Frequently Asked Questions

Florida – General Election 2026

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Note: This FAQ is not exhaustive. Situations or inquiries may arise that are not answered below. In those circumstances, contact your hotline captain or command center for assistance. Please make sure to record all of the voter's contact information should follow-up be necessary.

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STATE SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENT **(Anything that is particular/unique about voting in this state that is not captured elsewhere in the document.)**

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VOTER REGISTRATION

1. **ELIGIBILITY:** Can I register to vote?

   Yes, a person may register to vote in Florida if they meet the eligibility requirements listed below.

   Eligibility Requirements:
   - Be a citizen of the United States of America;
   - Be a resident of Florida;
   - Be a resident of the county in which the voter seeks to be registered;
   - Be at least 16 years old to preregister or at least 18 years old to register and vote;
   - Not have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting in Florida or any other state without having the right to vote restored; and
   - Not be convicted of a felony without having the right to vote restored.

For more information about eligibility for individuals with a prior felony conviction, please see Question 12 below.

For more information on voter registration in Florida:

- Florida Department of State website
- Florida Supervisors of Elections website

For more information on voter residency in Florida, see the Voter Residency in Florida guide by the Florida Division of Elections.

2. **PRIMARY ELECTION:** Can I vote in the primary election? Do I need to be registered with a political party? Can I change my party registration to vote in another party's primary election? When I voted, the poll worker asked my party affiliation. Are they allowed to do that?

VOTING IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION

Voting on ballot questions or for candidates in nonpartisan races: All registered voters, regardless of party affiliation, can vote on ballot questions and for candidates in nonpartisan races in a primary election.[1]

Voting for party candidates: Florida is a closed primary election state. That means that registered voters may only vote in the primary for the political party that is shown on their Florida voter registration.[2]

REGISTRATION FOR PRIMARY ELECTION/CHANGING PARTY AFFILIATION

A person can register with a party or change their party affiliation at any time, but in order to vote for a party candidate in an upcoming primary election, the person must register with that party or change their party **before** the voter registration deadline for that election.

The deadline to register to vote or change a party affiliation before a primary is **the end of the twenty-ninth (29th) day before the primary election**.

POLL WORKERS

A poll worker may ask for the voter's party affiliation to ensure that the voter receives the correct ballot during a **primary election**.

During a **general election**, Florida conducts open elections, and voters can vote for candidates from any party, regardless of their registered affiliation. There is no law that prohibits a poll worker from asking for a party affiliation in a general election, but there is also no reason that they need to make that request.

However, Florida law prohibits actual or attempted intimidation, suppression, threats, or coercion against a voter with the purpose of interfering with the right to vote. Florida law further prohibits the use of bribery, menace, threat, or other corruption to influence, deceive, or deter any voter, either

[1] https://www.votepinellas.gov/m/faq?cat=25#question-136;

[2] Fla. Stat. § 101.021.

directly or indirectly.[3] Poll workers are subject to significant civil and criminal liability for such behavior. Voters may contact the Supervisor of Elections in their county, and/or the Division of Elections if they have concerns that poll worker behavior has risen to misconduct (and file an election fraud complaint).

3. **STATUS:** Am I registered to vote? What do I need to do if my name has changed since I registered? I am listed as inactive, what does that mean and what do I need to do?

Voters can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Florida Division of Elections' website. This Division website provides voter registration status, address and party affiliation. Someone assisting the voter can (1) share the link with the voter who can then check their own status, or (2) *get permission from the voter to use the voter's name and birthdate to access the personal voter registration information*.

For more detailed information, including vote-by-mail status, voters can use the tools provided on their county Supervisors of Elections website. NOTE: Someone assisting the voter can (1) share the link to the county voter lookup tool with the voter who can then check their own status, or (2) *get permission from the voter to use the voter's name and birthdate to access the personal voter registration information* ***in every county other than Pasco***. DO NOT use Pasco County voter lookup tools on behalf of the voter.

If a voter needs further assistance, they can contact the Bureau of Voter Registration Services' Voter Assistance Hotline at 1-866-308-6739 or email BVRSHelp@dos.myflorida.com. The voter can also call or email their Supervisor of Elections.

Name Change

If the voter's name has changed (e.g., due to marriage, divorce, or court order), they must update their voter registration record. There is no deadline for name updates. The voter can update their names:

- Online at RegisterToVoteFlorida.gov.
- Through any designated voter registration agency.
- By completing and submitting the Florida Voter Registration Application (DS-DE 39).

Paper application forms may be found at any Supervisors of Elections office for the particular county, local library, or any entity authorized by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to issue fishing, hunting, or trapping permits.

Updates are effective once processed, and a new voter information card will be mailed.

A voter may also complete a confirmation affirming their name change due to marriage or other legal process while at their polling precinct, if they did not update their voter registration prior to the election.[4]

Inactive Status

[3] Fla. Stat. §§ 104.0515 - 104.0615.
[4] Fla. Stat. § 101.045(2)(c)

An "inactive" status means the voter is still registered and eligible to vote, but their record was flagged (usually because mail was returned undeliverable or they didn't respond to an address confirmation notice within thirty (30) days).

Inactive voters remain eligible and can vote in any election. However, they may not automatically receive communications pertaining to upcoming elections. If the voter does nothing (no vote, no update, no vote-by-mail request) through two full federal general election cycles after becoming inactive, their name may be removed from the rolls, requiring re-registration. Removal of inactive voters does not occur during the ninety (90)-day window before a federal election. To reactivate and return to active status, the voter can:

- Vote in an upcoming election (in person or by mail).
- Update their registration record (e.g., confirm address or make any change) online, using a paper voter registration form, or by contacting their county Supervisor of Elections office.
- Request a vote-by-mail ballot.[5]

4. **HOW:** How do I register to vote? Can I register online? Do I need a printer? Can I register to vote in person?

Voters can apply to register to vote in any of the ways listed below. There are ways that the voter can register without access to a computer or a printer. Additional information on registration is available on the Florida Department of State website.

Voters have the following options for registering to vote in Florida:

Online Registration

Voters with a **Florida Driver License or Florida ID** may register or update their registration online. The voter will need to provide their ID number, the date of issuance of their ID, and the last four digits of their Social Security Number.

Voters also can register online when they renew their Florida driver's license.

Voter registration applicants who **do not have all of the necessary ID or information** may still use the online system to prefill a voter registration application form, but they will have to **print, sign, and mail or deliver** the voter registration application to their county Supervisor of Elections or one of the other government offices that accepts voter registration applications.

In Person or By Mail

- Fill in the Voter Registration Application from the Division of Elections' website (English PDF / Español PDF). Print, sign, and mail the application to the office of the voter's County Supervisor of Elections.

- Obtain a Florida Voter Registration Application form from any county Supervisor of Elections office or local public library. The voter can complete, sign, and submit the application at the library or Supervisor of Elections office, or mail the completed and signed application to the voter's County Supervisor of Elections.

[5] Fla. Stat. § 98.065(4)(d); https://www.colliervotes.gov/m/faq?cat=18

- Apply through any Florida driver license office or tax collector's office that issues driver licenses or Florida identification cards.

- Apply through or drop off a completed and signed application form at any voter registration agency. These agencies include:
    - Any office that provides public assistance (*e.g.*, Department of Children and Families' Food Assistance Program and the Temporary Cash Assistance Program and Department of Health's WIC Program);
    - Any office that primarily serves persons with disabilities (e.g., Department of Education's Division of Blind Services and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, any center for independent living, any office within an educational institute that serves persons with disabilities);
    - Any military recruitment office (Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy, Marines, Space Force); or
    - Centers for Independent Living.

