrested	Alleged election violator has been arrested.
Closed by OECS[2]	Complaint closed by OECS due to either a) facially insufficient; or b) OECS conducted preliminary investigation and determined insufficient evidence exists for referral to law enforcement.
Closed/Declined by FDLE/SAO/SWP	The case was referred by OECS to law enforcement; however, law enforcement declined to pursue for any number of reasons including, but not limited to: insufficient evidence; unable to locate target; statute of limitations issue; target deceased.
Pending	OECS conducted preliminary investigation and referred the case to law enforcement for criminal investigation/prosecution. The case is in the criminal investigative stage.
Preliminary	OECS is in the process of conducting a preliminary investigation and will soon make a decision on whether to close the case or make a criminal referral.

Agency Abbreviation Code Table

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

[2] A number of cases with status "Closed by OECS," were referred to the local SOE for administrative purposes even though the allegations in the complaint were insufficient to warrant criminal referral. As a non-exhaustive example, see entry numbers: 2587, 2594, 2657, 2669, 2671, 2713, 2737, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2773-2783. Additionally, SOEs would have been made aware for list maintenance review of any allegations of voting in multiple states.

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Election Code Table

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

County Codes Table

County Code	County
ALA	Alachua
BAK	Baker
BAY	Bay
BRA	Bradford
BRE	Brevard
BRO	Broward
CAL	Calhoun
CHA	Charlotte
CIT	Citrus
CLA	Clay
CLL	Collier
CLM	Columbia
DAD	Miami-Dade
DES	DeSoto
DIX	Dixie
DUV	Duval
ESC	Escambia
FLA	Flagler
FRA	Franklin
GAD	Gadsden
GIL	Gilchrist
GLA	Glades
GUL	Gulf
HAM	Hamilton
HAR	Hardee
HEN	Hendry
HER	Hernando
HIG	Highlands
HIL	Hillsborough
HOL	Holmes

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County Code	County
IND	Indian River
JAC	Jackson
JEF	Jefferson
LAF	Lafayette
LAK	Lake
LEE	Lee
LEO	Leon
LEV	Levy
LIB	Liberty
MAD	Madison
MAN	Manatee
MRN	Marion
MRT	Martin
MON	Monroe
NAS	Nassau
OKA	Okaloosa
OKE	Okeechobee
ORA	Orange
OSC	Osceola
PAL	Palm Beach
PAS	Pasco
PIN	Pinellas
POL	Polk
PUT	Putnam
SAN	Santa Rosa
SAR	Sarasota
SEM	Seminole
STJ	St. Johns
STL	St. Lucie
SUM	Sumter
SUW	Suwannee
TAY	Taylor
UNI	Union
VOL	Volusia
WAK	Wakulla
WAL	Walton
WAS	Washington

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
4	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
5	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
6	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
7	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
8	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
9	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
10	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SWP
11	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
12	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
13	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
14	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
15	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
16	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
17	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
18	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
19	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
20	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
21	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
22	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
23	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
24	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
25	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
26	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
27	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
28	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
29	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SWP
30	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
31	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
32	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
33	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
34	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
35	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
36	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
37	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
38	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
39	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
40	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
41	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
42	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
43	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
44	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
45	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
46	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
47	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
48	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
49	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
50	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SWP
51	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
52	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
53	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
54	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
55	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
56	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
57	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
58	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
59	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
60	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
61	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
62	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
63	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
64	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
65	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
66	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
67	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
68	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
69	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SWP
70	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
71	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
72	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
73	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
74	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
75	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
76	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
77	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
78	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
79	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
80	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
81	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
82	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
83	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
84	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
85	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
86	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
87	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
88	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
89	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
90	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
91	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
92	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
93	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
94	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
95	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
96	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
97	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
98	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
99	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
100	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
101	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
102	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
103	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
104	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
105	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
106	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE
107	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
108	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
109	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
110	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
111	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
112	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
113	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
114	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE
115	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
116	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
117	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
118	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
119	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
120	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
121	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
122	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
123	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
124	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
125	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
126	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE
127	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE
128	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
129	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
130	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	No		Preliminary
131	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	No		Preliminary
132	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
133	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
134	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Preliminary
135	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
136	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
137	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
138	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
139	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
140	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
141	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
142	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
143	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
144	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	No		Preliminary
145	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	No		Preliminary
146	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
147	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
148	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
149	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
150	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
151	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
152	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
153	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
154	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
155	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
156	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
157	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
158	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
159	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
160	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
161	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
162	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
163	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
164	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
165	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
166	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
167	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
168	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
169	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
170	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
171	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
172	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
173	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
174	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
175	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
176	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
177	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
178	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
179	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
180	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
181	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
182	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
183	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
184	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
185	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
186	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
187	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
188	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
189	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
190	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
191	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
192	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
193	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
194	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
195	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
196	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
197	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
198	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
199	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
200	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
201	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
202	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
203	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
204	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
205	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
206	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
207	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
208	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
209	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
210	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
211	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
212	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
213	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
214	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
215	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
216	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
217	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
218	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
219	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
220	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
221	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
222	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
223	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
224	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
225	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
226	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
227	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
228	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
229	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
230	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
231	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
232	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
233	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
234	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
235	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
236	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
237	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
238	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
239	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
240	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
241	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
242	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
243	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
244	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
245	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
246	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
247	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
248	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
249	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
250	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
251	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
252	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
253	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
254	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
255	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
256	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
257	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
258	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
259	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
260	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
261	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
262	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
263	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
264	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
265	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
266	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
267	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
268	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
269	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
270	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
271	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
272	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
273	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
274	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
275	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
276	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
277	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
278	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
279	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
280	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
281	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
282	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
283	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
284	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
285	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
286	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary

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287	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
288	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
289	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
290	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
291	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
292	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
293	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Closed/Declined by FDLE
294	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Closed/Declined by FDLE
295	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
296	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
297	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
298	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
299	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
300	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
301	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
302	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
303	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
304	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
305	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Closed/Declined by FDLE
306	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Closed/Declined by FDLE
307	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
308	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
309	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Closed/Declined by FDLE
310	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
311	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE, SAO-02	Pending
312	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
313	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	NAS	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
314	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
315	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
316	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
317	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
318	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
319	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
320	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
321	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
322	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
323	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
324	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
325	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
326	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
327	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
328	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
329	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Preliminary
330	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
331	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
332	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
333	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	No		Preliminary
334	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
335	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	No		Preliminary
336	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
337	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
338	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
339	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	No		Preliminary
340	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLA	No		Preliminary
341	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
342	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
343	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
344	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
345	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
346	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
347	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
348	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
349	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
350	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
351	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
352	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
353	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
354	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
355	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
356	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
357	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
358	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
359	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
360	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
361	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
362	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
363	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
364	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
365	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
366	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
367	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Closed/Declined by FDLE
368	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
369	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
370	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
371	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
372	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
373	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
374	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
375	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
376	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
377	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Arrested
378	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
379	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
380	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
381	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
382	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
383	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
384	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
385	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
386	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
387	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
388	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
389	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
390	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
391	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
392	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
393	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	Yes	FDLE, SAO-04	Pending
394	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
395	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
396	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
397	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
398	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	No		Preliminary
399	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	No		Preliminary
400	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
401	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	Yes	FDLE	Pending
402	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
403	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
404	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
405	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
406	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	Yes	FDLE	Pending
407	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
408	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
409	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Preliminary
410	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	Yes	FDLE	Pending
411	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
412	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
413	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
414	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
415	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
416	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
417	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
418	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
419	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
420	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
421	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
422	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
423	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
424	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
425	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
426	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
427	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
428	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
429	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
430	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
431	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
432	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
433	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
434	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
435	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
436	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
437	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
438	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
439	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
440	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
441	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
442	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
443	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
444	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
445	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
446	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Preliminary
447	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
448	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
449	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
450	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
451	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Preliminary
452	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
453	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
454	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	No		Preliminary
455	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
456	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
457	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
458	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
459	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
460	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
461	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
462	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
463	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
464	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
465	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Preliminary
466	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
467	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
468	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
469	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
470	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
471	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
472	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
473	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
474	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
475	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
476	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
477	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
478	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
479	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
480	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
481	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
482	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
483	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
484	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
485	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
486	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
487	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
488	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
489	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
490	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
491	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
492	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
493	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
494	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
495	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
496	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
497	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
498	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
499	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
500	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
501	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
502	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
503	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
504	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
505	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
506	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
507	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
508	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
509	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
510	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
511	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
512	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
513	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
514	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
515	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
516	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
517	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
518	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
519	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
520	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
521	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
522	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
523	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
524	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
525	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
526	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
527	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
528	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
529	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
530	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
531	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
532	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
533	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
534	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
535	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
536	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
537	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
538	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
539	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
540	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
541	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
542	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
543	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
544	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
545	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
546	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
547	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
548	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
549	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
550	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
551	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
552	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
553	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
554	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
555	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
556	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
557	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
558	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
559	2020 GE	GC+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
560	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
561	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
562	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
563	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
564	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
565	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
566	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
567	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
568	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
569	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
570	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
571	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
572	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
573	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
574	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
575	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
576	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
577	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Preliminary
578	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
579	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
580	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
581	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
582	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
583	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
584	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
585	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
586	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
587	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
588	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
589	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
590	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
591	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
592	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
593	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
594	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
595	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
596	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
597	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
598	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
599	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
600	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
601	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
602	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
603	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
604	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
605	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
606	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
607	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
608	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
609	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
610	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
611	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
612	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
613	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
614	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
615	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
616	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
617	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
618	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
619	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
620	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
621	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	No		Preliminary
622	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
623	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
624	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
625	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
626	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
627	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
628	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
629	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DES	Yes	FDLE	Pending
630	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DES	Yes	FDLE	Pending
631	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DIX	Yes	FDLE	Pending
632	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DIX	Yes	FDLE	Pending
633	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DIX	No		Preliminary
634	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DIX	Yes	FDLE	Pending
635	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
636	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
637	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
638	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
639	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
640	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
641	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
642	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
643	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
644	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
645	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
646	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
647	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
648	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
649	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
650	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Preliminary
651	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
652	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
653	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
654	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
655	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
656	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
657	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	FLA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
658	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	FRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
659	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	FRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
660	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
661	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GLA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
662	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GUL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
663	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
664	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Preliminary
665	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
666	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
667	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
668	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HEN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
669	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIG	Yes	FDLE	Pending
670	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIG	Yes	FDLE	Pending
671	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIG	Yes	FDLE	Pending
672	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
673	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	IND	Yes	FDLE	Pending
674	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	IND	Yes	FDLE	Pending
675	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
676	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
677	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
678	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
679	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
680	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
681	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
682	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
683	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
684	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
685	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
686	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
687	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
688	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
689	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
690	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
691	2022 PE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	No		Preliminary
692	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
693	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
694	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
695	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
696	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
697	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
698	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
699	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
700	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
701	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
702	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
703	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
704	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Preliminary
705	2020 GE	SOE+OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
706	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
707	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Preliminary
708	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
709	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
710	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
711	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
712	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
713	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
714	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
715	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
716	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
717	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
718	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
719	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
720	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
721	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
722	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LIB	Yes	FDLE	Pending
723	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
724	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
725	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAD	No		Closed by OECS
726	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
727	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
728	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
729	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
730	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
731	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
732	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
733	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
734	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MON	Yes	FDLE	Pending
735	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MON	Yes	FDLE	Pending
736	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MON	Yes	FDLE	Pending
737	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRT	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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738	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
739	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
740	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
741	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
742	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
743	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
744	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
745	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
746	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
747	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
748	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
749	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
750	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
751	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
752	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
753	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
754	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
755	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
756	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
757	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
758	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
759	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
760	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
761	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
762	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Preliminary
763	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
764	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
765	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
766	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
767	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
768	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
769	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
770	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
771	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
772	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
773	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
774	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
775	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
776	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	No		Preliminary
777	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
778	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
779	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
780	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
781	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
782	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
783	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
784	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PUT	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
785	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
786	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
787	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
788	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
789	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
790	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
791	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
792	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
793	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
794	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
795	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
796	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
797	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
798	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
799	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
800	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
801	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
802	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
803	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
804	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
805	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
806	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
807	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
808	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
809	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
810	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
811	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
812	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
813	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
814	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
815	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
816	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
817	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
818	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
819	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
820	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
821	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
822	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
823	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
824	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
825	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
826	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
827	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
828	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
829	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUW	Yes	FDLE	Pending
830	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUW	Yes	FDLE	Pending
831	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	TAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
832	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
833	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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834	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
835	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	No		Preliminary
836	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
837	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
838	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
839	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
840	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
841	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
842	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
843	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
844	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
845	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
846	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
847	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
848	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
849	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
850	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
851	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
852	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
853	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
854	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
855	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
856	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
857	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
858	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
859	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
860	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
861	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
862	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
863	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
864	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
865	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
866	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
867	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
868	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
869	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
870	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
871	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
872	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
873	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
874	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
875	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
876	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
877	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
878	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
879	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
880	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
881	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
882	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
883	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
884	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
885	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
886	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
887	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
888	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
889	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
890	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
891	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
892	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
893	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
894	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
895	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
896	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
897	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
898	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
899	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
900	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
901	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
902	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
903	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
904	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
905	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
906	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
907	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
908	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
909	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	Yes	AG	Pending
910	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
911	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
912	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
913	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	Yes	FDLE	Pending
914	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
915	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
916	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
917	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
918	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
919	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEV	Yes	AG	Pending
920	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
921	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GUL	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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922	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
923	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
924	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
925	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
926	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
927	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
928	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
929	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
930	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	Yes	AG	Pending
931	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEV	Yes	AG	Pending
932	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
933	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	Yes	AG	Pending
934	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
935	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
936	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
937	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
938	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
939	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
940	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
941	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
942	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
943	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
944	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
945	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
946	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
947	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Preliminary
948	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
949	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
950	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Preliminary
951	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
952	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
953	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
954	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
955	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
956	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
957	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
958	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
959	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
960	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
961	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
962	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
963	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
964	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
965	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
966	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
967	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
968	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Preliminary
969	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
970	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
971	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
972	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
973	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
974	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	No		Preliminary
975	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
976	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
977	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
978	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
979	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
980	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	FRA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
981	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
982	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
983	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
984	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Preliminary
985	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
986	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
987	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
988	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
989	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
990	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
991	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
992	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
993	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	OKA	No		Preliminary
994	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
995	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
996	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
997	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	MON	Yes	FDLE	Pending
998	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
999	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1000	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	No		Preliminary
1001	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
1002	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1003	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1004	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1005	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1006	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1007	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1008	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS

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1009	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1010	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1011	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	No		Preliminary
1012	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1013	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	JEF	No		Closed by OECS
1014	2022 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1015	2020 GE	OECS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	HOL	No		Closed by OECS
1016	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1017	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1018	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1019	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1020	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1021	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1022	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1023	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1024	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1025	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1026	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1027	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1028	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1029	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1030	2022 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1031	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1032	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1033	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1034	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1035	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1036	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1037	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1038	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1039	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1040	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1041	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	Yes	AG	Pending
1042	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1043	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	Yes	AG	Pending
1044	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1045	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	Yes	AG	Pending
1046	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1047	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1048	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1049	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1050	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1051	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1052	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1053	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1054	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1055	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1056	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1057	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	Yes	AG	Pending
1058	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending

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1059	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1060	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1061	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1062	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1063	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1064	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1065	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1066	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1067	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	Yes	AG	Pending
1068	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1069	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1070	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1071	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1072	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1073	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1074	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1075	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1076	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1077	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1078	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1079	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1080	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1081	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1082	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1083	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1084	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1085	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1086	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1087	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1088	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1089	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1090	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Pending
1091	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1092	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1093	2022 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1094	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1095	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	Yes	AG	Pending
1096	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1097	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
1098	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1099	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1100	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1101	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Pending
1102	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1103	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1104	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1105	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1106	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1107	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1108	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1109	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1110	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1111	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1112	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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1113	2020 GE	SOE	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1114	2020 GE	DSS	104.24—Penalty for assuming name.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
1115	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1116	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1117	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1118	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1119	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1120	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1121	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1122	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
1123	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1124	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1125	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1126	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1127	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	TAY	Yes	AG	Pending
1128	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1129	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1130	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1131	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1132	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1133	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1134	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1135	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1136	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1137	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1138	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1139	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1140	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1141	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1142	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1143	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1144	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
1145	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	JEF	Yes	AG	Pending
1146	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1147	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1148	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1149	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1150	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1151	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Pending
1152	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	AG	Pending
1153	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	Yes	AG	Pending
1154	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1155	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1156	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1157	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1158	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	Yes	AG	Pending
1159	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1160	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	AG	Pending
1161	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	Yes	AG	Pending
1162	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1163	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	Yes	AG	Pending
1164	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1165	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1166	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1167	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending

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1168	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1169	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1170	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1171	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1172	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1173	2020 GE	Other State+OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1174	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1175	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1176	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1177	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
1178	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1179	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	Yes	AG	Pending
1180	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1181	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1182	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1183	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1184	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1185	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1186	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1187	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1188	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1189	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1190	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1191	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1192	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	Yes	AG	Pending
1193	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1194	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1195	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1196	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1197	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1198	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1199	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1200	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	Yes	AG	Pending
1201	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
1202	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1203	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1204	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1205	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1206	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1207	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1208	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1209	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1210	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1211	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1212	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1213	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DIX	Yes	AG	Pending
1214	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1215	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1216	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	AG	Pending
1217	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1218	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1219	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	Yes	AG	Pending
1220	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1221	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1222	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	Yes	AG	Pending
1223	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1224	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1225	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1226	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1227	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	Yes	AG	Pending
1228	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HEN	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1229	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1230	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1231	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1232	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1233	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1234	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1235	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1236	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1237	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1238	2020 GE	Civilian Referrals (2)	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1239	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1240	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1241	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1242	2020 GE	Civilian Referrals (2)	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1243	2020 GE	Civilian Referrals (2)	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1244	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1245	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1246	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1247	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1248	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1249	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1250	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1251	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1252	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	AG	Closed/Declined by AG/SWP
1253	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1254	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	AG	Pending
1255	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1256	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	AG	Pending
1257	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1258	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1259	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1260	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1261	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1262	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1263	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1264	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1265	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1266	2020 GE	SOE+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1267	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1268	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1269	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1270	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1271	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1272	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1273	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1274	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1275	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1276	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1277	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1278	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	AG	Pending
1279	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1280	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1281	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1282	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1283	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1284	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1285	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1286	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1287	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1288	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1289	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1290	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1291	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1292	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1293	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1294	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1295	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1296	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1297	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1298	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1299	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1300	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	Yes	AG	Pending
1301	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
1302	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	Yes	AG	Pending
1303	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1304	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1305	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1306	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1307	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1308	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1309	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1310	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	Yes	AG	Pending
1311	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1312	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	AG	Pending
1313	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1314	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
1315	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1316	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1317	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1318	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1319	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1320	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1321	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1322	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1323	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1324	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1325	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1326	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1327	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1328	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1329	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1330	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Pending
1331	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	Yes	AG	Pending
1332	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1333	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1334	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1335	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1336	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1337	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1338	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1339	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1340	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1341	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	Yes	AG	Pending
1342	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1343	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
1344	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1345	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1346	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1347	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1348	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1349	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1350	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1351	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1352	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1353	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1354	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1355	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1356	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1357	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
1358	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1359	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1360	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1361	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1362	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	Yes	AG	Pending
1363	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1364	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1365	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1366	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1367	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
1368	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1369	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
1370	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending

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1371	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
1372	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1373	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1374	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
1375	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
1376	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	JEF	Yes	AG	Pending
1377	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
1378	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
1379	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	Yes	AG	Pending
1380	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1381	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1382	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
1383	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	AG	Pending
1384	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1385	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1386	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
1387	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1388	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1389	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
1390	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
1391	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
1392	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
1393	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
1394	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	AG	Pending
1395	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1396	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
1397	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
1398	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1399	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1400	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1401	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1402	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1403	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
1404	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1405	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1406	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1407	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
1408	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1409	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1410	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1411	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1412	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1413	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1414	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1415	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1416	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1417	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1418	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1419	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1420	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1421	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1422	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1423	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1424	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1425	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1426	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1427	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1428	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1429	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1430	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1431	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1432	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	TAY	No		Closed by OECS
1433	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1434	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1435	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1436	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1437	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1438	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1439	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1440	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1441	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1442	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1443	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1444	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1445	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1446	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1447	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1448	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1449	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1450	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1451	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1452	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1453	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1454	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1455	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1456	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1457	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1458	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1459	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1460	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1461	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1462	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1463	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1464	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HEN	No		Closed by OECS
1465	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1466	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
1467	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FRA	No		Closed by OECS
1468	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1469	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1470	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
1471	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1472	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1473	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1474	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1475	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1476	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1477	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1478	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1479	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1480	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1481	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1482	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1483	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1484	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1485	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1486	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1487	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1488	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1489	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1490	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1491	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1492	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1493	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1494	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1495	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1496	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1497	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1498	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1499	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1500	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1501	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GIL	No		Closed by OECS
1502	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEV	No		Closed by OECS
1503	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1504	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1505	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1506	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1507	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1508	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1509	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1510	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1511	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1512	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1513	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1514	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1515	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1516	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1517	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1518	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1519	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1520	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1521	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1522	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1523	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1524	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1525	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1526	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1527	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1528	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
1529	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1530	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1531	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
1532	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1533	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1534	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1535	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1536	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1537	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1538	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1539	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1540	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1541	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1542	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1543	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referrals (2)	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1544	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1545	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1546	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1547	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1548	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1549	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1550	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1551	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1552	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1553	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
1554	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1555	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1556	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
1557	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1558	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1559	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1560	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1561	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1562	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1563	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1564	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Preliminary
1565	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Preliminary
1566	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1567	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1568	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1569	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1570	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1571	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1572	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1573	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1574	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1575	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1576	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1577	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1578	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1579	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1580	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1581	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1582	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1583	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1584	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1585	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1586	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1587	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
1588	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1589	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1590	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1591	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1592	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1593	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1594	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1595	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1596	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1597	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
1598	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1599	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1600	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
1601	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1602	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1603	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1604	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1605	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1606	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1607	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FRA	No		Closed by OECS
1608	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1609	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1610	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1611	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1612	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1613	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1614	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1615	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1616	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1617	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
1618	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1619	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1620	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1621	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1622	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
1623	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1624	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1625	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FRA	No		Closed by OECS
1626	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1627	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1628	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1629	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1630	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1631	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1632	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1633	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1634	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1635	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1636	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1637	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1638	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1639	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1640	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1641	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1642	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1643	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1644	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1645	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1646	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1647	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1648	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1649	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1650	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GIL	No		Closed by OECS
1651	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1652	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1653	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1654	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1655	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRA	No		Closed by OECS
1656	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1657	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1658	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1659	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1660	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1661	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1662	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1663	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1664	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1665	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1666	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1667	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
1668	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1669	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1670	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1671	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1672	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1673	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1674	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1675	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1676	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1677	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1678	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1679	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1680	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1681	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1682	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1683	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1684	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1685	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1686	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1687	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1688	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1689	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
1690	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1691	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1692	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
1693	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1694	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1695	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1696	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1697	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1698	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1699	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1700	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1701	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1702	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1703	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1704	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1705	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1706	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1707	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1708	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1709	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1710	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1711	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1712	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1713	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1714	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1715	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1716	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1717	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1718	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1719	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1720	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1721	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1722	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1723	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1724	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
1725	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1726	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1727	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1728	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1729	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
1730	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1731	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1732	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1733	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1734	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
1735	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1736	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1737	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS

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1738	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1739	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1740	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1741	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1742	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	UNI	No		Closed by OECS
1743	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1744	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1745	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1746	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1747	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1748	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1749	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1750	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1751	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1752	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1753	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1754	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1755	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1756	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
1757	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FRA	No		Closed by OECS
1758	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1759	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
1760	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1761	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1762	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1763	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FRA	No		Closed by OECS
1764	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1765	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1766	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1767	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1768	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1769	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1770	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1771	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1772	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1773	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS

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1774	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1775	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1776	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1777	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1778	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1779	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
1780	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
1781	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1782	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1783	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GUL	No		Closed by OECS
1784	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1785	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1786	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1787	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1788	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1789	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1790	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1791	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1792	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1793	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1794	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1795	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1796	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1797	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1798	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1799	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1800	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1801	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
1802	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1803	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1804	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1805	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1806	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1807	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1808	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1809	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1810	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1811	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1812	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1813	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1814	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
1815	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1816	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1817	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1818	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1819	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1820	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1821	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1822	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1823	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1824	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1825	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1826	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1827	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1828	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1829	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1830	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1831	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1832	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1833	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
1834	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1835	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1836	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1837	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1838	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1839	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1840	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
1841	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1842	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1843	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1844	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1845	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1846	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1847	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1848	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1849	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1850	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1851	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
1852	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
1853	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1854	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
1855	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1856	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
1857	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1858	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1859	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
1860	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1861	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1862	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1863	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1864	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1865	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1866	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1867	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
1868	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1869	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1870	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1871	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1872	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1873	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1874	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1875	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
1876	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
1877	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1878	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1879	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1880	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1881	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1882	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1883	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1884	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1885	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1886	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1887	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1888	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1889	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1890	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1891	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1892	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1893	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1894	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1895	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1896	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1897	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1898	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1899	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1900	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1901	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1902	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1903	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
1904	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1905	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1906	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1907	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1908	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1909	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
1910	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referrals (2)	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1911	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1912	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1913	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1914	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1915	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1916	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1917	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1918	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
1919	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1920	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
1921	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1922	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1923	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1924	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
1925	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1926	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1927	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1928	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1929	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
1930	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1931	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Preliminary
1932	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Preliminary
1933	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1934	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Preliminary
1935	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1936	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1937	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1938	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
1939	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	JAC	No		Preliminary
1940	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1941	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Preliminary
1942	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1943	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1944	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Preliminary
1945	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1946	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Preliminary
1947	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1948	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1949	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Preliminary
1950	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1951	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
1952	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1953	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS

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1954	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1955	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
1956	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1957	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1958	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
1959	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1960	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
1961	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1962	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1963	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1964	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1965	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
1966	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1967	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1968	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
1969	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
1970	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
1971	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1972	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1973	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
1974	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1975	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1976	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1977	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1978	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
1979	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
1980	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1981	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
1982	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1983	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
1984	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
1985	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAL	No		Closed by OECS
1986	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Preliminary
1987	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1988	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
1989	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
1990	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
1991	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
1992	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
1993	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
1994	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
1995	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
1996	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
1997	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1998	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
1999	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2000	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2001	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
2002	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2003	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2004	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2005	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2006	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2007	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2008	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2009	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2010	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2011	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	No		Closed by OECS
2012	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2013	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2014	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2015	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2016	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2017	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2018	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2019	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2020	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2021	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2022	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2023	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2024	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2025	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2026	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	No		Closed by OECS
2027	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2028	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2029	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2030	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2031	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
2032	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2033	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2034	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
2035	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2036	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2037	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2038	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2039	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2040	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2041	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2042	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2043	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2044	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2045	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2046	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2047	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2048	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2049	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2050	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
2051	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2052	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2053	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2054	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2055	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2056	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2057	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2058	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2059	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2060	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2061	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2062	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
2063	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2064	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2065	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
2066	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2067	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2068	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2069	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2070	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2071	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2072	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2073	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2074	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
2075	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
2076	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2077	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2078	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2079	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2080	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2081	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2082	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2083	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2084	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2085	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2086	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2087	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2088	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2089	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2090	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2091	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2092	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2093	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2094	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2095	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2096	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2097	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2098	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2099	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2100	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2101	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2102	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2103	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2104	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2105	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2106	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2107	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2108	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2109	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
2110	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2111	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2112	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2113	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2114	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2115	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2116	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2117	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2118	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2119	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2120	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2121	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2122	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2123	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2124	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2125	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2126	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2127	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2128	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2129	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
2130	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS

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2131	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2132	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2133	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2134	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2135	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2136	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2137	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2138	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2139	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2140	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2141	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2142	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2143	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2144	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2145	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
2146	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2147	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2148	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2149	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2150	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	TAY	No		Closed by OECS
2151	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2152	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2153	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2154	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2155	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2156	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAK	No		Closed by OECS
2157	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2158	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2159	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2160	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2161	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2162	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2163	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2164	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2165	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2166	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS

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2167	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2168	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2169	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2170	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2171	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2172	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2173	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2174	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2175	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2176	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2177	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2178	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2179	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2180	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2181	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2182	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
2183	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2184	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2185	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2186	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2187	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2188	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2189	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
2190	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2191	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2192	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2193	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2194	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2195	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2196	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2197	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2198	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2199	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2200	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2201	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2202	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2203	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2204	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2205	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2206	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2207	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2208	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2209	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2210	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2211	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2212	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2213	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2214	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2215	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2216	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2217	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2218	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2219	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2220	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2221	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2222	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2223	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2224	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2225	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2226	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2227	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2228	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
2229	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
2230	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2231	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2232	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2233	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2234	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
2235	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2236	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2237	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIG	No		Closed by OECS
2238	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS

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2239	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2240	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2241	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUW	No		Closed by OECS
2242	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2243	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2244	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2245	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2246	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2247	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2248	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2249	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2250	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2251	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2252	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2253	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2254	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2255	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PUT	No		Closed by OECS
2256	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2257	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
2258	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2259	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2260	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2261	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2262	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2263	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2264	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2265	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2266	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2267	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2268	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2269	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2270	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2271	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2272	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2273	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2274	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	WAK	No		Closed by OECS

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2275	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2276	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2277	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
2278	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2279	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2280	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2281	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2282	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLA	No		Closed by OECS
2283	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2284	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2285	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2286	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2287	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2288	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2289	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2290	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2291	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2292	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2293	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2294	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2295	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2296	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2297	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
2298	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2299	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2300	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2301	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2302	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2303	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2304	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2305	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2306	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2307	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2308	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2309	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2310	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS

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2311	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2312	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	GLA	No		Closed by OECS
2313	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2314	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2315	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2316	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2317	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2318	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2319	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2320	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2321	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2322	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2323	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2324	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2325	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2326	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2327	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	NAS	No		Closed by OECS
2328	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2329	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2330	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2331	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2332	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2333	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2334	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2335	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2336	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2337	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2338	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2339	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2340	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2341	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BAY	No		Closed by OECS
2342	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2343	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2344	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2345	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2346	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS

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2347	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2348	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2349	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2350	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2351	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2352	2020 GE	Other State+Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2353	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2354	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2355	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2356	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2357	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2358	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2359	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2360	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2361	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2362	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2363	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2364	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2365	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2366	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2367	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2368	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2369	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2370	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2371	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2372	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2373	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2374	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2375	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2376	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
2377	2020 GE	Other State	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2378	2020 GE	DSS	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2379	2020 GE	DSS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2380	2020 GE	DSS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2381	2022 SP	FLHSMV	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
2382	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ALA	No		Preliminary

