



2025 All Voting Pro-Voter Agenda: Florida

Our Vision for the Future of Voting in the Sunshine State

All Voting is Local Florida

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Introduction

In recent years, Florida's voting laws have undergone a series of state-level changes that have restricted voters' ability to cast a ballot. These changes include the requirement for all vote-by-mail requests to expire after each general election cycle, as well as the imposition of stringent limitations on the activities of nonpartisan, third-party voter registration organizations. At the county level, we have also seen attempts to underfund elections offices, which impact the ability to run safe and secure elections. Nevertheless, supervisors of elections across Florida's 67 counties continue to make concerted efforts to ensure that constituents can vote using their preferred method of voting.

Since our country's founding, the structure of our democracy has been intentionally designed—and actively maintained—to exclude people from participating fully, especially people of color and other marginalized communities. At All Voting is Local, our north star is a democracy that brings people in, rather than one built on the notion that people should be kept out—bold by design, because we aim to transform the systems that govern our democracy to include everyone. This commitment to building an inclusive, accessible, and equitable democracy drives both our long-term vision and our day-to-day work.

That's why we've launched All Voting is Local's National and State Pro-Voter Agendas—a long-term affirmative vision for voting that calls on state and local election officials to use the broad authority they already have to expand access to the ballot. The Pro-Voter Agenda was created as a tool to be implemented by those decision-makers while centering Black, Brown, Native American, and other historically marginalized communities.

Our agenda outlines actionable solutions to ensure the following:

- Every American can get on the rolls and stay on the rolls.
- Every American can vote when, where, and how it works for them—in under 30 minutes.
- Partisan interference in vote counting and certification is stopped.

The path forward requires vigilance and action. We must resist anti-voter laws, support election officials (and push back on them when necessary), and advocate for policies that make it easier—not harder—for every voter to participate in our democracy. The stakes couldn't be higher. The fight for voting rights is not a relic of the past—it's a fight for our future.

The power of American democracy lies in the hands of the people—and the officials who are responsible for ensuring the voice of the people is heard through free and fair elections. As All Voting continues to advocate for policies that expand access to the ballot, this agenda will serve to clearly and accurately define our positions and priorities—across our eight states and nationwide.

—Hannah Fried, Executive Director, All Voting is Local (Spring 2025)

Who We Are

All Voting is Local (“All Voting”) is a nonpartisan organization that fights on the ground in eight states for free and fair elections. In a moment of unprecedented threat to our democracy, All Voting advocates with state and local officials for policies and practices that ensure the American people choose their leaders, not the other way around.

All Voting works year-round with our partners to prevent partisan interference in our elections, advance fair and inclusive rules on voter registration, and remove barriers that make it more difficult for people to vote—particularly for Black, Brown, Native American, and other historically marginalized communities. As a multistate organization with a national presence and resources, we build connections between state and national advocacy groups so that local voices and perspectives inform the national conversation around voter access.

All Voting is Local is on the ground in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. During the 2024 cycle, All Voting programs expanded access for over 13 million voters.

Voter Registration Practices & Policies

Every American can get on the rolls & stay on the rolls

Automatic Voter Registration (AVR)

All Voting Florida believes in easy and accessible voter registration options, available by mail, online, or in person, through all federal, state, and local government agencies, including the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Once their eligibility to register is confirmed, voters should be automatically included in the state's registration rolls whenever they conduct a qualified transaction, known as "front-end" AVR, at a federal, state, or local government office, unless they affirmatively request to opt out, providing a quick and easy way to register voters proactively. Voters should be informed about the Department of State's advisory opinion process, which can help clarify questions about their eligibility to vote. All Voting also supports "back-end" AVR, where government agencies share information that voters transact in their respective systems with state election officials through secure and encrypted means. This allows a voter's registration to be updated in near real-time. The voter does not need to confirm the change at the time of the transaction; instead, a notification is sent that allows them to confirm the changes.

Voter Registration through Election Day

All Voting Florida believes that voters should be able to update their registration information and/or register at any time, while allowing the option to vote in person at the polls during early voting or on election day. Voters should be able to do so by

using one of the 12 forms of identification allowed in Florida, provided the voter affirms, by signature, their identity and place of residence. Voters should not be required to register at their local election offices and then return to the polling place to vote, as that unnecessary burden would lead to voter attrition.