- Obtain a Florida Voter Registration Application form from any entity authorized by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission to issue permits for fishing, hunting or trapping. Complete, sign, and mail the application to the voter's County Supervisor of Elections.

For additional information on registration options, visit the Florida Divisions of Election website.

5. **IDENTIFICATION:** What ID is required to register to vote?

Online Applicants: Voters applying online will need **all** of the following:

- **Florida driver license or Florida identification card** issued by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles,
- The **issued date** of Florida driver's license or Florida ID card, **and**
- The last four digits of their **Social Security Number**.

Paper Applicants: Voters applying with a paper application will need **either**

- **Florida driver license number or Florida identification number** issued by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles **or**
- The last four digits of their **Social Security Number**.

If an applicant does **not** have a Florida driver license, Florida identification card, or Social Security Number, the voter must submit a completed and signed paper copy of the Florida Voter Registration Application form to their county **Supervisor of Elections' office**. The Supervisor of Elections office will follow up with the voter for additional information.

For more information on registering to vote, visit the Florida Division of Elections website.

6. **DEADLINES:** When is/was the voter registration deadline? Are there different deadlines whether I register by mail, in-person, online or on Election Day?

The deadline to register for an upcoming election is twenty-nine (29) days before that election.

- online application: the deadline is midnight (11:59:59 eastern time).

- mailed application: the application must be **postmarked** by the registration deadline date for the applicable election.
- In person delivery: it must be received by the Supervisor of Elections office by the close of business by the deadline.[6]

For the upcoming election, the Florida registration deadlines are below:

General Election (Election Day: November 3, 2026): the registration deadline is **October 5, 2026**.

Additional information on Election deadlines is available on the Florida Division of Elections website. A late registration deadline is available in very limited circumstances: If the voter (or accompanying family member) has been discharged or separated from the Merchant Marines or armed forces, or from employment outside the territorial United States, the late registration deadline is 5 p.m. on the Friday before election day in the county in which voter will be registered. Contact the county Supervisor of Elections office for more information and to obtain the form.

7. **SAME DAY:** Does my state have Same Day Registration? If so, what is the process?

NO. Florida does **not** have Same Day Registration. The deadline to register for an upcoming election is 29 days before that election.

The registration deadline for the 2026 General Election is **October 5, 2026.**

8. **PERMANENT MOVE:** I have moved permanently and I didn't update my voter registration, can I vote?

For registered Florida voters who have moved within Florida, the answer in almost all cases is yes. However, the answer may depend on the type of move and the type of poll book at the polling place (see Florida Statute Section 101.045**)**:

MOVED WITHIN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THEY ARE REGISTERED

If the voter is registered to vote **in Florida** and they have **moved within the same county** in Florida and intend to establish residency at this new address, they may vote at any early voting location in the county or in their new Election Day precinct by regular ballot upon signing an affirmation of their new address.

Most polling locations in Florida now have electronic poll books. An electronic poll book allows the polling place to update voter information in real time. If the polling location has an electronic poll book, the voter can change their address and sign an affirmation that they moved within the county. If the polling place does not have an electronic poll book, the voter can complete a paper change of address affirmation at the polling place and vote a regular ballot.

MOVED TO A NEW FLORIDA COUNTY

If the voter is registered to vote in Florida, has moved to a **new county** in Florida, and intends to establish residency at this new address, they may vote at any early voting location in the new county or in their new Election Day precinct if the polling place has an electronic poll book.

[6] https://registertovoteflorida.gov/home

Most polling locations in Florida now have electronic poll books. An electronic poll book allows the polling place to update voter information in real time. If the polling place has an electronic poll book, the voter may change their address and sign an affirmation that they moved to the new county. The voter may then vote using a regular ballot. If the polling place does not have an electronic poll book, the voter can still vote but will need to vote using a provisional ballot.

MOVED FROM ANOTHER STATE AND NOT REGISTERED IN FLORIDA

If the voter has **moved to Florida from another state** and is not registered to vote in Florida, they **cannot vote in Florida until they register** to vote in the State of Florida. The individual can register to vote in Florida any time, but the deadline to register to be able to vote in an upcoming election is twenty-nine (29) days before that election.

9. **TEMPORARY MOVE:** I have moved temporarily. How can I vote?

That depends.

Florida voters must register to vote in the county of their **legal permanent residence**. "Legal residency" is where a person mentally intends to make their permanent residence for purposes of voter registration. State law does not specify a length of time for which one must have been a resident of Florida to be eligible to vote in Florida. In guidelines, the State has said, "Additional evidence of such intent can come from items or activities such as obtaining a Florida driver's license and listed residential address, paying tax receipts, paying bills for residency (light, water, garbage service) and receiving mail at address, claiming the property as homestead, declaring the county as domicile, and doing other activities indicative or normally associated with home life."

If a Florida voter has only **temporarily relocated within Florida** due to work or for another reason, but has no intention of changing their legal residence to that temporary address, that person will need to vote in-person at the Election Day **precinct assigned to their legal residence**, vote in-person **at any early voting site** in the voter's county of legal residence, **or obtain a vote-by-mail ballot** from the county Supervisor of Elections in the voter's county of legal residence.

If the voter has permanently changed their legal residence in Florida, see Question 8, above.

If the voter is temporarily residing outside of the county where they are registered, has no permanent residence in the county, BUT has the present intention to remain a resident of Florida AND the county in which they are registered to vote, the voter "shall" be registered in the precinct in which the main office of the Supervisor of Elections is located. These voters can vote in county, state and federal elections but cannot vote in municipal elections while in this status.[7]

10. **STUDENT:** I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school? What if I am taking classes remotely? Where can I vote?

A student's residential address is the address that the student intends to be their legal residence - just like any other applicant who is living in Florida. Therefore, a student may register to vote where they go to school if that is their legal residence, no matter how long they end up staying (e.g. they may leave for the summer or only stay for 2-4 years). A dorm room may be considered a legal residence, and dorm room address is acceptable even if the driver's license has a different address.

Additional information for college students voting is available on the Campus Vote Project website.

[7] Fla. Stat. § 101.045 (1).

11. **LIVING ABROAD:** I am living abroad and/or serving in the military. How can I register and/or vote?

Absent uniformed service members (and their eligible dependents) **and** U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. are eligible to vote under the Uniformed and Overseas Absentee Voting Act. They can register to vote online or get step-by-step assistance and forms on the Federal Voting Assistance Program ("FVAP") website.[8]

Military and Overseas voters can both register to vote and request a ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). Voters using the FPCA to register to vote must mail the form. Voted ballots must be returned by mail, or by fax. ***Fax return is only for voters who are outside of the US, not stateside***.[9] Additional information on FVAP and the requirements in Florida is available on the FVAP website.

For more information on voter residency in Florida - see the Voter Residency in Florida guide by the Florida Division of Elections.

Deadlines

Vote-by-mail ballots cast by **uniformed and overseas voters** during a **presidential preference primary or general election** must be **postmarked** or dated no later than Election Day and **received** by the Supervisor of Elections no later than **ten (10) days after Election Day**.[10] Military and overseas voters may check the status of their ballot online with their county's Supervisor of Elections.

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot

A uniformed or overseas voter who makes a timely ballot request but does not receive a ballot may use the emergency back-up ballot known as the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for any state, federal, or local election.[11] This is accessible through the FVAP website.

A military or overseas voter who submits an emergency write-in ballot but later receives their official ballot in the mail may complete the official ballot and should make "every reasonable effort" to inform the Supervisor of Elections that they are submitting a second ballot. If the official ballot is received on time, the write-in ballot will be invalidated and the official ballot will be counted.[12] Military and overseas voters may check the status of their ballot online with their county's Supervisor of Elections.