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2383	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	No		Pending
2384	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2385	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2386	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2387	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2388	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2389	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2390	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2391	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DUV	No		Preliminary
2392	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
2393	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
2394	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
2395	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
2396	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	AG	Pending
2397	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2398	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BAY	Yes	AG	Pending
2399	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BAY	Yes	AG	Pending
2400	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2401	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2402	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2403	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2404	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2405	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2406	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	SEM	Yes	AG	Pending
2407	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2408	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
2409	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BAY	Yes	AG	Pending
2410	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2411	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2412	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
2413	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2414	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2415	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2416	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2417	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2418	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
2419	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2420	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2421	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2422	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2423	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2424	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2425	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2426	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2427	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2428	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	MON	Yes	AG	Pending
2429	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	NAS	Yes	AG	Pending
2430	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
2431	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2432	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2433	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
2434	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2435	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2436	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2437	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2438	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HER	Yes	AG	Pending
2439	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
2440	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
2441	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2442	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2443	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2444	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2445	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2446	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
2447	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2448	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2449	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2450	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2451	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	MRN	Yes	AG	Pending
2452	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
2453	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
2454	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2455	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2456	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2457	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2458	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2459	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2460	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	IND	Yes	AG	Pending
2461	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending
2462	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	AG	Pending
2463	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2464	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2465	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2466	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2467	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2468	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	POL	Yes	AG	Pending
2469	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
2470	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2471	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2472	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STL	Yes	AG	Pending
2473	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	AG	Pending
2474	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2475	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2476	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2477	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2478	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2479	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	AG	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2480	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2481	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	Yes	AG	Pending
2482	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2483	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2484	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2485	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2486	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DAD	Yes	AG	Pending
2487	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ALA	Yes	AG	Pending
2488	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2489	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2490	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2491	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	AG	Pending
2492	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2493	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	AG	Pending
2494	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
2495	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAS	Yes	AG	Pending
2496	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	VOL	Yes	AG	Pending
2497	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRO	Yes	AG	Pending
2498	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2499	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2500	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2501	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2502	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2503	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2504	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2505	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2506	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2507	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	OKA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2508	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2509	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2510	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2511	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2512	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2513	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2514	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2515	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2516	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2517	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2518	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2519	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2520	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2521	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2522	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2523	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2524	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2525	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2526	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	IND	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2527	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2528	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2529	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2530	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2531	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2532	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	CLM	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2533	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2534	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2535	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2536	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2537	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2538	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2539	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2540	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2541	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2542	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2543	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2544	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	FLA	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2545	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2546	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2547	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2548	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2549	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2550	2022 GE	GC+Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
2551	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2552	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2553	2020 GE	OECS	104.20—Ballot not to be seen, and other offenses.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2554	2020 GE	OECS	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2555	2020 GE	OECS	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2556	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR & CLL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2557	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2558	2020 GE	OECS	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2559	2020 GE	OECS	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2560	2022 PE	Civilian Referral	Alleges multiple open WiFi connections existed in proximity to the voting hardware at the SOE office.	TAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2561	2022 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PAL	Yes	AG	Pending
2562	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	Yes	AG	Pending
2563	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SAR	Yes	AG	Pending
2564	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	DUV	Yes	AG	Pending
2565	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	STJ	Yes	AG	Pending
2566	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	BRE	Yes	AG	Pending
2567	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	Yes	AG	Pending
2568	2020 GE	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	IND	Yes	AG	Pending
2569	2022	Civilian Referral	97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. Alleges candidate is not qualified to hold office because candidate is not a qualified elector.	DAD	Yes	SAO-11	Pending
2570	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2571	2021	Civilian Referral	Allegations against a Political Action Committee for failing to present a petition to the Board of County Commissioners within the applicable time frames.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2572	2021	Civilian Referral	Allegations against a Political Action Committee for failing to present a petition to the Board of County Commissioners within the applicable time frames.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2573	2021	Civilian Referral	Allegations against Board of County Commissioners pertaining to ballot question.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2574	2021	Civilian Referral	Allegations against a Political Action Committee for failing to present a petition to the Board of County Commissioners within the applicable time frames.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2575	2021	SOE	Petition Initiative Fraud—104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 837.012 (1)—Perjury when not in an official proceeding.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2576	2021	SOE	Petition Initiative Fraud—104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 837.012 (1)—Perjury when not in an official proceeding.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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2577	2022	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2578	2021	Civilian Referral	Ineligible residency; 97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	JEF	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2579	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges Political Action Committee failed to submit financial reports in a timely manner.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2580	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter alleges she couldn't vote because of her party affiliation.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2581	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2582	2021	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2583	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2584	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2585	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2586	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2587	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges poll workers were not properly trained.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2588	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2589	2021	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—initiative petitions; violations.	WAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2590	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges individual fraudulently used complainant's address for voter registration.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2591	2021	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	LIB	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2592	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	HOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2593	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	HOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2594	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2595	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2596	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS

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2597	2020	Civilian Referral	Allegations against Board of County commissioners pertaining access to voters, fabricating false accusations, and coercing candidate.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2598	2022	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—initiative petitions; violations.	OKE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2599	2021	Civilian Referral	Allegations against PAC unlawfully financing and endorsing federal congressional candidates without proper registration.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2600	2021	Civilian Referral	Alleges violation of resign-to-run law.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2601	2019	Civilian Referral	Alleges fraudulent voter registration by 3PVRO.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2602	2021	Civilian Referral	99.021—Form of candidate oath.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2603	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2604	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges member of recall committee is misleading electors.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2605	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges member of recall committee is assisting another in "voter fraud effort."	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2606	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges member of recall committee is misleading electors.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2607	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges member of recall committee is misleading electors.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2608	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges member of recall committee is misleading electors.	GAD	No		Closed by OECS
2609	2022 GE	SOE	Fraudulent petitions - 6 circulators; 7 petitions all for same deceased voter.	WAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2610	2020 GE	SOE	10 instances of: 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified Electors willfully voting.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2611	2022	Civilian Referral	Allegations pertaining to improperly administering HOA voting.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2612	2022	Civilian Referral	Allegations pertaining to property management improperly administering HOA voting.	FLA	No		Closed by OECS
2613	2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2614	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2615	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2616	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	No		Preliminary
2617	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2618	2019	Civilian Referral	Allegations made against a retail company.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2619	2022	Civilian Referral	SOE office received Voter Registration Application for deceased voter.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2620	2022	Civilian Referral	Ineligible residency; 97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	SAR	Yes	SAO-12 & LSO	Closed/Declined by SAO

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2621	2022	Civilian Referral	Ineligible residency; 97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2622	2020	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
2623	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges individual registered and cast absentee ballots for individuals in her group home. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	MAN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2624	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges individual is voting by mail on behalf of family members. 104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	OSC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2625	2020	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote. 104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot—Any elector who knowingly votes or attempts to vote a fraudulent ballot, or any person who knowingly solicits, or attempts, to vote a fraudulent ballot.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2626	2022	Civilian Referral	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	MRN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2627	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges council member discarded spoiled ballots in trash and stole a tally sheet.	HOL	No		Closed by OECS
2628	2022 GE	SOE	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	LEO	Yes	SAO-02	Pending
2629	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received voter registration card from SOE but claims that she never registered to vote.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2630	2020	Civilian Referral	97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2631	2020	Civilian Referral	Ineligible residency; 97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2632	2022	Civilian Referral	Ineligible residency; 97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2633	2022	Civilian Referral	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2634	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2635	2022	Civilian Referral	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2636	2022	Civilian Referral	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2637	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received duplicate voter registrations with different registration numbers.	HEN	No		Closed by OECS
2638	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges Commissioner filled out a constituent's ballot.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2639	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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2640	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2641	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2642	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2643	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2644	2020 GE	SOE	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2645	2022	Civilian Referral	Irregularities involving mismatched serial numbers on ballot boxes.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2646	2022	Civilian Referral	104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2647	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	STL	Yes	SAO-19	Closed/Declined by SAO
2648	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	GAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2649	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited—Ineligible residency.	SEM	Yes	LSO	Closed/Declined by LSO
2650	2022	Civilian Referral	99.012—Restrictions on individuals qualifying for public office.	ALA	Yes	SAO-08 & LSO	Pending
2651	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges deceased voters were not removed from voter rolls in a timely manner.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
2652	2022	Civilian Referral	99.012—Restrictions on individuals qualifying for public office.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2653	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleged Violation of Florida Amendment 9.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2654	2022	Civilian Referral	Allegations against voter under same name without consent.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2655	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges another person signed their name.	HER	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2656	2020	Civilian Referral	City Commissioner allegedly helped an elector complete a ballot.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2657	2022	Civilian Referral	97.041(1)(a)(4)—Qualifications to register to vote; alleged voter is registered in two states.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2658	2022	Civilian Referral	Fraudulent voter registration of deceased person using wrong address.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2659	2022	Civilian Referral	Using grant money to fund campaign.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2660	2021	Civilian Referral	99.012—Restrictions on individuals qualifying for public office.	ORA	Yes	LSO	Closed by LSO
2661	2022	Civilian Referral	Received voter registration card from SOE but claims that she never registered to vote.	SEM	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2662	2022	Civilian Referral	Received different applications from 3PVROs with wrong information.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
2663	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleged voter has someone voting with their address in another state.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2664	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE changed their name without their permission.	SAN	No		Closed by OECS
2665	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting violations.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2666	2022	Civilian Referral	582.19—Failed to file affirmation documents.	BRO	Yes	SAO-17	Pending
2667	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant alleges absentee ballots are being sent without having been requested from the voters.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS

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2668	2020	Civilian Referral	City Commissioner allegedly helped an elector complete a ballot.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2669	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant has been receiving voting documents from an unknown person since 2021.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
2670	2020 GE	SOE	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2671	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter received undelivered/returned ballot from USPS.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2672	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges DoE accepted late qualifying fee with paperwork 67 days prior to election date.	SUW	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2673	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE permitted 2 candidates running for county commission to pay fees after deadline.	SUW	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2674	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate is misrepresenting his educational background.	BRO	Yes	FDLE & SAO-17	Pending
2675	2022	Civilian Referral	106.143—Candidate has signage that doesn't follow FL Statute Chapter 106 campaign Financing.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2676	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting. 104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code (3PVRO).	PAL	Yes	FDLE & SAO-15	Pending
2677	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting. 104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code (3PVRO).	ORA	Yes	FDLE & SAO-09	Pending
2678	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting. 104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code (3PVRO).	ORA	Yes	FDLE & SAO-09	Pending
2679	2020	Civilian Referral	Complainant received an unsolicited mail-in-ballot.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2680	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	SAR	No		Closed by OECS
2681	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant was told to write cancel and then not write cancel on mail in ballots.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2682	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges campaign workers were helping voters vote by grabbing ballots out of hands.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2683	2022	GC+Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by SAO
2684	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter registration sent to wrong address.	DUV	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2685	2022	Civilian Referral	7 ballots dropped off by one person at polling place.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2686	2022	Civilian Referral	7 ballots dropped off by one person at polling place.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2687	2022	Civilian Referral	Poll worker allegedly created a duplicate ballot for the purpose of "ballot stuffing."	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2688	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant writes about ballot processing and lack of integrity	VOL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2689	2020	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2690	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges that a convicted felon helped City Council seats for 7+ years, has not asked for her to disqualify.	LEE	Yes	FDLE & LSO	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2691	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE approved the disqualified candidate to run for city office.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2692	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE approved the disqualified candidate to run for city office.	LEE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2693	2022	Civilian Referral	Unauthorized solicitation inside voting center, unlawful advertisement.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2694	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant writes about manipulation and fraud.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2695	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant writes about voter registration fraud.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS

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2696	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant writes about campaign financials being fraudulent.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2697	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is concerned about receiving an extra ballot so easily after name change.	IND	No		Closed by OECS
2698	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter ballot mailed was not marked cancel on the actual ballot, just the envelope.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2699	2022	Civilian Referral	Someone requested an absentee ballot and changed the middle initial of the voter.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2700	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a mailing service is not delivering ballots.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2701	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges local library wouldn't let them turn in their ballot on due date.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2702	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is receiving someone else's voter cards and alleges SOE is not performing list maintenance.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2703	2016	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2704	2022	Civilian Referral	Ballot harvesting and voter intimidation.	LEE	Yes	LSO	Pending
2705	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges mail going back and forth between permanent address and temporary address; SOE didn't count vote.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2706	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is concerned about an arbitrary number on top of ballot.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
2707	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges 2 candidates stole an election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2708	2022	Civilian Referral	99.061—Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2709	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges votes were manipulated.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2710	2022	Civilian Referral	Form 6, liabilities- sworn saying "none."	CLL	Yes	LSO	Pending
2711	2022	Civilian Referral	Potential fraudulent irregular activities.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2712	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate used an external email list for her personal campaign.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2713	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant keeps receiving Florida voter cards but lives in another state.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2714	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges their party affiliation changed without their consent.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2715	2022	Civilian Referral	Concerns regarding two write in candidates.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2716	2022	Civilian Referral	Received an unsolicited voter card in mail for a different county they have never lived in.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2717	2022	SOE	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting. 104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code (3PVRO).	BRO	Yes	SWP	Pending
2718	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges redrawn districts prevented complainant from running for office.	STL	No		Closed by OECS
2719	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges voter addresses were temporarily changed to fictitious addresses for an election in a neighborhood.	LAK	No		Preliminary
2720	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone is ghost candidate.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2721	2020	Civilian Referral	Illegal use of funds for personal use/gain.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2722	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant concerned about individuals and groups trying to manipulate elections.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2723	2020	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2724	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges they were fraudulently taken off the voter rolls.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2725	2020	Civilian Referral	Alleges they were fraudulently taken off the voter rolls.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2726	2020 GE	SOE	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2727	2022	Civilian Referral	Misuse of public school emails for personal campaign.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2728	2021	Civilian Referral	Alleges illegal use of address.	MON	No		Closed by OECS

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2729	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges illegal use of address.	STL	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2730	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate submitted false address information.	BRO	Yes	SAO-17	Pending
2731	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges their voter registration was changed without consent.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2732	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a large amount of assisted voting took place at their polling location.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2733	2022	Civilian Referral	Wrongfully putting up campaign signs too early.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2734	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges an elected official targeted for him for his religion and beliefs.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2735	2022	Civilian Referral	Four complaints against a city candidate.	MON	Yes	FEC, FCE	Pending
2736	2020	Civilian Referral	Illegal voting by non-resident.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2737	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges disabled person was barred from accessing a polling place.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2738	2022	Civilian Referral	Poll worker neglected to cancel/cure ballot, insisting to give it to her in the envelope.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2739	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone engaged in fraudulent activities.	SEM	Yes	FEC, FCE	Pending
2740	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges candidate lying about their profession.	BRO	Yes	SAO-17	Pending
2741	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application. 104.061—Corruptly influencing voting. 104.091—Aiding, abetting, advising, or conspiring in violation of the code (3PVRO).	ORA	Yes	AG, FDLE	Pending
2742	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges school board representative's place of residence is in another district.	ESC	No		Closed by OECS
2743	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2744	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	CLL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2745	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges illegal use of address.	MRN	No		Closed by OECS
2746	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	DAD	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
2747	2022	Civilian Referral	97.041(1)—Qualifications to register to vote.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2748	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received an absentee ballot but did not request one.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2749	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE promoted voter fraud as a result of voters requesting absentee ballots then subsequently voting in person.	SAR	Yes	LSO	Closed/Declined by LSO
2750	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges person registered to vote with complainant's address.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2751	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant didn't receive their sample ballot until 5 days after early voting had started.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2752	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Preliminary
2753	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2754	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2755	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2756	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2757	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2758	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Preliminary

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2759	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2760	2020	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Preliminary
2761	2022	SOE	104.17—Voting in person after casting vote-by-mail ballot. 104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2762	2022	Civilian Referral	3PVRO collected 243 voter registration applications and upon processing app SOE found 1 application submitted for a deceased voter.	ORA	Yes	SWP	Pending
2763	2022	LSO	Alleges a registered candidate had a website made in her name without her approval.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2764	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a call stating her vote wasn't counted.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2765	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE hired other people to serve as poll workers over her.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2766	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE never sent the requested absentee ballot even after several phone calls.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2767	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter was told he already voted at another precinct.	PAS	No		Closed by OECS
2768	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges possible ballot tampering.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2769	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited. 104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2770	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant did not like individuals recommending to vote for her opponent.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2771	2022	Civilian Referral	Candidate's name was not placed on a flyer.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2772	2022	Civilian Referral	Unknown person at SOE was greeting people and telling them to vote for her opponent.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2773	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter ballot mailed was not marked cancel on the actual ballot, just the envelope.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2774	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2775	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter ballot mailed was not marked cancel on the actual ballot, just the envelope.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2776	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2777	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2778	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2779	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2780	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2781	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant prohibited from observing certain areas of the precinct.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2782	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter ballot mailed was not marked cancel on the actual ballot, just the envelope.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2783	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter ballot mailed was not marked cancel on the actual ballot, just the envelope.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2784	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a voting flyer in the mail.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2785	2022	Civilian Referral	Complaint against an elected official.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2786	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges vote-by-mail requests are being processed after the 10th day before election.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2787	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE requires poll workers to work 14-hour days.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2788	2022	Civilian Referral	97.041(1)—Qualifications to register to vote. 104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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2789	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant concerned about manipulation of numbers concerning registered voters vs. votes cast.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2790	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges campaign finances and expenses have not been paid nor reported.	MON	No		Closed by OECS
2791	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is concerned about the jump in numbers of absentee ballots.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2792	2019	DSS	Alleges a voter is an imposter and not a US citizen.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2793	2020	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	CLL	No		Preliminary
2794	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges ballots were being transported indirectly and insecurely to the SOE office.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2795	2022	Civilian Referral	Irregularities in the tabulation process at SOE.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2796	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges volunteers distributed photocopied voter ballots with fake endorsements of the incumbent.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2797	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges agency collected their signature on false pretenses. Petition was falsely advertised.	LEO	No		Closed by OECS
2798	2022	Civilian Referral	False or malicious charges against, or false statements about, opposing candidates.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2799	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant and wife received duplicate absentee ballots.	PAL	No		Preliminary
2800	2022	Civilian Referral	Homeowners are receiving mail for a registered voter at their address who does not live there.	OKA	No		Preliminary
2801	2021-2022	SOE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Voter Registration Applications to be delivered within (14) days of collection from registration applicant. (15) were late. 97.0575(3)(a)(2) - Voter Registration Applications collected prior to book closing for upcoming election (primary or general) and received by Department of county supervisor of elections after book closing. (9) were collected prior to book closing but received after the deadline. 97.0575(3)(a)(3) - applications must only be submitted to either the county of the voter's residence or the Division. (5) were submitted to the wrong county. 97.0573 - all voter registration applications collected must be completed with statutorily required information. (3) forms were incomplete as per statute.	DAD	No		Pending
2802	2021-2022	SOE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Voter Registration Applications to be delivered within (14) days of collection from registration applicant. (19) were late. FAC 1S-2.042(4)(c) - Place the 3PVRO ID on back page in manner that doesn't obscure anything else. (4) did not meet this requirement.	DAD	No		Pending
2803	2022	SOE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(2) - 3PVRO is required to submit collected applications to the county in which applicant resides, or to the Division. (2) applications were sent to the wrong county. 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Collected applications must be submitted to the proper recipient within 14 days of collection. (45) applications were tardy. FAC 1S-2.042(4)(c) requires the voter registration ID on the back page in a manner that doesn't obscure other text. (10) did not comply with this regulation.	DAD	No		Pending
2804	2022	SOE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(2) - 3PVRO is required to submit collected applications to the county in which applicant resides, or to the Division. (12) applications were sent to the wrong county. 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Collected applications must be submitted to the proper recipient within 14 days of collection. (19) applications were tardy. FAC 1S-2.042(4)(c) requires the voter registration ID on the back page in a manner that doesn't obscure other text. (21) did not comply with this regulation. 97.053(5) - Applications are required to contain applicant's driver's license number, last four of social security number, or sworn affirmation that applicant has neither. (1) application did not meet this requirement.	DAD	No		Pending

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2805	2022	SOE (2)	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Voter Registration Applications to be delivered within (14) days of collection from registration applicant. (5) were late. FAC 1S-2.042(4)(c) requires the voter registration ID on the back page in a manner that doesn't obscure other text. (6) did not comply with this regulation.	DAD & ALA	No		Pending
2806	2022	SOE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Collected applications must be submitted to the proper recipient within 14 days of collection. (2) applications were tardy.	CLA	No		Pending
2807	2021-2022	SOE (2) & DoE	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(3) - applications must only be submitted to either the county of the voter's residence or the Division. (1) was submitted to the wrong county. 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Collected applications must be submitted to the proper recipient within 14 days of collection. (29) applications were tardy. FAC 1S2.042(4)(c) requires the voter registration ID on the back page in a manner that doesn't obscure other text. (12) did not comply with this regulation.	DAD, ALA, & LEO	No		Pending
2808	2022	SOE - Citrus, Lake, Osceola, Pinellas, & Seminole	3PVRO violated: 97.0575(3)(a)(1) - Collected applications must be submitted to the proper recipient within 14 days of collection. (5) applications were tardy.	SEM, PIN, LAK, CIT, & OSC	No		Pending
2809	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant didn't receive absentee ballot.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2810	2022	Civilian Referral	New voter registration and sample ballots for the wrong address.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2811	2022	Civilian Referral	Voter registration came in the mail that is not hers.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2812	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant wants to report fraud on a political party.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2813	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received suspicious text that said for he could be paid $250 to tell his friends to vote for a candidate.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2814	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2815	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant alleges a candidate gave out his personal information on live TV.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2816	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone took older peoples' ballots and X'ed them out.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2817	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a ballot was cast using his wife's name and address, but his wife didn't cast a ballot in the primary election.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2818	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone stole her DOB on a report about her security.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2819	2022	Civilian Referral	Receiving texts on her cell phone addressed to someone else. Complainant believes another person is using her phone number.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2820	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to know his eligibility to vote.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2821	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2822	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is getting mail that is not his at his vacation home.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2823	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone voted in the primaries while living in another state.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2824	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE never called the complainant back.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2825	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges someone changed his party affiliation.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2826	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller is reporting a suspicious video found on social media.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2827	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2828	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges the SOE office asked for their address, said it was incorrect, then subsequently allowed complainant to vote.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2829	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wants to file complaint against candidate.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2830	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges an elected official's spouse keeps calling their phone and wants her to stop calling.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS

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2831	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a call about a voting organization.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2832	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges ballot fraud for voting in person.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2833	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant has not received their ballot yet.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2834	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges people are knocking on her door to discuss a candidate.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2835	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate was soliciting money from local district.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2836	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a phone call asking if he was going to vote.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2837	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant lives in another state but is receiving pre-recorded messages from an elected official's wife.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2838	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a call about a voting organization.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2839	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges ballot fraud for voting in person.	CHA	No		Closed by OECS
2840	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant has not received their ballot yet.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2841	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate is promoting himself on social media without stating his party affiliation.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2842	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a candidate went inside the library and recorded it on a live video feed.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2843	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant's wife didn't receive a ballot in the mail.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2844	2022	Civilian Referral	The polling place didn't accept her military ID. The complainant further alleges that the poll workers asked for her credit card information.	WAK	No		Closed by OECS
2845	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received emails from a candidate who is not in the complainant's county.	OSC	No		Closed by OECS
2846	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received an absentee voter email from another state.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2847	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2848	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a political party is sending a voter guide or judicial candidate information for the election.	SEM	No		Closed by OECS
2849	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a poll worker pushed him and his wife. Complainant contacted the local Sheriff's office.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2850	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges their identity was stolen and is being used to vote in Florida. Complainant has never lived in Florida.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2851	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges an individual is repeatedly dropping off ballots throughout the day.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2852	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant has not received their ballot yet.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2853	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant has not received their ballot yet and believes it has been stolen.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2854	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report voter suppression.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2855	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2856	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received two absentee ballots in the mail.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2857	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant was asked for their driver's license for the absentee ballot.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2858	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report suspicious fraud.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2859	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a suspicious letter in the mail.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2860	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is reporting a rude phone call. Complainant sent in an Elections Fraud Complaint form with details.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2861	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges certain discrepancies at local precinct.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2862	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges individuals are voting absentee ballots and in-person for the same election.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS

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2863	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is concerned about receiving two absentee ballots in the mail.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2864	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller is uncertain why another county has her voter information after moving there from her previous county.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2865	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a text stating they can pay $250 a week to promote a political party.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2866	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is not sure their ballot was counted.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2867	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report voter suppression.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2868	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant wasn't able to vote at the polls.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2869	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges their ballot was for the wrong district.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2870	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges four individuals received incomplete absentee ballots and that the envelopes were "stuffed" incorrectly.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2871	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wanted to report voter suppression and request legal opinion.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2872	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges voting machines are down and that individuals are stuffing ballots into a silver box in their precinct.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2873	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a mail service was making multiple copies of ballots and putting them into an orange bag.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2874	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant was told he had already voted when he arrived at the polling place, even though he had not yet voted. He was told he can fill out a supplemental pink slip to be allowed to vote.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2875	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges that mental health hospital patients are being denied their voting rights.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2876	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges his absentee ballot is being held unfairly at a local mail distribution center.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2877	2022	Investigator	Caller is seeking residency and voter information for two individuals as a part of their welfare fraud case.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2878	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE office wouldn't let her witness the counting of the ballots and says that it is mathematically impossible for the SOE to have received that many absentee ballots.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2879	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller is following up on an previously submitted Elections Fraud Complaint form.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2880	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a lady was escorting voters into booths.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2881	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a felon filled out a ballot.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2882	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller is following up on an previously submitted Elections Fraud Complaint form.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2883	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received a suspicious letter in the mail after submitting their voter registration.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2884	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant was told he had already voted when he arrived at the polling place, even though he had not yet voted.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2885	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller is trying to receive help regarding welfare.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2886	2022	Civilian Referral	Caller wants to know if they were accidentally registered to vote.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2887	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges they know two people on parole who are voting.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2888	2022	Civilian Referral	104.051—Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2889	2022	Civilian Referral	Duplicate ballot requests.	LEE	Yes	LSO	Pending
2890	2022	Civilian Referral	98.065—Registration list maintenance programs.	LEO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2891	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6103—Mail ballot election procedure.	PAS	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2892	2022	Civilian Referral	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting; investigation.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2893	2022	FDLE	104.0515—Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	STJ	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2894	2022	FDLE	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Unknown	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2895	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6952—Vote-by-mail ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2896	2022	Civilian Referral	104.21—Changing electors' ballots.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2897	2022	SOE	104.20—Ballot not to be seen, and other offenses.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2898	2022	Civilian Referral	97.071—Voter information card.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2899	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2900	2022	Civilian Referral	104.26—Penalty for destroying ballot or booth, etc.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2901	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2902	2022	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	PAL	Yes	LSO	Pending
2903	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	LAK	No		Closed by OECS
2904	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	TAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2905	2022	Lee County District 2	104.39—Witnesses as to violations.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2906	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	DUV	No		Closed by OECS
2907	2022	Civilian Referral	97.0575—Third-party voter registrations.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2908	2022	Civilian Referral	104.051—Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2909	2022	Civilian Referral	104.051—Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2910	2022	Civilian Referral	104.051—Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2911	2022	Civilian Referral	104.041—Violations not otherwise provided for.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2912	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6103—Mail ballot election procedure.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2913	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2914	2022	Civilian Referral	104.061—Corruptly influencing voting.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2915	2022	Civilian Referral	101.111—Voter challenges.	HER	No		Closed by OECS
2916	2022	DoE	104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2917	2022	SOE	104.20—Ballot not to be seen, and other offenses.	POL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2918	2022	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2919	2022	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	PIN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2920	2022	Executive Office of the Governor	98.075—Registration records maintenance activities; ineligibility determinations.	CIT	No		Closed by OECS
2921	2022	Civilian Referral	Unsolicited political mail from an unmarked out-of-state organization.	WAK	No		Closed by OECS
2922	2022	Civilian Referral	104.30—Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2923	2022	Civilian Referral	104.24—Penalty for assuming name.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2924	2022	Civilian Referral	104.21—Changing electors' ballots.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2925	2022	Civilian Referral	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting; investigation.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2926	2022	Civilian Referral	104.012—Consideration for registration; interference with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; alteration of registration application.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2927	2022	Civilian Referral	104.15—Unqualified electors willfully voting.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2928	2022	Civilian Referral	101.662—Accessibility of vote-by-mail ballots.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2929	2022	Civilian Referral	104.22—Stealing and destroying records, etc., of election.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2930	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS

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	Election and/or year of the alleged violation	(a) The source of the alleged violation or irregularity	(b) The law allegedly violated or the nature of the irregularity reported	(c) The county in which the alleged violation or irregularity occurred	(d) Whether the alleged violation or irregularity was referred to another agency for further investigation or prosecution and, if so, to which agency		(e) The current status of the investigation or resulting criminal case
2931	2022	Civilian Referral	97.041—Qualifications to register or vote.	SUM	No		Closed by OECS
2932	2022	Civilian Referral	101.20—Publication of ballot form; sample ballots.	STJ	No		Closed by OECS
2933	2022	Civilian Referral	97.058—Voter registration agencies.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2934	2022	Civilian Referral	104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2935	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0515—Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2936	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0615—Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2937	2022	Civilian Referral	106.07—Reports; certification and filing.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
2938	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0515—Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	Unknown	No		Preliminary
2939	2022	Civilian Referral	104.24—Penalty for assuming name.	OKA	No		Closed by OECS
2940	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2941	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2942	2022	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2943	2022	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	HIL	No		Preliminary
2944	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant received an alert for voting on social media.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2945	2022	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2946	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	HIL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2947	2022	Civilian Referral	104.011—False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.	CLL	No		Closed by OECS
2948	2022	Civilian Referral	104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot.	PAL	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2949	2022	Civilian Referral	104.30—Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	VOL	No		Closed by OECS
2950	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	LAK	No		Preliminary
2951	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges SOE received millions of dollars in financing from a social media company.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2952	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2953	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2954	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6103—Mail ballot election procedure.	DAD	No		Closed by OECS
2955	2022	Civilian Referral	104.16—Voting fraudulent ballot.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2956	2022	SOE - Flagler	104.29—Inspectors refusing to allow watchers while ballots are counted.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2957	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant is being harassed by a fellow poll worker.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2958	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS
2959	2022	Civilian Referral	102.014—Poll worker recruitment and training.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2960	2022	Civilian Referral	98.065—Registration list maintenance programs.	STL	No		Preliminary
2961	2022	Civilian Referral	104.30—Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	MAN	No		Closed by OECS
2962	2022	Civilian Referral	104.013—Unauthorized use, possession, or destruction of voter information card.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2963	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	LAK	No		Preliminary
2964	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS

