

1989

Session Law 89-046

Florida Senate & House of Representatives

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H 226 GENERAL BILL by Grindle (Similar S 418)

Elections/Poll Inspectors & Clerks: provides that certain qualified electors in county, rather than precinct, can be appointed as poll inspectors or clerks. Amends 102.012. Effective Date: 01/01/90.

02/07/89 HOUSE Prefiled
02/08/89 HOUSE Referred to Ethics & Elections
04/04/89 HOUSE Introduced, referred to Ethics & Elections -HJ 31; On subcommittee agenda—Ethics & Elections, 04/05/89, 1:15 pm, 317-C
04/05/89 HOUSE Subcommittee Recommendation: Favorable
04/10/89 HOUSE On Committee agenda—Ethics & Elections, 04/12/89, 1:15 pm, 317-C
04/12/89 HOUSE Preliminary Committee Action by Ethics & Elections: Favorable
04/13/89 HOUSE Comm. Report: Favorable by Ethics & Elections, placed on Calendar -HJ 225
04/28/89 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar; Read second time -HJ 305
05/02/89 HOUSE Read third time; Passed; YEAS 111 NAYS 4 -HJ 321; Immediately certified -HJ 321
05/02/89 SENATE In Messages
05/16/89 SENATE Received, referred to Ethics and Elections -SJ 360
05/24/89 SENATE Withdrawn from Ethics and Elections; Substituted for SB 418; Passed; YEAS 36 NAYS 0 -SJ 436
05/25/89 Ordered enrolled
06/13/89 Signed by Officers and presented to Governor
06/15/89 Approved by Governor; Chapter No. 89-46

NOTES: Above bill history from Division of Legislative Information's *FINAL LEGISLATIVE BILL INFORMATION, 1989 SESSIONS*. Staff Analyses for bills amended beyond final committee action may not be in accordance with the enacted law. Journal page numbers (HJ & SJ) refer to daily Journals and may not be the same as final bound Journals.

STORAGE NAME: H226-f.hee
DATE: June 16, 1989

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND ELECTIONS
FINAL STAFF ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HB 226

RELATING TO: Elections; pollworkers

SPONSOR(S): Rep. Grindle

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1990

DATE BECAME LAW: June 15, 1989

CHAPTER #: 89-46, Laws of Florida

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 418

OTHER COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE: (1) None
(2)

I. SUMMARY:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 102.012, F.S., requires each pollworker to be able to read and write the English language and to be a registered elector of the precinct in which he is appointed to work. However, if the supervisor of elections is not able to find an elector who is registered in the precinct, an elector from outside of the precinct but within the county may be appointed.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

HB 226 amends section 102.012, F.S., to eliminate the requirement that a pollworker be a registered elector of the precinct in which he is appointed to serve and to provide that the pollworker be a registered elector of the county.

C. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Provides that pollworkers be registered electors of the county, rather than the precinct, in which they are appointed to serve.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of January 1, 1990.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring or First Year Start-Up Effects:

None

2. Recurring or Annualized Continuation Effects:

None

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None

4. Appropriations Consequences:

None

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring or First Year Start-Up Effects:

None

2. Recurring or Annualized Continuation Effects:

None

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

None

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

None

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise, and Employment Markets:

None

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None

III. LONG RANGE CONSEQUENCES:

None

IV. COMMENTS:

HB 226 is a legislative recommendation of the Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections.

An identical bill, HB 373 (1988), was reported unfavorably by the Committee on Ethics and Elections. In 1987, this provision was a part of HB 1353, which passed the House and died in the Senate Judiciary-Civil Committee.

V. SIGNATURES:

SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEE:

Prepared by:

Sarah Jane Bradshaw

Sarah Jane Bradshaw

Staff Director:

Wayne R. Malaney

Wayne R. Malaney

SECOND COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

	<u>ANALYST</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1.	Stephens <i>ls</i>	Stephens <i>ls</i>	EE _____	Favorable _____
2.	_____	_____	2. _____	_____
3.	_____	_____	3. _____	_____
4.	_____	_____	4. _____	_____

SUBJECT:

Elections

BILL NO. AND SPONSOR:

SB 418 by
Senator Thurman

I. SUMMARY:

A. Present Situation:

Each precinct in a county is staffed by one or more election boards, which are responsible for conducting the voting, during an election. Most of the precincts in the state utilize one election board. Each election board is composed of a minimum of three inspectors and a clerk (commonly called pollworkers). The number of pollworkers per precinct depends on the number of registered voters in the precinct, the expected turnout, and the type of election. The Supervisors of Elections indicate that a precinct with 1,500 registered voters is an optimum size, and 8-10 pollworkers for this size precinct would also be optimum. However, there are some precincts in the state that have as many as 4,000 registered voters, requiring approximately 18 pollworkers to run an efficient election.

Section 102.012 (2), F.S., currently requires each member of the election board to be a registered qualified elector of the precinct in which he is appointed, and in the event no such elector can be found to serve in a precinct, an elector may be appointed from any other precinct within the county. The Supervisors of Elections report that often they have difficulty locating capable poll workers within a given precinct. There may be an abundance of volunteers who are registered qualified electors, but whether or not they are capable of performing a pollworker's job is the question. Additionally, there may be an abundance of volunteers in one precinct and very few in another precinct. This situation creates problems in running elections properly and efficiently.

B. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Members of the election board for any precinct would be required to be registered qualified electors of the county in which they were appointed, rather than the precinct to which they were appointed.

The effective date is October 1, 1989.

II. ECONOMIC IMPACT AND FISCAL NOTE:

A. Public:

None.

B. Government:

Supervisors of elections would save time and effort in the process of finding capable pollworkers to work in the various precincts within a county.

REVISED: _____

BILL NO. SB 418

DATE: April 4, 1989

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III. COMMENTS:

This is a priority bill for the Supervisors of Elections.

IV. AMENDMENTS:

None.