12. **CRIMINAL CONVICTION:** I have a felony criminal conviction. Can I register to vote? Does the type of conviction matter? Are there any restrictions after any misdemeanor convictions? What process (if any) is needed to restore my right to vote if it was impacted?

Note to Hotline Volunteers: **DO NOT** tell voters whether or not they can vote—the risk of arrest is too high and people must have the best information possible before going to vote.

Citizens with Florida felony convictions must complete all terms of their sentence, including paying off all court-imposed fines, fees, and restitution, prior to having their voting rights restored.

Persons convicted of misdemeanors or infractions may register and vote as long as they are otherwise eligible to vote.

[8] Military and Overseas Citizens Voting - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State
[9] Fla. Admin. Code 1S-2.030(4)(a)-(c).
[10] Fla. Stat. § 101.6952(5).
[11] Fla. Stat. § 101.6952(2)(a).
[12] Fla. Stat. § 101.6952(3)(a)-(b).

Can I register to vote if I have a felony conviction?

That depends on several factors. In order to determine if the returning citizen can vote if they have a felony conviction, the returning citizen will need to answer each of the following questions. Note, **only a felony conviction** affects their voting rights. If they were convicted only of a misdemeanor, they can register and then vote.

1) Does the returning citizen have a felony conviction for **murder or felony sexual offense in Florida**?

   If **yes**, then they **cannot** register or vote unless their rights have been restored by the State Clemency Board.

2) Is the returning citizen still on **parole** or **probation**?

   If **yes**, then the returning citizen **cannot** register or vote.

3) Does the returning citizen have any unpaid or outstanding fines, fees, restitution or other costs associated with their felony conviction?

   1. **If the returning citizen knows that they DO NOT owe any fines, fees, or restitution, the voter should be able to register to vote and vote.**
      a. The returning citizen does not need to bring proof of a completed sentence or payment with them when registering to vote – they only need to honestly affirm that, by completing the terms of the sentence, their voting rights have been restored.
      b. Note that:
         i. In addition to paying off all fines, fees, or restitution, the returning citizen must have completed all terms of prison, probation, and parole.
         ii. If the returning citizen was convicted of murder or a felony sexual offense in Florida as defined by law, their rights can only be restored by the Florida Clemency Board regardless of whether they have outstanding fines, fees, or restitution.
   2. **If the returning citizen knows that they DO owe fines, fees, or restitution, they should NOT register to vote until they have paid them off. If the returning is already registered to vote, they should NOT vote until they have paid them off.**
   3. **If the returning citizen DOES NOT KNOW whether they owe fines, fees, or restitution, they can contact the following offices:**
      a. The clerk of the court in the jurisdiction(s) in which they were convicted to get a copy of the judgment(s) and sentence(s) and find out how much has been paid;
      b. The returning citizen's defense attorney;
      c. Fill out a request form to the Department of State to inquire about voting eligibility.
         1. Submit form by email in .pdf format to:

a. the Florida General Counsel at dos.generalcounsel@dos.myflorida.com or;

2. Submit form by mail or in person to:

a. Office of General Counsel, RA Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Suite 100, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

d. The state has a 14-day deadline to respond to an initial request to determine whether a submitted form is complete and 90 days to issue an advisory opinion after receiving that completed request, so this process needs to happen well in advance of registration deadlines.

For more information visit the Florida Division of Elections website:

- Felon Voting Rights
- Florida Voting FAQ

Voters can also contact the Florida Rights Restoration Coalition website, specifically their Advisory Opinion Program webpage or call 877-698-6830.

Beware that even if a person has successfully registered to vote, this does not answer the question of whether they may vote. *More information can be found at: Constitutional Amendment 4/Felon Voting Rights - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State*.

Does the type of conviction matter?

Yes. Felony convictions automatically result in loss of voting rights.

If a person is convicted of murder or felony sexual offense in Florida, voting rights in Florida can only be restored through clemency pursuant to Art. VI, section 4 of the Florida Constitution. To apply for clemency, search for grant of clemency and certificates, and/or find out more information about clemency, visit the Florida Commission on Offender Review website.

If a person is convicted of any other felony offense besides murder or felony sexual offense, voting rights are restored upon completion of all terms of a sentence. This includes parole or probation terms, **as well as requires payment of all fines, fees, and restitution**. If those with felony convictions have not completed all of those terms, they may also apply for clemency to restore voting rights.

Are there any restrictions after any misdemeanor convictions?

No, misdemeanor convictions do not make an individual ineligible to vote.

13. **INCARCERATED:** I am currently incarcerated. Can I register to vote? Can I vote from jail?

If the voter is currently incarcerated for a felony conviction, they cannot vote. However, if the voter is in jail serving a sentence for a misdemeanor conviction or is a pretrial detainee who is otherwise eligible to register and vote in Florida, the voter may register and vote by mail from jail.

Individuals who are incarcerated in jail and who have not been convicted of a felony still have the right to vote. If the voter is in jail for a misdemeanor or is awaiting trial and has not been convicted of a felony, the voter retains their voting rights. See more info in this resource.

Because voters do not need an excuse to vote by mail, eligible incarcerated voters may vote by mail from jail.[13] Voters should list the jail's address as the mailing address and include their inmate number on the mailing address line to expedite the mailing process.

14. **REGISTRATION CHALLENGED:** My registration has been challenged, what should I do?

    See Question 72.

HOW TO VOTE: ELECTION DAY

15. **HOURS:** When do the polls open/close on Election Day?

    The polls are open on Election Day from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. (local time). Voters in line at 7:00 p.m. are able to vote. Florida counties are in either the Eastern or Central time zone.

16. **POLLING LOCATION:** Where do I vote on Election Day?

    The voter's polling location can be identified by using the Voter Precinct Lookup available on the Florida Department of State, Division of Elections website. After following the prompts to enter the voter's address, the system will provide the polling location for that address.

    NOTE: This does not confirm the voter is in fact registered at that address in that precinct, so send the link to the voter lookup for the voter to confirm their registration themselves.

    The voter can also find their polling location and registration status by calling their county's Supervisor of Elections office or searching for the precinct information on the county's Supervisor of Elections' website.

17. **TIME OFF WORK:** Is my employer required to give me time off to vote? Is it paid or unpaid?

    No, Florida does not have a law requiring employers to give time off to vote. However, individual employers may have voting leave policies, so the voter should check with their employer regarding any such policies.

18. **CLOSING:** What if the polls close when I am already in line?

    All voters waiting in line at 7:00 p.m. (local time) are allowed to vote.

19. **IDENTIFICATION:** What identification is required to vote?

    Note: There have been **NO CHANGES** to the identification that Florida voters need at the polls for elections in 2026. A new voter ID law has been passed but it does not come into effect until 2027.[14]

[13] Fla. Stat. § 101.62.
[14] HB 991.

Voters must bring a current and valid photo identification; and, if the photo identification does not contain a signature, a signature identification. Any one of the following photo IDs will be accepted:

- Florida **driver license**
- Florida **identification card** issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
- United States **passport**
- **Debit or credit card**
- **Military** identification
- **Student** identification
- **Retirement center** identification
- **Neighborhood** association identification
- **Public assistance** identification
- **Veteran health** identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs
- License to **carry** a **concealed weapon or firearm** issued pursuant to s. 790.06
- **Employee** identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the **Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality**.

If the voter's photo ID does not include their signature, the voter can provide another document that has the voter's signature.

20. **NO IDENTIFICATION:** Can I vote without providing identification?