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2965	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0615—Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	PAS	No		Preliminary
2966	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	BAY	No		Preliminary
2967	2022	Civilian Referral	No fraud reported.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2968	2022	Civilian Referral	101.045—Electors must be registered in precinct; provisions for change of residence or name.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2969	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	HIL	No		Closed by OECS
2970	2022	Civilian Referral	Complainant and wife received duplicate absentee ballots.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2971	2022	Civilian Referral	106.11—Expenses of and expenditures by candidates and political committees.	ALA	No		Closed by OECS
2972	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2973	2022	Civilian Referral	106.1435—Usage and removal of political campaign advertisements.	HER	Yes	LSO	Pending
2974	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5605—Examination and approval of equipment.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2975	2022	Civilian Referral	101.69—Voting in person.	LEE	No		Closed by OECS
2976	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6952—Vote-by-mail ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.	WAS	No		Closed by OECS
2977	2022	Civilian Referral	104.22—Stealing and destroying records, etc., of election.	BRO	No		Closed by OECS
2978	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6952—Vote-by-mail ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.	MRT	No		Closed by OECS
2979	2022	Civilian Referral	104.3—Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	Unknown	No		Preliminary
2980	2022	SOE - Orange	104.15—Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	ORA	No		Closed by OECS
2981	2022	Civilian Referral	101.111—Voter challenges.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2982	2022	DoE	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting; investigation.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2983	2022	Civilian Referral	102.031—Maintenance of good order at polls; authorities; persons allowed in polling rooms and early voting areas; unlawful solicitation of voters.	DAD	No		Preliminary
2984	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0515—Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.	FLA	No		Preliminary
2985	2022	Civilian Referral	104.18—Casting more than one ballot at any election.	Unknown	No		Preliminary
2986	2022	Civilian Referral	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting.	PIN	No		Closed by OECS
2987	2022	Civilian Referral	No fraud reported.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2988	2022	Civilian Referral	104.21—Changing electors' ballots.	PAL	No		Closed by OECS
2989	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616(2)—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
2990	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0616—Vote-by-mail ballots and voting; violations.	BRO	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2991	2022	Civilian Referral	101.657—Early voting.	POL	No		Closed by OECS
2992	2022	Civilian Referral	106.35—Distribution of funds.	BRO	Yes	Broward Office of the Inspector General	Pending
2993	2022	Civilian Referral	Complaint against an elected official.	PIN	No		Preliminary
2994	2022	Civilian Referral	104.30—Voting system; unlawful possession; tampering.	PAL	No		Preliminary
2995	2022	Civilian Referral	104.051—Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.	BRE	Yes	FDLE	Pending
2996	2022	Civilian Referral	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting; investigation.	BRO	No		Preliminary
2997	2022	Civilian Referral	101.6952—Vote-by-mail ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.	BRE	No		Closed by OECS

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2998	2022	Civilian Referral	Alleges a miscount of votes cast.	Unknown	No		Preliminary
2999	2022	Civilian Referral	101.5603—Electronic Voting systems act.	BRO	No		Preliminary
3000	2022	Civilian Referral	104.041—Fraud in connection with casting vote.	MRN	No		Preliminary
3001	2022	Civilian Referral	101.045—Electors must be registered in precinct; provisions for change of residence or name.	SEM	No		Preliminary
3002	2022	Civilian Referral	104.0615—Voter intimidation or suppression prohibited; criminal penalties.	HER	No		Preliminary
3003	2022	Civilian Referral	760.51—Violations of constitutional rights.	Unknown	No		Closed by OECS
3004	2022	Civilian Referral	101.111—Voter challenges.	Unknown	No		Preliminary
3005	2022	Civilian Referral	104.42—Fraudulent registration and illegal voting; investigation.	PUT	No		Preliminary
3006	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	LAK	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3007	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Closed/Declined by FDLE
3008	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3009	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3010	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	LIB	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3011	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	CIT	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3012	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Arrested
3013	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	FLA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3014	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3015	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	HEN	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3016	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	ORA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3017	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3018	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	FLA	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3019	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3020	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3021	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending

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3022	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	BAY	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3023	2021-2022	SOE	104.185—Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name. 104.186—Initiative petitions; violations.	JAC	Yes	FDLE	Pending
3024	2020-ongoing	Internal	Social media election interference.	All counties	No		Preliminary
3025	2022	Civilian Referral	Ghost candidate/dark money.	SAN	Yes	SAO-01	Pending
3026	2022	Civilian Referral	Various campaign finance issues/voter fraud.	All counties	No		Preliminary

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III. Conclusion

The Office of Election Crimes and Security continues to be vigilant in its efforts to proactively identify and thwart those who would violate Florida election laws by illegally registering to vote or illegally casting a ballot in a Florida election. The OECS remains committed to employing trained investigators and analysts to assist in reviewing inquiries and allegations of Florida election law violations. The Department of State regularly receives investigative leads in the form of lists and information from groups that purport to identify issues with voter rolls or election practices in Florida. The Department has always put forward its best effort to review this information and make referrals as appropriate, but with the creation and additional resources of the OECS, we are confident that we will be able to do an even better job. Having the trained personnel of the OECS will allow us to efficiently review any alleged irregularities, promptly respond, and either put allegations to rest or, if appropriate, investigate further and, when necessary, refer these matters to law enforcement. Crucially, this will support voter confidence in our elections and provide a single point of referral where the public and our elections officials can send information for quick review.

It bears repeating that while building our office staff, the OECS will continue to rely heavily on our state and federal law enforcement partners to fight against threats to our cyber and physical elections infrastructure. The OECS is working hand-in-hand with our local and federal law enforcement officials to ensure we are doing everything we can to face any evolving threats, and to keep both our voters and our elections secure.

As we move toward the next election cycle in 2024, the OECS continues to take significant – and first of its kind – steps to proactively identify and thwart those who would seek to illegally register to vote, illegally cast a ballot, or otherwise violate Florida election law. Because of the hard work and the enforcement mechanisms undertaken by the OECS and our law enforcement partners, we can confidently declare that those who would seek to violate Florida election law are now thinking twice before doing so.

The Governor has made election integrity a priority and has made significant investments to ensure Florida has the technology, infrastructure, and resources to conduct efficient and secure elections. The Florida Department of State and the OECS will work hard to ensure we protect those investments and use these resources so that we continue to be a national leader in election integrity.

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IV. Appendices

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Appendix A

Laws of Florida, s. 3, Chapter 2022-73, Laws of Florida

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CHAPTER 2022-73

Committee Substitute for
Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 524

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.061 Initiative petitions.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration application.—

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

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

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

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

(13) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must assist the Department of State in regularly identifying changes in residence address on the driver license or identification card of a voter. The Department of State must report each such change to the appropriate supervisor of elections who must change the voter's registration records in accordance with s. 98.065(5) ~~s. 98.065(4)~~.

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

97.0575 Third-party voter registrations.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) An address confirmation request that must contain:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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98.075 Registration records maintenance activities; ineligibility determinations.—

(3) DECEASED PERSONS.—

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

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

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

c. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The county in which the conviction occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall furnish monthly to the department:

1. A list of those persons whose names have been removed from the driver license database because they have been licensed in another state. The list must ~~shall~~ contain the name, address, date of birth, sex, social security number, and driver license number of each such person.

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

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

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

100.041 Officers chosen at general election.—

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

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

100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.—

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

1. The form contains the original signature of the purported elector.

2. The purported elector has accurately recorded on the form the date on which he or she signed the form.

3. The form sets forth the purported elector's name, address, city, county, and voter registration number or date of birth.

4. The purported elector is, at the time he or she signs the form and at the time the form is verified, a duly qualified and registered elector in the state.

5. The signature was obtained legally, including that if a paid petition circulator was used, the circulator was validly registered under subsection (3) when the signature was obtained.

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

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

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

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

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

101.019 Ranked-choice voting prohibited.—

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

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

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

101.043 Identification required at polls.—

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(1)

(b) If the picture identification does not contain the signature of the elector, an additional identification that provides the elector's signature shall be required. The address appearing on the identification presented by the elector may not be used as the basis to ~~confirm an elector's legal residence or otherwise~~ challenge an elector's legal residence. The elector shall sign his or her name in the space provided on the precinct register or on an electronic device provided for recording the elector's signature. The clerk or inspector shall compare the signature with that on the identification provided by the elector and enter his or her initials in the space provided on the precinct register or on an electronic device provided for that purpose and allow the elector to vote if the clerk or inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the elector.

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

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

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

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

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

DECLARATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE

State of Florida

County of .....

Date .....

Precinct .....

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

…(Signature of assistor)…

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

…(Signature of Official Administering Oath)…

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

101.151 Specifications for ballots.—

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

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

a. Centered across the top of the ballot; or

b. In the leftmost column, with no individual races in that column unless it is the only column on the ballot;

2. Individual race layout; and

3. Overall ballot layout~~; and~~

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

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

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

101.5614 Canvass of returns.—

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

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

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

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

101.6103 Mail ballot election procedure.—

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

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

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

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

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

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

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

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

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

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4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope.

5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.

6. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.

7. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your vote-by-mail ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). A vote-by-mail ballot will be considered illegal and not be counted if the signature on the voter's certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the time the supervisor of elections in the county in which your precinct is located receives your vote-by-mail ballot is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the voter's certificate. If you need to update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of elections so that it is received before your vote-by-mail ballot is received.

8. VERY IMPORTANT. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.

9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed. THE COMPLETED MAILING ENVELOPE CAN BE DELIVERED TO THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOUR PRECINCT IS LOCATED OR DROPPED OFF AT AN AUTHORIZED SECURE BALLOT INTAKE STATION ~~DROP BOX~~, AVAILABLE AT EACH EARLY VOTING LOCATION.

10. FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

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

101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) This subsection does not apply to:

1. Miami-Dade County.

2. Any noncharter county.

3. Any county the charter of which limits the number of terms a commissioner may serve.

4. Any county in which voters have never approved a charter amendment limiting the number of terms a commissioner may serve regardless of subsequent judicial nullification.

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

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

(a) LEVEL 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Review relevant processes of other states.

(b) Review relevant federal law.

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

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

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

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2022.

Filed in Office Secretary of State April 25, 2022.

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Appendix B

Governor Press Release – Announcement of Appointment of OECS Director (July 6, 2022)

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Governor Ron DeSantis Announces the Appointment of Peter Antonacci as Director of the Office of Election Crimes and Security

On July 6, 2022, in News Releases, Recent Appointments, by Staff

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —Today, Governor Ron DeSantis announced the appointment of Peter Antonacci as Director of the Office of Election Crimes and Security, housed within the Florida Department of State. The Office of Election Crimes and Security is charged with investigating all election crimes in Florida and overseeing the implementation of measures that will ensure Florida's elections remain secure. Antonacci has had an extensive career in public service, including experience in election security as a Deputy Attorney General, Statewide Prosecutor, and Broward County Supervisor of Elections.

"Peter Antonacci has dedicated his career to serving the state of Florida," said **Governor Ron DeSantis**. "I am confident he will lead the Office of Election Crimes and Security with integrity and ensure that Florida's elections are the most secure in the nation."

"I applaud Governor Ron DeSantis for appointing Peter Antonacci as the first Director of the Office of Election Crimes and Security," said **Florida Secretary of State and Chief Election Officer Cord Byrd**. "In Florida, our freedoms and rights are protected by the rule of law and our elections are no different. Judge Antonacci's formidable knowledge of Florida election law and his experience as a Supervisor of Elections will ensure that our laws are enforced and that voters have confidence in our elections."

"Free and fair elections are vital to our democracy, and I applaud Governor DeSantis for selecting such a respected, experienced attorney to lead this important mission and provide assurance to voters that anyone who commits elections fraud will face justice," said **Attorney General Ashley Moody**.

"I applaud the Florida Legislature and Governor Ron DeSantis for creating the Florida Office of Election Crimes and Security to help ensure the integrity of our elections," said **Polk County Sheriff Grady Judd**. "Having confidence that when we cast our vote, it is counted fairly, is critical to our representative democracy. I've known Peter Antonacci for many years and he is ethical, hardworking, and committed to acting with integrity. He will call balls and strikes. I trust him to make decisions that will strengthen our right to vote. Peter is the right person at the right time for this very important position."

"Election crimes have deep impacts on the security of our state and our nation and investigating them is a very complex matter that sheriffs in our state have a responsibility to address," said **Steve Casey, Executive Director, Florida Sheriffs Association**. "Peter Antonacci is an experienced and skilled choice to lead Florida's efforts to investigate election crimes and ensure the security of Florida's elections. The sheriffs look forward to working in partnership with the new agency in carrying out their responsibilities under law."

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“I have had the opportunity to work with Peter as a fellow Supervisor of Elections,” said **Mark Earley, Leon County Supervisor of Elections**. “I trust he will serve the people of Florida with an even hand to ensure the continued fairness and sanctity of our elections process. Peter understands the complexities of election law, and the need for a reserved and judicious application of the power this new office wields.”

Antonacci’s long career in public service began as a trial prosecutor in the Second Judicial Court and has included many other roles, most recently serving as Director and Chief Judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings, following his appointment as Broward County Elections Supervisor in 2018. Previous to that role, Antonacci has served as Deputy Attorney General of Florida under former Attorney General Bob Butterworth, CEO of Enterprise Florida, General Counsel to former Governor Rick Scott, Palm Beach County State Attorney, and Executive Director of the South Florida Water Management District. Antonacci graduated from Florida State University School of Law.

Following Antonacci’s appointment, Brian Newman will begin immediately serving as acting Director and Chief Judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings.

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Appendix C

Governor Press Release (August 18, 2022)

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Governor DeSantis Announces the Arrest of 20 Elections Criminals

On August 18, 2022, in News Releases, by Staff

In Florida, if you commit an Elections Crime, you will do the time

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Today, Governor Ron DeSantis announced that following investigations by the Florida Office of Election Crimes and Security and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), 20 individuals are being arrested by FDLE for breaking Florida's elections laws. All 20 of these individuals were disqualified from voting after they were convicted of murder or a felony sexual offense, but they chose to vote anyway, and now they have all been charged with voter fraud — a third-degree felony punishable by up to a $5,000 fine and up to 5 years in prison.

Additionally, Governor DeSantis directed the Department of State to communicate to county Supervisors of Elections with instructions on records they must preserve until additional reviews and investigations are complete.

"In 2020, Florida ran an efficient, transparent election that avoided the major problems we saw in other states. At the same time, the election was not perfect, which is why we continue our efforts to ensure the integrity of our elections," said **Governor Ron DeSantis**. "Our new election crimes office has sprung into action to hold individuals accountable for voter fraud. Today's actions send a clear signal to those who are thinking about ballot harvesting or fraudulently voting. If you commit an elections crime, you will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

"As elected leaders, it is incumbent on us to ensure free and fair elections and instill confidence in the voting process," said **Attorney General Ashley Moody**. "No voting system can stand without the backing and confidence of the people it serves, and thanks to Governor DeSantis, we are reinforcing that trust, and Florida's elections system will serve as the standard-bearer for the rest of the nation."

"I am grateful to Governor DeSantis for establishing the Office of Election Crimes and Security, and we are off to a great start at eliminating election fraud in our elections," said **Secretary of State and Chief Election Officer Cord Byrd**. "These arrests put those who have no regard for the integrity our elections on notice and will ensure integrity in the voting process."

"Today is about our honest, hardworking and law-abiding Floridians," said **FDLE Acting Commissioner Mark Glass**. "In Florida, your vote matters. To that end, we will do everything in our power to ensure those who cannot legally vote never cast a ballot."

"I'm glad to be a part of a team that is working hard to secure our elections," said **Director of the Office of Election Crimes and Security Peter Antonacci**. "Our team of highly skilled investigators will conduct a thorough investigation, and if any evidence of election crime is found, there will be criminal sanctions."

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Appendix D

FDLE Press Release (August 18, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Mark Glass, Commissioner

News

In case you missed it: FDLE arrests convicted murders, sex offenders for voting illegally

For Immediate Release
August 18, 2022

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. – Today, Governor Ron DeSantis, Attorney General Ashley Moody, FDLE Acting Commissioner Mark Glass, Secretary of State Cord Byrd and Elections Crimes and Security Office Director Peter Antonacci announce the first election integrity operation and arrest of convicted murderers and sex offenders breaking Florida's elections laws.

FDLE agents today arrested 17 individuals who voted illegally in the 2020 election. These individuals were either convicted murderers or were convicted for committing felony sexual offenses.

"In 2020, Florida ran an efficient, transparent election that avoided the major problems we saw in other states. At the same time, the election was not perfect, which is why we continue our efforts to ensure the integrity of our elections," said **Governor Ron DeSantis**. "Our new election crimes office has sprung into action to hold individuals accountable for voter fraud. Today's actions send a clear signal to those who are thinking about ballot harvesting or fraudulently voting. If you commit an elections crime, you will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

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“I'm glad to be a part of a team that is working hard to secure our elections,” said **Director of the Office of Election Crimes and Security Peter Antonacci**. “Our team of highly skilled investigators will conduct a thorough investigation, and if any evidence of election crime is found, there will be criminal sanctions.”
The multi-county investigation was initiated in conjunction with the Florida Department of State and Office of Statewide Prosecution. FDLE agents and analysts reviewed dozens of allegations of voter fraud from five circuits. The following individuals were arrested today. Three additional individuals from this operation have outstanding arrest warrants for voting illegally in the 2020 election.

All face one count each of false affirmation – voting or elections (F.S. 104.011(1)) and voting as an unqualified elector (F.S. 104.15). Both charges are third-degree felonies.

Hillsborough County

- Romona Brown, 55, of Tampa, was booked into Hillsborough County Jail.
- Douglas Oliver, 59, of Tampa, was booked into Hillsborough County Jail.
- Tony Patterson, 43, of Tampa, was booked into Hillsborough County Jail.
- Nathan Hart, 49, of Gibsonton, was booked into Hillsborough County Jail.
- Hubert Jack, 65, of Tampa, was booked into Hillsborough County Jail.
- Byron Leonard Smith, 65, of Tampa, was booked into Hillsborough County.

Orange County

- Peter Washington, 59, of Orlando, was booked into Orange County Jail.
- Michelle Stribling, 52, of Eatonville, was booked into Orange County Jail.
- Jerry Foster, 72, of Orlando, was booked into Orange County Jail.

Palm Beach County

- Leo Grant Jr, 55, of South Bay, was booked into West Palm Beach County Jail.
- Luis Villaran, 63, of Delray Beach, was booked into West Palm Beach County Jail.
- Robert Simpson, 64, of Pahokee, was booked into West Palm Beach County Jail.

Broward County

- Terry Hubbard, 63, of Pompano Beach, was issued notice to appear.
- Nathaniel Singleton, 71, of Ft. Lauderdale, was booked into Broward County Jail.
- Eugene Suggs, 65, of Miami, was booked into Broward County Jail.

Miami-Dade County

- Robert Lee Wood, 56, of Opa Locka, was booked into Turner Guilford Knight Correctional Center.
- Ronald Lee Miller, 57, of Miami, was booked into Turner Guilford Knight Correctional Center.

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

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Appendix E

FDLE Press Release (October 20, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Mark Glass, Commissioner

News

FDLE arrests Jamaican citizen for voting in U.S. elections

For Immediate Release
October 20, 2022
LAUDERHILL, Fla. – FDLE's Election Crime Unit arrested Alford Nelson (also known as Alfred Samuels), 57, Lauderhill, for two counts of voting as an unqualified elector. FDLE, in conjunction with Florida Department of State, investigated the case.

Alfred Samuels, an illegal alien living in Ft Lauderdale, unlawfully voted by mail under the alias Alford Nelson in two Broward County special elections, once on January 11, 2022, and again on March 8, 2022. He became a registered Broward County voter in March 2021 using a counterfeit birth certificate from New York City.

As listed on the Department of Corrections website, Mr. Samuels has gone by at least seven different aliases and has previously been convicted of, and served time in prison for, 11 felonies including: cocaine possession, selling/purchasing drugs within 1,000 feet of a school, resisting arrest with violence, and trafficking cocaine.

By casting a vote under a false name, Samuels violated Florida law, specifically Florida Statutes 104.24, which states "A person may not, in connection with any part of the election process, fraudulently call himself or herself, or fraudulently pass by, any other name than the name by which the person is registered or fraudulently use the name of another in voting. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree." Mr. Samuels will now be charged under the law and will face 5 years in prison and a $5,000 fine.

Samuels was admitted into the United States in 1977 as a lawful permanent resident, but never applied for naturalization and overstayed his original entry documents. He was arrested yesterday and booked into the Broward County Jail. Attorney General Ashley Moody's Office of Statewide Prosecution is prosecuting this case.

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

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Appendix F

FDLE Press Release (November 4, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Mark Glass, Commissioner

News

FDLE arrests woman for voting in multiple states

For Immediate Release
November 4, 2022

LOXAHATCHEE, Fla. – Inspectors with FDLE's Election Crime Unit today arrested Cheryl Ann Leslie, 55, of Loxahatchee, on two counts of casting more than one ballot in an election. Both are third-degree felonies. The Florida Secretary of State's Office of Election Crimes and Security assisted with the investigation.

Leslie, a physician assistant, voted in both the 2020 federal and state primary elections in Florida and Alaska. Leslie's Alaska votes were submitted by absentee ballot, and her Florida votes were submitted early and in person in Palm Beach County.

Leslie told investigators that her work as a physician assistant required extensive travel between multiple states. Leslie works with a senior care facility in Loxahatchee.

The investigation revealed a pattern of double voting as Leslie also voted in both states in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Information on Leslie's multi-state voting originated from the Secretary of State's Office of Election Crimes and Security and was forwarded to FDLE's Election Crime Unit for further investigation.

Leslie was booked into the Palm Beach County Jail.

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

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Appendix G

FDLE Press Release (December 9, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Mark Glass, Commissioner

News

FDLE arrests Marianna woman for constitutional amendment petition fraud crimes

For Immediate Release
December 9, 2022

MARIANNA, Fla. – FDLE agents arrested Kattie McCalister, 60, of Marianna, on five felony counts of false swearing, submission of false voter information, and five misdemeanor counts of perjury when not in an official proceeding. McCalister unlawfully used the personal identification information of five victims to submit fraudulent constitutional amendment petitions to the Jackson County Supervisor of Elections Office.

The case began on December 27, 2021, after the 14th Judicial Circuit Jackson County Office of the State Attorney request FDLE to investigate suspected fraudulent constitutional amendment forms that had been submitted to the Jackson County Supervisor of Elections Office by McCalister.

Agents interviewed five victims who had filed complaints against McCalister after they were notified that their personal voter information may have been compromised. Each of the victims attested that they had never met McCalister, had never seen the petition, nor had they signed or permitted another person to sign for them, the constitutional amendment petition forms.

McCalister was employed as a paid petition circulator when she committed the offenses. Further investigation revealed that she received approximately $7,193.36 from the petition circulation company between November 2021 and January 7, 2022.

She was booked into the Jackson County Jail on December 8. The case will be prosecuted by the State Attorney's Office, 14th Judicial Circuit.

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

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Appendix H

FDLE Press Release (December 28, 2022)

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Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Mark Glass, Commissioner

News

FDLE highlights 2022 accomplishments

For Immediate Release
December 28, 2022

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.– As we approach the end of the year, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is highlighting some of its members' most significant accomplishments in 2022.

FDLE Commissioner Mark Glass said, "It's an exciting time to be part of the FDLE team as we continue to evolve into a modern and pioneering law enforcement agency. Our members have worked hard this year to advance public safety throughout Florida, and we have a lot to be proud of. I can't wait to see what we do in 2023."

Combating Crime from the Southern Border
Starting in June, FDLE, along with FHP and local law enforcement agencies, began criminal interdictions across Florida focusing on identifying and stopping illegal activity, including drug trafficking, human smuggling and organized crime. These interdictions continued into the fall and have resulted in 38 human-smuggling charges, 62 drug charges and the seizure of more than $642,000 worth of illegal drugs.

Combating Drug Trafficking
FDLE arrested 25 suspects in Operation 13 Tiers following a two-year investigation into the SUR-13 gang that was operating a large drug-trafficking operation in Southwest Florida and statewide. The investigation was led by FDLE's Fort Myers Region. The suspects were arrested for conspiracy to commit murder, trafficking in fentanyl, trafficking in methamphetamine, racketeering and numerous other drug-related charges. The highest-ranking members were inmates in Florida prisons, but they were able to run the gang from their prison cells. These gang members had direct contact with suspected drug cartel members in Mexico and California. Over the course of the investigation, FDLE agents, Hendry County sheriff's deputies, HIS agents and FBI agents seized large shipments of

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drugs and weapons, including more than 380 pounds of methamphetamine, 48 pounds of fentanyl, 15,000 fentanyl pills, 1 pound of heroin and 45 guns.

Community Drug Awareness
Drug trend data from FDLE crime labs and the Office of Statewide Intelligence improved public safety with information intelligence reports facilitating the emergency scheduling of the nitazene class of drugs and increased fentanyl derivative awareness.

Securing Florida Elections
FDLE established its Election Crime Unit with inspectors working statewide investigating possible elections crimes. Working closely with the Florida Secretary of State's Office of Election Crimes and Security, inspectors arrested more than 20 convicted sex offenders and murderers for voting illegally, and further investigations are ongoing. In addition, inspectors arrested a Jamaican citizen for voting illegally in Florida and a former physician, working as a physician's assistant, who voted in both Florida and Alaska. Prior to the November 2022 election, FDLE developed information educating Florida law enforcement and citizens about potential threats to election security. This information was distributed statewide to our criminal justice partners, on social media and on the FDLE website.

Tracking and Monitoring Sexual Offenders
In October, 40 sex offenders were arrested in a joint Halloween operation spearheaded by FDLE's Enforcement and Investigative Support inspectors, Tampa Bay Regional Operations Center agents, FDLE's Offender Enforcement and Apprehension Unit analysts, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Florida Department of Corrections. Inspectors, agents and deputies contacted 123 registered sex offenders residing in Hillsborough County. Of those arrested, 37 were charged with violating probation, and 21 were charged with committing new felony offenses. Many of the new charges were based on investigative work conducted by FDLE inspectors, agents and analysts.

Protecting Our Children
Earlier this month, FDLE hosted the 2022 Florida Crimes Against Children conference in Orlando. More than 800 attendees from throughout the world attended to learn best investigative practices and emerging crime trends on human trafficking, online exploitation and computer forensics techniques.

Training Florida's Law Enforcement Community
Sworn Training Unit
This year, FDLE's Specialized Training Unit trained more than 1,000 law enforcement officers from more than 100 local, state and federal law enforcement agencies on Officer Ambush and Active Shooter Training. Classes, developed by the unit, are offered at no cost to law enforcement agencies across Florida. The Officer Ambush course was developed after the nationwide rise in ambushes on officers sitting in their vehicles. The Active Shooter course is a training program for single-officer response and is a train-the-trainer program. Courses consist of classroom work, firearms training and staged but realistic scenarios each officer must complete. Several participants have contacted instructors to say they credit the training for saving their lives.

Autism Awareness Training for Dispatchers
FDLE's Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse (MEPIC) launched a new

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course in January for Florida's 911 telecommunicators to assist in the safe recovery of children with autism who go missing. This training outlines the steps telecommunicators should use, including what questions to ask, when determining whether a reported missing child may have the signs of autism spectrum disorder.

Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC)
FDLE members working in Criminal Justice Professionalism assisted the CJSTC in developing several new courses for Florida law enforcement officers. The new courses include training officers on response to sexual offenses and best practices when working with victims of sexual offenses. The training, developed in consultation with the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, was launched in May. FDLE members also developed trainings on Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM), one advanced 40-hour course and an overview about BTAM for frontline officers.

Forensic Laboratory Outreach and Training
Forensic Lab members continue their outreach to law enforcement and state attorney offices, offering over 200 hours of training in 2022 through forensic service seminars, meetings and virtual trainings reaching over 1,300 attendees. Trainings are designed to educate our partners on the forensic services FDLE provides and how those services can impact their investigations.

Issuing Florida Purple Alerts
FDLE began issuing Purple Alerts in Florida on July 1. The Purple Alert is used to assist in locating missing adults suffering from mental or cognitive disabilities, intellectual or developmental disabilities. Since July, nearly 150 alerts have been issued.

Improving Transparency
Crime Statistics
As Florida's law enforcement agencies continue to transition from summary-based crime reporting to the more-detailed incident-based reporting, FDLE's Criminal Justice Information Services Division provided subject matter expertise to individual agencies and held informational sessions throughout Florida in 2022 including a round of fall meetings reaching over 800 attendees. Because agency transition efforts are specific to the agency and dependent upon many factors (IT support, software product, vendor support, software age capability, etc.), transition time varies. Thirty Florida agencies completed the transition to incident-based reporting in 2022, and more than 150 are in the process of transitioning.

Florida Officer Discipline Database
In June, FDLE's Criminal Justice Professionalism section launched a new searchable database of officer discipline. The database improves access to the public and contains the same information published in the CJSTC Quarterly Update. Users can search specific timeframes, agencies, respondent names, certification types, disciplinary actions or offenses.

FDLE Website Upgrade
FDLE overhauled its website, making information easier to find for our law enforcement partners and citizens. The update includes an upgraded search engine, easy access to the most-visited pages and integration with our Facebook social media feed.

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Crime Labs Leading the Nation
The FDLE Biology discipline implemented a multi-year effort to convert from a manual and paper-driven casework strategy to a paperless and enhanced digital strategy to improve efficiency and increase the speed of completing tasks between regions. Friction Ridge is implementing an advanced latent print searching tool that is already improving efficiency and quality in casework strategy.

FBI Grants Authority to Operate Rapid DNA at Booking Stations
This month, Florida became the second state approved by the FBI to perform Rapid DNA analysis at booking stations. This was the culmination of many years of work and development between FDLE and the FBI.

Familial Search and Genetic Genealogy Programs Solve Cold Cases
The Familial Search Program completed eight familial DNA searches with two leads being generated – a 25 percent success rate! The Genetic Genealogy Program accepted seven new cases in 2022 and currently has 32 active cases including three unidentified homicide victims. There were seven cases solved including four homicides, a sexual assault and two unidentified homicide victims.

2022 by the Numbers as of December 20, 2022

- Number of investigations opened: 2,177
- Number of officer-involved shooting/use-of-force investigations opened: 80
- Number of AMBER Alerts issued: 12
- Number of Missing Child Alerts issued: 51
- Number of Blue Alerts: 1
- Number of Silver Alerts: 267
- Number of lab cases submitted to FDLE labs: 54,793
- Number of hours of lab analyst expert testimony: 997
- Number of samples added to the DNA Database: 63,165
- Number of hits from the DNA Database: 4,376
- Number of Firearms Purchase Program background checks completed: 1.3 million
- Number of court-ordered expunge requests processed: 12,000+
- Number of FCIC transactions processed: 1.2+ billion
- Number of arrest records maintained: 28+ million
- Capitol Police calls for service: 4,768
- Capitol Police crime prevention and safety training courses: 118 with 4,000+ trained

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

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Appendix I

The Florida Times-Union News Article (November 29, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

jacksonville.com | The Florida Times-Union

COURTS

Jacksonville sex offender pleads guilty to voter fraud in 2020 primary, general elections

Katherine Lewin and Scott Butler Jacksonville Florida Times-Union USA TODAY NETWORK

Published 5:49 p.m. ET Nov. 14, 2022 | **Updated 12:20 p.m. ET Nov. 29, 2022**

A 54-year-old Jacksonville felon pleaded guilty Monday to one count each of voter fraud and false registration as part of a broader investigation into whether several other sex offenders illegally voted.

