

2009 Update to Florida's HAVA State Plan: Element 12

This 2009 Update to Element 12 replaces in its entirety Element 12 as written on pages 96-103 of the 2006 HAVA State [Plan](#).

ELEMENT 12. CHANGES TO STATE PLAN FOR PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Section 254(a)(12): *In the case of a State with a State plan in effect under this subtitle during the previous fiscal year, a description of how the plan reflects changes from the State plan for the previous fiscal year and of how the State succeeded in carrying out the State plan for such previous fiscal year.*

1. Introduction

Florida submitted its initial HAVA State Plan in 2004. In 2006, then Secretary of State Sue M. Cobb appointed a new HAVA Planning Committee to update the 2004 HAVA State Plan. Through a competitive bid process, the Secretary selected the Collins Center for Public Policy, Inc., to staff the update process. The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) held two public meetings—one in Pensacola, Florida on September 21, 2006, and one in Miami, Florida on October 12, 2006.

In 2009, Secretary of State Kurt S. Browning appointed a new HAVA State Planning Committee to update the 2006 HAVA State Plan to reflect recent state legislative changes and provide updated budgetary information. As with prior HAVA Planning Committees, the HAVA Planning Committee (2009) focused on three types of changes:

- Substantive changes made by the State of Florida that bring the State into further compliance with HAVA
- Minor updates that will not affect the State's compliance with HAVA
- Issues that have arisen that might affect the State's future compliance with HAVA

As has been the practice with prior committees, the HAVA Planning Committee (2009) received copies of the original plan and the Help America Vote Act of 2002. All updates and changes to the plan from the previous fiscal year were noted as follows:

- Sections of the previous plan were deleted but were first shown in a strike-through font and approved by the committee.
- Sections of the plan that were new were shown in an underlined font.
- After the HAVA Planning Committee reviewed and approved the updates, the underline and strike-through fonts were removed.

The HAVA Planning Committee (2009) held one public meeting on March 23, 2009 in Tallahassee, Florida. The names of prior and current committee members are listed under the amended Element 13 of this plan.

2. HAVA State Plan's Substantive Changes from Previous Fiscal Year

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The following chart is a summary of how the HAVA State Plan has substantively changed for the specified timeframes and how the State succeeded in carrying out the HAVA State Plan for the fiscal years noted.

Table 12.1

Element 1. Use of Title III Requirements Payments	
<i>A. Voting Systems</i>	
2004-2006	<p>Certified voting systems were added to the plan and decertified voting systems were deleted from the plan. Voting systems for voters with disabilities have been certified for use in each polling place. Certified voting systems performed as designed during the 2006 statewide Primary and General Elections. Florida meets all HAVA voting system requirements.</p>
2007-present	<p><i>Voting Systems: Improvement, Acquisition, and Modification & Replacement.</i> In 2007, the Florida Legislature mandated that all voting be by marksense ballots. This eliminated the use of DREs in any election after January 1, 2008. An exception exists to allow DREs to be used by persons with disabilities. However, by 2012 all accessible voting systems used in the state must allow for voting by marksense ballots.</p> <p>Florida Voting System Standards (DS-DE11) as incorporated by reference into Rule 1S-5.001, Florida Administrative Code, meet the error rate established by the 1990 Federal Elections Commission and is in compliance with HAVA requirements.</p> <p>The Bureau of Voting Systems Certification within the Division of Elections conducts periodic updates of its voting systems standards. Although not bound by 2007 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines adopted by the Election Assistance Commission, the Bureau reviews the state standards against these guidelines and to the extent reasonably feasible, logistically possible and compliant with state law, the Division shall consider those standards and any subsequent standards in any update to its state standards.</p> <p>The Division of Elections enhanced its website to provide better public access to information on all certified voting system vendors by system title, county, vendor or precinct voting method. Pursuant to section 101.5606, Florida Statutes, the Division additionally devised and uses the Florida Voting Systems Certification Checklist & Test Record in order to better document and monitor the process.</p> <p>Certified voting systems performed as designed in elections for the 2008 Presidential Preference Primary, Primary and General Elections. Florida continues to meet all HAVA voting system requirements.</p>
<i>B. Provisional Voting and Voting Information</i>	
2004-2006	<p>Florida Supreme Court case ruled that in order for provisional ballot to count, the provisional ballot must be cast only in the precinct in which the voter is registered. See <i>AFL-CIO v. Hood</i>, 885 So.2d 373 (Fla. 2004). Under state law, persons casting provisional ballots have until 5:00 p.m. on the 3rd day following an election to present written evidence supporting their eligibility to vote.</p>
2007-present	<p>In 2008, the Florida Legislature changed the law to reduce the number of days from 3 days to 2 days in which a provisional ballot voter has to present evidence of eligibility in order for the provisional ballot to count. (see s.13, chapter 2007-30, Laws of Florida). Those voters who vote provisionally solely because they failed to provide a photo and signature identification at the polls do not need to provide further evidence of eligibility. If the canvassing board finds that the signature on the provisional ballot certificate matches the signature on record, the provisional ballot will count. See section 101.048, Florida Statutes.</p>