Responsible List Maintenance

All Voting Florida supports responsible voter list maintenance done well in advance of an election and in alignment with the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Responsible list maintenance requires that jurisdictions take into account all relevant information that might indicate that a voter's eligibility has changed and to notify voters of those changes before any actions are taken to remove eligibility. Appropriate list maintenance ensures that voters receive accurate information about voting, such as where to vote and who is on their ballot, and it can protect voters from challenges to their eligibility by a third party.

Accessible & Reliable Online Voter Registration (OVR)

All Voting Florida supports an online voter registration (OVR) system that is accessible to all voters, including those who do not speak English as their first language. The state should exceed minimum language translation requirements to ensure that every eligible voter can register online without barriers. To encourage use of the OVR system by third-party voter registration groups, the state should implement tools that allow these groups to track the number of registrations they facilitate.

To strengthen public trust, the state must increase transparency around system load and capacity testing. Additionally, there should be an automatic extension of the registration deadline in the event of website outages or malfunctions. Finally, the state should establish a system to track individuals who attempt to register online but are unsuccessful, so that these issues can be identified and addressed.

Voting Methods, Opportunities, & Policies

Every American can vote when, where, & how it works for them—in under 30 minutes

Expanded Language Access

All Voting Florida believes every voter should have equitable access to the polls, regardless of the language they speak. Consistent with the Voting Rights Act, if a jurisdiction reaches a threshold of 5% or 10,000 people speaking a covered primary language other than English, election officials are required to provide voter education and translation of the voting process without delay. We believe that individuals with both limited English proficiency and/or the inability to read or write should also receive additional levels of support, separate from expanded language access, through accessibility provisions that allow for telephonic and other forms of assistance, which are not currently provided uniformly throughout the voting process. As we observe legislative efforts to expand language assistance beyond what's required by the Voting Rights Act, supervisors of elections should consider the growing communities in their jurisdictions and proactively offer additional language assistance, even if not mandated by federal, state, or local law. Speaking a language other than English or not having proficiency in English should not be a barrier to voting. Support should be provided to voters who require language assistance.

Use of Paper Ballots

All Voting Florida believes that a paper record of each ballot ensures the most reliable and replicable election results. We believe hand-marked paper ballots are

the best method for recording votes, securing our elections, and accurately reflecting the will of the voters in every race. Experts widely recognize paper ballots as one of the most important election security measures that states can adopt. All Voting is Local supports the availability of ballot marking devices or other tools so that all voters, regardless of physical ability, can cast their ballots privately and independently. When selections are recorded on paper, voters can easily verify that their ballot accurately reflects their choices. Paper ballots also facilitate post-election risk-limiting audits, where election workers can check the paper records against electronic vote totals to confirm that voting machines are working as intended. All polling locations should be required to have a supply of backup paper ballots, amounting to 20% of voters in each precinct, in case of a technological issue with their machines.

Expanded Access for Voters With Disabilities

All Voting Florida supports ample and accessible opportunities for everyone to register and/or vote, regardless of physical ability. The assistance provided for in-person registration options and the designated voting and/or registering locations must comply with the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). The Americans with Disabilities Act, the Voting Rights Act, and other federal laws have provided important protections for accessible voting and can be strengthened and built upon with policies, including but not limited to these:

- Wherever applicable, online registration and election websites should meet accessibility standards to help people with disabilities find the information they need to register.
- The Help America Vote Act's (HAVA) requirement for one accessible voting machine at each voting location is the bare minimum. Election offices should be aware of the needs in their community and make plans accordingly to ensure that voters who require accessible voting machines do not experience longer wait times or greater burdens than other voters.
- Voting sites should be pretested for potential barriers that may affect voters with disabilities.

- Increased training for poll workers on voting with a disability should be provided to ensure that voters with disabilities are afforded privacy while voting and are permitted to bring an assistive person to support them throughout the voting process.
- Barriers to voting by mail should be reduced by allowing caretakers, family members, or other individuals to assist with and return ballots, and election officials should promote accessible vote-by-mail.