Marc Anton Crump must serve 10 months in jail as part of his plea agreement and when he will be officially sentenced in January. He had faced up to five years in prison for each count.

While felons in Florida can vote if they have paid off all fees and restitution, sex offenders and those convicted of homicide are prohibited from voting unless they are granted clemency.

In Alachua County, Crump has felony convictions in 1993 for manslaughter, a 2004 conviction for molestation of a child and in 2019 for failing to comply with sexual offender requirements in Duval County.

Florida elections: T.K. Waters to become Jacksonville's next sheriff

Election laws: Change in state law means about 33,000 Duval County voters must update records to request mail ballots

Crump was arrested by the Jacksonville Sherriff's Office in April. According to an arrest report, Crump said he did not realize he was ineligible to vote.

Crump was able to register and voted in the August 2020 primary and November 2020 general election in Duval, according to previous reporting from the Times-Union.

“Election fraud undermines one of the fundamental tenets of our democracy," State Attorney Melissa Nelson said. "We will continue to hold accountable those who knowingly seek to

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manipulate our election process,”

Advocates for voting rights say there is confusion around who can now vote since Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment in 2018 restoring voter rights to residents with felony records.

Felons can only vote after they serve their prison or jail time, complete parole or probation and pay all fines and restitution. But the amendment excluded restoration of voting rights to those, like Crump, with a sexual offense. Anyone with a felony record for murder and sexual offenses still must go through the state's clemency process to regain the right to vote.

Rare court cases but a handful recently

Crump's arrest is part of a larger Duval County investigation into whether 22 sex offenders illegally voted in the 2020 election.

Supervisor of Elections Mike Hogan started examining the cases filed by database researcher Mark Glaeser. The Gainesville man has lodged 100 complaints in 11 counties contending sex offenders violated state law by casting ballots in 2020.

The State Attorney’s Office said it was referred to Crump's case in March by the Duval elections office.

Hogan said he has not heard from law enforcement about any additional arrests in the investigation.

Arrests and convictions in voter fraud cases are somewhat rare, although a number of have been prosecuted in the last two months in Duval County.

On Oct. 27 a husband and wife pleaded guilty to criminal use of personal identification information after submitting thousands of constitutional amendment initiative petition forms in favor of a gambling proposal to the Duval County Supervisor of Elections Office, according to the State Attorney’s Office. The forms contained personal information, including signatures of the registered voters who supposedly signed them in summer 2021.

National politics: Florida elections officials harassed, threatened amid 'false accusations of fraud,' US House panel says

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Elections workers were unable to match many of the signatures with the voters' files and law enforcement was contacted. Investigators examined the petitions and contacted voters, who said they didn't recognize or sign them. That led them to Corri Aurthell Moore, 46, and Michelle Patrice Moore, 42.

Hogan told Action News Jax that he's never seen this level of suspected fraud before with at least 1,100 petitions in question. He said his staff became suspicious when they received a stack of crisp petitions all filled out with similar ink and handwriting. Normally petitions appeared lightly weathered because canvassers are out with clipboards and such seeking signatures.

The couple had been hired by Umunna Legal Group in Jacksonville, according to warrants obtained by Action News Jax. The firm said it fired the Moores after a couple of months because the number of petitions they were submitting "seemed impossible.

The judge sentenced the husband to a year in jail and the wife to a year of community control, according to the State Attorney's Office.

Another pair arrested

In a separate case, two Jacksonville men were arrested last November following the discovery of at least 60 voter registration applications for people who were dead or didn't authorize them, the State Attorney's Office said. Jordan Rayeshaun Daniels, 32, and Devin Deangelo King, 34, were charged with criminal use of personal identification information.

The investigation began in July 2020 after elections staff identified inconsistencies on voter registration applications submitted by a third party. Signatures didn't match and personal information was incorrect, and each batch of applications had the initials of the two men, the State Attorney's Office said. They had been hired to secure voter registration applications from people, the investigation showed.

Voter fraud: Jacksonville men charged with falsifying voter registration forms

Both Hogan and the State Attorney's Office said the motive doesn't appear to be political but for financial gain. "This was a group working with what we call a third-party organization," Hogan said. "... We did not see anything political about it. It was, I think, people who were greedy. There's an incentive there to get as many as you can in."

Investigators interviewed people whose names and information were used and discovered

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State Attorney's Office said.

Daniels pleaded guilty on Nov. 3 and was sentenced to 10 months in jail followed by two years of probation and 100 hours of community service, court records show. King pleaded guilty on Nov. 22 and was sentenced to a year in jail.

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Appendix J

Pensacola News Journal News Article (November 29, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

pensacola news journal

CRIME

FDLE: Pensacola sex offender unlawfully cast 2020 ballot, filled out 4 voting applications

Benjamin Johnson
Pensacola News Journal

Published 4:00 a.m. CT Nov. 29, 2022

Florida Department of Law Enforcement special agents arrested a Pensacola sex offender Nov. 22 for illegally voting in the 2020 presidential election and filling out multiple voter registration applications between 2020 and 2022.

On Nov. 1, 2022, the Escambia County Supervisor of Elections provided documents to FDLE that showed 41-year-old Michael DeWayne Collins completed and signed a Florida voter registration application on Aug. 27, 2020; Sept. 8, 2021; July 14, 2022; and Oct. 4 2022, and a voting history report showed Collins voted on Nov. 3, 2020, in the 2020 general election.

He was charged with four counts of false swearing of voter registration information and one count of unqualified electors willfully voting, according to an FDLE arrest affidavit.

Voter fraud charges: DeSantis announces 20 felons charged with voter fraud across Florida

Local change: 'Go time!' Mayor-elect D.C. Reeves has lofty goals, starting with showing value of living in Pensacola

Collins, who is a registered sex offender, was convicted for lewd and lascivious battery of a person between 12 and 16 years old in 2001, leading to his civil right to vote being stripped, but Collins told authorities that he "received a letter from an unknown group/organization" in 2019 that said he was eligible to vote.

The letter was not from the State of Florida, according to the affidavit, and he was unable to produce the letter. He also acknowledged he never petitioned Florida to have his rights restored.

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During an interview with FDLE, Collins said he completed the two voter registration applications in 2020 and 2021, but said he thought his right to vote was restored. Even though he believed he could vote, Collins told FDLE in the same interview he received a letter from the Supervisor of Elections in February 2022 "that said something about his voting rights being messed up and he needed to contact them."

"During the second interview, Collins acknowledged he completed and signed the voter registration application dated July 14, 2022," the arrest affidavit stated. "Collins did not remember completing and signing the voter registration application dated Oct. 10, 2022, however, Collins acknowledged that the handwriting and signature on the application was his."

Collins said he filled out a voter application because he forgot he received letters from the Supervisor of Elections on Feb. 2, 2022 and May 2, 2022, stating he was ineligible to vote, according to the affidavit.

Collins is one of many in Florida who have been charged with election-fraud-related crimes since Gov. Ron DeSantis launched the Office of Election Crimes and Security on July 1.

On Aug. 11, DeSantis held a press conference in Broward County and announced the arrest of 20 convicted felons from Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough and Orange counties who allegedly voted illegally in the 2020 General Election.

"They did not go through the process, they did not get their rights restored, and yet they went ahead and voted anyway," DeSantis said.

Some Democrats have derided the governor's announcement as political theater and "voter intimidation." The 20 alleged illegal voters represent a tiny fraction of the 11 million Floridians who voted in the 2020 election.

In the 2018 General Election, Floridians voted to for State Amendment 4, which allows those convicted of felony murder or sex offenses to apply for reinstated voting rights to the State Clemency Board as long as all of the following have been completed:

- prison or jail time
- parole, probation or other forms of supervision
- payment of total amount of all fines, fees, costs and restitution

The State Clemency Board told FDLE that there was no record of Collins having his civil rights restored, and even though he was last released in March 2018, Collins still voted

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

$5,300 in court fines and other obligations, according to the arrest affidavit.

According to court records, the State Attorney's Office has not filed a case for Collins' most recent fraud charges. The News Journal reached out to the State Attorney's Office, but did not receive a response Monday.

Collins was released from Escambia County Jail Nov. 24 on $12,500 bond.

Benjamin Johnson can be reached at bjohnson@pnj.com or 850-435-8578

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Appendix K

Tallahassee Democrat News Article (December 9, 2022)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Tallahassee Democrat.

NEWS

Marianna woman charged with submitting fraudulent petition signatures

Douglas Soule
Tallahassee Democrat

Published 5:12 p.m. ET Dec. 9, 2022

A Marianna woman has been arrested for allegedly using personal identification information of five unknowing people for a constitutional petition.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement agents arrested Kattie McCalister, 60, on Thursday on five felony counts of false swearing, submission of false voter information and five misdemeanor counts of perjury when not in an official proceeding, according to a Friday FDLE press release.

She was booked into the Jackson County Jail.

Pre-Election Day voting concerns: Partisan poll-watchers in Florida on guard to thwart voter suppression, 'Stop the Steal'

2022 amendments: Voting in Florida: What you need to know about the 2022 amendments

The petition was for “limited authorization of casino gambling,” according to her arrest affidavit.

That petition was to allow businesses with active cardroom licenses to offer casino gaming if they’re within 130 miles of a Seminole tribal casino or they spent $250 million on development and construction costs, according to Ballotpedia.

It did not get enough signatures to appear on Florida's 2022 ballot.

Agents interviewed five people who had filed complaints against McCalister following notification from the Jackson County Supervisor of Elections Office that their personal voter

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

information “may have been compromised,” according to the press release. They said they had never met McCalister, had never seen the petition and had not signed the petition.

McCalister was employed as a petition circulator for a company called Victory Labs Inc., according to the affidavit. She had been paid approximately $7,193 between November 2021 and January 2022.

USA Today Network-Florida government accountability reporter Douglas Soule is based in Tallahassee, Fla. He can be reached at DSoule@gannett.com. Twitter: @DouglasSoule

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Appendix L

Building Confidence in U.S. Elections, Report of the Commission on Federal Election Reform, September 2005 ("Carter Baker Report")

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM

SEPTEMBER 2005

ORGANIZED BY
Center for Democracy and Election Management
American University

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

RESEARCH BY
Electionline.org/The Pew Charitable Trusts

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FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000152

Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM

SEPTEMBER 2005

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

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Building Confidence in U.S. Elections

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION REFORM

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

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

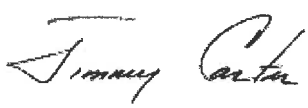
Americans are losing confidence in the fairness of elections, and while we do not face a crisis today, we need to address the problems of our electoral system.

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

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

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

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



Jimmy Carter

James A. Baker, III

Co-Chairs of the Commission on Federal Election Reform

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000155

PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

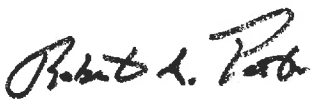
To build confidence, the Commission recommends a modern electoral system built on five pillars: (1) a universal and up-to-date registration list, accessible to the public; (2) a uniform voter identification system that is implemented in a way that increases, not impedes, participation; (3) measures to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

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

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

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

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



Robert A. Pastor,
Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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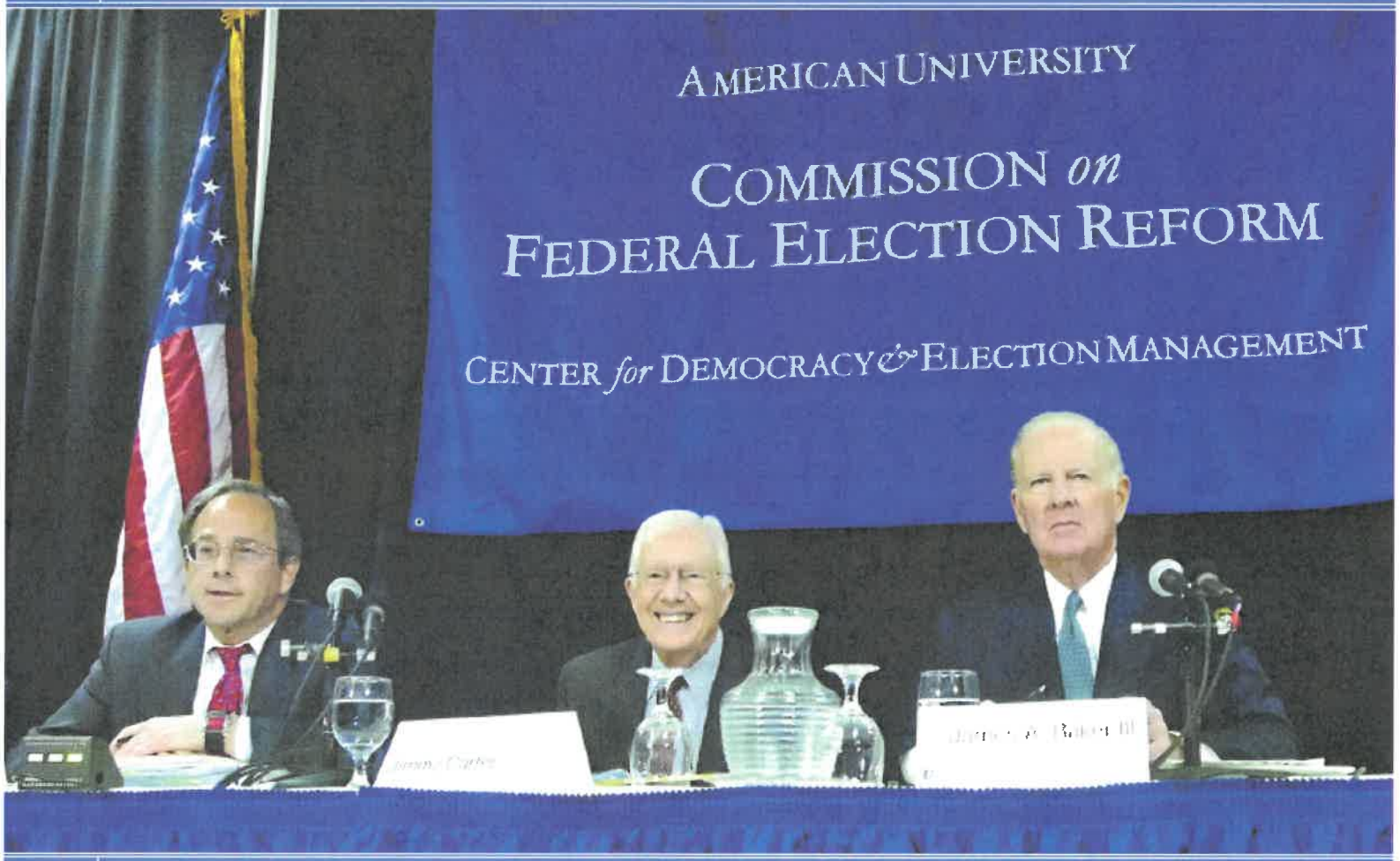


(American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

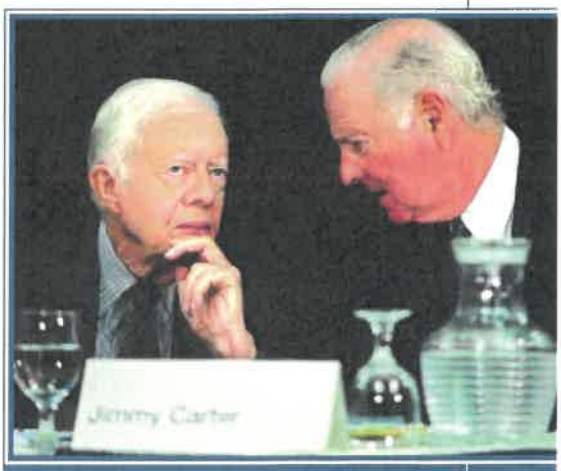
1. Goals and Challenges of Election Reform

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

1.1 HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT: STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) established numerous federal requirements for state and local election administration in exchange for a promise of $3.97 billion in federal funding, of which approximately $3.1 billion has been appropriated to date. These requirements reflected a national consensus on the general outline of reform, best represented by the 2001 report of the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, co-chaired by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. HAVA's mandates were adopted as part of a compromise between the parties on the divisive issue of access to the ballot (largely championed by Democrats and their allies) versus protecting the integrity of the electoral process (generally favored by Republicans and their supporters).

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

Under this compromise, described by its sponsors as making it "easier to vote and harder to cheat," HAVA sought to lower barriers to voting while establishing somewhat tighter controls on registration and voter identification. Consequently, HAVA's mandates focused on four major requirements: (1) statewide computerized voter lists; (2) voter ID for individuals who register by mail but do not provide it when registering; (3) provisional ballots for voters whose names are missing from the registration rolls on Election Day; and (4) measures to make voting more accessible for voters with disabilities. The main provisions of HAVA are as follows:

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

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(Getty Images Photo/Mike Simons)

- HAVA calls for the testing and certification of voting systems as a way to make sure they operate properly on Election Day.

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

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

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

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The November 2004 elections also showed that irregularities and fraud still occur. In Washington, for example, where Christine Gregoire was elected governor by a 129-vote margin, the elections superintendent of King County testified during a subsequent unsuccessful election challenge that ineligible ex-felons had voted and that votes had been cast in the names of the dead. However, the judge accepted Gregoire's victory because with the exception of four ex-felons who admitted to voting for Dino Rossi, the authorities could not determine for whom the other illegal votes were cast. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, investigators said they found clear evidence of fraud, including more than 200 cases of felons voting illegally and more than 100 people who voted twice, used fake names or false addresses, or voted in the name of a dead person. Moreover, there were 4,500 more votes cast than voters listed.[3] One potential source of election fraud arises from inactive or ineligible voters left on voter registration lists. By one estimate, for example, there were over 181,000 dead people listed on the voter rolls in six swing states in the November 2004 elections, including almost 65,000 dead people listed on the voter rolls in Florida.[4]

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

Some of these problems may be addressed by the full implementation of HAVA, but it is clear that others will not. Due to vague mandates on provisional voting and identification cards, counties and states applied different standards. This led to a significant proliferation of legal challenges. A closer presidential election likely would have brought an avalanche of litigation. HAVA does not address interoperable registration lists among states, and it is also vague as to whether states should create a top-down, state-controlled registration list or a bottom-up list controlled by local election administrators. The weak structure of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, a product of a HAVA compromise, has stymied its ability to be clear or authoritative on almost any subject, even on whether to verify electronic machine votes with paper ballots. Thus, there is a compelling need for further election reform that builds on HAVA.

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

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

1.1.1 The Help America Vote Act should be fully implemented by 2006, as mandated by the law, and fully funded.

1.1.2 The Commission urges that the Voting Rights Act be vigorously enforced and that Congress and the President seriously consider reauthorizing those provisions of the Act that are due to expire in 2007.

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1.2 LEARNING FROM THE WORLD

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

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

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

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1.3 TRANSFORMING THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM — FIVE PILLARS

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

- Voter registration that is convenient for voters to complete and even simpler to renew and that produces complete, accurate, and valid lists of citizens who are eligible to vote;
- Voter identification, tied directly to voter registration, that enhances ballot integrity without introducing new barriers to voting, including the casting and counting of ballots;
- Measures to encourage and achieve the greatest possible participation in elections by enabling all eligible voters to have an equal opportunity to vote and have their votes counted;
- Voting machines that tabulate voter preferences accurately and transparently, minimize under- and over-votes, and allow for verifiability and full recounts; and
- Fair, impartial and effective election administration.

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

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

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

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1.4 URGENCY OF REFORM

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

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

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

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

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(AP Photo/Ric Francis)

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2. Voter Registration and Identification

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

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

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

Commissioner Robert Mosbacher
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

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

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

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

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

2.1 UNIFORMITY WITHIN STATES — TOP-DOWN REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

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

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

Commissioner Benjamin Ladner
(American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

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

HAVA requires each state to create a "single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the state level." But states have not carried out this requirement in a consistent manner. Some are creating a "top-down" voter registration system, in which local election authorities supply information to a unified database maintained by the state. Others rely on a "bottom-up" system, whereby counties and municipalities retain their own registration lists and submit information to a state compilation of local databases at regular intervals. Top-down databases typically deliver information in real time — counties can see changes from other localities as these changes are made to the voter list. Bottom-up systems may continue

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

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

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

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

Recommendation on Uniformity Within States

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

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2.2 INTEROPERABILITY AMONG STATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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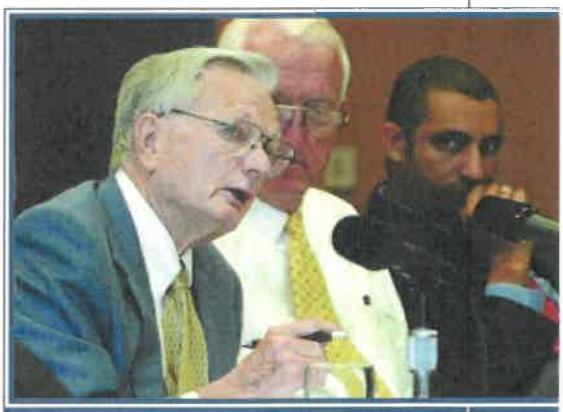
Under HAVA, voter databases need a "unique identifier," which is a number used to distinguish each individual, particularly those with the same or similar names. Some states use the driver's license number as the unique identifier for voter registration. In other states, the unique identifier is the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

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

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



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

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

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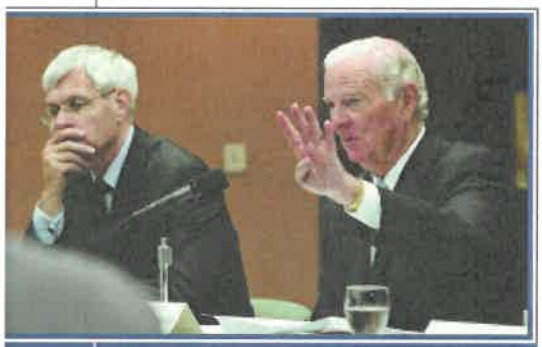
Similarly, our Commission recommends a "distributed database" that will connect all states' registration lists. The creation of a computerized system to transfer voter data between states is entirely feasible. This system could be managed either by the EAC or by an interstate compact or association of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

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



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

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

Congress should appropriate federal funds to complete top-down state voter databases, cover the costs of adding Social Security numbers and digital images of signatures to the databases, and create and maintain the federal distributed database system for sharing voter data among states. Congress should provide these funds to the EAC for distribution to states that adopt the uniform template for voter data and join the system for data sharing. Federal funds would be withheld from states that do not make their voter files interoperable with the voter databases of other states.

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

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

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

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Recommendations on Interoperability Among States

2.2.1 In order to assure that lists take account of citizens moving from one state to another, voter databases should be made interoperable between states. This would serve to eliminate duplicate registrations, which are a source of potential fraud.

2.2.2 In order to assist the states in creating voter databases that are interoperable across states, the EAC should introduce a template for shared data and a format for cross-state data transfers. This template should include a person's full legal name, date and place of birth, signature (captured as a digital image), and Social Security number.

2.2.3 With assistance and supervision by the EAC, a distributed database system should be established to make sure that the state lists remain current and accurate to take into account citizens moving between states. Congress should also pass a law mandating that states cooperate with this system to ensure that citizens do not vote in two states.

2.2.4 Congress should amend HAVA to mandate the interoperability of statewide registration lists. Federal funds should be appropriated for distribution by the EAC to states that make their voter databases interoperable, and the EAC should withhold federal funds from states that fail to do so. The law should also provide for enforcement of this requirement.

2.2.5 With proper safeguards for personal security, states should allow citizens to verify and correct the registration lists' information on themselves up to 30 days before the election. States should also provide "electronic poll-books" to allow precinct officials to identify the correct polling site for voters.

2.2.6 With interoperability, citizens should need to register only once in their lifetime and updating their registration will be facilitated when they move.

2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations on Provisional Ballots

2.3.1 Voters should be informed of their right to cast a provisional ballot if their name does not appear on the voter roll, or if an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, but States should take additional and effective steps to inform voters as to the location of their precinct.

2.3.2 States, not counties or municipalities, should establish uniform procedures for the verification and counting of provisional ballots, and that procedure should be applied uniformly throughout the State. Many members of the Commission recommend that a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct jurisdiction should be counted.

2.3.3 Poll workers should be fully trained on the use of provisional ballots, and provisional ballots should be distinctly marked and segregated so they are not counted until the eligibility of the voter is determined.

2.4 COMMUNICATING REGISTRATION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendation on Communicating Registration Information

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

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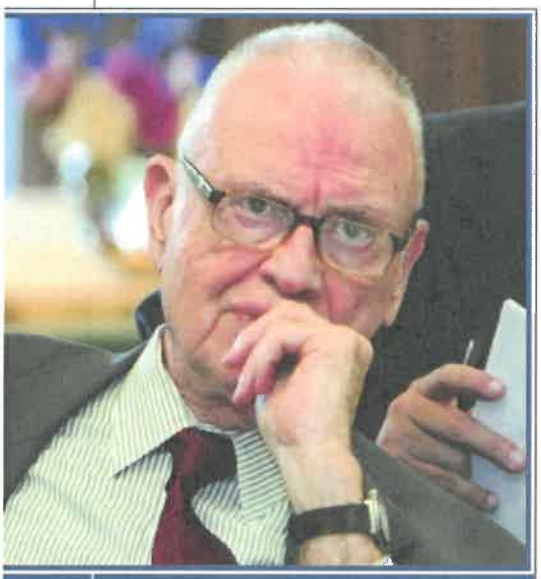
2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION

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

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



Commissioner Lee Hamilton
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

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

Our Commission is concerned that the different approaches to identification cards might prove to be a serious impediment to voting. There are two broad alternatives to this decentralized and unequal approach to identification cards. First, we could recommend eliminating any requirements for an ID because the evidence of multiple voting is thin, and ID requirements, as some have argued, are "a solution in search of a problem." Alternatively, we could recommend a single national voting identification card. We considered but rejected both alternatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations on Voter Identification

2.5.1 To ensure that persons presenting themselves at the polling place are the ones on the registration list, the Commission recommends that states require voters to use the REAL ID card, which was mandated in a law signed by the President in May 2005. The card includes a person's full legal name, date of birth, a signature (captured as a digital image), a photograph, and the person's Social Security number. This card should be modestly adapted for voting purposes to indicate on the front or back whether the individual is a U.S. citizen. States should provide an EAC-template ID with a photo to non-drivers free of charge.

2.5.2 The right to vote is a vital component of U.S. citizenship, and all states should use their best efforts to obtain proof of citizenship before registering voters.

2.5.3 We recommend that until January 1, 2010, states allow voters without a valid photo ID card (Real or EAC-template ID) to vote, using a provisional ballot by signing an affidavit under penalty of perjury. The signature would then be matched with the digital image of the voter's signature on file in the voter registration database, and if the match is positive, the provisional ballot should be counted. Such a signature match would in effect be the same procedure used to verify the identity of voters who cast absentee ballots. After January 1, 2010, voters who do not have their valid photo ID could vote, but their ballot would only count if they returned to the appropriate election office within 48 hours with a valid photo ID.

2.5.4 To address concerns about the abuse of ID cards, or the fear that it could be an obstacle to voting, states should establish legal protections to prohibit any commercial use of voter data and ombudsman institutions to respond expeditiously to any citizen complaints about the misuse of data or about mistaken purges of registration lists based on interstate matching or statewide updating.

2.5.5 In the event that Congress mandates a national identification card, it should include information related to voting and be connected to voter registration.

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2.6 QUALITY IN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

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

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

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

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

From what little is known, the quality of voter registration lists probably varies widely by state. Without quality assurance, however, cross-state transfers of voter data may suffer from the problem of "garbage in, garbage out." They may pass on inaccurate data from certain states to the rest of the country. The overall quality of a system to share voter data among states will only be a strong as the quality of the worst state voter database.

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

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

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

Recommendations on Quality in Voter Registration Lists

2.6.1 States need to effectively maintain and update their voter registration lists. The EAC should provide voluntary guidelines to the states for quality audits to test voter registration databases for accuracy (correct and up-to-date information on individuals), completeness (inclusion of all eligible voters), and security (protection against unauthorized access). When an eligible voter moves from one state to another, the state to which the voter is moving should be required to notify the state which the voter is leaving to eliminate that voter from its registration list.

2.6.2 All states should have procedures for maintaining accurate lists such as electronic matching of death records, drivers licenses, local tax rolls, and felon records.

2.6.3 Federal and state courts should provide state election offices with the lists of individuals who declare they are non-citizens when they are summoned for jury duty.

2.6.4 In a manner that is consistent with the National Voter Registration Act, states should make their best efforts to remove inactive voters from the voter registration lists. States should follow uniform and strict procedures for removal of names from voter registration lists and should adopt strong safeguards against incorrect removal of eligible voters. All removals of names from voter registration lists should be double-checked.

2.6.5 Local jurisdictions should track and document all changes to their computer databases, including the names of those who make the changes.

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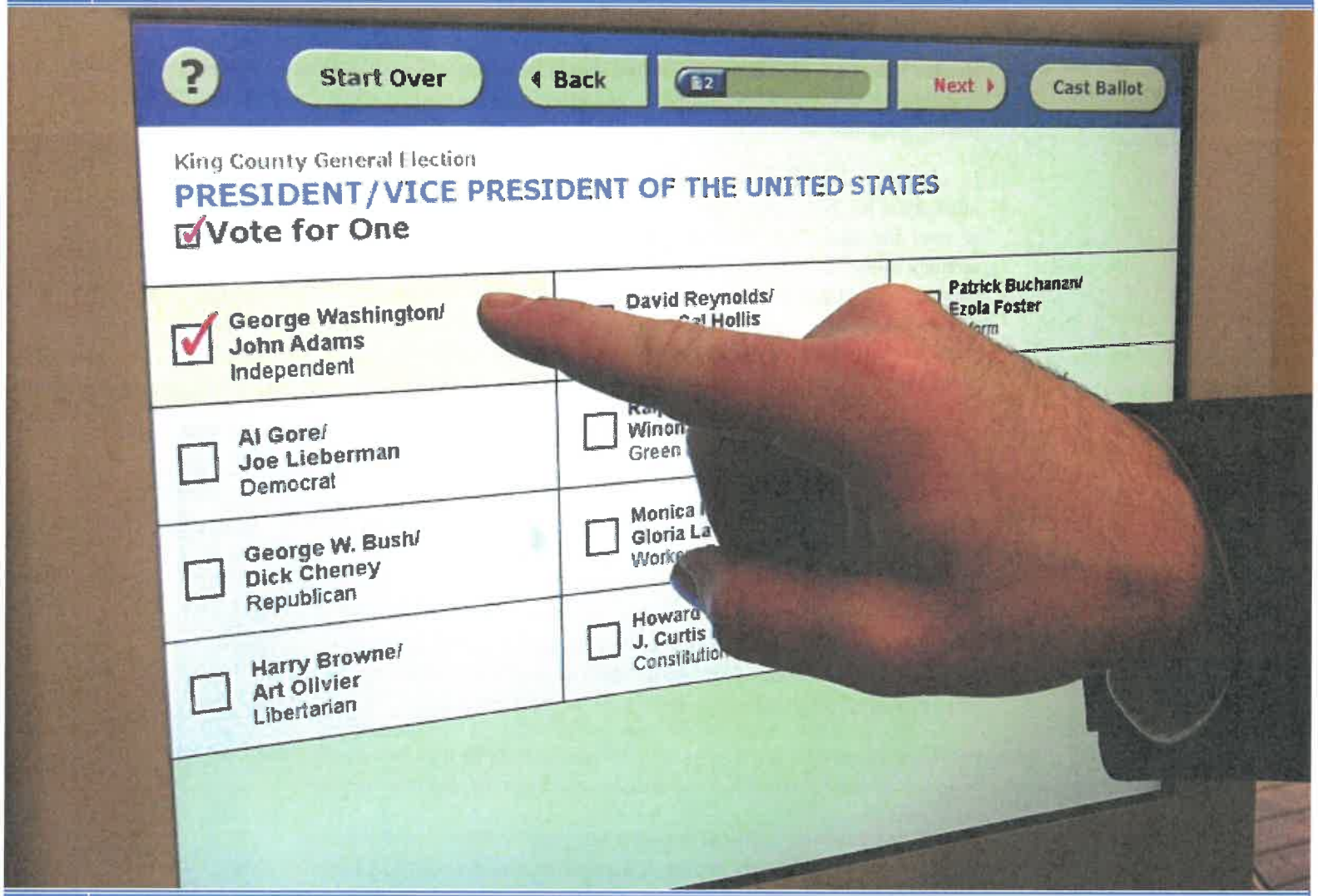

(AP Photo/Rich Pedroncelli)

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3. Voting Technology

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

3.1 VOTING MACHINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations on Voting Machines

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

3.1.2 States should adopt unambiguous procedures to reconcile any disparity between the electronic ballot tally and the paper ballot tally. The Commission strongly recommends that states determine well in advance of elections which will be the ballot of record.