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<i>C. Voter Registration System</i>	
2004-2006	<p>Florida developed and implemented the new Florida Voter Registration System (FVRS). The FVRS became operational in January 2006. The FVRS complies with all of HAVA's requirements under section 303. FVRS performed as designed during the 2006 statewide Primary and General Elections. The Secretary of State created the Bureau of Voter Registration Services to direct and facilitate the operations of the FVRS.</p>
2007-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• The State continuously re-evaluates, adjusts and enhances FVRS list maintenance in a nondiscriminatory manner and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and the Help America Vote Act of 2002. Two primary maintenance processes occur regularly to ensure that the voter registration records are accurate and current. One is based on address changes and the other is based on ineligibility.</p> <p>The Florida Legislature amended the law in 2008 that affects the biennial and continual address list maintenance activities conducted at the local level. See ss.6-7, chapter 2008-95, Laws of Florida. The law changed to allow voter registration officials to immediately change the address of a voter registration record in FVRS upon receipt of change-of-address information received from third party sources such as postal service, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and jury notices. This process represents a departure in that previously a voter had to confirm such address change before the change could be entered into the system. With the new law, the change is entered first and then a notice is sent to the registered voter at his or her newly recorded residence address. The registered voter is asked to verify or correct the address change as already made. See section 98.065(4), <i>Florida Statutes</i>.</p> <p>At the state level, the Department continues to streamline and automate to the extent possible the list maintenance processes undertaken by the Bureau of Voter Registration Services (BVRS) pursuant to section 98.075, Florida Statutes. In 2009, the Bureau of Voter Registration Services automated its process for identifying duplicate records in FVRS. Upon receipt of automated system notices, Supervisors of Elections are required to review and resolve whether the records are duplicates. BVRS has also revamped its procedures in conjunction from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Association of Clerks of Court to refine the process for identifying registered voters who are felons or persons who have been declared by a court to be mentally incapacitated. Documentation in support of a registered voter's potential ineligibility is forwarded to the Supervisors of Elections. The Supervisor of Elections is then responsible for initiating and following through the notice and removal steps in section 98.075(7), Florida Statutes. Finally, BVRS in conjunction with the Florida Department of Health's Office of Vital Statistics has scheduled more frequent data transfer of death records. This information as subsequently matched against registered voter records is transmitted to the Supervisors of Elections for immediate record removal from FVRS.</p> <p>• In 2006, Florida instituted a process for verifying personal identifying information on the voter registration application as required by HAVA and in accordance with State law (Sections 97.053 and 97.057, <i>Florida Statutes</i>). The Florida Department of State entered into an agreement with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to match and verify the accuracy of the information on the voter registration application. In turn, under HAVA, the Executive Director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles entered into an agreement in November 2005 with the Commissioner of Social Security Administration to verify the last four digits of the social security numbers provided on the applications. The Department of State is still working on updating the agreement to reflect current maintenance and operational rules and criteria for identification verification in light of the upcoming changes resulting from DHSMV's implementation of the REAL ID Act.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2008, the Florida Legislature amended the voter registration process as pertained to the verification of an applicant's personal identifying number. The law required a person to provide proof of his or her identity by providing a personal identifying number (i.e., Florida driver's license number, Florida identification card number, or last 4 digits of the Social Security) on the application. The personal identifying number would then be verified by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the Social Security Administration, whichever was applicable. If the number could not be verified, the law previously allowed a person to prove his or her identity by bringing in authenticating evidence of the number as originally provided on the application. By doing so, the person's application could be processed and if the person voted a provisional ballot, his or her ballot would be counted. With the change in law in 2008, a person is no longer limited to bringing in evidence of the number as originally provided on the application. A person may now bring in evidence of either the same number, a different number of the same type as originally provided, or a different number altogether, provided it is authentic evidence of the person's Florida Driver's License Number or state identification card number or the last 4 digits of his or her social security number. If the Supervisor of Elections finds the evidence to be sufficient, the person is registered as an active voter. See s. 3, chapter 2008-95, <i>Laws of Florida</i> (amending section 97.053(6), <i>Florida Statutes</i>). <p>FVRS continues to meet all HAVA voter registration and computerized list maintenance system requirements.</p>
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Element 2- Local Government Payments and Activities	
2004-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In FY 2004-05, the State of Florida distributed \$11.6 million to local Supervisors of Elections to purchase one accessible voting system for each polling place. In FY 2005-06, the State of Florida distributed \$13,406,193 to reimburse 16 counties that acquired accessible voting systems prior to July 1, 2004. In FY 2005-06, the State of Florida distributed an additional \$63,215 to reimburse eight other counties that acquired accessible voting systems prior to July 2004 and were not included in funding provided in FY 2004-05. In FYs 2004-05 and 2005-06, the State of Florida distributed to local governments \$3,000,000 each fiscal year to fund comprehensive voter education efforts. In FY 2005-06, the State of Florida distributed \$3,000,000 to local Supervisors of Elections to conduct poll worker recruitment and training. <p>The accessible voting machines performed as designed during the 2006 statewide Primary and General Elections.</p>
2007-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Election Activities. The Florida Legislature appropriated a total of \$2 million in fiscal year 2007-08 and \$3 million in fiscal year 2008-09 for the counties under the category of "federal election activities." Funds disbursed under this category can be used for election administration activities such as voter education, poll worker recruitment and training, revisions to the statewide poll worker curriculum, standardizing elections results reporting, and other federal election activities as approved by the state. Prior to receipt of these funds, the Supervisors of Election must submit a detailed program plan on how those funds will be expended and the chair of the Board of County Commissioners must certify that the respective county has provided 15% matching funds. Voting Systems and Ballot-on-Demand Assistance. In 2007, the Florida Legislature appropriated \$22,968,625 to assist 15 counties in the conversion from touch screen voting systems to optical scan voting systems in accordance with state law mandate. An additional grant of \$4,893,225 was disbursed to 28 counties to assist with the purchase of Ballot-on-Demand equipment for use in early voting.