    Yes. If the voter does not bring proper ID, they may vote a provisional ballot. As long as the voter is eligible and voted in the proper precinct, the provisional ballot will count provided the signature on the voter's provisional ballot matches the signature in their registration record.

21. **NOT ON ROLLS AT MY POLLING PLACE:** I am at my polling place but am not showing up on the voter registration roll. Can I vote where I am?

    First, the voter should double check to make sure they are at the correct polling place. Sometimes, polling places change, so the voter should not assume that the place where they voted in the last election is the same as the current election.

    Next, the voter should first confirm that they are indeed not on the voter registration roll by asking the poll worker to check the registration rolls by the voter's date of birth and for possible misspellings of their name. The voter can also confirm their registration themself by looking up their record on RegisterToVoteFlorida.gov.

    If the voter is still not showing up on the voter registration roll, they will still be able to vote, but the location and manner of voting will depend on why the voter is not on the registration roll.

    - If the voter is not on the registration roll at their polling place, it may be because the voter moved and their new address places them in a new voting precinct and polling location. In this situation, the poll worker will direct the voter to go to their new polling place in order to vote. See question 8, "I have moved permanently and I didn't update my voter registration, can I vote?".

- If the voter is not on the registration roll for a different reason, they may be asked to vote via a provisional ballot. **The provisional ballot will only count if the voter is at the correct polling location for their current residence**.

22. **GIVEN PROVISIONAL BALLOT:** I am being told I have to vote provisionally, what does that mean?

This means that a voter's eligibility cannot be determined or an election official has stated that the voter is not eligible to vote. In that situation, the voter should inquire why they are being offered a provisional ballot. The following are some of the reasons why a voter may be offered a provisional ballot:

- The voter's name doesn't appear on the voter rolls, and their eligibility to vote cannot otherwise be established.
- The voter does not have the required identification with them at the poll.
- The voter received a vote by mail ballot, and it cannot be determined whether or not the vote-by-mail ballot was already submitted.
- The voter's eligibility was challenged.

23. **REQUESTING PROVISIONAL BALLOT:** I am being told I can't vote, can I vote provisionally?

Yes, the voter has a right to a provisional ballot.

A provisional ballot will only count if the voter is at the correct polling location. If the voter is not in the correct polling place for their current address on election day (or correct county during early voting), the poll workers will direct the voter to go to their correct polling place in order to vote.

24. **PROVISIONAL BALLOT NEXT STEPS:** I voted a provisional ballot, what now?

When a voter submits a provisional ballot, they will be given a written notice of their rights. The voter will then have up **until 5:00 p.m. (local time) on the second (2nd) day after the election** to present further evidence of their eligibility for their ballot to count (*see* discussion of Form DS-DE 210 in this section, below).

The county canvassing board examines the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation, any additional evidence provided by the voter, information provided with a cure affidavit, any other evidence presented by the supervisor, and, in the case of a challenge, any evidence presented by the challenger.

If it is determined that the voter was properly registered and eligible to vote, the voter's signature on the provisional ballot will be compared to the voter's signature in their voter registration record.

- If the signatures match, the vote will be counted.
- If the signatures do not match or the signatures cannot be compared, the Supervisor of Elections office will attempt to contact the voter as soon as practicable to cure the defect. If a defect needs to be cured, the voter will be asked to submit to the Supervisor of Elections a Provision Ballot Cure Affidavit (Form DS-DE 210) (Español here) with identification **no later than 5:00 p.m. (local time) on the second (2nd) day after the election.**

The written notice of rights provided to a voter who submits a provisional ballot will include instructions on how to find out if the voter's provisional ballot was counted, and if not, the reason(s) why.

HOW TO VOTE: IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING

(in this state defined as: early voting)

25. **AVAILABILITY:** Is there early voting in my state (whether called early voting or in person absentee voting)?

    Yes. Florida offers early voting in any election that contains a state or federal office race. The mandatory early voting period for all counties starts on the tenth (10^{th}) day before the election and ends on the 3rd day before the election. In addition, county supervisors of elections also have the option to also offer early voting on the 15^{th}, 14^{th}, 13^{th}, 12^{th}, 11^{th}, and/or 2^{nd} day before an election.[15]

    By law, early voting must be held at least for eight (8) days. Early voting hours must be no less than 8 hours and no more than twelve (12) hours per day at each site during the applicable period. Counties must designate early voting times and locations no later than thirty (30) days prior to an election.

    2026 General Election: Early voting will be available in all counties from October 24 through October 31, 2026.

    Voters should check with their county Supervisor of Elections for the additional days of early voting that may be offered in their county, as well as to learn about early voting hours and locations. Supervisors of Elections must designate early voting sites, dates, and times no later than thirty (30) days before Election Day. For more information about early voting, visit the Division of Elections website on Early Voting.

    The key election dates may be found on the Florida Divisions of Elections website.

26. **ELIGIBILITY:** Do I have to have a reason to vote early?

    No. Any registered voter can vote early. For more information about early voting, visit the Division of Elections website on Early Voting or the county's Supervisor of Elections office.

27. **WHEN:** When does early voting begin/end?

    Early Voting hours and dates may vary by county. *See* answer to Question #25 above for information on timing for early voting. For more information about early voting, visit the Division of Elections website on Early Voting or the county Supervisor of Elections office.

28. **WHERE:** Where do I vote during early voting?

    Voters can vote at **any early voting site within the County** where they reside when the site is open for early voting. Voters are not required to vote in their particular precinct during early voting. A voter may check their County Supervisor of Elections website for early voting sites.

[15] Fla. Stat. § 101.657(d).

29. **IDENTIFICATION:** What identification is required for early voting? What if I don't have an ID?

Note: There have been **NO CHANGES** to the identification that Florida voters need at early voting for elections in 2026. A new voter ID law has been passed but it does not come into effect until 2027.[16]

Voters who vote early should present the following at the early voting site:

- a valid photo identification; and, **if the photo identification does not contain a signature**,
- a signature identification

Valid Photo Identification for early voting as well as Election Day voting includes the following:[17]

- Florida **driver license**
- Florida **identification card** issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
- United States **passport**
- **debit or credit card**
- **military** identification
- **student** identification
- **retirement center** identification
- **neighborhood association** identification
- **public assistance** identification
- **veteran health** identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs
- license to carry a **concealed weapon or firearm** issued pursuant to FS 790.06
- an **employee** identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the **Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality**

As with Election Day voting, **if the picture identification does not contain a signature, the voter will be asked to provide an additional document with their signature**.[18]

If the voter does not bring or have proper ID, the voter can still vote a provisional ballot. As long as the voter is eligible and voted a ballot for their proper precinct, the voter's provisional ballot will count provided the signature on the provisional ballot matches the signature on the voter's registration record.

30. **ASSISTANCE:** What if I need assistance voting early in person?

Florida laws provide that voting methods (whether voting at the polls or voting by mail) be fully accessible to all voters, including persons with a disability. Options are available to allow voters to cast a ballot with or without assistance:

- **Voting at accessible polling places.** All polling places must be accessible and usable by persons with disabilities. They must have at least one signed accessible parking space (for polling places that

[16] HB 991.
[17] Fla. Stat. § 101.043(1)(a).
[18] Fla. Stat. § 101.043(1)(b).

provide parking spaces for voters), ensure an accessible route, and provide sufficient lighting along the path of travel and within the polling place.[19]

- **Vote on an accessible marking device.** Federal and state laws require at least one accessible voting system to be in each polling place. Such systems are made available during the early voting period and on Election Day. An accessible marking device allows the voter to vote with little or no assistance and in secret. Florida has certified accessible voting systems for use by persons with disabilities. Accessible voting systems must meet at least 12 major categories of accessibility standards. See 52 U.S.C. § 21081(a)(3) of the Help America Vote Act and section 101.56062, Florida Statutes.