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3.2 AUDITS

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

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

Recommendation on Audits

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

3.3 SECURITY FOR VOTING SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations on Security for Voting Systems

3.3.1 The Independent Testing Authorities, under EAC supervision, should have responsibility for certifying the security of the source codes to protect against accidental or deliberate manipulation of vote results. In addition, a copy of the source codes should be put in escrow for future review by qualified experts. Manufacturers who are unwilling to submit their source codes for EAC-supervised testing and for review by independent experts should be prohibited from selling their voting machines.

3.3.2 States and local jurisdictions should verify upon delivery of a voting machine that the system matches the system that was certified.

3.3.3 Local jurisdictions should restrict access to voting equipment and document all access, as well as all changes to computer hardware or software.

3.3.4 Local jurisdictions should have backup plans in case of equipment failure on Election Day.

3.4 INTERNET VOTING

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

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

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

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

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

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(AP Photo/Julia Cumes)

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4. Expanding Access to Elections

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

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

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

Commissioner Rita DiMartino
(American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

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

4.1 ASSURED ACCESS TO ELECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations on Assured Access to Elections

4.1.1 States should undertake their best efforts to make voter registration and ID accessible and available to all eligible citizens, including Americans with disabilities. States should also remove all unfair impediments to voter registration by citizens who are eligible to vote.

4.1.2 States should improve procedures for voter registration efforts that are not conducted by election officials, such as requiring state or local registration and training of any "voter registration drives."

4.1.3 Because there have been reports that some people allegedly did not deliver registration forms of those who expressed a preference for another party, states need to take special precautions to assure that all voter registration forms are fully accounted for. A unique number should be printed on the registration form and also on a detachable receipt so that the voter and the state election office can track the status of the form.[39] In addition, voter registration forms should be returned within 14 days after they are signed.

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4.2 VOTE BY MAIL

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

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

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

An Oregon voter drops off his mail ballot (AP Photo/Rick Bowmer)

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

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

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

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Day. Moreover, the cost of administering elections and of running campaigns tends to increase when early and mail-in voting is conducted in addition to balloting on Election Day. Early voting should commence no earlier than 15 days prior to the election, so that all voters will cast their ballots on the basis of largely comparable information about the candidates and the issues.

Recommendation on Vote by Mail

4.2.1 The Commission encourages further research on the pros and cons of vote by mail and of early voting.

4.3 VOTE CENTERS

Another alternative to voting at polling stations is the innovation of "vote centers," pioneered by Larimer County, Colorado. Vote centers are larger in size than precincts but fewer in number. They are dispersed throughout the jurisdiction, but close to heavy traffic routes, larger residential areas, and major employers. These vote centers allow citizens to vote anywhere in the county rather than just at a designated precinct. Because these vote centers employ economies of scale, fewer poll workers are required, and they tend to be more professional. Also, the vote centers are reported to use more sophisticated technology that is more accessible to voters with disabilities. Vote centers eliminate the incidence of out-of-precinct provisional ballots, but they need to have a unified voter database that can communicate with all of the other centers in the county to ensure that eligible citizens vote only once.

While vote centers appear to have operated effectively in Larimer County, further research is needed to determine if the costs of establishing vote centers are offset by the savings of eliminating traditional polling sites. Moreover, because vote centers replace traditional voting at precincts, which are generally closer to a voter's home, it is not clear that citizens actually view them as more convenient.

Recommendations on Vote Centers

4.3.1 States should modify current election law to allow experimentation with voting centers. More research, however, is needed to assess whether voting centers expand voter participation and are cost effective.

4.3.2 Voting centers need a higher quality, computer-based registration list to assure that citizens can vote at any center without being able to vote more than once.

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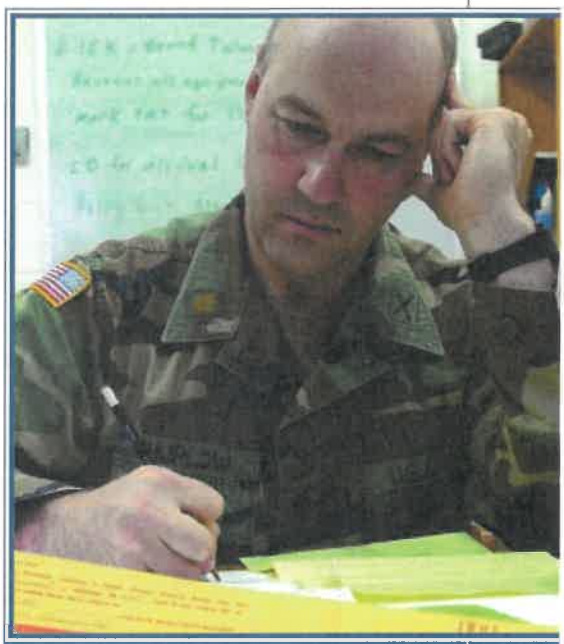
4.4 MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTING

Military and overseas voting present substantial logistical challenges, yet we cannot overstate the imperative of facilitating participation in elections by military and overseas voters, particularly by service men and women who put their lives on the line for their country. The Commission calls on every state, with federal government assistance, to make every effort to provide all military and overseas voters with ample opportunity to vote in federal elections.

More than six million eligible voters serve in the Armed Forces or live overseas. These voters include 2.7 million military and their dependents and 3.4 million diplomats, Peace Corps volunteers, and other civilian government and other citizens overseas.[42]



A U.S. Army officer stationed in Bosnia fills in his 2004 voting forms (AP Photo/Amel Emric)

Voter turnout among members of the armed forces is high. So is the level of frustration they experience when their votes cannot be counted. This happens largely because of the time required by the three-step process of applying for an absentee ballot, receiving one, and then returning a completed ballot. The process is complicated by the differences among states and among localities in the registration deadline, ballot format, and requirements for ballot return, and it is exacerbated because of the mobility of service men and women during a time of conflict. Since September 11, 2001, more than 500,000 National Guard and Reserve personnel have been mobilized, and many were relocated before they received their absentee ballots.

Congress passed the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) in 1986 to help eligible members of the armed services and their families, and other citizens overseas, to vote. UOCAVA required each state to have a single office to provide information on voter registration and absentee ballot procedures for military voters. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) recommended — but did not require — that this state office should coordinate voting by military personnel by receiving absentee ballot applications and collecting voted ballots. The introduction of statewide voter registration databases under HAVA provides an opportunity to put this recommendation into practice. But aside from Alaska, which already had a single state office, no state has centralized the processing of absentee ballots. This is another example as to why recommending, rather than requiring, a course of action is insufficient.

The Commission recommends that when registering members of the armed forces and other overseas voters, states should inquire whether to send an absentee ballot to them automatically, thus saving a step in the process.

In the 2004 presidential election, approximately one in four military voters did not vote for a variety of reasons: The absentee ballots were not returned or arrived too late; they were rejected for procedural deficiencies, such as a signature not properly witnessed on the back of the return envelope; blank ballots were returned as undeliverable; or Federal Post Card Applications were rejected.[43]

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The U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, which assists military and overseas voters, tried to reduce the time lag for absentee voting by launching an electronic voting experiment. However, this experiment was ended because of fundamental security problems (see above on "Internet voting").[44] In the meantime, the Federal Voting Assistance Program encouraged states to send blank ballots out electronically and to accept voted ballots by fax. There now are 32 states that permit fax delivery of a blank ballot to military voters and 25 states that allow military voters to return their voted ballot by fax. In addition, some jurisdictions allow the delivery of blank ballots by email.[45] The return of voted ballots by fax or email, however, is a violation of the key principle of a secret ballot, and it is vulnerable to abuse or fraud.

Although the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act applies to both military and nonmilitary voters overseas, procedures to facilitate overseas voting serve military voters better than civilians. To provide civilian overseas voters with equal opportunities to participate in federal elections, new approaches are needed at both the federal and state levels.

Recommendations on Military and Overseas Voting

4.4.1 The law calling for state offices to process absentee ballots for military and overseas government and civilian voters should be implemented fully, and these offices should be under the supervision of the state election offices.

4.4.2 New approaches should be adopted at the federal and state levels to facilitate voting by civilian voters overseas.

4.4.3 U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) should supply to all military posted outside the United States a Federal Postcard Application for voter registration and a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot for calendar years in which there are federal elections. With adequate security protections, it would be preferable for the application forms for absentee ballots to be filed by Internet.

4.4.4 The states, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, should develop a system to expedite the delivery of ballots to military and overseas civilian voters by fax, email, or overnight delivery service, but voted ballots should be returned by regular mail, and by overnight mail whenever possible. The Defense Department should give higher priority to using military aircraft returning from bases overseas to carry ballots. Voted ballots should not be returned by email or by fax as this violates the secrecy of the ballot and is vulnerable to fraud.

4.4.5 All ballots subject to the Uniform and Overseas Civilians Absentee Voting Act must be mailed out at least 45 days before the election (if request is received by then) or within two days of receipt after that. If the ballot is not yet set, due to litigation, a late vacancy, etc., a temporary ballot listing all settled offices and ballot issues must be mailed.

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4.4.6 States should count the ballots of military and overseas voters up to 10 days after an election if the ballots are postmarked by Election Day.

4.4.7 As the technology advances and the costs decline, tracking systems should be added to absentee ballots so that military and overseas voters may verify the delivery of their voted absentee ballots.

4.4.8 The Federal Voting Assistance Program should receive a copy of the report that states are required under HAVA to provide the EAC on the number of absentee ballots sent to and received from military and overseas voters.

4.5 ACCESS FOR VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES

There are almost 30 million voting-aged Americans with some kind of disability—about 15 percent of the population (see Table 3 on page 40). Less than half of them vote. There are federal laws to facilitate voting and registration by eligible Americans with disabilities, but these laws have not been implemented with any vigor. As a result, voters with disabilities still face serious barriers to voting.[46] Congress passed the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act in 1984 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which required local authorities to make polling places physically accessible to people with disabilities for federal elections. Yet a Government Accountability Office survey of the nation's polling places in 2000 found that 84 percent of polling places were not accessible on Election Day. By 2004, accessibility for voters with disabilities had improved only marginally. Missouri, for example, surveyed every polling place in the state and found that 71 percent were not accessible. Most other states have not even conducted surveys.[47]

A voter tries out a disability-accessible voting machine (AP Photo/Mike Derer)

There is similarly weak implementation of laws designed to facilitate voter registration by citizens with disabilities. Section 7 of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires state-funded agencies which provide services to citizens with disabilities to offer the opportunity to register citizens to vote. Implementation of this requirement, according to advocates for voters with disabilities, is rare or poor.[48]

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HAVA provided additional support to Section 7 of NVRA by including social-service agencies as places to register voters, but only one state, Kentucky, has complied with Section 7, according to advocates for voters with disabilities. Moreover, at the current time, there is not a single case where the new statewide voter databases comply with Section 7.[49] Thus, 12 years after the National Voter Registration Act was passed, voters with disabilities still cannot apply for voter registration at all social service offices.

TABLE 3: Estimates of U.S. Voting Population with Disabilities by Type

Disability Type	Population Age 16 and Older (in millions)	Percent of Total Voting Age Population
Sensory, Physical, Mental or Self-Care Disability	29.5	15%
Self-Care Disability	6.4	3%
Physical Disability	12.5	6%
Mental Disability	4.0	2%
Sensory Disability	3.9	2%
Sensory and Physical Disability	2.5	1%
Sensory, Physical, and Mental Disability	2.0	1%
Total Voting Age Population in the U.S. (18 and older)	203.0	100%

NOTES: Respondents were able to report more than one type of disability.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Selected Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over by Age: 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2000.

Recommendations on Access for Voters With Disabilities

4.5.1 To improve accessibility of polling places for voters with disabilities, the U.S. Department of Justice should improve its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the accessibility requirements set by the Help America Vote Act.

4.5.2 States should make their voter registration databases interoperable with social-service agency databases and facilitate voter registration at social-service offices by citizens with disabilities.

4.5.3 States and local jurisdictions should allow voters with disabilities to request an absentee ballot when they register and to receive an absentee ballot automatically for every subsequent election. Local election officials should determine which voters with disabilities would qualify.

4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS

Only Maine and Vermont allow incarcerated citizens to vote. In all other states, citizens who are convicted of a felony lose their right to vote, either temporarily or permanently. An estimated 4.65 million Americans have currently or permanently lost their right to vote as a result of a felony conviction. Most states reinstate that right upon completion of the full sentence, including of parole, but three states — Florida, Kentucky, and Virginia — permanently ban all ex-felons from voting, and another 10 states have a permanent ban on

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voting by certain categories of ex-felons.[50] These laws have a disproportionate impact on minorities.

Some states impose a waiting period after felons complete their sentence before they can vote. Few states take the initiative to inform ex-felons when their voting rights are restored. As a result, only a small portion of the ex-felons who have regained their voting rights are registered to vote.

Proponents of re-enfranchisement argue that ex-felons have paid their debt to society when they have completed their full sentence. Restoring their right to vote would encourage them to reintegrate into society. Each state therefore should automatically restore the voting rights of ex-felons who have completed their full sentence, including any terms of parole and compensation to victims. Opponents of re-enfranchisement, however, see this as a "punishment" issue rather than a "voting rights" issue. They believe that each state should be free to decide whether to restore the voting rights of ex-felons. States set punishment for state crimes, and this often extends beyond the completion of a felon's sentence. Ex-felons are, for instance, usually barred from purchasing firearms or from getting a job as a public-school teacher. Nonetheless, weighing both sides of the debate, the Commission believes that voting rights should be restored to certain categories of felons after they served the debt to society.

Recommendations on Re-Enfranchisement of Ex-Felons

4.6.1 States should allow for restoration of voting rights to otherwise eligible citizens who have been convicted of a felony (other than for a capital crime or one which requires enrollment with an offender registry for sex crimes) once they have fully served their sentence, including any term of probation or parole.

4.6.2 States should provide information on voter registration to ex-felons who have become eligible to vote. In addition, each state's department of corrections should automatically notify the state election office when a felon has regained eligibility to vote.

4.7 VOTER AND CIVIC EDUCATION

Among the simplest ways to promote greater and more informed participation in elections is to provide citizens with basic information on voting and the choices that voters will face in the polling booth. HAVA requires only that basic voter information, including a sample ballot and instructions on how to vote, be posted at each polling site on Election Day. However, additional voter information is needed.

States or local jurisdictions should provide information by mail and on their Web sites to educate voters on the upcoming ballot — on the issues and the candidates, who will provide the information about themselves. Local election officials should set limits on the amount — but not the content — of information to be provided by the candidates. In Washington state, for example, every household is mailed a pamphlet with information on how to register, where to vote, and texts of election laws and proposed ballot initiatives and

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A college student in New Mexico registers to vote as part of a campaign to reach new voters (AP Photo/*Las Cruces Sun-News*, Norm Dettlaff)

referendums. This voter's pamphlet also has a picture of each candidate for statewide office and a statement of the candidate's goals for the office they seek. In addition, there should be greater use of the radio and television to communicate these messages.

Efforts to provide voter information and education to young Americans merit particular attention. Voter turnout among youth declined steadily from the 1970s to 2000, when it was 24 percent lower than turnout of the entire electorate. In 2004, however, there was a surge of 11 percent in voter turnout among Americans aged 18 to 24, and the gap between youth turnout and overall turnout dropped to 17 percent (see Table 4).[51]

While participation by youth increased significantly in the last election, it continues to lag far behind the rest of the population. It can and should be increased by instructing high school students on their voting rights and civic responsibilities. Just one course in civics or American government can have a strong influence on youth participation in elections. According to a 2003 survey, about twice as many young Americans who have taken a civics course are registered to vote and have voted in all or most elections than young Americans who have never taken such a course.[52]

Moreover, Americans want public schools to prepare their children for citizenship and to provide better civic education. While most Americans believe that the most important goal of public schools is to develop basic skills, seven in 10 respondents to a 2004 survey agreed that preparing students to become responsible citizens is a "central purpose of public schools." When asked to grade the civic education programs of public schools, 54 percent of respondents give these programs a "C" and 22 percent give them a "D."[53]

It is difficult to assess the current efforts of state and local voting and civic education programs because only one state, Florida, publishes a report on its activities and spending in this area. We recommend that more states and local jurisdictions follow Florida's example in order to generate more information on the most effective methods for voter and civic education.

TABLE 4:
Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections by Age, 1972-2004

Age Range	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004
18 to 24 years	49.6	42.2	39.9	40.8	36.2	42.8	32.4	32.3	41.9
25 to 44 years	62.7	58.7	58.7	58.4	54.0	58.3	49.2	49.8	52.2
45 to 64 years	70.8	68.7	69.3	69.8	67.9	70.0	64.4	64.1	66.6
65 years+	63.5	62.2	65.1	67.7	68.8	70.1	67.0	67.6	68.9

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau (2004).

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Recommendations on Voter and Civic Education

4.7.1 Each state should publish a report on its voter education spending and activities.

4.7.2 States should engage in appropriate voter education efforts in coordination with local election authorities to assure that all citizens in their state have the information necessary to participate in the election process.

4.7.3 Each state should use its best efforts to instruct all high school students on voting rights and how to register to vote. In addition, civic education programs should be encouraged in the senior year of high school, as these have been demonstrated to increase voter participation by youth.

4.7.4 Local election authorities should mail written notices to voters in advance of an election advising the voter of the date and time of the election and the polling place where the voter can cast a ballot and encouraging the citizens to vote. The notice should also provide a phone number for the voter to contact the election authorities with any questions.

4.7.5 States should mail pamphlets to voters, and post the pamphlet material on their Web sites, to provide information about the candidates for statewide office and about ballot initiatives and referenda.

4.7.6 The federal government should provide matching funds for the states to encourage civic and voter education and advertisements aimed to encourage people to vote.

(AP Photo/Julia Cumes)

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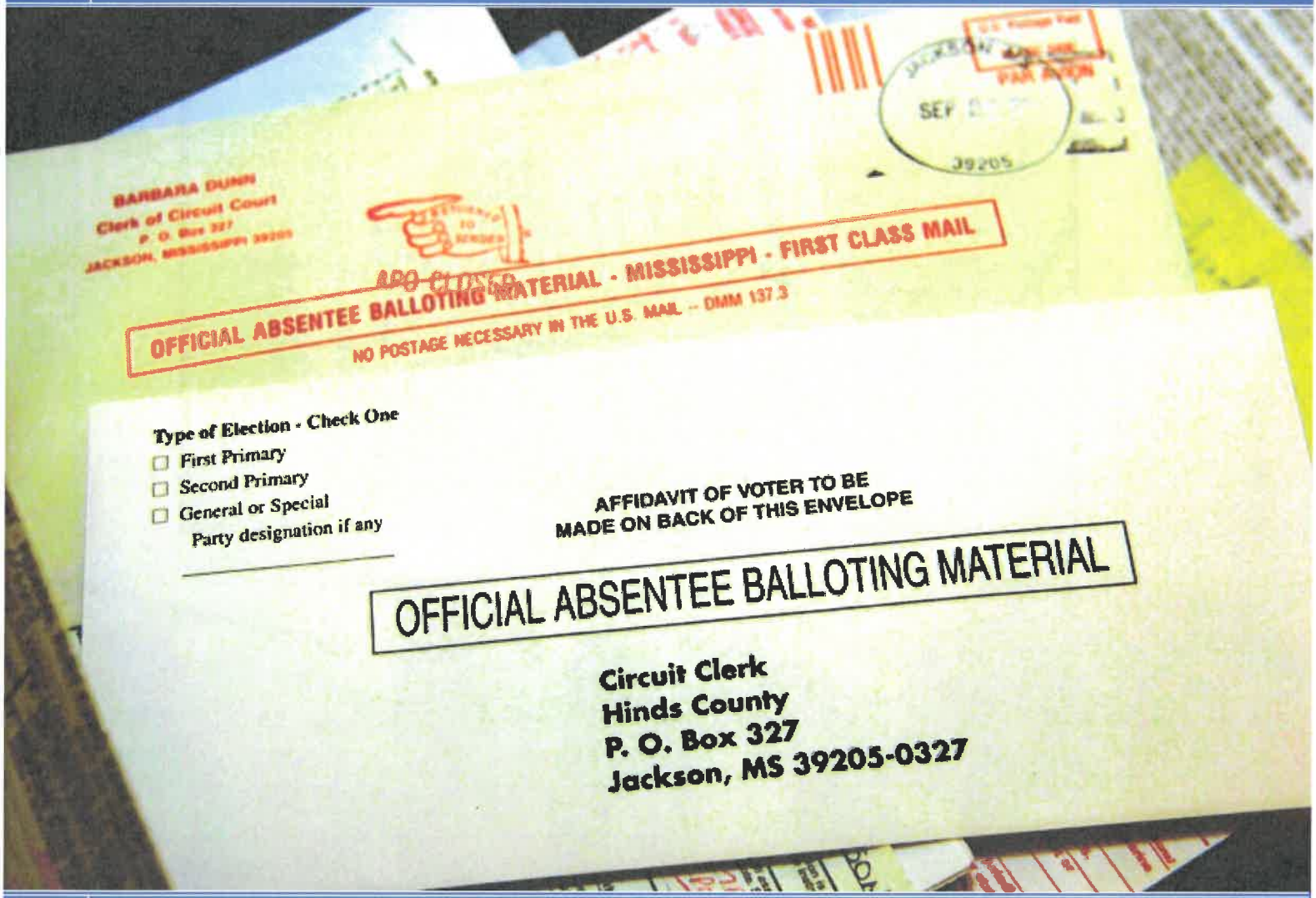

(AP Photo/Rogelio Solis)

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5. Improving Ballot Integrity

Because the integrity of the ballot is a hallmark of democracy, it is imperative that election officials guarantee eligible voters the opportunity to vote, but only once, and tabulate ballots in an accurate and fair manner.

5.1 INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUD

While election fraud is difficult to measure, it occurs. The U.S. Department of Justice has launched more than 180 investigations into election fraud since October 2002. These investigations have resulted in charges for multiple voting, providing false information on their felon status, and other offenses against 89 individuals and in convictions of 52 individuals. The convictions related to a variety of election fraud offenses, from vote buying to submitting false voter registration information and voting-related offenses by non-citizens.[54]

In addition to the federal investigations, state attorneys general and local prosecutors handle cases of election fraud. Other cases are never pursued because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient evidence for prosecution or because of the low priority given to election fraud cases. One district attorney, for example, explained that he did not pursue allegations of fraudulent voter registration because that is a victimless and nonviolent crime.[55]

Election fraud usually attracts public attention and comes under investigation only in close elections. Courts may only overturn an election result if there is proof that the number of irregular or fraudulent votes exceeded the margin of victory. When there is a wide margin, the losing candidate rarely presses for an investigation. Fraud in any degree and in any circumstance is subversive to the electoral process. The best way to maintain ballot integrity is to investigate all credible allegations of election fraud and otherwise prevent fraud before it can affect an election.

Investigation and prosecution of election fraud should include those acts committed by individuals, including election officials, poll workers, volunteers, challengers or other nonvoters associated with the administration of elections, and not just fraud by voters.

Recommendations on Investigation and Prosecution of Election Fraud

5.1.1 In July of even-numbered years, the U.S. Department of Justice should issue a public report on its investigations of election fraud. This report should specify the numbers of allegations made, matters investigated, cases prosecuted, and individuals convicted for various crimes. Each state's attorney general and each local prosecutor should issue a similar report.

5.1.2 The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Public Integrity should increase its staff to investigate and prosecute election-related fraud.

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5.1.3 In addition to the penalties set by the Voting Rights Act, it should be a federal felony for any individual, group of individuals, or organization to engage in any act of violence, property destruction (of more than $500 value), or threatened act of violence that is intended to deny any individual his or her lawful right to vote or to participate in a federal election.

5.1.4 To deter systemic efforts to deceive or intimidate voters, the Commission recommends federal legislation to prohibit any individual or group from deliberately providing the public with incorrect information about election procedures for the purpose of preventing voters from going to the polls.

5.2 ABSENTEE BALLOT AND VOTER REGISTRATION FRAUD

Fraud occurs in several ways. Absentee ballots remain the largest source of potential voter fraud.[56] A notorious recent case of absentee ballot fraud was Miami's mayoral election of 1998, and in that case, the judge declared the election fraudulent and called for a new election. Absentee balloting is vulnerable to abuse in several ways: Blank ballots mailed to the wrong address or to large residential buildings might get intercepted. Citizens who vote at home, at nursing homes, at the workplace, or in church are more susceptible to pressure, overt and subtle, or to intimidation. Vote buying schemes are far more difficult to detect when citizens vote by mail. States therefore should reduce the risks of fraud and abuse in absentee voting by prohibiting "third-party" organizations, candidates, and political party activists from handling absentee ballots. States also should make sure that absentee ballots received by election officials before Election Day are kept secure until they are opened and counted.

Non-citizens have registered to vote in several recent elections. Following a disputed 1996 congressional election in California, the Committee on House Oversight found 784 invalid votes from individuals who had registered illegally. In 2000, random checks by the Honolulu city clerk's office found about 200 registered voters who had admitted they were not U.S. citizens.[57] In 2004, at least 35 foreign citizens applied for or received voter cards in Harris County, Texas, and non-citizens were found on the voter registration lists in Maryland as well.[58]

The growth of "third-party" (unofficial) voter registration drives in recent elections has led to a rise in reports of voter registration fraud. While media attention focused on reports of fraudulent voter registrations with the names of cartoon characters and dead people, officials in 10 states investigated accusations of voter registration fraud stemming from elections in 2004, and between October 2002 and July 2005, the U.S. prosecuted 19 people charged with voter registration fraud.[59] Many of these were submitted by third-party organizations, often by individuals who were paid by the piece to register voters.

States should consider new legislation to minimize fraud in voter registration, particularly to prevent abuse by third-party organizations that pay for voter registration by the piece. Such legislation might direct election offices to check the identity of individuals registered through third-party voter registration drives and to track the voter registration forms.

HAVA requires citizens who register by mail to vote in a state for the first time to provide

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an ID when they register or when they vote. Some states have interpreted this requirement to apply only to voter registration forms sent to election offices by mail, not to forms delivered by third-party organizations. As a result, neither the identity nor the actual existence of applicants is verified. All citizens who register to vote with a mail-in form, whether that form is actually sent by mail or is instead hand-delivered, should comply with HAVA's requirements or with stricter state requirements on voter ID, by providing proof of identity either with their registration application or when they appear at the polling station on Election Day. In this way, election offices will be obliged to verify the identity of every citizen who registers to vote, whether or not the registration occurs in person.

John Fund and Colleen McAndrews at the April 18 hearing (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

In addition, states should introduce measures to track voter registration forms that are handled by third-party organizations. By assigning a serial number to all forms, election officials will be able to track the forms. This, in turn, will help in any investigations and prosecutions and thus will serve to deter voter registration fraud.

Many states allow the representatives of candidates or political parties to challenge a person's eligibility to register or vote or to challenge an inaccurate name on a voter roll. This practice of challenges may contribute to ballot integrity, but it can have the effect of intimidating eligible voters, preventing them from casting their ballot, or otherwise disrupting the voting process. New procedures are needed to protect voters from intimidating tactics while also offering opportunities to keep the registration rolls accurate, and to provide observers with meaningful opportunities to monitor the conduct of the election. States should define clear procedures for challenges, which should mainly be raised and resolved before the deadline for voter registration. After that, challengers will need to defend their late actions. On Election Day, they should direct their concerns to poll workers, not to voters directly, and should in no way interfere with the smooth operation of the polling station.

Recommendations on Absentee Ballot and Voter Registration Fraud

5.2.1 State and local jurisdictions should prohibit a person from handling absentee ballots other than the voter, an acknowledged family member, the U.S. Postal Service or other legitimate shipper, or election officials. The practice in some states of allowing candidates or party workers to pick up and deliver absentee ballots should be eliminated.

5.2.2 All states should consider passing legislation that attempts to minimize the fraud that has resulted from "payment by the piece" to anyone in exchange for their efforts in voter registration, absentee ballot, or signature collection.

5.2.3 States should not take actions that discourage legal voter registration or get-out-the-vote activities or assistance, including assistance to voters who are not required to vote in person under federal law.

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(AP Photo/J. Pat Carter)

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6. Election Administration

To build confidence in the electoral process, it is important that elections be administered in a neutral and professional manner. Election officials, from county clerks and election board members to secretaries of state and U.S. Election Assistance Commission members, generally have shown great skill and dedication in administering elections in a fair and impartial manner. The institutions of election administration, however, are in need of improvement, so that they may instill greater public confidence in the election process and allow election officials to carry out their responsibilities more effectively (see Table 5 on page 52).

Elections are contests for power and, as such, it is natural that politics will influence every part of the contest, including the administration of elections. In recent years, some partisan election officials have played roles that have weakened public confidence in the electoral process. Many other partisan election officials have tried to execute their responsibilities in a neutral manner, but the fact that they are partisan sometimes raises suspicions that they might favor their own party. Most other democratic countries have found ways to insulate electoral administration from politics and partisanship by establishing truly autonomous, professional, and nonpartisan independent national election commissions that function almost like a fourth branch of government. The United States, too, must take steps to conduct its elections impartially both in practice and in appearance.