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Element 3- Voter Education	
2004-2006	<p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2004) recommended and the Legislature approved an additional \$3 million for voter education in FY 2005-06. The 2004 Voter Education Program Report to the Florida Legislature and Governor concluded that county voter education efforts were considered useful or well received by voters.</p> <p>In 2006, a review of voter education programs throughout Florida indicated a variety of programs being used including sample ballots, nonpartisan voter education, media advertising, and innovative programs. In response to an Auditor General Report (2006-194), the Department of State took measures to closely monitor county voter education reports to ensure compliance with HAVA. Also in 2006, the Florida Legislature directed the Division of Elections to develop a statewide uniform training curriculum for poll workers in 2006.</p>
2007-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poll worker Training: The Department of State completed the Florida State Poll Workers Training Manual in 2007. Supervisors of Elections currently use the manual to assist in training poll workers. • Voter Education Program/Federal Activities Funding: The State of Florida funded county voter education programs as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fiscal year 2006-07: \$2 million ○ Fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09: \$5 million total for federal election activities. This amount could be applied towards voter education and poll worker recruitment and training. • Dissemination of Information to Voters and Election Officials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2008, the Division of Elections completely revamped its Internet website (http://elections.myflorida.com). The website offers an extensive array of information for the voter, candidates and committees, and elections officials. Topics covered include voter registration procedures, election dates, statistical reports, elections fraud, press releases, voting systems, Supervisor of Elections' contact information, laws/opinions/rules, campaign financial reporting, committee registration, candidate qualifying requirements, initiative petition process and other helpful governmental links. Prominently displayed on the Web Site home page is information on: the Voter Assistance Hotline Toll Free Number—for the general public and for people using Text Telephone (TTY); and the Florida Voter Fraud Hotline Toll Free Number. ○ County Supervisors of Elections must constantly update information disseminated to the public, poll workers, and their own staff to conform to state legislative mandates and HAVA requirements including the change in law regarding acceptable forms of identification in order to vote. In 2008, the Florida Legislature amended section 101.6923, <i>Florida Statutes</i> (relating to special first-time mail-in registrants), to conform this section of law to a 2007 change to section 101.043, <i>Florida Statutes</i> (relating to identification at the polls) that eliminated two forms of previously acceptable forms of photo identification: employee badge or identification and the buyer's club identification. • Voter Education Program Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the <i>Report on Voter Education Programs During the 2006 Election Cycle (2007)</i>, the Department concluded the supervisors of elections use their voter education programs to generate an interest in the election process and to increase voter participation. All of the broad voter education categories listed in the report received an effectiveness rating of four or five (with 5 being the highest ranking.) A November 2006 survey conducted by the Collins Center for Public Policy indicated that 88% of the respondent voters rated supervisors as "Excellent-Good" in providing voter information during the election period.