- **Receive personal help at the polls during early voting or on Election Day.** The voter can still choose to receive help at a polling place. The voter does not have to reveal the nature or extent of their disability. The voter can choose **anyone** to help them **except** their employer, an agent of their employer, or an officer or agent of their union. The voter can alternatively get the help of two poll workers (members of the Supervisor of Elections staff).[20] Unless the voter noted on their voter registration application that they might need help at the polls, the voter will have to fill out a form affirming they need help at the polls. The clerk can help the voter fill out the form. In addition, the person the voter chooses to help them will have to fill out a form (unless that person is Supervisor of Elections staff) saying that they will provide help. If the voter has any questions about receiving help in voting, they should ask the clerk or inspector at the polling place.

For more information on accessible voting for persons with disabilities visit the Florida Division of Elections website.

For information on Language Assistance, see Question #79.

HOW TO VOTE: VOTE-BY MAIL (VBM)

(in this state defined as: vote-by-mail ballots that must be mailed or delivered in person, reaching the Supervisor of Elections office not later than 7:00 pm on the day of the election.)

31. **AUTOMATIC MAIL BALLOT:** Will I automatically be sent a ballot in the mail?

No. To vote by mail **the voter must request a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot after every federal general election cycle.** This means all VBM requests expire at the end of every even-numbered year. The State will NOT send a vote-by-mail ballot automatically, even if the voter used a VBM in the prior general election cycle.

The voter must first be registered to vote before they can request a vote-by-mail ballot. Then, a voter can request a vote-by-mail ballot in one of the following ways:

[19] Fla. Stat. § 101.715.
[20] Fla. Stat. § 101.051.

- **ONLINE** application on the voter's county Supervisors of Elections website; or
- By **TELEPHONE** call to the voter's county Supervisor of Elections.
- In **WRITING** (*e.g.*, by email, fax, mail) to the voter's county Supervisor of Elections using the Statewide Vote-By-Mail Ballot Request Form; or
- In **PERSON** at the voter's county Supervisor of Elections office.

The voter can find their County's Supervisor of Elections, as well as the email address, website, phone number and address(es) on the Florida Department of State website.

To request a vote-by-mail ballot, the voter will need the following information:[21]

- **name**
- home/residence **address**
- date of **birth**
- **mailing address**, if different from home/residence address (ballots cannot be forwarded). **Be sure to provide the current mailing address**. **A signed written request is required if the mailing address is different than the address(es) on file for the voter.** An exception exists for absent uniformed service voters or overseas voters seeking a vote-by-mail ballot.
- Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number, whichever can be verified in the county Supervisor of Elections' records. Provide both a driver license number/Florida ID card number ***and*** the last four digits of the social security number, if possible.
- signature (if the voter's request for a VBM ballot has been made in writing)

Every county in Florida is required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer. Voters must contact the Supervisor of Elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote-by-mail ballot. **Note**: The voter will need to submit both a request for a vote-by-mail ballot and a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

32. **ELIGIBILITY:** Do I need a specific reason to vote by mail?

No. A voter does not need a specific reason or excuse to vote by mail instead of in person.

Additional ways to apply for a vote-by-mail ballot are available if the voter is any of the following:

- an active duty member of the Uniformed Services, Merchant Marine, or commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- an eligible spouse or family member of an active duty member of the Uniformed Services, Merchant Marine, or commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- a U.S. citizen residing outside the U.S.

[21] Vote-by-Mail - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State

Military and overseas voters can both register to vote and request a ballot using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). Military and overseas voters may request a vote-by-mail ballot by telephone, mail, email, or fax. The blank ballot may be mailed, emailed or faxed to the voter. Voted ballots must be returned by mail or by fax, but ***fax return is only for voters who are outside of the US, not stateside***.[22] Additional information on the Federal Voting Assistance Program and the requirements in Florida is available on the FVAP website.

The voter may get a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) by:

- Requesting it online at FVAP.gov, ***or***
- Getting it in person at an Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office at any military installation, or at a U.S. embassy or consulate.

The voter will need to send their completed FPCA to their election official. The voter can find out who their county's Supervisor of Elections is, and what their email address, website, phone number and address(es) are, on the Florida Department of State website. See Question 11 for more information.

Military and Overseas voters who are registered to vote in Florida may also use the online vote-by-mail request tool on their county's Supervisor of Elections website to request their vote-by-mail ballot. The voter can find their county's Supervisor of Elections website on the Florida Department of State website.

33. **APPLICATION DEADLINE:** What is the deadline for requesting a mail-in ballot?

The deadline to request that a vote-by-mail ballot be mailed to a voter is **no later than 5:00 p.m. (local time) on the twelve (12th) day before the election**:

- 2026 General Election deadline: **5:00 p.m. on October 22, 2026.**

The vote-by-mail ballot request must be **received** by the county Supervisor of Elections by the applicable deadline. A postmark before the applicable deadline is not sufficient.

If the voter misses this deadline, they can still obtain a vote-by-mail ballot. However, they will have to go to the county Supervisor of Elections office and pick up the vote-by-mail ballot, or designate someone to pick it up for them. See Question 38.

Additional information on deadlines is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

34. **APPLICATION ASSISTANCE:** Can someone assist me with filling out the application?

Someone may request a vote-by-mail ballot on behalf of another if they are:

- The voter's immediate family member (i.e., voter's spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling),
- The voter's spouse's parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling
- The voter's legal guardian, or
- A designee for a voter with a disability.

[22] Fla. Admin. Code 1S-2.030(4)(a)-(c).

To request a vote-by-mail ballot **on behalf of someone else**, the person will need to complete the Statewide Vote-by-Mail Request Form with **all of the following**:

- Voter's name and home address, date of birth, and mailing address
- Requester's relationship to the voter
- Requester's name and address
- Requester's driver license number, identification card number, or the last four digits of the requestor's social security number (if available)
- Requester's signature (for written requests)[23]

Additional information on requesting assistance for a vote-by-mail ballot is available on the Florida Supervisors of Elections website.

Every county in Florida is required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer. Voters must contact the Supervisor of Elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote by mail ballot. **Note**: The voter will need to submit a request for a vote-by-mail ballot and a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

35. **APPLICATION RETURN:** How do I submit my mail-in ballot application? Can someone return it for me? Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date?

The voter must first be registered to vote before they can request a vote-by-mail ballot. Then, a voter can request a vote-by-mail ballot in one of the following ways:

- **ONLINE** application on the voter's county Supervisors of Elections website; or
- By **TELEPHONE** call to the voter's county Supervisor of Elections.
- In **WRITING** (*e.g.*, by email, fax, mail) to the voter's county Supervisor of Elections using the Statewide Vote-By-Mail Ballot Request Form; or
- In **PERSON** at the voter's county Supervisor of Elections office.

The voter can find their County's Supervisor of Elections, as well as the email address, website, phone number and address(es) on the Florida Department of State website.

See Question 33 for information on the deadline to return the application. See Question 34 for information on assistance with a mail in ballot application.

Every county in Florida is required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer. Voters must contact the Supervisor of Elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote-by-mail ballot. **Note**: The voter will need to submit a request for a vote-by-mail ballot and a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

[23] Vote-by-Mail - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State

36. **IDENTIFICATION:** Are there identification requirements when I request or return my mail-in-in ballot application and/or ballot?