Early Voting

All Voting Florida believes that early in-person voting should run for at least two weeks before Election Day, including both weekends before the election and after-work hours, to ensure voters have ample opportunity to participate in our democracy without sacrificing their other responsibilities, such as jobs and childcare. Voters should have multiple options for voting early in person across their communities—such as at locations near workplaces, recreation centers, educational institutions, and places of worship—to ensure their vote can be cast conveniently.

Voting by Mail

All Voting Florida believes all voters should be able to vote by mail to ensure voters have ample opportunity to vote in a manner that is safe and accessible for them. A robust vote-by-mail program will include the following:

- Voters should be allowed to return completed ballots through accessible and secure methods. This may include returning their ballot in person to election officials, at a drop box or voting location, by mail, or through delivery by a family member/household member/other third party. Voters should be allowed to request a vote-by-mail ballot with ease. They should not require an excuse, and there should be no requirements for a witness, notary, photocopies of IDs, or other secondary proof of signature to apply for a vote-by-mail ballot.

- Election offices should be required to mail a vote-by-mail ballot within two days of receipt of the ballot request.
- A vote-by-mail policy should include strong opportunities to amend any errors on a ballot (i.e., to “cure” the ballot), and voters should be contacted immediately when problems are identified.
- Voters should be able to track their ballot through an election office-provided service.
- Voters should continue to have the ability to “spoil” their ballot if they choose to vote in person (early or on Election Day) instead.
- All election offices should provide pre-paid postage for ballots.
- Election offices should accept and count ballots that are postmarked by Election Day, rather than requiring ballots to be received by Election Day.
- Voters who have been impacted and displaced by natural disasters or other emergencies in their jurisdictions should automatically have the flexibility to receive and return their ballot at an address other than one on file with their county election office. Voters displaced by emergencies should also be allowed to return their mail ballot to an election office or drop box (secure ballot intake station, as they’re referred to in Florida) in a county other than the county where they are registered.

Equitable Voting Access for Justice-Impacted Voters

All Voting Florida believes all current or formerly incarcerated individuals should retain their right to register and vote. While jailed or incarcerated, voters should have access to accurate and up-to-date information on upcoming elections, voter registration processes, methods for obtaining a ballot, and access to voting. All Voting supports voting by mail from jail, as well as the placement of polling locations in detention centers and the dissemination of voting guides and poll books inside of jails for direct use by people currently incarcerated and those administering the voting methods. We also recommend designating jails as voter registration agencies under the National Voter Registration Act. Upon entering custody, we suggest providing voter registration and/or allowing incarcerated persons to copy their

relevant ID numbers so that they can include this information in any future voter registration paperwork.

All Voting believes all eligible citizens should remain enfranchised voters regardless of whether they are or have been incarcerated. Formerly incarcerated individuals should not lose their voter registration status or ability to vote due to a criminal conviction. Upon release, they should automatically regain full voting rights and have clear, accessible information to determine their eligibility before casting their vote. When requiring individuals to complete the terms of their sentence to regain their rights, the state must provide clear, efficient tools to help both voters and election officials accurately determine their eligibility.

Accessible and Well-Resourced Voting Locations

All Voting Florida believes all voters should be able to easily access and cast a ballot in person at an early voting site, an election day polling location, or a vote center. Election offices should establish standards to ensure they have adequate and accessible voting locations, parking, signage, provisional ballots, machines, and poll workers to administer their elections smoothly and support voters, including those with disabilities. This will require continued assessment.

- Voters should be able to cast their ballot within 30 minutes of arriving at their voting location.
- Voting locations should be accessible by public transit (where available).
- An estimated 21.3 million eligible voters in the U.S. have a disability that affects mobility. Voting locations should be accessible to all voters and free of impediments that may hinder their ability to access the ballot.
- Voting locations should offer curbside vote-by-mail return during early voting and always include adequate equipment and support for voters with disabilities. Administrators should, at a minimum, comply with federal law, which requires at least one accessible machine at each polling place.