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the <i>Report on Voter Education Programs During the 2008 Election Cycle</i> (2009), the Department found the Supervisors of Elections took a proactive role in educating citizens about the election process and their rights and responsibilities, and motivating them to participate in that process. An increase in new voter registration (by 813,000) and a 75.2% voter turnout during the 2008 Election was attributed in part to voter education efforts. All of the broad voter education categories listed in the report received an effectiveness rating of four or five (with five being the highest ranking). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overvote and Undervote Reports <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>Analysis and Report of Overvotes and Undervotes for the 2006 General Election</i> (January 31, 2007) continued to examine the “factors relating to no valid votes being cast.” No valid vote refers to the combined uncounted votes due to overvotes, undervotes, and invalid write-in votes. The report concluded that “combined under and overvote rate is a function of the contest of interest and the data strongly suggested that it is cyclical with the type of general election (presidential or gubernatorial).” 2. <i>Analysis and Report of Overvotes and Undervotes for the 2008 General Election</i> (January 31, 2009) examined the impact of the change in voting method due to Florida’s shift to optical scan or marksense ballot voting. The analysis reveals an overall increase in the combined ‘no valid rate’ from 0.41% for 2004 to .75% for 2008. A comparison of the 2002 and 2006 Governor’s races with the 2004 and 2008 Presidential races showed that the “no valid vote” rate is race dependent. The overvote rate increased for all 67 counties in the 2008 General Election but the increase was attributed to the change in 15 counties that switched to optical scan voting from touch screen voting where the technology prevented an overvote. With the change in voting method, the 2008 Presidential overvote rate is 0.28% compared with 0.05% for the 2004 results. The 2008 Presidential undervote rate of 0.26% improved from 0.36% in 2004. The invalid write-ins for 2008 increased to 0.22% from the 2002 rate of 0.08% and 0.06% in 2006. Florida had 35,874 provisional ballots with a 48.1% rejection rate. Of the remaining accepted provisional ballots, the combined “no valid vote” rate was 1.15% with an undervote rate of 0.39% and an overvote rate of 0.76%. The order of increasing “no valid votes” in early voting, election day, absentee, and provisional ballot implies that the voter has an increasing risk of not casting a valid vote without having the voting system alert if there is an overvote or blank ballot using the absentee method or casting a provisional ballot. In conclusion, the increase in the combined ‘no valid vote’ was attributed primarily to overvotes, invalid write-ins, and particular voting method. The Bureau of Voting Systems Certification (BVSC) found no difference in the ‘no valid rate’ between paper ballots that used ‘oval’ versus ‘arrow’ selection targets, regardless of the voting system. <p>All reports are posted and available for download on the Division of Elections’ website at: http://elections.myflorida.com/reports.</p>
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Element 4- Voting System Guidelines and Processes	
2004-2006	The State of Florida certified three accessible voting systems vendors that provide audio ballot capability. Each accessible voting system includes at least one accessible voter interface device installed in each polling place. The State of Florida met the January 1, 2006 deadline for this HAVA planning element. The accessible voting systems performed as designed during the 2006 statewide Primary and General Elections.
2007-present	The Bureau of Voting Systems Certification (BVSC) is conducting an extensive review and revision of Department rules relating to voting system certification standards, purchase and sale, minimum security procedures, and uniform ballot design.