Impartial election administration, however, is not enough. Elections must also be administered effectively if they are to inspire public confidence. Long lines at polling stations, inadequately trained poll workers, and inconsistent or incorrect application of electoral procedures may have the effect of discouraging voter participation and may, on occasion, raise questions about bias in the way elections are conducted. While problems at polling stations usually reflect a shortage of trained poll workers or poor management of polling station operations, rather than an attempt to seek partisan advantage, the result is much the same. Such problems raise public suspicions or may provide grounds for the losing candidate to contest the result in a close election.

6.1 INSTITUTIONS

The intense partisanship and the close division of the American electorate, coupled with the Electoral College system, raise the possibility of another presidential election decided by a razor-thin margin in one or more battleground states. Although voting technology is improving, presidential elections are held in a decentralized system with a patchwork of inconsistent rules. In addition, in recent years, election challenges in the courts have proliferated.

Close elections, especially under these conditions, put a strain on any system of election administration, and public opinion demonstrates this. Significant segments of the American public have expressed concern about voter fraud, voter suppression, and the fairness of the election process in general.[60] While substantially more Democrats than Republicans surveyed in national polls considered the 2004 presidential election unfair, 41 percent more Republicans than Democrats said the electoral process was unfair in Washington state's 2004 gubernatorial election, which the Democratic candidate won by a very narrow margin.[61] The losing side, not surprisingly, is unhappy with the election result, but what is new and dangerous in the United States is that the supporters of the losing side are beginning to believe that the process is unfair. And this is true of both parties.

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At its base, the problem is a combustible mixture of partisan suspicion and irregularities born in part from a decentralized system of election administration with differing state laws determining voter registration and eligibility and whether a ballot is actually counted. The irregularities, by and large, stem from a lack of resources and inadequate training for election workers, particularly those who work just on Election Day. In other countries, such irregularities sometimes lead to street protests or violence. In the United States, up until now, we have been relatively fortunate that irregularities are addressed in court. The dramatic increase in election-related litigation in recent years, however, does not enhance the public's perception of elections and may in fact weaken public confidence. The average number of election challenges per year has increased from 96 in the period of 1996 to 1999 to 254 in 2001 to 2004.[62]

Elections manager Lori Augino, left, Pierce County Auditor Pat McCarthy, U.S. EAC Commissioners Ray Martinez, III, and Paul DeGregorio, right, observe the 2004 manual gubernatorial recount in Washington (AP Photo/*The News Tribune*, Janet Jensen)

Another major source of public mistrust of the election process is the perception of partisanship in actions taken by partisan election officials. In a majority of states, election administration comes under the authority of the secretary of state. In 2000 and 2004, both Republican and Democratic secretaries of state were accused of bias because of their discretionary decisions — such as how to interpret unclear provisions of HAVA. The issue is not one of personality or a particular political party because allegations and irregularities dogged officials from both parties. The issue is the institution and the perception of partiality that is unavoidable if the chief election officer is a statewide politician and the election is close, has irregularities, or is disputed. The perception of partiality is as important, if not more so, than the reality.

Bipartisan election administration has the advantage of allowing both parties to participate, but the flaws of such a system are evident in the experience of the Federal Election Commission (FEC). The FEC has often become deadlocked on key issues. In the cases when the FEC commissioners agree, they sometimes protect the two parties from enforcement rather than represent the public's interest in regulating campaign finance.

NONPARTISAN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION. To minimize the chance of election meltdown and to build public trust in the electoral process, nonpartisan structures of election administration are very important, and election administrators should be neutral, professional, and impartial. At the federal level, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission should be reconstituted on a nonpartisan basis to exercise whatever powers are granted by law, and the EAC chairperson should serve as a national spokesperson, as the chief elections officer in Canada does, for improving the electoral process. States should consider transferring the authority for conducting elections from the secretary of state to a chief election officer, who would serve as a nonpartisan official.

States could select a nonpartisan chief elections officer by having the individual subject to approval by a super-majority of two-thirds of one or both chambers of the state legislature. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support. This selection process is likely to yield a respected consensus candidate or, at least, a nonpartisan candidate.

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The EAC, in its 18 months of operation, has managed to make its decisions by consensus. While this is a significant accomplishment for a bipartisan, four-member commission, it has come at a cost. The EAC has been slow to issue key guidance, and the guidance it has issued has often been vague. The process of forging consensus among the EAC's commissioners appears to have slowed and watered down key decisions, particularly as they have come under pressure from their respective political parties. If the EAC were reconstituted as a nonpartisan commission, it would be better able to resist partisan political pressure and operate more efficiently and effectively.

To avoid the dangers of bipartisan stalemate, the EAC should be reconstituted as a five-member commission, with a strong chairperson and nonpartisan members. This would be done initially by adding a fifth position to the EAC and making that position the chairperson, when the current chairperson's term ends. The new EAC chairperson would be nonpartisan, nominated by the President, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Later, as the terms of other EAC commissioners expired, they would be replaced by nonpartisan commissioners, subject to Senate confirmation as well.

Kansas Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh at the April 18 hearing (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

INDEPENDENCE AND AUTHORITY. For the positions of EAC commissioners and state chief elections officers to remain both nonpartisan and effective, they must be insulated from political pressure. This can be done by the terms of appointment and the lines of responsibility. The EAC commissioners and state chief elections officers should receive a long-term appointment, perhaps 10 years. The grounds for dismissal should be limited, similar to the rules for removal of a federal or state judge. The EAC should have the autonomy to oversee federal election laws that Congress directs it to implement and advise Congress and the President on needed improvements in election systems. State chief elections officers should have similar autonomy.

Under HAVA, the EAC distributes federal funds to the states, issues voluntary guidance on HAVA's mandates, and serves as a clearinghouse for information on elections. In addition, it develops standards for voting equipment and undertakes research on elections.

The flaws identified in the electoral system described in this report were due in large part to a very decentralized system with voting standards implemented in different ways throughout the country. If HAVA is fully and effectively implemented, states should be able to retrieve authority to conduct elections from counties and impose a certain degree of uniformity.

In this report, we have proposed the kinds of reforms needed to improve significantly our electoral process. To implement those reforms, a new or invigorated institution like the EAC is needed to undertake the following tasks:

- Statewide registration lists need to be organized top-down with states in charge and counties assisting states rather than the other way around;
- A template and a system is needed for sharing voter data across states;

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- The "REAL ID" needs to be adapted for voting purposes and linked to the registration list;
- To ensure that the new requirements — ID and registration list — do not impede access to voting, an expanded effort is needed to reach out and register new voters;
- Quality audits of voter databases and certification of voting machine source codes is essential;
- Voting machines need a voter-verifiable audit trail; and
- Extensive research on the operations and technology of elections is needed.

TABLE 5: Types of Electoral Administration

Type of Institution	WORLD REGION: The Americas	Asia & the Pacific	East & Central Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total Number of Cases (percent of total)
Government	5*	9	0	3	17 (14%)
Government supervised by judges or others	6	2	6	14	28 (23%)
Independent electoral commission	25	19	12	19	75 (63%)

* The U.S. is included in this category.

SOURCE: Rafael López-Pintor. *Electoral Management Bodies as Institutions of Governance* (NY: United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Development Policy, 2000).

These reforms, but particularly those that require connecting states, will not occur on their own. The EAC needs to have sufficient authority to assure effective and consistent implementation of these reforms, and to avoid repeating past problems, its guidance must be clear and compelling. A stronger EAC does not mean that the states will lose power in conducting elections. To the contrary, the authority of state election officials will grow with the creation of statewide voter databases, and their credibility will be enhanced by the new nonpartisan structure and professionalism.

CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST RULES. No matter what institutions are responsible for conducting elections, conflict-of-interest standards should be introduced for all federal, state, and local election officials, including some of the provisions in Colorado's new election law and of the Code of Conduct prepared by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).[63] This Code of Conduct requires election administrators to avoid any activity, public or private, that might indicate support or even sympathy for a particular candidate, political party, or political tendency.

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Election officials should be prohibited by federal and/or state laws from serving on any political campaign committee, making any public comments in support of a candidate, taking a public position on any ballot measure, soliciting campaign funds, or otherwise campaigning for or against a candidate for public office. A decision by a secretary of state to serve as co-chair of his or her party's presidential election committee would clearly violate these standards.

Recommendations on Institutions

6.1.1 To undertake the new responsibilities recommended by this report and to build confidence in the administration of elections, Congress and the states should reconstitute election management institutions on a nonpartisan basis to make them more independent and effective. U.S. Election Assistance Commission members and each state's chief elections officer should be selected and be expected to act in a nonpartisan manner, and the institutions should have sufficient funding for research and training and to conduct the best elections possible. We believe the time has come to take politics as much as possible out of the institutions of election administration and to make these institutions nonpartisan.

6.1.2 Congress should approve legislation that would add a fifth member to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, who would serve as the EAC's chairperson and who would be nominated by the President based on capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. This would permit the EAC to be viewed more as nonpartisan than bipartisan and would improve its ability to make decisions. That person would be subject to Senate confirmation and would serve a single term of ten years. Each subsequent vacancy to the EAC should be filled with a person judged to be nonpartisan so that after a suitable period, all the members, and thus the institution, might be viewed as above politics.

6.1.3 States should prohibit senior election officials from serving or assisting political campaigns in a partisan way, other than their own campaigns in states where they are elected.

6.1.4 States should take additional actions to build confidence in the administration of elections by making existing election bodies as nonpartisan as possible within the constraints of each state's constitution. Among the ways this might be accomplished would be if the individuals who serve as the state's chief elections officer were chosen based on their capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. The state legislatures would need to confirm these individuals by a two-thirds majority of one or both houses. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support.

6.1.5 Each state's chief elections officer should, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure uniformity of voting procedures throughout the state, as with provisional ballots. Doing so will reduce the likelihood that elections are challenged in court.

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6.2 POLL WORKER RECRUITMENT

For generations, civic-minded citizens, particularly seniors, have served as poll workers. The average age of poll workers is 72.[64] Poll workers generally are paid minimum wages for a 15-hour day. Not surprisingly, recruitment has proven more and more difficult. For the 2004 election, the United States needed 2 million poll workers, but it fell short by 500,000.

Effective administration of elections requires that poll workers have the capability and training needed to carry out complex procedures correctly, the skills to handle increasingly sophisticated voting technology, the personality and skills to interact with a diversity of people in a calm and friendly manner, and the energy to complete a very long and hard day of work on Election Day. Poll workers must administer complex voting procedures, which are often changed with each election. These procedures include issuing provisional ballots, checking voter identification in accordance with state law, and correctly counting the votes after the polling station closes. Poll workers must also set up voting machines, instruct voters to use these machines, and provide helpful service to voters, including to voters with disabilities and non-English speakers.

Commissioner Sharon Priest, Daniel Calingaert, Michael Alvarez, and Election Center Executive Director Doug Lewis (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fitlow)

A broad pool of potential recruits, drawn from all age groups, is needed to meet the demands made on today's poll workers. To adequately staff polling stations, states and local jurisdictions must offer better pay, training, and recognition for poll workers and recruit more citizens who have full-time jobs or are students. Recruitment of teachers would serve to spread knowledge of the electoral process, while recruitment of students would educate future voters and attract individuals who may serve as poll workers for decades to come.

Local election authorities should also consider providing incentives for more rigorous training. Guilford County, North Carolina, for example, initiated a "Precinct Officials Certification" program in cooperation with the local community college. The program requires 18 hours of class and a final exam. While voluntary, more than 80 percent of Guilford County's 636 permanent precinct officials completed the course. Certified officials receive an additional $35 per election in pay. Retention of officials has risen from roughly 75 percent to near 95 percent.

In addition, poll workers deserve greater recognition for their public service. States might establish a Poll Worker Appreciation Week and issue certificates to thank poll workers for their contribution to the democratic process.

Several states have passed laws to provide paid leave for state and local government workers who serve as poll workers on Election Day. A pilot program titled "Making Voting Popular" was implemented in 1998 in six counties surrounding the Kansas City metropolitan area to encourage employers to provide a paid "civic leave" day for employees who work as poll workers. Many states have introduced laws to encourage the recruitment of student poll workers. Partnered with experienced poll workers, student poll workers can learn about elections while contributing their technological skills.

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It will be easier to recruit skilled poll workers if they are given flexibility in the terms of their service by working part of the day. Since a large proportion of voters arrive either at the beginning or the end of the day, it would make sense to hire more poll workers for those periods, although this is not now the case. Bringing poll workers in from other jurisdictions might also serve to provide partisan balance in jurisdictions where one party is dominant. Flexibility in the terms of service by poll workers is often restricted by state laws. Where this is the case, states should amend their laws to allow part-day shifts for poll workers on Election Day and to permit state residents to staff polling stations in a different jurisdiction.

In addition, states might consider a new practice of recruiting poll workers in the same way that citizens are selected for jury duty. This practice is used in Mexico, where citizens are selected randomly to perform what they consider a civic obligation. About five times as many poll workers as needed are trained in Mexico, so that only the most skilled and committed are selected to serve as poll workers on Election Day. The process of training so many citizens serves the additional purpose of educating the public in voting procedures. This practice both reflects and contributes to a broad civic commitment to democracy.

Recommendations on Poll Worker Recruitment

6.2.1 States and local jurisdictions should allocate sufficient funds to pay poll workers at a level that would attract more technologically sophisticated and competent workers. Part-time workers should also be recruited for the beginning and the end of Election Day. States should amend their laws to allow shifts for part of the day for poll workers on Election Day.

6.2.2 States and local jurisdictions should implement supplemental training and recognition programs for poll workers.

6.2.3 To increase the number and quality of poll workers, the government and nonprofit and private employers should encourage their workers to serve as poll workers on Election Day without any loss of compensation, vacation time or personal time off. Special efforts should be made to enlist teachers and students as poll workers.

6.2.4 Because some jurisdictions have large majorities of one party, which makes it hard to attract poll workers from other parties, local jurisdictions should allow poll workers from outside the jurisdiction.

6.2.5 States should consider legislation to allow the recruitment of citizens as poll workers as is done for jury duty.

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A long line of Ohio voters on Election Day 2004 (AP Photo/Mark Duncan)

6.3 POLLING STATION OPERATIONS

A visible problem on Election Day 2004 was long lines. This should have been anticipated because there was a surge in new registrations and people expected a close election, particularly in "battleground states." Still, too many polling stations were unprepared. While waiting until 4 a.m. to vote was an extreme case, too many polling stations experienced long lines at the beginning of the day when people went to work or at the day's end when they returned. Fast-food chains hire extra workers at lunchtime, but it apparently did not occur to election officials to hire more workers at the times when most people vote. Long lines were hardly the only problem; many polling stations had shortages of provisional ballots, machines malfunctioned, and there were too many inadequately trained workers on duty. Although most states ban campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station, other states or counties permit it, though many voters find it distasteful if not intimidating.

Problems with polling station operations, such as long lines, were more pronounced in some places than in others.[65] This at times gave rise to suspicions that the problems were due to discrimination or to partisan manipulation, when in fact the likely cause was a poor decision by election administrators. The U.S. Department of Justice's investigation into the allocation of voting machines in Ohio, for example, found that problems were due to administrative miscalculations, not to discrimination.[66]

The 2004 elections highlighted the importance of providing enough voting machines to each polling place. While voter turnout can be difficult to predict, the ratio of voters per machine can be estimated. Texas, for example, has issued an administrative rule to estimate the number of machines needed per precinct at different rates of voter turnout.[67]

The impression many voters get of the electoral process is partially shaped by their

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experience at the polling station, and yet, not enough attention has been given to trying to make them "user-friendly." Elementary questions, which most businesses study to become more efficient and responsive to their customers, are rarely asked, let alone answered by election officials. Questions like: How long does it normally take for a citizen to vote? Would citizens prefer to go to a neighborhood precinct, or to a larger, more service-oriented but more distant "voting center"? How many and what kinds of complaints and problems do polling stations hear in an average day? How do they respond, and are voters satisfied with the response? How many citizens find electronic machines useful, and how many find them formidable? By answering these fundamental questions, we might determine ways to provide efficient and courteous service at polling locations

A simple way to compile useful information about problems voters face on Election Day would be to require that every voting station maintain a "log book" on Election Day to record all complaints from voters or observers. The log book would be signed by election observers at the end of the day to make sure that it has recorded all the complaints or problems. An analysis of the log books would help identify common problems and help design more efficient and responsive polling sites.

Recommendations on Polling Station Operations

6.3.1 Polling stations should be made user-friendly. One way to do so would be to forbid any campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station.

6.3.2 Polling stations should be required to maintain a "log-book" on Election Day to record all complaints. The books should be signed by election officials and observers and analyzed for ways to improve the voting process.

6.3.3 Polling stations should be organized in a way that citizens would not have to wait long before voting, and officials should be informed and helpful.

6.4 RESEARCH ON ELECTION MANAGEMENT

Despite the wealth of expertise and literature on U.S. elections and voting behavior, little research focuses on the administration or conduct of elections. Until the 2000 election stirred interest in the subject, we had no information on how often votes went uncounted. Today, we still do not know how many people are unable to vote because their name is missing from the registration list or their identification was rejected at the polls. We also have no idea about the level of fraud or the accuracy and completeness of voter registration lists.

To effectively address the challenges facing our election systems, we need to understand better how elections are administered. The log books and public reports on investigations on election fraud, described above, can provide some good raw material. But we need more systematic research to expand knowledge and stimulate needed improvements in U.S. election systems. Moreover, beyond the reforms needed today, U.S. election systems will need to adapt in the future to new technology and to social changes.

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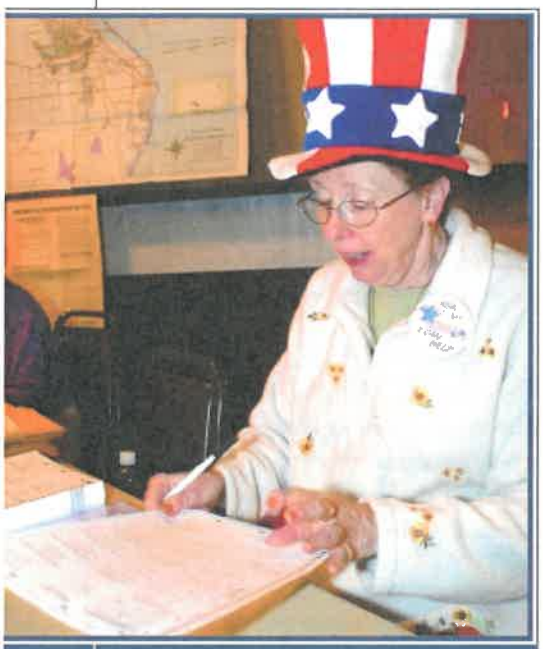

A North Dakota election judge on Election Day 2004 (AP Photo/Will Kincaid)

The Center for Election Systems at Kennesaw State University in Georgia is the first university center established to study election systems and to assist election administration. With funding from the state government, this Center develops standards for voting technology used in Georgia and provides an array of other services, such as testing all election equipment, providing training, building databases, and designing ballots for many counties. The Center thus provides critical services to state election authorities and supports constant improvements in election systems. Since election laws and procedures vary significantly, each state should consider supporting university centers for the study of elections.

In addition to research on technology, university election centers could assist state governments on issues of election law, management, and civic and voter education. They could assemble experts from different disciplines to assist state governments in reviewing election laws, improving administrative procedures, strengthening election management, and developing programs and materials to train poll workers.

Comparative research is also needed on electoral systems in different states, and national studies should be conducted on different elements of election administration and causes of voter participation. These studies might address such questions as: What factors stimulate or depress participation in elections? How do voters adapt to the introduction of new voting technologies? And what are the costs of conducting elections? Research on these and a host of other questions is needed at the national, state, and local levels, with findings shared and efforts coordinated. Moreover, federal, state, and private foundation funds are needed to generate the research our election systems require to effectively inform decision-making, to monitor and advance best practices, and to measure implementation and enforcement.[68]

Recommendation on Research on Election Management

6.4.1 The Commission calls for continuing research on voting technology and election management so as to encourage continuous improvements in the electoral process.

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6.5 COST OF ELECTIONS

Based on the limited available information, the cost of elections appears to vary significantly by state. Wyoming, for example, spent $2.15 per voter for the 2004 elections, while California spent $3.99 per voter.[69] Information on the cost of elections is difficult to obtain, because both state and local authorities are involved in running elections, and local authorities often neglect to track what they spend on elections. At the county level, elections typically are run by the county clerk and recorder, who rarely keeps track of the staff time and office resources allocated to elections as opposed to other office responsibilities.

Election administration expenditures in the United States are on the low end of the range of what advanced democracies spend on elections. Among advanced democracies, expenditures on election administration range from lows of $2.62 in the United Kingdom and $3.07 in France for national legislative elections, through a midrange of $4.08 in Spain and $5.68 in Italy, to a high of $9.30 in Australia and $9.51 in Canada.[70] While larger expenditures provide no guarantee of greater quality in election administration, they tend to reflect the priority given to election administration. The election systems of Australia and Canada are the most expensive but are also considered among the most effective and modern election systems in the world. Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter. This data would be very important in offering comparisons on alternative and convenience voting.

Recommendations on Cost of Elections

6.5.1 As elections are a bedrock of our nation's democracy, they should receive high priority in the allocation of government resources at all levels. Local jurisdictions, states, and the Congress should treat elections as a high priority in their budgets.

6.5.2 Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter.

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(AP Photo/Hidajet Delic)

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7. Responsible Media Coverage

The media's role in elections is of great consequence. Effective media coverage contributes substantially to the electoral process by informing citizens about the choices they face in the elections and about the election results. In contrast, irresponsible media coverage weakens the quality of election campaigns and the public's confidence in the electoral process.

7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES

More than $1.6 billion was spent on television ads in 2004 by candidates, parties, and independent groups.[71] This was a record for any campaign year and double the amount spent in the 2000 presidential election.

The pressure to raise money to pay for TV ads has tilted the competitive playing field in favor of well-financed candidates and has created a barrier to entry in politics. Moreover, TV ads tend to reduce political discourse to its least attractive elements—campaign spots are often superficial and negative. This has a significant impact on the quality of campaigns, as television is the primary source of campaign information for about half of all Americans.[72]

Broadcasters receive free licenses to operate on our publicly owned airwaves in exchange for a pledge to serve the public interest. At the heart of this public interest obligation is the need to inform the public about the critical issues that will be decided in elections.

In 1998, a White House advisory panel recommended that broadcasters voluntarily air at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month preceding elections. The goal of this "5/30 standard" was to give television viewers a chance to see candidates in nightly forums that are more substantive than the political ads that flood the airwaves in the final weeks of election campaigns. National networks were encouraged to broadcast a nightly mix of interviews, mini-debates, and issue statements by presidential candidates, and local stations were asked to do the same for candidates in federal, state, and local races. Complete editorial control over the forums for candidate discourse was, of course, left to the national networks and local stations, which would decide what campaigns to cover, what formats to use, and when to broadcast the forums.

In 2000, about 103 television stations pledged to provide at least five minutes of campaign coverage every night in the final month of the election campaign, yet they often fell short of the 5/30 standard. Local news broadcasts of these 5/30 stations provided coverage, on average, of only two minutes and 17 seconds per night of candidate discourse.[73] On the thousand-plus stations that did not pledge to meet the 5/30 standard, coverage of candidate discourse was minimal.

During the 2004 campaign, substantive coverage of candidate discourse was still modest:[74]

- Little attention was given to state and local campaigns. About 92 percent of the election coverage by the national television networks was devoted to the presidential race. Less than 2 percent was devoted to U.S. House or U.S. Senate races.

- The presidential campaign also dominated local news coverage, but the news focuses on the horse race between candidates rather than on important

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issues facing Americans. While 55 percent of local news broadcasts contained a story about the presidential election, only 8 percent had one about a local race. About 44 percent of the campaign coverage focused on campaign strategy, while less than one-third addressed the issues.

- Local campaign coverage was dwarfed by other news. Eight times more local broadcast coverage went to stories about accidental injuries, and 12 times more coverage went to sports and weather than to all local races combined.

- Only 24 percent of the local TV industry pledged to meet the "5/30" standard.

Notwithstanding the dramatic expansion of news available on cable television, broadcasters can and should do more to improve their coverage of campaign issues. Some propose to require broadcasters to provide free air time to candidates, but others are concerned that it might lead toward public financing of campaigns or violate the First Amendment.

Recommendations on Media Access for Candidates

7.1.1 The Commission encourages national networks and local TV stations to provide at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month leading up to elections.

7.1.2 The Commission encourages broadcasters to continue to offer candidates short segments of air time to make issue statements, answer questions, or engage in mini-debates.

7.1.3 Many members of the Commission support the idea that legislation should be passed to require broadcasters to give a reasonable amount of free air time to political candidates, along the lines of the provisions of the Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Act of 2003 (which was introduced as S.1497 in the 108th Congress).

7.2 MEDIA PROJECTIONS OF ELECTION RESULTS

For decades, early projections of presidential election results have diminished participation in the electoral process. Projections of Lyndon Johnson's victory in 1964 came well before the polls closed in the West. The same occurred in 1972 and in 1980. In all of these cases, candidates further down the ballot felt the effect. In 1980, the estimated voter turnout was about 12 percent lower among those who had heard the projections and not yet voted as compared with those who had not heard the projections.[75]

On Election Night in 2000, the major television news organizations — ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, and Fox — made a series of dramatic journalistic mistakes. While polls were still open in Florida's panhandle, they projected that Vice President Gore had won the state. They later reversed their projection and predicted that Governor Bush would win Florida and, with it, the presidency. Gore moved to concede the election, beginning with a call to Bush. Gore later withdrew his concession, and the news organizations had to retract their projection of Bush's victory. The first set of mistakes may have influenced voters in Florida and in other states where the polls were still open. The second set of mistakes irretrievably influenced public perceptions of the apparent victor in the election, which then affected the subsequent controversy over the outcome in Florida.

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Having made these mistakes in 2000, most television news organizations were cautious about projecting presidential election results in 2004. This caution is worth repeating in future elections and should become a standard media practice.

The Carter-Ford Commission was highly critical of the practice of declaring a projected winner in a presidential election before all polls close in the contiguous 48 states of the United States. In the Commission's view, this practice discourages voters by signaling that the election is over even before some people vote.

Voluntary restraint by major media organizations is a realistic option. National news networks in the last several presidential elections have voluntarily refrained from calling the projected presidential winner in the Eastern Standard Time zone until after 7:00 p.m. (EST). In addition, as a result of the mistakes they made in 2000, the networks have now agreed to refrain from calling the projected presidential winner in states with two time zones until all of the polls across the state have closed.

Media organizations should exercise similar restraint in their release of exit poll data. The Carter-Ford Commission noted the mounting body of evidence that documents the unreliability of exit polls. In 2000, exit polls conflicted with the actual election results in many states — and in five specific instances by as much as 7 percent to 16 percent. Network news organization officials acknowledged that exit polls have become more fallible over the years as more and more voters have refused to take part. In 2000, only about half of the voters asked to participate in exit polls agreed to do so, and only 20 percent of absentee and early voters agreed to participate in telephone "exit" poll interviews. That response rate is too low to assure reliability in exit polls.

Despite the effort made to improve exit polls for the 2004 presidential election, they were well off the mark and misled some Americans about the election's outcome. By now it should be abundantly clear that exit polls do not reliably predict election results. While exit polls can serve a useful purpose after Election Day in providing data on the composition and preferences of the electorate, they lack credibility in projecting election results, and they reflect poorly on the news organizations that release them prematurely. This ought to give news organizations sufficient reason to abandon the practice of releasing exit poll data before elections have been decided.

Government cannot prohibit news organizations from irresponsible political reporting, and efforts to legislate a delay in the announcement of projected election results are problematic. Voluntary restraint on the part of news organizations offers the best recourse. By exercising voluntary restraint, news organizations will enhance their credibility and better serve the American people by encouraging participation and public confidence in elections.

Recommendations on Media Projections of Election Results

7.2.1 News organizations should voluntarily refrain from projecting any presidential election results in any state until all of the polls have closed in the 48 contiguous states.

7.2.2 News organizations should voluntarily agree to delay the release of any exit poll data until the election has been decided.

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(Carter Center Photo/Mario Tapia)

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8. Election Observation

In too many states, election laws and practices do not allow independent observers to be present during crucial parts of the process, such as the testing of voting equipment or the transmission of results. In others, only certified representatives of candidates or political parties may observe. This limits transparency and public confidence in the election process. Above all, elections take place for the American people, rather than for candidates and political parties. Interested citizens, including those not affiliated with any candidate or party, should be able to observe the entire election process, although limits might be needed depending on the size of the group.

Although the United States insists on full access by its election observers to the elections of other countries, foreign observers are denied or granted only selective access to U.S. elections. Observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), who were invited to the United States in 2004, were not granted access to polling stations in some states, and in other states, their access was limited to a few designated polling stations. Only one of our 50 states (Missouri) allows unfettered access to polling stations by international observers. The election laws of the other 49 states either lack any reference to international observers or fail to include international observers in the statutory categories of persons permitted to enter polling places.

To fulfill U.S. commitments to the OSCE "Copenhagen Declaration" on International Standards of Elections, accredited international observers should be given unrestricted access to U.S. elections. Such accreditation should be provided to reputable organizations which have experience in election observation and which operate in accordance with a recognized code of conduct. The National Association of Secretaries of State has encouraged state legislatures to make any necessary changes to state law to allow for international observers.[76]

Recommendation on Election Observation

8.1.1 All legitimate domestic and international election observers should be granted unrestricted access to the election process, provided that they accept election rules, do not interfere with the electoral process, and respect the secrecy of the ballot. Such observers should apply for accreditation, which should allow them to visit any polling station in any state and to view all parts of the election process, including the testing of voting equipment, the processing of absentee ballots, and the vote count. States that limit election observation only to representatives of candidates and political parties should amend their election laws to explicitly permit accreditation of independent and international election observers.

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A presidential elector casts a ballot (AP Photo/Seth Perlman)

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9. Presidential Primary and Post-Election Schedules

9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE

The presidential primary system is organized in a way that encourages candidates to start their campaigns too early, spend too much money, and allow as few as eight percent of the voters to choose the nominees. The Commission believes that the scheduling of the presidential primary needs to be changed to allow a wider and more deliberate national debate.

In 2000, the presidential primaries were effectively over by March 9, when John McCain ended his bid for the Republican nomination and Bill Bradley left the race for the Democratic nomination. This was less than seven weeks after the Iowa caucus. In 2004, the presidential primary process was equally compressed. Less than 8 percent of the eligible electorate in 2004 cast ballots before the presidential nomination process was effectively over.

The presidential primary schedule has become increasingly front-loaded. While 8 states held presidential primaries by the end of March in 1984, 28 states held their primaries by March in 2004. The schedule continues to tighten, as six states have moved up the date of their presidential primary to February or early March while eight states have decided to cancel their presidential primary.[77]

Because the races for the presidential nominations in recent elections have generally concluded by March, most Americans have no say in the selection of presidential nominees, and intense media and public scrutiny of candidates is limited to about 10 weeks. Moreover, candidates must launch their presidential bids many months before the official campaign begins, so that they can raise the $25 to $50 million needed to compete.