Expanded Voter Identification Options

All Voting Florida supports states using a variety of different methods to verify a voter's identity at the time of registration and/or voting, requiring only Help America Vote Act-style documentation at the time of registration, if ever. Our study reveals that obtaining a voter ID is prohibitively expensive for many voters. A total of 36 states have laws that require or request voters to show some form of identification at the polls. The remaining 14 states and Washington, D.C., employ alternative methods to verify voter identities. Most frequently, other identifying information provided at the polling place, such as address verification, is checked against information on file. When voting by mail, a voter should not be required to photocopy and submit their ID when submitting a completed ballot; rather, election administrators should check signatures on ballot envelopes against those on registration records. If ID is required, All Voting supports only those expanded ID options that include forms of non-photo ID, such as a bank statement, utility bill, or lease.

Protections for Voters

All Voting Florida believes all voters should feel comfortable when casting a ballot via whatever method they choose and be able to do so free from intimidation. Federal regulations, such as the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1965, protect against intimidation. States can enforce and strengthen these regulations to ensure that all voters feel safe, whether they are putting their ballot in a drop box or going to a voting site. Election offices should enforce and strengthen regulations that protect voters from intimidation by poll watchers, state and local law enforcement, or anti-democracy groups.

Voters should also be protected from unwarranted challenges to their eligibility, and if removed from the rolls, should be given ample notice and enough time to reregister ahead of or during any upcoming elections. The influx of citizen-led mass voter challenges is part of a widespread effort to undermine confidence in elections. These challenges are being used to bog down local election offices with a high

volume of erroneous challenges to voters' eligibility, diverting resources and valuable time from election officials.

Election Official and Election Worker Protections

All Voting Florida believes that since we entrust election officials to uphold our democratic systems, in turn, they should be able to trust that they can do so safely and without fear, intimidation, or threats of violence. In recent years, election officials, staff, and poll workers have been subjected to threats, accusations of crime, and leaked private information (doxing) at historically high rates. As a result, some states have enacted legislation specifically to protect election officials, staff, and poll workers.

Secure Ballot Intake Stations

All counties must factor into their budgets the costs of covering staff time to have secure ballot intake stations available outside voting hours, at least at the main elections office, or to schedule early voting times to ensure they are available for voters who work outside of traditional hours. Secure ballot intake stations should be placed at all locations permitted by law.

Vote Count & Post-Vote Procedures

Partisan Interference in Vote Counting & Certification is Stopped

Notice & Opportunity to Cure

All Voting Florida believes in a robust notice-and-cure program that gives voters at least eight days from the time an error on a ballot is discovered and they are notified to cure the issue. This process should also provide the same amount of time for a voter to provide identification that would allow a provisional ballot to be counted as a normal vote. The term “cure” refers to the process of fixing or remedying the perceived error(s) on a ballot.

We support the following:

- Election officials should contact voters by phone, text, email, and mail as soon as possible, but no later than within two days of identifying any errors on their ballot. Election offices should immediately attempt to contact voters by all available means when discrepancies are discovered closer to the election.
- After a voter is successfully notified, they should be allowed at least four days to fix any perceived error. Even then, this is still much less time than the multiple-week timeframe that is typical in other states. But voters need more time than the current two-day cure deadline that is allowed in Florida.
- Election offices should specify the documentation required to correct the error and the deadline for submitting it, to avoid delays in certification.

Certification as a Ministerial Duty

Certification—the written statement attesting that the tabulation and canvassing of the election is complete and accurate—must be completed in accordance with the

process and timelines set out in federal and state law. The powers of state officials in the certification process must be clearly defined and limited, and those responsible for certifying federal elections should not be allowed to rely on any information other than the election returns themselves. The job of a state official reviewing election returns for certification is to make sure the math is correct and nothing more. A state official who fails to abide by their duty should be subject to immediate removal and other penalties as applicable under state law.

Conclusion

All Voting is Local believes that the policies laid out in this Pro-Voter Agenda are a powerful step toward a thriving democracy that enfranchises voters in local, state, and federal elections. These measures—from automatic voter registration to expanded language access to additional ways to vote in person—foster inclusivity, accessibility, and representation, empowering citizens to actively participate in our electoral processes for a more equitable American democracy. We believe that these policies go beyond just the 2026 and 2028 elections and that there is still more work to be done for our country to truly achieve a democracy that works for us all. Our Pro-Voter Agenda is a milestone in advancing a better future for voters that is absolutely within reach, enfranchising millions and moving our country forward.