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Element 5- HAVA Election Fund	
2004-2006	There were no structural changes to the HAVA trust fund.
2007-present	There were no structural changes to the HAVA trust fund.

Element 6- HAVA Budget	
2004-2006	<p>Florida's FY 2006-07 budget is \$11,015,598. The two largest budget items for this fiscal year are approximately \$5.5 million for Election Administration and \$4.9 million for the new Florida Voter Registration system (FVRS).</p> <p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) reviewed and recommended the following proposed HAVA budget for the next four fiscal years with all funding supporting the FVRS and election administration activities:</p> <p>FY 2007-08 \$10,917,216 FY 2008-09 \$11,064,642 FY 2009-10 \$11,216,490 FY 2010-11 \$11,372,894</p>
2007-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration System. To date, the State has spent approximately \$28 million on the development, maintenance and operation of the FVRS. • Voting Systems. In 2007, the Florida Legislature appropriated \$22,968,625 to assist 15 counties in the conversion from touch screen voting systems to optical scan voting systems in accordance with state law mandate. An additional grant of \$4,893,225 was disbursed to 28 counties to help buy Ballot-on-Demand equipment for use in early voting. • Federal Election Activities. The Florida Legislature appropriated a total of \$2 million in fiscal year 2007-08 and \$3 million in fiscal year 2008-09 for the counties under the category of "federal election activities." Funds disbursed under this category can be used for election administration activities such as voter education, poll worker recruitment and training, revisions to the statewide poll worker curriculum, standardizing elections results reporting, and other federal election activities as approved by the state. Before receiving these funds, the Supervisor of Election must submit a detailed program plan on how those funds will be spent and the chair of the Board of County Commissioners must certify that the respective county has provided 15% in matching funds. • HAVA Oversight and Reporting. The actual costs for oversight and reporting for the fiscal year 2006-07 and 2007-08 were \$188,091 and \$170,737, The estimated costs for the following fiscal years are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FY 2008-09 \$288,660 ✓ FY 2009-10 \$293,993 ✓ FY 2010-11 \$299,433 ✓ FY 2011-12 \$304,982 • State Management -HAVA Planning Committee (2009). The HAVA State Planning Committee met once to determine material changes to the HAVA State Plan since the Plan was last updated in 2006. The Division of Elections provided administrative support.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Budget. The HAVA Planning Committee (2009) reviewed and recommended the following proposed HAVA budget for the next four fiscal years as set forth here and in more detailed in revised charts contained in Element #6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FY 2008-09 \$10,151,040 ✓ FY 2009-10 \$10,177,750 ✓ FY 2010-11 \$12,306,811 ✓ FY 2011-12 \$10,633,278
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Element 7- Maintenance of Effort

2004-2006	A 2006 Auditor General Report (2006-194) determined that Florida's Maintenance of Effort is \$3,570,408. The audit also revealed that in FY 2004-05, Florida did not meet the required maintenance of effort by \$7,630. Year-end expenditures for the fiscal year 2005-06 exceeded the maintenance of effort by \$207,186. This amount, more than compensated for the \$7,630 shortfall for the fiscal year 2004-05.
2007-present	The Department's expenditures in FY 2006-07 to support the maintenance of effort were \$3,810,939.56 which exceeded the required amount of \$3,570,408 (i.e., by \$240,531.56). In FY 2007-08, the Department's expenditures to support the maintenance of effort were \$3,587,102.38 which exceeded the required maintenance of effort by \$16,694.38.

Element 8- Performance Measures

2004-2006	<p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) approved the following changes to the performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goal to certify voting systems for voters with disabilities has been achieved. Accessible voting machines including non-visual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired are in each polling place. • The Florida Voter Registration System (FVRS) is operational. The Department of State will continue to monitor list maintenance activities performed by the Supervisors of Elections and FVRS security operations for compliance with HAVA. • The Department of State will collect from each county the reason why a person voted a provisional ballot in order to improve the registration process.
2007-present	By 2012, each voter accessible interface device already compliant with HAVA requirements must satisfy new state law to allow persons with disabilities to vote on devices using marksense ballots.