- *Are there identification* requirements *when I request my VBM Ballot?*

  Yes. The voter must have a Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's social security number to request a VBM ballot. If the voter requests a VBM ballot online or by phone, they will need to provide the information requested (such as a Florida driver license or Florida state Identification card number), but should not have to show an identification document. If a voter requests a VBM ballot in person at the Supervisor of Elections office, they are only required to provide the number of the voter's Florida driver license, Florida identification card, or the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number, as recorded in the supervisor's records. The voter should not have to show their identification documents; however, to be safe, they may want to bring a form of identification in the event the Supervisor of Elections makes that request. If the voter requests a VBM ballot in writing, they must use the Statewide Vote-by-Mail Request Form and it must be signed.

- *Are there identification requirements when I return my VBM Ballot?*

  Generally, no. The voter's signature on the vote-by-mail ballot envelope is used for verification. This signature is compared with the signature on file in the voter registration records. If the signatures do not match, the ballot may not be counted unless the voter takes steps to resolve the discrepancy. The Supervisor of Elections must notify the voter if the signature does not match.

- If a voter submitted their voter registration application through the mail **AND** is voting for the first time in Florida **AND** has not been issued a current and valid Florida driver license, Florida identification card, or social security number, the voter will need to provide a copy of an ID in a special envelope provided to them. Follow the instructions carefully and ensure that the voter includes any requested signature on the return envelope.[24]
- *Why am I asked to provide my phone number and email address when returning my voted ballot?*

  The information requested on the back of the ballot return envelope is used to contact voters that may have an issue with their signature. The information is not made available to the public.

Do not mail more than one ballot in a single return envelope. Neither ballot will be counted. Additional information on VBM is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

37. **RECEIVING MAIL BALLOT:** Does the ballot have to be sent to my home, or can I have it sent somewhere else? What if I don't have a home address or my address is a PO Box?

No, the vote-by-mail ballot does not have to be sent to the voter's home. **If the request is to mail the ballot to an address other than the one(s) on file with the Supervisor of Elections, the request must be a written request that is signed by the voter using the Statewide Vote-by-Mail Request Form.** A VBM ballot ***can*** be mailed to a PO Box.

Additional information on VBM is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

[24] Fla. Stat. § 97.0535

38. **MISSED THE APPLICATION DEADLINE:** What if I have not requested a mail-in ballot by the deadline?

    If the voter missed the deadline to request that a VBM ballot be **mailed**, the voter can visit their county Supervisor of Elections and pick up their VBM ballot in-person from the Supervisor of Elections until 7:00 p.m. on Election Day. However, an emergency excuse may be required.

    Once the mandatory early voting period starts on the tenth (10^{th}) day before the election, the voter must complete the first section of the Form for Personal Delivery of Vote-by-Mail Ballot (English PDF / Español PDF). The voter must affirm and specify the emergency preventing the voter from being able to vote at an early voting location or at their assigned polling place on Election Day.

    If the voter is unable to pick up their own ballot, the voter can designate in writing someone to pick it up for the voter. The designee will need to show photo identification. If the voter has not already submitted a request for a vote-by-mail ballot, the voter should fill out the Statewide Vote-By-Mail Ballot Request Form (English PDF / Español PDF). The voter and the designee must fill out the Form for Personal Delivery of Vote-by-Mail Ballot, including the portion of the form where the voter designates their chosen individual to pick up the ballot, and the designee acknowledges the designation, under penalty of perjury.

    For more information, see the Florida Division of Elections website.

    Alternatively, the voter can vote in person during Early Voting or on Election Day. See Question 48. Additional information on voting in person if a VBM ballot has been requested is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

39. **STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT:** How can I check the status of my application and/or mail-in ballot?

    Voters should contact their county Supervisor of Elections office or use the vote-by-mail tracking tool on the office's website to check the status of their vote-by-mail application or ballot, where available.

    NOTE: Someone assisting the voter can (1) share the link to the county voter lookup tool with the voter who can then check their own status, or (2) *get permission from the voter to use the voter's name and birthdate to access the personal voter registration information* ***in every county other than Pasco***. DO NOT use Pasco County voter lookup tools on behalf of the voter.

    If the ballot does not show as "received" by Election Day in the online tracking system, the voter should vote in person on Election Day at their assigned polling location. If the Supervisor of Elections or poll worker can determine that the voter's vote-by-mail ballot has not been received by the Supervisor of Elections, the voter will be permitted to cast a regular ballot in person. If it cannot be determined whether the vote-by-mail ballot was received, the voter can still vote in person, but must cast a provisional ballot. Alternatively, the voter can also go to their county Supervisor of Elections office in person, cancel the first vote-by-mail ballot, and request a replacement vote-by-mail ballot up to 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

40. **APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED:** I learned my mail-in-in ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. What can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

    If the voter's request for a vote-by-mail ballot was rejected or not processed, the voter should call their county Supervisor of Elections to determine the nature of the problem and steps required to resolve it.

If the voter's vote-by-mail ballot was rejected due to a signature being missed or not matching the one on file, the Supervisor of Elections is required to contact the voter. The voter will need to complete a "Vote by Mail Ballot Cure" affidavit (Form DS-DE 139) with a copy of their identification. The affidavit is also available in Spanish. The documentation can then be returned by mail, email, fax or in person. The voter must return the documentation and ID no later than 5:00 p.m. on the second (2nd) day after the election.

41. **COMPLETING BALLOT:** How do I complete the mail-in ballot?

Instructions will be included with the VBM ballot. Follow the instructions carefully. Fill in the appropriate ovals completely and avoid making stray marks on the VBM ballot – they can affect how the ballot is read. ***The voter should ensure that they sign and date the ballot return envelope***.

The phone number and email information requested on the back of the ballot return envelope is collected to contact voters who may have an issue with their signature. The information is not readily made available to the public.

The VBM ballot must be returned by mail, dropped off in person at the county Supervisor of Elections Office during opening hours, or dropped off in person at an early voting site during its days and hours of operation in a Secure Ballot Intake Station (formerly called Drop Boxes). Some counties also provide additional Secure Ballot Intake Station locations. Voters should check with their county Supervisor of Elections for Secure Ballot Intake Station availability and hours. Returning to the county Supervisor can be done any date the office is open, it does not have to wait for the early vote period.

Vote-by mail ballots CANNOT be mailed on Election Day or dropped off at an Election Day polling location. On Election Day, vote-by-mail ballots must be dropped off at the Supervisor of Elections office by 7:00 p.m. Alternatively, the voter can surrender their vote-by-mail ballot at their Election Day polling location and vote in-person instead.

Voters should keep in mind the following:

- Each voter may only vote once. A person who voted their vote-by-mail ballot and returned it to the Supervisor of Elections cannot vote in person unless they surrender or cancel their vote-by-mail ballot with their county Supervisor of Elections.
- If a person votes for more than one candidate in a race (unless it's a contest in which people are supposed to pick more than one candidate), the vote for that race won't count.
- A voter is allowed to skip a race.
- ***Turn the ballot paper over.*** For most voters, there are races on both sides of ballot pages.
- If more than one vote-by-mail ballot comes to a household, they should be kept separate. Unique bar codes are on each envelope and if two spouses sign each other's envelopes that causes problems. ***Do not mail more than one ballot in a single return envelope.*** Neither ballot will be counted.
- ***Stuck envelope problem.*** If the ballot arrived with the return envelope stuck shut because of humidity, it can be opened and taped shut to return. Please check with the local Supervisor of Elections for specific instructions. The most important thing is to sign where required.

Secrecy envelopes are included with ballot packages to voters in Florida, but are **NOT** required to be returned. Failure to use the secrecy envelope does not invalidate a ballot.