The presidential primary schedule therefore is in need of a comprehensive overhaul. A new system should aim to expand participation in the process of choosing the party nominees for president and to give voters the chance to closely evaluate the presidential candidates over a three- to four-month period. Improvements in the process of selecting presidential nominees might also aim to provide opportunities for late entrants to the presidential race and to shift some emphasis from Iowa and New Hampshire to states that more fully reflect the diversity of America.

Most members of the Commission accept that the first two states should remain Iowa and New Hampshire because they test the candidates by genuine "retail," door-to-door campaigning. A few other members of the Commission would replace those states with others that are more representative of America's diversity, and would especially recommend a change from Iowa because it chooses the candidate by a public caucus rather than a secret ballot, the prerequisite of a democratic election.

While the presidential primary schedule is best left to the political parties to decide, efforts in recent years by political parties have failed to overhaul the presidential primary schedule. If political parties do not make these changes by 2008, Congress should legislate the change.

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Recommendation on Presidential Primary Schedule

9.1.1 We recommend that the Chairs and National Committees of the political parties and Congress make the presidential primary schedule more orderly and rational and allow more people to participate. We endorse the proposal of the National Association of Secretaries of State to create four regional primaries, after the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary, held at one-month intervals from March to June. The regions would rotate their position on the calendar every four years.

9.2 POST-ELECTION TIMELINE

As the nation saw in 2000, a great deal of bitterness can arise when the outcome of a close presidential election turns on the interpretation of ambiguous laws. Had the U.S. Supreme Court not resolved the principal controversy in 2000, the dispute would have moved to Congress pursuant to Article II and the Twelfth Amendment. Unfortunately, the relevant provisions of the Constitution are vague or ambiguous in important respects, and the implementing legislation adopted by Congress over a century ago is not a model of clarity and consistency. If Congress is called upon to resolve a close election in the future, as could well happen, the uncertain meaning of these legal provisions is likely to lead to a venomous partisan spectacle that may make the 2000 election look tame by comparison.

After the debacle following the election of 1876, Congress spent more than a decade fashioning rules and procedures that it hoped would allow future disputes to be settled by preexisting rules. Those rules and procedures have remained on the books essentially unchanged since that time. The core provision (3 U.S.C. § 5) invites the states to establish appropriate dispute-resolution mechanisms by promising that Congress will give conclusive effect to the states' own resolution of controversies if the mechanism was established before the election and if the disputes are resolved at least six days before the electoral college meets. This "safe-harbor" provision appropriately seeks to prevent Congress itself from having to resolve election disputes involving the presidency, and every state should take steps to ensure that its election statutes qualify the state for favorable treatment under the safe-harbor provision.

Unfortunately, even if all the states take this step, disputes requiring Congress to ascertain the meaning of unclear federal rules could still arise. Although it may not be possible to eliminate all possible sources of dispute, significant steps could be taken to improve the clarity and consistency of the relevant body of federal rules, and Congress should undertake to do so before the next presidential election.

Recommendations on Post-Election Timeline

9.2.1 Congress should clarify and modernize the rules and procedures applicable to carrying out its constitutional responsibilities in counting presidential electoral votes, and should specifically examine the deadlines.

9.2.2 States should certify their presidential election results before the "safe harbor" date. Also, every state should take steps, including the enactment of new statutes if necessary, to ensure that its resolution of election disputes will be given conclusive effect by Congress under 3 U.S.C. § 5.

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Conclusion

Building confidence in U.S. elections is central to our nation's democracy. The vigor of our democracy depends on an active and engaged citizenry who believe that their votes matter and are counted accurately. The reforms needed to keep our electoral system healthy are an inexpensive investment in the stability and progress of our country.

As a nation, we need to pursue the vision of a society where most Americans see their votes as both a right and a privilege, where they cast their votes in a way that leaves them proud of themselves as citizens and of democracy in the United States. Ours should be a society where registering to vote is convenient, voting is efficient and pleasant, voting machines work properly, fraud is minimized, and disputes are handled fairly and expeditiously.

Commission Co-Chair Jimmy Carter and Executive Director Robert Pastor (American University Photo/Wilford Harewood)

This report represents a comprehensive proposal for accomplishing those goals and modernizing our electoral system. We have sought to transcend partisan divides with recommendations that will both assure the integrity of the system and widen access. No doubt, there will be some who prefer some recommendations and others who prefer other proposals, but we hope that all will recognize, as we do, that the best way to improve our electoral system is to accept the validity of both sets of concerns.

The five pillars of our proposal represent an innovative and comprehensive approach. They break new ground in the following ways:

First, we propose a universal, state-based, top-down, interactive, and interoperable registration list that will, if implemented successfully, eliminate the vast majority of complaints currently leveled against the election system. States will retain control over their registration lists, but a distributed database offers a way to remove interstate duplicates and maintain an up-to-date, fully accurate registration list for the nation.

Second, we propose that all states require a valid photo ID card, which would be a slightly modified REAL ID or a photo ID that is based on an EAC-template (which is equivalent to the REAL ID without the drivers license). However, instead of allowing the ID to be a new barrier to voting, we propose using it to enfranchise new and more voters than ever before. The states would play a much more affirmative role of reaching out to the underserved communities by providing them more offices, including mobile ones, to register them and provide photo IDs free of charge. In addition, we offer procedural and institutional safeguards to make sure that the card is not abused and that voters will not be disenfranchised because of the need for an ID.

Third, we propose measures that will increase voting participation by connecting registration and the ID process, making voting more convenient, diminishing irregularities, and offering more information on voting.

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Fourth, we propose ways to give confidence to voters that use the new electronic voting machines to ensure that their vote will be recorded accurately and there will be an auditable backup on paper (with the understanding that alternative technologies may be available in the future). Our proposals also aim to make sure that people with disabilities have full access to voting and the opportunity to do so privately and independently like other voters.

Finally, we recommend a restructuring of the system by which elections have been administered in our country. We propose that the Election Assistance Commission and state election management bodies be reconstituted on a nonpartisan basis to become more professional, independent, and effective.

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

For more than two centuries, our country has taught the world about the significance of democracy, but more recently, we have evinced a reluctance to learn from others. Typical of this gap is that we insist other countries open their elections to international observers, but our states close their doors or set unfair restrictions on election observing. We recommend changing that provision and also building on the innovations of the new democracies by establishing new election management bodies that are independent, nonpartisan, and effective with a set of procedures that would make American democracy, once again, the model for the world.

The new electoral edifice that we recommend is built on the five pillars of reforms. Democrats, Republicans, and Independents may differ on which of these pillars are the most important, but we have come to understand that all are needed to improve our electoral system. Indeed, we believe that the structure is greater than the sum of its pillars. Substantively, the system's integrity is strengthened by the increased access of its citizens, and voter confidence is raised by accuracy and security of new technology and enforcement of election laws. And the political support necessary to implement these reforms is more likely to materialize if all the pillars are viewed as part of an entire approach. If adequately funded and implemented, this new approach will move America down the path of transforming the vision of a model democracy into reality.

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APPENDIX

Estimated Costs of Recommended Improvements

The Commission's recommendations are estimated to cost $1.35 billion to implement. This estimate is the sum of the cost of making state voter databases interoperable and upgrading voting machines to make them both accessible and transparent.

The total cost for making voter databases interoperable is estimated at $287 million. This cost breaks down as follows:

- The 11 states without top-down voter registration systems will need to spend a total of $74 million to build such systems.[78]
- The system to share voter data among states is estimated to cost $77 million.[79]
- The cost for all states to adopt the recommended template for shared voter data is estimated at $21 million. Since every state except Vermont requires a Social Security number to issue a driver's license, states will need to collect Social Security numbers from only a small portion of the adult population.[80]
- Since all states currently collect digital images of signatures when they issue driver's licenses, there will be no significant cost for collecting signature images for voter registration.
- For voter identification, states that use REAL ID for voting purposes will need additional funds only to provide a template form of ID to non-drivers. The template form of ID will be issued to an estimated 23 million U.S. citizen non-drivers at a cost of $115 million.[81]

The total cost for upgrading voting machines, to make them both accessible and transparent, is estimated at $1.06 billion. This is the amount needed, in addition to the HAVA funds already obligated, to replace remaining punch card and lever machines with direct recording electronic (DRE) systems or with optical scan systems with a computer-assisted marking device for blind and visually impaired voters, to retrofit DREs with a voter-verifiable paper audit trail, and to add a ballot marking device for blind voters to existing optical scan systems. The estimates are based on current distributions of various voting machines and on current costs for DREs, voter-verifiable paper audit trails, and ballot-marking devices for optical scan systems.

The Commission recommends that Congress provide $1.35 billion in funding over a two-year period, so that voter databases will be made interoperable and voting machine upgrades will be completed before the 2008 elections.

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ENDNOTES

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[8] "Exposed: Scandal of double voters," *New York Daily News*, August 21, 2004 and "Double votes taint Florida, records show," *Orlando Sentinel*, October 23, 2004.

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[11] The introduction of electronic transaction standards would also facilitate cross-state exchanges of voter data, see R. Michael Alvarez and Thad E. Hall, "The Next Big Election Challenge: Developing Electronic Data Transaction Standards for Election Administration," Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, July 2005, pp. 19-21.

[12] "Overview of States Driver's License Requirements", National Immigration Law Center, July 12, 2005, available at <www.nilc.org/immspbs/DLs/state_dl_rqrmts_ovrvw_071205.pdf>. Alabama also collects Social Security numbers for driver's licenses, according to Commission staff conversation with Alabama's Motor Vehicle Division in August 2005.

[13] Except for Vermont, all states require a Social Security Number for a driver's license, at least from people who were assigned a Social Security Number or are eligible for one.

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[14] Voters should also have the opportunity to check their registration over the phone, via a toll-free number, or in person at the elections office.

[15] Electionline.org, *Solution or Problem? Provisional Ballots in 2004*, April 2005, p. 2, available at <http://electiononline.org/Portals/1/Publications/ERIP10Apr05.pdf>.

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[17] In states with unified databases, provisional ballots constituted .85 percent of the total ballots cast whereas in the states without unified databases, provisional ballots constituted 1.76 percent of the total. See Electionline.org, *Solution or Problem? Provisional Ballots in 2004,* Washington, D.C., April 2005.

[18] Testimony before the Commission by Ken Smukler, President of Info Voter Technologies, on June 30, 2005.

[19] Details were provided in Section 1.1.

[20] ID is required of all voters in 22 states and of all first-time voters in another two states, according to Electionline.org, <http://electionline.org/Default.aspx?tabid=364>.

[21] Provided by Electionline.org, <www.electionline.org/Default.aspx?tabid=473>.

[22] A comparison of driver's license records and census data for 2003 suggests that about 88 percent of Americans aged 18 and over have a driver's license, see U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Licensed Total Drivers, By Age, 2003,* Table DL-22, Oct. 2004, at <www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/dl22.htm>, and U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004,* (June 2005), available at <www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2004-sa.html>.

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[24] U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act, 2003–2004*, June 30, 2005, pp. 16 and 20.

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[27] The residual vote rates fell by 0.79 percent in counties where lever machines were replaced by direct recording electronic (DRE) machines and by 1.46 percent in counties where punch cards were replaced by DREs, according to Charles Stewart, *Residual Vote in the 2004 Election*, Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project Working Paper, February 2005, Table 2.

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[29] Dan Keating, "Lost Votes in N.M. a Cautionary Tale," *Washington Post*, August 22, 2004, and "Nearly 40 votes may have been lost in Palm Beach County," *Associated Press*, November 2, 2004.

[30] Electionline.org, <http://www.electionline.org/Default.aspx?tabid=290>.

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[33] Ted Selker and Jon Goler, "Security Vulnerabilities and Problems with VVPT," Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, April 2004, available at <http://vote.caltech.edu/media/documents/wps/vtp_wp16.pdf>.

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[39] *Balancing Access and Integrity: The Report of the Century Foundation working Group on State Implementation of Election Reform* (N.Y. the Century Foundation Press, 2005), pp. 25-26.

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[41] Superior Court of the State of Washington for Chelan County, Final Judgment Dismissing Election Contest with Prejudice and Confirming Certification of Election of Christine Gregoire, Court Decision No. 05-2-00027-3, June 6, 2005.

[42] United States General Accounting Office. "Elections: Issues Affecting Military and Overseas Absentee Voters," May 2001, available at: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d01704t.pdf>, p.1.

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[54] U.S. Department of Justice press release, "Department of Justice to Hold Ballot Access and Voting Integrity Symposium," August 2, 2005.

[55] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Elections: Additional Data Could Help State and Local Elections Officials Maintain Accurate Voter Registration Lists*, GAO-05-478, June 2005, pp. 59-60.

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66 U.S. Department of Justice's investigations in Franklin County and in Knox County, Ohio found no evidence that the allocation of voting machines was conducted in a discriminatory manner, see <www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/misc/franklin_oh.htm> and <www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/misc/knox.htm>. In fact, the distribution of voting machines was determined by each county's Board of Elections, and half the members of each Board of Elections are Democrats.

67 Rule §81.125 of Texas Administrative Code, available at <http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=1&pt=4&ch=81&rl=125>.

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[76] National Association of Secretaries of State, "International Election Protocol Resolution," and supporting language, July 24, 2005, available at <www.nass.org/International Election Protocol Resolution.pdf> and <www.nass.org/International Elections Protocol Language.pdf>.

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[78] Estimate is based on the average amounts other states are currently spending to build top-down voter registration systems and excludes HAVA funds that have already been disbursed for this purpose see Electiononline.org, *Assorted Rolls: Statewide Voter Registration Databases Under HAVA*, <http://electionline.org/Portals/1/Assorted Rolls.pdf>.

[79] Figure includes both the cost to upgrade existing state databases to make them interoperable in real time and the cost to build a voter registration distributed database linked to the individual state servers. The former ($48 million) is based on the average cost to make existing state driver's license databases interoperable with each other as determined by the Congressional Budget Office, see "H.R. 418: REAL ID Act of 2005," Congressional Budget Office, <http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=6072&sequence=0>. The latter ($29 million) is based on the market cost to purchase, secure, maintain, and link to the states through leased lines a central database that benchmarks 57,346 transactions per minute.

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[80] The cost to collect Social Security numbers is tantamount to registering voters. The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada calculates the cost to registering 19.6 million voters in the 1997 national elections at approximately $18 million. This produces a statistic of $0.92 to register each person, see *Voter Turnout*, electionguide.org, <http://www.electionguide.org/turnout.htm> and *Voting for Democracy: Notes on the Canadian Experience*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, March 1998, <http://www.aceproject.org/main/samples/vr/vrx_w005.pdf>. For data on the distribution of driver's licenses, see "Highway Statistics 2003," U.S. Department of Transportation, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/dl22.htm>.

[81] The cost per card is estimated at $5. This figure includes approximate administrative, infrastructure, and issuance costs, see Stephen Moore, "Congressional testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, Judiciary Committee," May 13, 1997, available at <http://www.cato.org/testimony/ct-sm051397.html> and "The debate over a national identification card," The Century Foundation, Homeland Security Project, available at <http://www.tcf.org/Publications/HomelandSecurity/National_ID_Card.pdf>.

[82] The estimated costs for the various voting machines are as follows: Direct Recording Electronic with a Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (DRE/VVPAT)—$4,000; retrofitting a DRE machine with a VVPAT—$1,000; optical scanner (OS)—$5,000; and ballot marking device for an optical scan system—$4,500. Machine cost data is collected from many sources, including: Verifiedvoting.org, "Appendix 4: Cost Comparison of Alternative Solutions," <http://www.verifiedvoting.org/downloads/CT SOTS1appendix_43.pdf>; Caleb Kleppner, *State of the Industry: Compatibility of Voting Equipment with Ranked Ballots*, Center for Voting and Democracy, 2001, <http://www.fairvote.org/administration/industry.rtf>; Bo Lipari, "Analysis of Acquisition Costs of DRE and Precinct Based Optical Scan Voting Equipment for New York State," New Yorkers for Verified Voting, 2005, <http://www.nyvv.org/doc/AcquisitionCostDREvOptScanNYS.pdf>. For details on the distribution of machine technology, see Election Data Services, *Voting Equipment Summary by Type*, 2004, <http://www.electiondataservices.com/VotingSummary2004_20040805.pdf>.

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Summary of Recommendations

1: GOALS AND CHALLENGES OF ELECTION REFORM

1.1 HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT: STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

1.1.1 The Help America Vote Act should be fully implemented by 2006, as mandated by the law, and fully funded.

1.1.2 The Commission urges that the Voting Rights Act be vigorously enforced and that Congress and the President seriously consider reauthorizing those provisions of the Act that are due to expire in 2007.

2: VOTER REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION

2.1 UNIFORMITY WITHIN STATES — TOP-DOWN REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

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

2.2 INTEROPERABILITY AMONG STATES

2.2.1 In order to assure that lists take account of citizens moving from one state to another, voter databases should be made interoperable between states. This would serve to eliminate duplicate registrations, which are a source of potential fraud.

2.2.2 In order to assist the states in creating voter databases that are interoperable across states, the EAC should introduce a template for shared data and a format for cross-state data transfers. This template should include a person's full legal name, date and place of birth, signature (captured as a digital image), and Social Security number.

2.2.3 With assistance and supervision by the EAC, a distributed database system should be established to make sure that the state lists remain current and accurate to take into account citizens moving between states. Congress should also pass a law mandating that states cooperate with this system to ensure that citizens do not vote in two states.

2.2.4 Congress should amend HAVA to mandate the interoperability of statewide registration lists. Federal funds should be appropriated for distribution by the EAC to states that make their voter databases interoperable, and the EAC should withhold federal funds from states that fail to do so. The law should also provide for enforcement of this requirement.

2.2.5 With proper safeguards for personal security, states should allow citizens to verify and correct the registration lists information on themselves up to 30 days before the election. States should also provide "electronic poll-books" to allow precinct officials to identify the correct polling site for voters.

2.2.6 With interoperability, citizens should need to register only once in their lifetime, and updating their registration will be facilitated when they move.

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2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

2.3.1 Voters should be informed of their right to cast a provisional ballot if their name does not appear on the voter roll, or if an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, but States should take additional and effective steps to inform voters as to the location of their precinct.

2.3.2 States, not counties or municipalities, should establish uniform procedures for the verification and counting of provisional ballots, and that procedure should be applied uniformly throughout the State. Many members of the Commission recommend that a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct jurisdiction should be counted.

2.3.3 Poll workers should be fully trained on the use of provisional ballots, and provisional ballots should be distinctly marked and segregated so they are not counted until the eligibility of the voter is determined.

2.4 COMMUNICATING REGISTRATION INFORMATION

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

2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION

2.5.1 To ensure that persons presenting themselves at the polling place are the ones on the registration list, the Commission recommends that states require voters to use the REAL ID card, which was mandated in a law signed by the President in May 2005. The card includes a person's full legal name, date of birth, a signature (captured as a digital image), a photograph, and the person's Social Security number. This card should be modestly adapted for voting purposes to indicate on the front or back whether the individual is a U.S. citizen. States should provide an EAC-template ID with a photo to non-drivers free of charge.

2.5.2 The right to vote is a vital component of U.S. citizenship, and all states should use their best efforts to obtain proof of citizenship before registering voters.

2.5.3 We recommend that until January 1, 2010, states allow voters without a valid photo ID card (Real or EAC-template ID) to vote, using a provisional ballot by signing an affidavit under penalty of perjury. The signature would then be matched with the digital image of the voter's signature on file in the voter registration database, and if the match is positive, the provisional ballot should be counted. Such a signature match would in effect be the same procedure used to verify the identity of voters who cast absentee ballots. After January 1, 2010, voters who do not have their valid photo ID could vote, but their ballot would count only if they returned to the appropriate election office within 48 hours with a valid photo ID.

2.5.4 To address concerns about the abuse of ID cards, or the fear that it could be an obstacle to voting, states should establish legal protections to prohibit any commercial use of voter data and ombudsman institutions to respond expeditiously to any citizen complaints about the misuse of data or about mistaken purges of registration lists based on interstate matching or statewide updating.

2.5.5 In the event that Congress mandates a national identification card, it should include information related to voting and be connected to voter registration.

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2.6 QUALITY IN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

2.6.1 States need to effectively maintain and update their voter registration lists. The EAC should provide voluntary guidelines to the states for quality audits to test voter registration databases for accuracy (correct and up-to-date information on individuals), completeness (inclusion of all eligible voters), and security (protection of unauthorized access). When an eligible voter moves from one state to another, the state to which the voter is moving should be required to notify the state which the voter is leaving to eliminate that voter from its registration list.

2.6.2 All states should have procedures for maintaining accurate lists such as electronic matching of death records, drivers licenses, local tax rolls, and felon records.

2.6.3 Federal and state courts should provide state election offices with the lists of individuals who declare they are non-citizens when they are summoned for jury duty.

2.6.4 In a manner that is consistent with the National Voter Registration Act, states should make their best efforts to remove inactive voters from the voter registration lists. States should follow uniform and strict procedures for removal of names from voter registration lists and should adopt strong safeguards against incorrect removal of eligible voters. All removals of names from voter registration lists should be double-checked.

2.6.5 Local jurisdictions should track and document all changes to their computer databases, including the names of those who make the changes.

3: VOTING TECHNOLOGY

3.1 VOTING MACHINES

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

3.1.2 States should adopt unambiguous procedures to reconcile any disparity between the electronic ballot tally and the paper ballot tally. The Commission strongly recommends that states determine well in advance of elections which will be the ballot of record.

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3.2 AUDITS

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

3.3 SECURITY FOR VOTING SYSTEMS

3.3.1 The Independent Testing Authorities, under EAC supervision, should have responsibility for certifying the security of the source codes to protect against accidental or deliberate manipulation of vote results. In addition, a copy of the source codes should be put in escrow for future review by qualified experts. Manufacturers who are unwilling to submit their source codes for EAC-supervised testing and for review by independent experts should be prohibited from selling their voting machines.

3.3.2 States and local jurisdictions should verify upon delivery of a voting machine that the system matches the system that was certified.

3.3.3 Local jurisdictions should restrict access to voting equipment and document all access, as well as all changes to computer hardware or software.

3.3.4 Local jurisdictions should have backup plans in case of equipment failure on Election Day.

4: EXPANDING ACCESS TO ELECTIONS

4.1 ASSURED ACCESS TO ELECTIONS

4.1.1 States should undertake their best efforts to make voter registration and ID accessible and available to all eligible citizens, including Americans with disabilities. States should also remove all unfair impediments to voter registration by citizens who are eligible to vote.

4.1.2 States should improve procedures for voter registration efforts that are not conducted by election officials, such as requiring state or local registration and training of any "voter registration drives."

4.1.3 Because there have been reports that some people allegedly did not deliver registration forms of those who expressed a preference for another party, states need to take special precautions to assure that all voter registration forms are fully accounted for. A unique number should be printed on the registration form and also on a detachable receipt so that the voter and the state election office can track the status of the form. In addition, voter registration forms should be returned within 14 days after they are signed.

4.2 VOTE BY MAIL

4.2.1 The Commission encourages further research on the pros and cons of vote by mail and of early voting.

4.3 VOTE CENTERS

4.3.1 States should modify current election law to allow experimentation with voting centers. More research, however, is needed to assess whether voting centers expand voter participation and are cost effective.

4.3.2 Voting centers need a higher-quality, computer-based registration list to assure that citizens can vote at any center without being able to vote more than once.

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4.4 MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTING

4.4.1 The law calling for state offices to process absentee ballots for military and overseas government and civilian voters should be implemented fully, and these offices should be under the supervision of the state election offices.

4.4.2 New approaches should be adopted at the federal and state levels to facilitate voting by civilian voters overseas.

4.4.3 The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) should supply to all military posted outside the United States a Federal Postcard Application for voter registration and a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot for calendar years in which there are federal elections. With adequate security protections, it would be preferable for the application forms for absentee ballots to be filed by Internet.

4.4.4 The states, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program, should develop a system to expedite the delivery of ballots to military and overseas civilian voters by fax, email, or overnight delivery service, but voted ballots should be returned by regular mail, and by overnight mail whenever possible. The Defense Department should give higher priority to using military aircraft returning from bases overseas to carry ballots. Voted ballots should not be returned by email or by fax as this violates the secrecy of the ballot and is vulnerable to fraud.

4.4.5 All ballots subject to the Uniform and Overseas Civilians Absentee Voting Act must be mailed out at least 45 days before the election (if request is received by then) or within two days of receipt after that. If the ballot is not yet set, due to litigation, a late vacancy, etc., a temporary ballot listing all settled offices and ballot issues must be mailed.

4.4.6 States should count the ballots of military and overseas voters up to 10 days after an election if the ballots are postmarked by Election Day.

4.4.7 As the technology advances and the costs decline, tracking systems should be added to absentee ballots so that military and overseas voters may verify the delivery of their voted absentee ballots.

4.4.8 The Federal Voting Assistance Program should receive a copy of the report that states are required under HAVA to provide the EAC on the number of absentee ballots sent to and received from military and overseas voters.

4.5 ACCESS FOR VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES

4.5.1 To improve accessibility of polling places for voters with disabilities, the U.S. Department of Justice should improve its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the accessibility requirements set by the Help America Vote Act.

4.5.2 States should make their voter registration databases interoperable with social-service agency databases and facilitate voter registration at social-service offices by citizens with disabilities.

4.5.3 States and local jurisdictions should allow voters with disabilities to request an absentee ballot when they register and to receive an absentee ballot automatically for every subsequent election. Local election officials should determine which voters with disabilities would qualify.

4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS

4.6.1 States should allow for restoration of voting rights to otherwise eligible citizens who have been convicted of a felony (other than for a capital crime or one

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which requires enrollment with an offender registry for sex crimes) once they have fully served their sentence, including any term of probation or parole.

4.6.2 States should provide information on voter registration to ex-felons who have become eligible to vote. In addition, each state's department of corrections should automatically notify the state election office when a felon has regained eligibility to vote.

4.7 VOTER AND CIVIC EDUCATION

4.7.1 Each state should publish a report on its voter education spending and activities.

4.7.2 States should engage in appropriate voter education efforts in coordination with local election authorities to assure that all citizens in their state have the information necessary to participate in the election process.

4.7.3 Each state should use its best efforts to instruct all high school students on voting rights and how to register to vote. In addition, civic education programs should be encouraged in the senior year of high school, as these have been demonstrated to increase voter participation by youth.

4.7.4 Local election authorities should mail written notices to voters in advance of an election advising the voter of the date and time of the election and the polling place where the voter can cast a ballot and encouraging the citizens to vote. The notice should also provide a phone number for the voter to contact the election authorities with any questions.

4.7.5 States should mail pamphlets to voters, and post the pamphlet material on their Web sites, to provide information about the candidates for statewide office and about ballot initiatives and referenda.

4.7.6 The federal government should provide matching funds for the states to encourage civic and voter education and advertisements aimed to encourage people to vote.

5: IMPROVING BALLOT INTEGRITY

5.1 INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUD

5.1.1 In July of even-numbered years, the U.S. Department of Justice should issue a public report on its investigations of election fraud. This report should specify the numbers of allegations made, matters investigated, cases prosecuted, and individuals convicted for various crimes. Each state's attorney general and each local prosecutor should issue a similar report.

5.1.2 The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Public Integrity should increase its staff to investigate and prosecute election-related fraud.

5.1.3 In addition to the penalties set by the Voting Rights Act, it should be a federal felony for any individual, group of individuals, or organization to engage in any act of violence, property destruction (of more than $500 value), or threatened act of violence that is intended to deny any individual his or her lawful right to vote or to participate in a federal election.

5.1.4 To deter systemic efforts to deceive or intimidate voters, the Commission recommends federal legislation to prohibit any individual or group from deliberately providing the public with incorrect information about election procedures for the purpose of preventing voters from going to the polls.

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5.2 ABSENTEE BALLOT AND VOTER REGISTRATION FRAUD

5.2.1 State and local jurisdictions should prohibit a person from handling absentee ballots other than the voter, an acknowledged family member, the U.S. Postal Service or other legitimate shipper, or election officials. The practice in some states of allowing candidates or party workers to pick up and deliver absentee ballots should be eliminated.

5.2.2 All states should consider passing legislation that attempts to minimize the fraud that has resulted from "payment by the piece" to anyone in exchange for their efforts in voter registration, absentee ballot, or signature collection.

5.2.3 States should not take actions that discourage legal voter registration or get-out-the-vote activities or assistance, including assistance to voters who are not required to vote in person under federal law.

6: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

6.1 INSTITUTIONS

6.1.1 To undertake the new responsibilities recommended by this report and to build confidence in the administration of elections, Congress and the states should reconstitute election management institutions on a nonpartisan basis to make them more independent and effective. U.S. Election Assistance Commission members and each state's chief elections officer should be selected and be expected to act in a nonpartisan manner, and the institutions should have sufficient funding for research and training and to conduct the best elections possible. We believe the time has come to take politics as much as possible out of the institutions of election administration and to make these institutions nonpartisan.

6.1.2 Congress should approve legislation that would add a fifth member to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, who would serve as the EAC's chairperson and who would be nominated by the President based on capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. This would permit the EAC to be viewed more as nonpartisan than bipartisan and would improve its ability to make decisions. That person would be subject to Senate confirmation and would serve a single term of ten years. Each subsequent vacancy to the EAC should be filled with a person judged to be nonpartisan so that after a suitable period, all the members, and thus the institution, might be viewed as above politics.

6.1.3 States should prohibit senior election officials from serving or assisting political campaigns in a partisan way, other than their own campaigns in states where they are elected.

6.1.4 States should take additional actions to build confidence in the administration of elections by making existing election bodies as nonpartisan as possible within the constraints of each state's constitution. Among the ways this might be accomplished would be if the individuals who serve as the state's chief elections officer were chosen based on their capability, integrity, and nonpartisanship. The state legislatures would need to confirm these individuals by a two-thirds majority of one or both houses. The nominee should receive clear bipartisan support.

6.1.5 Each state's chief elections officer should, to the extent reasonably possible, ensure uniformity of voting procedures throughout the state, as with provisional ballots. Doing so will reduce the likelihood that elections are challenged in court.

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6.2 POLL WORKER RECRUITMENT

6.2.1 States and local jurisdictions should allocate sufficient funds to pay poll workers at a level that would attract more technologically sophisticated and competent workers. Part-time workers should also be recruited for the beginning and the end of Election Day. States should amend their laws to allow shifts for part of the day for poll workers on Election Day.

6.2.2 States and local jurisdictions should implement supplemental training and recognition programs for poll workers.

6.2.3 To increase the number and quality of poll workers, the government and nonprofit and private employers should encourage their workers to serve as poll workers on Election Day without any loss of compensation, vacation time or personal time off. Special efforts should be made to enlist teachers and students as poll workers.

6.2.4 Because some jurisdictions have large majorities of one party, which makes it hard to attract poll workers from other parties, local jurisdictions should allow poll workers from outside the jurisdiction.

6.2.5 States should consider legislation to allow the recruitment of citizens as poll workers as is done for jury duty.

6.3 POLLING STATION OPERATIONS

6.3.1 Polling stations should be made user-friendly. One way to do so would be to forbid any campaigning within a certain distance of a polling station.