Element 9-Administrative Complaint Process

2004-2006	There were no changes for this element of the HAVA State Plan.
2007-present	No material changes exist.

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Element 10- Effect of Title One Payments	
2004-2006	<p>Florida received \$26,028,957 in Title I funds. These Title I funds have been used since 2003 to improve Florida election administration including replacing voting systems, educating voters, and improving access for voters with disabilities.</p> <p>In FY 2004-05 and 2005-06, local governments received \$3 million each year for comprehensive voter education efforts. In FY 2004-05, the Legislature appropriated \$11.6 million to assist local governments with purchasing one accessible voting system for each polling place. However, these funds were distributed from Title II.</p> <p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) recommended using the Title I funds as needed for election administration activities such as printing new voter registration application forms, translating election materials, printing documents and publications, preparing training videos or other election administration activities. (Pursuant to Funding Advisory Opinion 08-005 issued by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, HAVA funds may not be used to print, copy or revise State voter registration forms or to conduct voter registration drives.)</p> <p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) also recommended that the Florida Legislature encourage vendors to continue to develop enhancements and new technologies that meet or exceed federal and state requirements for accessibility in voting systems and polling places. Although not part of Title I funds, the Department has received from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) four grants to improve polling place accessibility. These grants totaled \$2,203,909.</p>
2007-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polling Place Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities. Since 2006, the Department has received two more HHS grants to improve polling place accessibility. The total amount for all grants received to date is \$3,494,444. ▪ Voter Education Regarding Voting Procedures, Voting Rights and Voting Technology. See expenditures for Federal Elections Activities under Element #6 in chart.

Element 11- HAVA State Plan Management Section	
2004-2006	No substantive changes were made to the HAVA State Plan Management Section.
2007-present	No material changes.

Element 12- HAVA Changes in State Plan for Previous Fiscal Year	
2004-2006	The HAVA State Plan was updated to reflect changes from FY 2004-05.
2007-present	See 2009 amendments to 2006 HAVA State Plan.

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Element 13- HAVA State Plan Development and Planning Committee	
2004-2006	<p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) met once in Pensacola and once in Miami during Fall 2006 to update the HAVA State Plan.</p> <p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2006) consisted of 12 members, eight members of whom had not served before:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Honorable Lester Sola, Supervisor of Elections, Miami-Dade County 2. The Honorable Terry Vaughn, Supervisor of Elections, Bradford County 3. The Honorable Bill Posey, State Senator, District 24, Rockledge, FL 4. The Honorable Ron Reagan, State Representative, District 67, Sarasota, FL 5. Mr. Richard Perez, Attorney, Holland and Knight, Miami, FL 6. Dr. Alec Yasinsac, Professor, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 7. Mr. Reggie Mitchell, Counsel for the People for the American Way Foundation, Tallahassee, FL 8. Ms. Sallie Parks, former Pinellas County Commissioner, Palm Harbor FL
2007-present	<p>The HAVA Planning Committee (2009) met once in Tallahassee, Florida on March 23, 2009. The Committee (2009) consisted of:</p> <p><i>Chairman</i> The Honorable Kurt S. Browning, Secretary of State,</p> <p><i>Members</i> The Honorable Lois Benson, Pensacola, FL The Honorable Kenneth W. Detzner, Tallahassee, FL The Honorable Penny Halyburton, Supervisor of Elections for St. Johns County, St. Augustine, FL Mr. Richard LaBelle, Executive Director Family Network on Disabilities of Florida, Inc., Clearwater, FL Mr. Randy Long, Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, Tallahassee, FL Mr. Reginald J. Mitchell, Esq., Law Offices of Reginald J. Mitchell, Esquire Mr. Charlie Parker, Tampa Mr. Richard Perez, Esq., Holland and Knight, Miami, FL The Honorable Brenda Snipes, Supervisor of Elections for Broward County, Ft. Lauderdale, FL The Honorable Lester Sola, Supervisor of Elections for Miami-Dade County, Miami, FL The Honorable Marjorie Turnbull, Tallahassee The Honorable Andy Gardiner, State Senator, District 9, Orlando, FL, The Honorable Richard Glorioso, House Representative, District 62, Plant City, FL</p>