If a voter submitted their voter registration application through the mail AND is voting for the first time in Florida AND has not been issued a current and valid Florida driver license, Florida identification card, or social security number, the voter will need to provide a copy of an ID in a special envelope provided to them. Follow the instructions carefully and ensure that the voter includes any requested signature on the return envelope.

Additional information on VBM is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

42. **ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT:** Can someone assist me in filling out my ballot?

    If the voter needs assistance, they can have anyone, other than the voter's employer, agent of their employer, or an officer or agent of their union, mark the choices for them or have those persons assist them in marking the choices on their ballot.[25]

    Every county in Florida is required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print-impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer. Voters must contact the Supervisor of Elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote by mail ballot. **Note:** The voter will need to submit both a request for a vote-by-mail ballot and also a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

43. **DEADLINE TO RETURN BALLOT:** What is the deadline for the ballot to be received? Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date? Can I drop it off in person?

    A voter may return a VBM ballot by mail, in person to the county Supervisor of Elections or in person to a Secure Ballot Intake Station (drop box). Voters living overseas have additional return options, see Question 11.

    The voted ballot must be **returned and received** by the Supervisor of Elections **no later than 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.** If a ballot is sent by mail, the **date of the postmark is not relevant**. There is a ten (10)-day extension for ballots to be received for overseas voters only for Presidential Preference Primary and General Elections, and overseas ballots must be postmarked or dated by Election Day. Ballots that arrive late are not counted.

    For the location, dates, and times of all Secure Ballot Intake Stations in the voter's county, visit the Supervisor of Elections website or contact their office. Ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

    VBM ballots cannot be returned to the voter's regular Election Day polling location on Election Day. However, the voter may exchange their VBM ballot at their election day polling location and choose to vote in-person instead. See Question 48 for more information. Additional information on VBM is also available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

44. **BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS:** What are the locations for dropping off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

    A voter may return a VBM ballot by mail, in person to the county Supervisor of Elections or in person to a Secure Ballot Intake Station (drop box). Returning to the county Supervisor can be done any date the office is open, it does not have to wait for the early vote period.

[25] Fla. Stat. § 101.661.

VBM ballots may be mailed or be returned at Secure Ballot Intake Stations at the county's Supervisor of Elections main and branch offices and early voting sites in the county. Some counties also provide additional Secure Ballot Intake Station locations. Locations, dates, and times of all Secure Ballot Intake Stations in the voter's county will be posted when available on the Supervisor of Elections website, thirty (30) days prior to the election.

The voter can find out who their county's Supervisor of Elections is, as well as their email address, website, phone number, and location, on the Florida Department of State website.

Double check the website of the Supervisor of Elections in the voter's county to determine the local hours for the Secure Ballot Intake Station on the website in the event of any changes or updates.

45. **ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF BALLOT:** Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

Yes. If a voter cannot mail or personally return their VBM ballot to the Supervisor of Elections, someone else may return it for them. The voter may designate a person to pick up and/or deliver their ballot, but that person **cannot** pick-up or deliver more than 2 ballots per election (note: this limit does not include their own ballot or the ballots of immediate family members). **It is a felony** for someone to deliver or physically possess more than two vote-by-mail ballots per election other than a) their own ballot, or b) the ballots of their immediate family members, except as otherwise authorized by law. "Immediate family" includes spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse's parent, spouse's child, spouse's grandparent, spouse's grandchild, or spouse's sibling.[26] There is no form required for a voter to designate someone to return their VBM ballot.

Please note that the process for returning VBM ballots by a designee is different for voters registered to vote in Miami-Dade County. Visit the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections' website for additional information.

46. **LOST OR SPOILED BALLOT:** What if I lost my mail-in ballot, made a mistake on it (spoiled it), or I received an incorrect ballot?

If a voter lost or spoiled their vote-by-mail ballot and it is determined by the Supervisor of Elections that the voter did not return a voted ballot, then the voter will be able to vote a regular ballot at early voting or at their polling place on Election Day. If it cannot be determined if the voter already returned a ballot, the voter will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. See Questions 22, 23 and 24 for more information on provisional ballots.

If there is enough time before Election Day, the voter can also request a replacement VBM ballot instead of going to vote in person. The voter should contact their Supervisor of Elections office to request a replacement VBM ballot.

Additional information on VBM is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

47. **NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT:** What if I requested a mail-in ballot but have not received it? What are my options for voting?

If a voter does not receive a vote-by-mail ballot and it is determined by the Supervisor of Elections that the voter did not return a ballot, then the voter will be able to vote a regular ballot at early voting or at their polling place on Election Day. If it cannot be determined if the voter already returned a ballot, the

[26] Fla. Stat. § 104.0616(2).

voter will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. See Questions 22, 23 and 24 for more information on provisional ballots.

If there is enough time before Election Day, the voter can also request a replacement VBM ballot instead of going to vote in person. The voter should contact their Supervisor of Elections' office to request a replacement VBM ballot.

Additional information on VBM is available on the Florida Division of Elections website.

48. **IN PERSON OPTION:** What if I requested or received a mail-in ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

    If the voter decides to vote at the polls after requesting or receiving a VBM ballot, the voter should bring their vote-by-mail ballot with them. It will be taken from the voter and canceled, and the voter will then be allowed to vote a regular ballot in person.[27]

    If the voter does not bring their vote-by-mail ballot to the polls, they will still be allowed to vote. If it cannot be determined whether or not the vote-by-mail ballot has been returned to the Supervisor of Elections, the voter will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. See Questions 22, 23 and 24 for more information on provisional ballots. If it is confirmed that the VBM ballot has not been received, the voter will be allowed to vote a regular ballot.

HOW TO VOTE: ABSENTEE

(in this state defined as: Vote By Mail (see above)

49. **ELIGIBILITY:** Am I eligible to request an absentee ballot?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but rather uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

50. **APPLICATION DEADLINE:** What is the deadline for requesting an absentee ballot?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

51. **IDENTIFICATION:** Are there any identification requirements?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

52. **EMERGENCY:** Is there an emergency absentee ballot? If so, am I eligible?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

[27] Fla. Stat. § 101.69(1).

53. **APPLICATION RETURN:** Where and how can I return my absentee ballot application? Can someone return it for me?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

54. **STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT:** How can I check the status of my absentee ballot application and/or absentee ballot return?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

55. **APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED:** I learned my absentee ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. How can I confirm this and what can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

56. **COMPLETING BALLOT:** How do I complete the absentee ballot?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

57. **ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT:** Can someone assist me filling out the ballot?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

58. **BALLOT DEADLINES:** What is the deadline for the ballot to be postmarked and/or received by, including dropping it off in person?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

59. **BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS:** Where can I drop off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

60. **ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF:** Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

61. **LOST OR SPOILED:** What if I lost my absentee ballot or it is spoiled or I received an incorrect one?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

62. **NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but have not received it? Can I do anything?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

63. **IN PERSON OPTION:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

    Florida does not have absentee ballots, but instead uses Vote-By-Mail Ballots. All registered voters are permitted to vote by mail. See Vote By Mail section above.

64. **IN PERSON ABSENTEE:** Where do I vote in-person absentee? When can I do this?

    See Early Voting section above.

POLLING PLACE ISSUES

65. **POLLING PLACE NOT OPEN:** The polling place is not open. What should I do?

    Florida requires polling places be open from 7:00 am – 7:00 pm (local time) on the day of the election.[28] Voters should contact their county's Supervisor of Elections if a polling place is not open, but should remain at their correct polling location unless informed by the Supervisor of Elections office that it has been moved.