6.3.2 Polling stations should be required to maintain a "log-book" on Election Day to record all complaints. The books should be signed by election officials and observers and analyzed for ways to improve the voting process.

6.3.3 Polling stations should be organized in a way that citizens would not have to wait long before voting, and officials should be informed and helpful.

6.4 RESEARCH ON ELECTION MANAGEMENT

6.4.1 The Commission calls for continuing research on voting technology and election management so as to encourage continuous improvements in the electoral process.

6.5 COST OF ELECTIONS

6.5.1 As elections are a bedrock of our nation's democracy, they should receive high priority in the allocation of government resources at all levels. Local jurisdictions, states, and the Congress should treat elections as a high priority in their budgets.

6.5.2 Both local and state governments should track and report the cost of elections per registered voter.

7: RESPONSIBLE MEDIA COVERAGE

7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES

7.1.1 The Commission encourages national networks and local TV stations to provide at least five minutes of candidate discourse every night in the month leading up to elections.

7.1.2 The Commission encourages broadcasters to continue to offer candidates short segments of air time to make issue statements, answer questions, or engage in mini-debates.

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7.1.3 Many members of the Commission support the idea that legislation should be passed to require broadcasters to give a reasonable amount of free air time to political candidates, along the lines of the provisions of the Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Act of 2003 (which was introduced as S.1497 in the 108th Congress).

7.2 MEDIA PROJECTIONS OF ELECTION RESULTS

7.2.1 News organizations should voluntarily refrain from projecting any presidential election results in any state until all of the polls have closed in the 48 contiguous states.

7.2.2 News organizations should voluntarily agree to delay the release of any exit poll data until the election has been decided.

8: ELECTION OBSERVATION

8.1.1 All legitimate domestic and international election observers should be granted unrestricted access to the election process, provided that they accept election rules, do not interfere with the electoral process, and respect the secrecy of the ballot. Such observers should apply for accreditation, which should allow them to visit any polling station in any state and to view all parts of the election process, including the testing of voting equipment, the processing of absentee ballots, and the vote count. States that limit election observation only to representatives of candidates and political parties should amend their election laws to explicitly permit accreditation of independent and international election observers.

9: PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY AND POST-ELECTION SCHEDULES

9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE

9.1.1 We recommend that the Chairs and National Committees of the political parties and Congress make the presidential primary schedule more orderly and rational and allow more people to participate. We endorse the proposal of the National Association of Secretaries of State to create four regional primaries, after the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary, held at one-month intervals from March to June. The regions would rotate their position on the calendar every four years.

9.2 POST-ELECTION TIMELINE

9.2.1 Congress should clarify and modernize the rules and procedures applicable to carrying out its constitutional responsibilities in counting presidential electoral votes, and should specifically examine the deadlines.

9.2.2 States should certify their presidential election results before the "safe harbor" date. Also, every state should take steps, including the enactment of new statutes if necessary, to ensure that its resolution of election disputes will be given conclusive effect by Congress under 3 U.S.C. § 5.

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Additional Statements

All of the Commission Members are signatories of the report. Some have submitted additional or dissenting statements, which they were asked to limit to 250 words.

For alternative views and additional comments on the Commission's report, see our Web page at www.american.edu/ia/cfer/comments.

2.3 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

Kay Coles James

I strongly support the recommendation that states adopt uniform procedures for determining the validity of provisional ballots, and I join a majority of members who support counting provisional ballots when they are cast in the wrong precinct where multiple precincts vote at a single polling place.

However, out-of-precinct voting, in which a voter uses a provisional ballot to cast a ballot in the incorrect precinct, raises four substantial problems: (1) The voter is denied opportunity to vote for all candidates and issues or else casts a vote in a race in which the voter is not qualified to vote. (2) Election officials will not be able to anticipate the proper number of voters appearing at any given polling place and will not be able to allocate resources properly among the various polling places with the result that voters will face long lines and shortage of voting supplies. (3) The post-election evaluation of provisional ballots cast in the wrong polling place is time-consuming, error prone, subject to manipulation, undermines the secrecy of the ballot and will delay the outcome of the election. (4) It is settled law that HAVA does not mandate out-of-precinct voting.

The fact that many members of the Commission support limited out-of-precinct voting should not be understood as this Commission is recommending out-of-precinct voting because a substantial number of Commission members oppose it.

See Daschle, et. al. below for an alternative view of this recommendation.

2.5 VOTER IDENTIFICATION

Tom Daschle joined by Spencer Overton and Raul Yzaguirre

The goals of ballot access and integrity are not mutually exclusive, and the ultimate test of the Commission's success will be whether voters from diverse backgrounds view its recommendations in their totality as providing them with a fair opportunity to participate in their democracy. Most of the recommendations in this report, such as the recommendation for a voter verified paper audit trail, meet that standard, but others do not. For voters who have traditionally faced barriers to voting – racial and ethnic minorities, Native Americans, the disabled and language minorities, the indigent and the elderly – these recommendations appear to be more about ballot security than access to the ballot.

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The call for States to use the new REAL ID driver's license for voter identification at the polls is the most troublesome recommendation in the Report. While this statement identifies some of its problems, unfortunately the space allotted for dissent is inadequate to fully discuss all of the shortcomings of the Commission's ID proposal.

HAVA addresses the potential for fraudulent registration by individuals claiming to be someone they are not, and the Report contains no evidence that this reform is not working or that the potential for fraud in voter registration or multiple voting will not be addressed once the States fully implement the HAVA requirement for computerized, statewide registration lists. In fact, it offers scant evidence that this problem is widespread or that such a burdensome reform is required to solve it.

REAL ID is a driver's license, not a citizenship or a voting card. The Report notes that 12% of the voting age population lack a driver's license. While it recommends that States provide an alternative photo voting card to non-drivers free of charge, States are likely to require the same documentation that is required of drivers.

The documents required by REAL ID to secure a driver's license, and consequently a photo ID to vote under this recommendation, include a birth certificate, passport or naturalization papers, a photo identity document, and proof of Social Security number. Obtaining such documents can be difficult, even for those not displaced by the devastation of Hurricane Katrina. For some, the Commission's ID proposal constitutes nothing short of a modern day poll tax.

Important omissions raise doubts about the completeness of this Report. The lack of a recommendation on counting provisional ballots in Federal and statewide races is unfortunate. Our goal should be to ensure that the maximum number of eligible ballots are counted. Eligibility to vote for President is not dependent upon the precinct in which the voter resides. Similarly, reforms that expand access to the ballot box for working people, the disabled, elderly and minorities, such as early voting and vote-by-mail, are inadequately addressed by this Report.

Election reform must be about empowerment, not disenfranchisement. Raising needless impediments to voting or creating artificial requirements to have one's vote counted are steps backward. The mere fear of voter fraud should never be used to justify denying eligible citizens their fundamental right to vote.

Spencer Overton

I am a professor who specializes in election law, and I am writing separately to express my dissenting views to the Carter-Baker Commission's photo ID proposal. Unfortunately, the Commission rejected my 597-word dissent and allowed me only 250 words (this limitation on dissent was first announced at our final meeting). I believe that the issues before the Commission are of great consequence to our democracy and deserve more discussion. Thus, my concerns with the Commission's ID proposal and the shortcomings of the Commission's deliberative process are examined in greater detail at www.carterbakerdissent.com.

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Susan Molinari

Opponents of a voter photo ID argue that requiring one is unnecessary and discriminatory.

Numerous examples of fraud counter the first argument. In 2004, elections in Washington state and Wisconsin were decided by illegal votes. In Washington, this fact was established by a lengthy trial and decision of the court. In Wisconsin, this fact was established by a joint report written by the U.S. Attorney, FBI, Chief of Police and senior local election official – both Republicans and Democrats. In other states, most notably the states of Ohio and New York, voter rolls are filled with fictional voters like Elmer Fudd and Mary Poppins.

Addressing the second concern, the Commission recommendation is for states to adopt safeguards that guarantee all Americans equal opportunity to obtain an ID required for voting. The safeguards include initiatives to locate those voters without IDs and to provide them one without cost. Under the recommendation, eligible voters can cast a provisional ballot that will be counted if they present their photo ID within 48 hours. Far from discriminatory, a mandatory voter ID provides means by which more Americans may obtain the identification already required for daily functions -- such as cashing a check, entering a federal building, or boarding an airplane.

We present this recommendation on a nationwide basis so that states can avoid some of the problems previously highlighted.

3.1 VOTING MACHINES

Ralph Munro

I have given the majority of my career to the fair and impartial oversight and conduct of elections, serving 20 years as an elected Secretary of State. It has been an honor to serve on the Carter-Baker Commission and I believe this report is timely, accurate and will provide our country with new ideas to continually reform and improve our elections.

My only exceptions to this report are found in Section 3.1 and Section 4.2. Numerous countries are moving ahead of America in the field of election technology. On voting machines and electronic voting devices, limiting voter verified audit trails only to paper is a mistake. New technology has far greater potential than paper in this arena.

4.2 VOTE BY MAIL

Ralph Munro

It is my strong belief that the expansion of voting by mail, under strict guidelines to prevent fraud, will ensure that our voting participation will increase dramatically, especially in local and off-year elections.

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4.6 RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT OF EX-FELONS

Nelson Lund

I support the Commission's major recommendations, especially those dealing with improved registration systems and the prevention of election fraud. I have reservations about several other proposals, among which the following require specific comment: Recommendations 4.6.1 and 4.6.2. Substantive decisions about criminal penalties are outside the scope of this Commission's mission, which deals with election administration. Uniformity should not be imposed on the states, some of which may have very sound policy reasons for denying the franchise to all felons or to a larger class of felons than this Commission prefers.

6.1 INSTITUTIONS

Nelson Lund

Recommendations 6.1.1, 6.1.2, and 6.1.4. The Commission mistakenly assumes that putatively nonpartisan election administration is necessarily preferable to other approaches. Moreover, the Commission's proposal to add to the EAC a fifth, putatively nonpartisan member (who would serve as the chair) is profoundly misguided. All the functions that the EAC has, or could sensibly be given, can be carried out under the current bipartisan, four-member structure. If the EAC were reconstituted in the way proposed by this Commission, it would naturally become a magnet for additional functions, and would probably come eventually to serve as a national election administrator, thus displacing the states from their proper role in our decentralized system of governance. I believe this would be a terrible mistake.

7.1 MEDIA ACCESS FOR CANDIDATES

Nelson Lund

Recommendation 7.1.3. This proposal calls for an inappropriate and constitutionally dubious interference with the freedom of the press.

9.1 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SCHEDULE

Shirley Malcom

With regard to Recommendation 9.1.1, I agree on the need for regional presidential primaries, but I disagree that Iowa and New Hampshire should come first. At present the barriers to candidates unaffiliated with the major political parties gaining a place on the presidential ballot are substantial. Thus, the primary system is the major way for the American people to participate in the process of selecting candidates for president. But it gives disproportionate influence to those states that go first. One problem with Iowa is that the state decides by a caucus rather than a secret ballot, but the bigger problem with Iowa and New Hampshire is that these states have demographic profiles that make them very different from the rest of the country. Iowa and New Hampshire, according to the 2003 census, have populations that are around 94-95 percent White, while nationally Whites are 76 percent of the population. Hence, the debates are shaped in ways that do not necessarily reflect the interests of minority populations or of our diverse nation.

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About the Commission

TOP ROW (L-R): Ralph Munro, Kay Coles James, Raul Yzaguirre, Tom Phillips, Spencer Overton, Lee Hamilton, Sharon Priest, Rita DiMartino, Robert Mosbacher, and Jack Nelson
BOTTOM ROW (L-R): Betty Castor, Shirley Malcom, Bob Michel, Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter, James A. Baker, III, Benjamin Ladner, Tom Daschle, Susan Molinari, and David Leebron

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Commission Members

CO-CHAIRS:

FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER served as the 39th President of the United States. Among his administration's accomplishments were the Panama Canal treaties, the Camp David Accords, and the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union. He began his political career in the Georgia Senate and was elected governor of Georgia in 1970.

In 1982 after leaving the White House, he founded The Carter Center, which he dedicated to resolving conflict, fighting disease, strengthening democracy, and advancing human rights. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002 for his efforts.

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES A. BAKER, III has served in senior government positions in three presidential administrations. In 1989, President George H.W. Bush appointed him to serve as the nation's 61st Secretary of State. During his tenure at the U.S. Department of State, he traveled to 90 foreign countries as the U.S. confronted the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War era.

Mr. Baker led presidential campaigns for Presidents Ford, Reagan, and Bush over the course of five consecutive presidential elections from 1976 to 1992. He is presently a senior partner in the law firm of Baker Botts and serves as honorary chairman of the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

ROBERT PASTOR is Director of the Center for Democracy and Election Management, Professor of International Relations, and Vice President of International Affairs at American University. From 1985 until coming to AU in 2002, Dr. Pastor was Fellow and Founding Director of The Carter Center's Latin American Program and its Election Monitoring Initiatives. He served as President Carter's representative on the Carter-Ford Commission on Election Reform. He has taught at Harvard University, where he received his Ph.D. in Government, and is the author of 16 books.

OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS:

BETTY CASTOR was the 2004 Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate in Florida. She has held prominent leadership positions in education, most recently as president and CEO of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards in Arlington, Virginia. Before joining the National Board, Ms. Castor served as president of the University of South Florida and as Florida Commissioner of Education. She is the founder and president of a political action committee called Campaign for Florida's Future, dedicated to increasing citizen participation in public life.

TOM DASCHLE served as a U.S. Senator from South Dakota for 18 years and held a number of Democratic leadership positions, including Senate Majority Leader and Senate Minority Leader. Before entering the Senate, Mr. Daschle served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and quickly became part of the Democratic leadership. His support for the Help America Vote Act of 2002 helped bring the landmark election reform law to passage in the U.S. Senate. In 2005, Senator Daschle joined the Legislative and Public Policy Group of the law firm Alston & Bird, LLP.

RITA DIMARTINO is the former vice president of congressional relations for AT&T. As AT&T's in-house resource on Hispanic affairs, she provided guidance to senior management about this growing segment of the population and offered leadership on multicultural issues. In 2002, Ms. DiMartino was appointed principal U.S. delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women and also principal representative to the Inter-American Children's Institute. Active at all levels of Republican politics, she was elected executive vice chair of the New York State Republican Committee in 1988.

LEE HAMILTON is president and director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Prior to becoming director of the Wilson Center in 1999, he represented Indiana's Ninth District in the U.S. House of Representatives for 34 years. During his tenure, Mr. Hamilton served as chairman and ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, chairing the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. He is currently serving as co-chair of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks in the U.S.

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KAY COLES JAMES was director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management from 2001 to 2005. She was a senior fellow and director of The Citizenship Project at the Heritage Foundation, leading efforts to restore a strong ethic of citizenship and civic responsibility nationwide. Ms. James is also the former dean of the school of government at Regent University and has served under President George H. W. Bush as associate director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and as assistant secretary for public affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services.

BENJAMIN LADNER has been President and Professor of Philosophy and Religion at American University since 1994. He chairs the Board of Trustees of the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area, comprised of fourteen colleges and universities, with 130,000 students. Before coming to American University, Dr. Ladner was president of the National Faculty, a national association of university professors founded by Phi Beta Kappa.

DAVID LEEBRON is President of Rice University in Houston, Texas. He is the former dean of the Columbia University School of Law, where he worked from 1989 to 2004. From 1983 to 1989, he was a professor of law at New York University and director of NYU's International Legal Studies Program. He is a member of the American Bar Association's Standards Review Committee and the American Law Deans Association's Board of Directors. Mr. Leebron has taught and published in areas of corporate finance, international economic law, human rights, privacy, and torts.

NELSON LUND is the Patrick Henry Professor of Constitutional Law and the Second Amendment at George Mason University in Virginia, where he teaches on topics that include federal election law. Mr. Lund served as a law clerk to the Honorable Patrick Higginbotham of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor of the United States Supreme Court. Following his clerkship with Justice O'Connor, Mr. Lund served in the White House as associate counsel to the president from 1989 to 1992.

SHIRLEY MALCOM is head of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Directorate includes AAAS programs in education, activities for underrepresented groups, and public understanding of science and technology. Dr. Malcom serves on several boards -- including the Howard Heinz Endowment and the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment -- and is an honorary trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. She is a trustee of the California Institute of Technology and a regent of Morgan State University.

BOB MICHEL served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois from 1957 to 1993. During that time he held a number of leadership roles, including those of Minority Whip and Minority Leader. Mr. Michel was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from 1964-1992 and permanent chairman of the Republican National Conventions of 1984, 1988, and 1992. He served with the Thirty-Ninth Infantry Regiment as a combat infantryman in England, France, Belgium, and Germany from 1943 to 1946.

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SUSAN MOLINARI is the President and CEO of the Washington Group, a government relations and lobbying firm. She was a member of Congress from New York from 1990 to 1997. In 1994, she was elected to the Republican Majority Leadership, making her the highest-ranking woman in Congress. In 1996, she was selected by Robert Dole to be the Keynote Speaker at the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California. Prior to Congress, Molinari was twice elected to the New York City Council, where she was Minority Leader.

ROBERT MOSBACHER is Chairman of Mosbacher Energy Company. He is the past chairman of the Republican National Committee and served as national finance chairman for the election campaigns of Presidents Ford and George H. W. Bush. Mr. Mosbacher served as Secretary of Commerce under President Bush from 1989 to 1992, and was awarded the Aztec Eagle Award from Mexico President Ernesto Zedillo for his role in developing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). He is a trustee emeritus for the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and past chairman of the Americas Society/Council on the Americas.

RALPH MUNRO served as Washington Secretary of State from 1980 to 2001. His achievements include implementing a presidential primary allowing independent voters to participate in the nomination process; transitioning election equipment from lever machines to optical scan systems; designing a "Motor Voter" registration system; and supporting a program that allowed Desert Storm troops to vote in Washington elections via fax from the Persian Gulf. Mr. Munro currently serves on the Board of Directors of numerous technology companies, including Dategrity, a provider of secure Internet technology systems.

JACK NELSON is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and former Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times. He covered the past six presidents and every presidential campaign from 1968 through 1996. Since retiring in December 2001, he has taught at the University of Southern California's School of Journalism. In 2002, Mr. Nelson was a Shorenstein Fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. He was presented the Drew Pearson Award for Investigative Reporting and the Robert F. Kennedy Award for Lifetime Achievement in Journalism.

SPENCER OVERTON is a professor at The George Washington University Law School who specializes in voting rights and campaign finance law. His academic articles on election law have appeared in several leading law journals, and his book "Stealing Democracy: The New Politics of Voter Suppression," will be published and released by W.W. Norton in June 2006. Professor Overton formerly taught at the University of California, Davis, and served as the Charles Hamilton Houston Fellow at Harvard Law School. He currently serves on the boards of Common Cause, the National Voting Rights Institute, and the Center for Responsive Politics.

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TOM PHILLIPS is a partner in the law firm of Baker Botts LLP. From 1988 to 2004, he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and was elected and re-elected four times. During his tenure, he served as president of the National Conference of Chief Justices (1997-98), a member of the Committee on Federal-State Relations of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and an advisor to the Federal Judicial Code Project of the American Law Institute.

SHARON PRIEST is the former Arkansas Secretary of State and the first woman to hold that position. Prior to her election to statewide office in 1994, she has served as mayor of Little Rock. She is also the former president of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Currently, Ms. Priest chairs the Arkansas State Election Improvement Study Commission, the State Board of Election Commissioners, and the Capitol Arts and Grounds Commission. She has also received the TIME/NASBE Award for Outstanding Leadership in Voter Education.

RAUL YZAGUIRRE is presidential professor of practice in community development and civil rights at Arizona State University. He has devoted his career to advocacy issues facing the Hispanic community. He is the founder of Interstate Research Associates, a Mexican-American research association and nonprofit consulting firm. From 1974 to 2004, Mr. Yzaguirre was president of the National Council of La Raza. In addition to his work with La Raza, he helped establish the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda and the New American Alliance, among other organizations.

COMMISSION STAFF

DANIEL CALINGAERT is the Associate Director of the Center for Democracy and Election Management at American University and Associate Director of the Commission. He has served as Program Director for Asia and Deputy Director for Eastern Europe at the International Republican Institute, where he designed and managed a wide range of programs to promote democracy. Dr. Calingaert previously directed programs to reform social science education at universities across Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

DOUG CHAPIN is Director of electionline.org and Research Director for the Commission. He has worked on election issues for more than 15 years, with extensive experience that includes positions with the Federal Election Commission, the U.S. Senate Rules Committee, and Election Data Services, Inc. Before becoming electionline.org's first director, he worked at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP.

KAY STIMSON is the Associate Director of Media and Public Affairs to the Commission. She has served as Director of Communications at both the U.S. Election Assistance Commission and the National Association of Secretaries of State, where she served as the association's spokesperson and managed its voter outreach efforts. Prior to joining NASS, Ms. Stimson spent more than five years in the field of television journalism as a news anchor and political reporter.

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MARGARET MURRAY GORMLY is the Administrative Coordinator for Dr. Robert A. Pastor, Executive Director of the Commission, and as such, she has handled the senior-level administrative affairs of the Commission. She serves as the manager of the Office of International Affairs and has provided senior-level administrative support for the Commission. Before joining the AU staff, she was the executive assistant to the CEO and COO of GW Solutions.

MEEGAN MCVAY is the Grants and Proposals Manager for the Commission. Since 2003, she has served as the primary fundraiser in the Office of International Affairs, working with the Center for North American Studies and the Center for Democracy and Election Management. Ms. McVay is a Certified Fund Raising Executive with more than eight years of development experience, including positions with the Brookings Institution and ACCION International.

PAULINA PUIG is the Web Master for the Commission, managing Web operations for the Office of International Affairs, Center for Democracy and Election Management, and Center for North American Studies. She is also responsible for the Web sites of the AU Abroad and Abroad at AU programs, as well as the ABTI-American University of Nigeria. Ms. Puig previously worked as a technology consultant for a government agency and was a senior Web developer for Discovery.com.

Back row, left to right: Leslie Wong, Kay Stimson, Paulina Puig, Jimmy Carter, James A. Baker, III, Daniel Calingaert, Doug Chapin, Benjamin Ladner, Vassia Gueorguieva, Katherine Kirlin, and Robert Pastor

Front row, left to right: Nicole Byrd, Kimberly Carusone, Meegan McVay, Murray Gormly, and Lisa Arakaki

VASSIA GUEORGUIEVA is a Ph.D. candidate in public administration at the AU School of Public Affairs and a Graduate Research Assistant for the Commission. She has worked for the Bulgarian Parliament and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

NICOLE BYRD is a M.A. candidate in International Peace and Conflict Resolution/Foreign Policy at the AU School of International Service and a Graduate Research Assistant for the Commission. She is also vice-president of the Graduate Student Council.

JOHN HENDERSON is a Junior Fellow at the Center for Democracy and Election Management and a Graduate Research Assistant for the Commission. As a Rhodes Scholar, he completed a graduate degree in Comparative Politics at the University of Oxford.

KIMBERLY CARUSONE is a M.A. candidate in International Education at American University and the Assistant Web Master for the Commission. She previously worked in publishing and marketing and is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University.

ZACHARY PFISTER is a B.A. candidate in Conflict Studies at DePauw University in Indiana, where he is also the student body president. He was a Summer Research Assistant to the Commission.

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FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000257

ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

The Commission on Federal Election Reform is organized by American University's Center for Democracy and Election Management.

Robert Pastor, James A. Baker, III, and Jimmy Carter (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

The Center for Democracy and Election Management, established in September 2002, is dedicated to educating students and professionals about best practices in democracy and conducting public policy-oriented research on the management of elections. In addition, the Center seeks to serve as a venue for public policy discussion on these topics and to provide an institutional base for international scholars to study and teach about democratic processes. Dr. Robert A. Pastor serves as its Director. The Center is part of American University in Washington, DC.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

Rice University's James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy
The Carter Center

SUPPORTED BY:

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Omidyar Network

RESEARCH BY:

Electionline.org/The Pew Charitable Trusts

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000258

Hearing: How Good Are U.S. Elections?

April 18, 2005
American University (Washington, DC)

Panel I: Elections and HAVA: Current Status

Gracia Hillman, Chair, U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Chellie Pingree, President, Common Cause

Kay J. Maxwell, President, League of Women Voters of the U.S.

Henry Brady, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, University of California

Panel II: Access and Integrity

Barbara Arnwine, Executive Director, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

John Fund, Wall Street Journal Editorial Board

Colleen McAndrews, Partner, Bell, McAndrews & Hiltachk, LLP

Arturo Vargas, Executive Director, National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials

Panel III: Voting Technology and Election Administration

Jim Dickson, Vice President for Governmental Affairs, American Association of People with Disabilities

David Dill, Professor of Computer Science, Stanford University

Hon. Ron Thornburgh, Secretary of State, State of Kansas

Richard L. Hasen, Professor of Law, Loyola Law School

U.S. Election Assistance Commission Chair Gracia Hillman testifies at the April 18 hearing. Professor Jamin Raskin is to her left, and Hon. John Anderson is to her right. (American University Photo/Jeff Watts)

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FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000259

Hearing: How Can We Improve U.S. Elections?

June 30, 2005
Rice University (Houston, TX)

Panel I: Voter Registration, Identification, and Participation

Ken Smukler, President, InfoVoter Technologies

Michael Alvarez, Professor of Political Science, California Institute of Technology

Paula Hawthorn, Former Manager of Operating Systems Research, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

Robert Stein, Dean of Social Sciences and Professor of Political Science, Rice University

Panel II: Voting Technology

Dan Wallach, Associate Professor of Computer Science, Rice University

Beverly Kaufman, Clerk, Harris County, Texas

Special thanks to Harris County, Texas, and the Nevada Secretary of State Office's Elections Division for providing electronic voting machines that were demonstrated for the Commission during this session.

Panel III: Election Management and Election Reform

Donald J. Simon, Partner, Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson, & Perry, LLP

Louis Massicotte, Professor of Political Science, University of Montreal

Norman Ornstein, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute

(L-R)Donald Simon, Louis Massicotte, and Norman Ornstein at the June 30 hearing (Rice University Photo/Jeff Fitlow)

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FL-DOS-22-1062-A-000260

Congressional Meeting

July 15, 2005
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Washington, DC

Special thanks to the following Members of Congress for their comments and participation, including related committee staff participation: Rep. Robert Ney (R-OH), Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-CA), Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ), and Rep. John Conyers (D-MI).

Common Cause Meeting with Advocates for Election Reform

July 16, 2005
Common Cause Headquarters
Washington, DC

Special thanks to Ed Davis and Barbara Burt of Common Cause for organizing this meeting.

National Association of State Election Directors

August 13, 2005
Beverly Hilton Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

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Academic Advisors

Throughout the course of its research and deliberations, the Commission benefitted greatly from the substantial contributions of academic advisors and other experts, as well as opinions shared by citizens around the country. While we wish to acknowledge the distinguished individuals who aided our work, this does not imply that they agree with all of the report's recommendations. Nonetheless, their work was invaluable and we want to express our gratitude.

ALAN ABRAMOWITZ
Professor of Political Science
Emory University

MICHAEL ALVAREZ
Professor of Political Science
California Institute of Technology

CURTIS GANS
Director of the Center for the Study of the American Electorate
American University

MARK GLAZE
Director of Public Affairs
The Campaign Legal Center

PAUL GRONKE
Associate Professor of Political Science
Reed College

RICHARD HASEN
Professor of Law, Loyola Law School
and Editor of *Election Law Journal*

PAULA HAWTHORN
Former Manager of Operating Systems Research
Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

MARK F. HEARNE II
Partner
Lathrop and Gage LC

STEVEN HOCHMAN
Research Director
The Carter Center

ROBIN LEEDS
Scholar-in-Residence, Women & Politics Institute
American University

R. DOUG LEWIS
Executive Director
The Election Center

DAVID LUBLIN
Associate Professor of Government
American University

JENNIFER MCCOY
Director of the Americas Program
The Carter Center

KAREN O'CONNOR
Professor of Government and Director of the Women & Politics Institute
American University

NORMAN ORNSTEIN
Resident Scholar
American Enterprise Institute

CAMERON QUINN
U.S. Elections Advisor
International Foundation for Election Systems

JAMIN RASKIN
Professor of Law
American University Washington College of Law

ROB RICHIE
Executive Director
Center for Voting and Democracy

JOHN SAMPLES
Director of the Center for Representative Government
CATO Institute

LEONARD SHAMBON
Counsel
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP

RICHARD G. SMOLKA
Professor Emeritus of Political Science
American University

ROBERT STEIN
Dean of Social Sciences and Professor of Political Science
Rice University

JAMES THURBER
Director of the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies
American University

DAN WALLACH
Associate Professor of Computer Science
Rice University

TRACY WARREN
Director
Pollworker Institute

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EXPERTS CONSULTED BY THE COMMISSION

KIMBALL W. BRACE
President
Election Data Services

CRAIG S. BURKHARDT
Chief Counsel for Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

STEPHEN E. FIENBERG
Professor of Statistics and Social Science
Carnegie Mellon University

JONATHAN FRENKEL
Director for Law Enforcement Policy
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

JOHN MARK HANSEN
Dean of the Social Sciences Division
University of Chicago

PAUL HERRNSON
Director of the Center for American Politics and Citizenship
University of Maryland

THERESE LAANELA
Senior Program Officer
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

HERBERT LIN
Senior Scientist
National Research Council

THOMAS MANN
Senior Fellow
Brookings Institution

ROBERT MONTJOY
Professor of Public Administration
University of New Orleans

M. GLENN NEWKIRK
Principal
InfoSENTRY Services

JACQUELINE PESCHARD
Professor
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

JOHN PETTY
Chairman
TecSec

AVIEL RUBIN
Professor of Computer Science
Johns Hopkins University

ROBERT SAAR
Executive Director
DuPage County Election Commission, Illinois

FRITZ SCHEUREN
President
American Statistical Association

ARI SCHWARTZ
Associate Director
Center for Democracy and Technology

MICHAEL D. SIEGEL
Principal Research Scientist at the Sloan School of Management
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

HANS A. VON SPAKOVSKY
Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Justice

JOHN THOMPSON
Executive Vice President of the National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago

DAN TOKAJI
Assistant Professor of Law at Moritz College of Law
Ohio State University

WAI L. TSANG
Principal Engineer
TecSec

TOVA WANG
Democracy Fellow
The Century Foundation

HON. ANDREW YOUNG
Professor of Policy Studies
Georgia State University

ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY STAFF: Lisa Arakaki, Keith Costas, Marilee Csellar, Clark Gregor, Katherine Kirlin, Todd Sedmak, David Taylor, Leslie Wong, and Julie Weber.

CARTER CENTER STAFF: Nancy Koningsmark, Faye Perdue, Jane Quillen, and Lisa Wiley.

JAMES A. BAKER III INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY STAFF: B.J. Almond, Charlotte Cheadle (Baker Botts), Maggie Cryer, Sonja Dimitrijevich, Kathryn Hamilton, Molly Hipp, and Ryan Kirksey.

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CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTION MANAGEMENT
American University
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016-8026

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