    The days and hours of operation for Early Voting differs across counties and across elections. Voters should visit their county Supervisor of Elections website for the early voting locations, days and hours for their county for the current election.

66. **LONG LINES:** There are long lines at the polling place. What should I do? What if the polls are closing while I'm in line?

    Any voter who is in line at the time of the official time for closing of the polls must be allowed to vote.[29] Voters must stay in the line.

67. **EQUIPMENT FAILURE:** What should I do if there are equipment problems at my precinct?

    Voting information and instructions should be posted at each voting precinct.[30] Voters may also request further instruction for the proper use of the voting equipment after entering the voting booth; two election officers from different parties or, if not available, two election officers from the same party, can give instruction to the voter. These officers may not seek to influence or intimidate the voter in any manner, and they must leave after providing the voter with instructions in order to maintain the voter's privacy in casting their ballot.[31]

[28] Fla. Stat. § 100.011(1).
[29] Fla. Stat. § 100.011(1).
[30] Fla. Stat. § 101.031(1).
[31] Fla. Stat. § 101.031(4).

68. **CAMPAIGNING:** What rules apply to people campaigning or "hanging around" my polling place? What counts as campaigning or electioneering? Can people approach me?

The people authorized to enter polling places in Florida: (1) official poll watchers, (2) inspectors (poll workers), (3) election clerks, (4) the supervisor of elections or their deputy, (5) people coming to vote, people in the care of the voter (e.g., children) or people assisting the voter, (6) law enforcement or emergency service personnel (only with the permission of the clerk or a majority of the inspectors), and (7) a person, whether or not a registered voter, who is assisting with or participating in a simulated election for minors, as approved by the supervisor of elections.[32]

No person, political committee, or other group may solicit voters within the polling place or within 150 feet of a Secure Ballot Intake Station or the entrance to a polling place – including early voting sites, and Supervisor of Elections offices where voting is happening.[33] Before the opening of a Secure Ballot Intake Station location, a polling place, or an early voting site, the clerk or supervisor shall designate the no-solicitation zone and mark the boundaries. Soliciting voters includes asking for votes, contributions, or other information, distributing campaign material, conducting unapproved polls, asking for petition signatures, selling an item, or engaging in any activity with the intent or effect of influencing a voter.[34] However, voters may wear campaign buttons, shirts, hats, or any other campaign items when they enter the polling place to vote.[35]

Note: Voter assistance provided by nonpartisan Election Protection Poll Monitors is currently considered "solicitation" at the polls in Florida. Poll Monitors must remain outside the 150-foot zone.

Exit polling by the media or others is permitted under the no-solicitation law.[36] Exit pollsters may approach voters only after voters leave the polling place. Otherwise, no person or group may solicit voters inside the polling place or within the designated no solicitation zone.[37]

It is the responsibility of election workers to enforce this, as well as the poll deputy stationed at the polling place.[38]

Political parties, candidates, and ballot initiative groups may appoint poll watchers to enter the polling location, one per polling site. Poll watchers are not permitted to interact with voters, and must instead direct their questions to poll clerks. Poll watchers must register in advance with the Supervisor of Elections and wear identification badges provided by the supervisor of elections while in the polling area.[39]

[32] *See* Fla. Stat. §102.031(3)(a) for list of individuals allowed to enter polling place. *See* Fla. Stat. §101.131 for rules governing poll watchers.

[33] Fla. Stat. §102.031(4)(a).

[34] Fla. Stat. §102.031(4)(b).

[35] Chapter III, Section D of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[36] Fla. Stat § 102.031(4)(b).

[37] Chapter II, Section F of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[38] Fla. Stat § 102.031(4)(c).

[39] Fla. Stat. § 101.131.

69. **VOTER CONDUCT:** What am I prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place? Can I take photos inside?

There is no law prohibiting voters from wearing campaign buttons, shirts, hats, or any other campaign items when they enter the polling place to vote.[40] Voters may also bring in pre-marked sample ballots or campaign literature for their personal use. They may not use these to campaign inside the polling place or within 150 feet of the entrance to the polling place (i.e., the designated no solicitation zone).[41] See also answer to Question 68 regarding rules prohibiting soliciting at polling places.

No photography is permitted in the polling room, except a voter may photograph their own ballot.[42]

70. **POLL WORKER CONDUCT:** What is a poll worker prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place?

Poll workers and election staff must remain nonpartisan while on duty during the early voting period and on Election Day, including by (1) not wearing campaign buttons, shirts, hats, or any other items that are politically oriented; (2) not discussing any candidate, political party, issue, or any related topic with other poll workers, poll watchers, or voters; and (3) not having visible any written campaign or related material.[43]

Poll workers and staff should refrain from use of personal electronics or other distractions so they can focus their attention on the voters.[44]

See Question 82 for poll watcher conduct rules. See also answer to Question 68 regarding rules prohibiting soliciting at polling places.

71. **INTIMIDATION:** Are there any other specific restrictions on conduct outside of a polling place? What should I do if I feel unsafe or uncomfortable outside the polling place?

Yes, federal and state laws prohibit actual or attempted intimidation and coercion against a voter with the purpose of interfering with the right to vote.[45] More specifically, under Florida law a person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten to use force, violence, or intimidation or any tactic of coercion or intimidation to get an individual to: (a) vote or not vote (b) vote or not vote for any particular individual or ballot measure; (c) not register to vote; or (d) refrain from acting as a legally authorized election official or poll watcher.[46]

Under Florida law, each polling place and each early voting site must have a "deputy" appointed by the sheriff (generally this is a poll worker recruited by and reporting to the Supervisor of Elections and duly designated by the sheriff). The deputy will be there when the polls or early voting sites are open and until the election is completed.[47] These poll deputies are not in uniform, not armed, and are working

[40] Chapter III, Section D of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[41] Chapter III, Section D of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[42] Fla. Stat. § 102.031(5).

[43] Chapter III, Section C of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[44] Chapter III, Section C of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.

[45] 52 U.S.C. §§ 10101(b), 10307(b); 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3); 18 U.S.C. § 594; Fla. Stat. §§ 104.0515(3), 104.0615(2).

[46] Fla. Stat. § 104.0615(2).

[47] Fla. Stat. § 102.031(2).

under the direction of the Supervisor of Elections.[48] Voters that feel unsafe or uncomfortable in the polling place or in the 150-foot zone surrounding the polling place should report that to the supervisor or clerk at the polling place. Under Florida law, they have the authority to take any reasonable action necessary to ensure order at the polling places, including, but not limited to, by having disruptive and unruly persons removed by law enforcement officers from the polling room or place or from the 150-foot zone surrounding the polling place.[49]

After notifying an election official of the intimidation, voters should contact their supervisor of elections to report the incident or problem, which can be found on the Florida Division of Elections website. Voters may also contact the Florida Voter Assistance Hotline for assistance at 1-866-308-6739.

72. **CHALLENGE:** Someone is formally challenging my vote. What should I do?

Any registered voter or poll watcher of a county may challenge the eligibility of any person to vote in that county.[50] Voter challenges must be delivered to the clerk or inspector at the polling place or filed in advance with the supervisor of elections within the thirty (30) days prior to the election. Voter challenges must be in writing, include a signed oath, and specify the grounds of the challenge. It is a misdemeanor to file a frivolous challenge.[51]

If a voter attempts to vote and is told they have been challenged, they should ask to see a copy of the challenge. As described below, unless the challenge is based on a voter's residence, the voter must vote a provisional ballot.

If a voter's eligibility to vote is challenged, the voter has a right to vote a provisional ballot.[52] When one votes provisionally, they will be given a written notice of rights. The voter has up until 5 PM (local time) on the second (2nd) day after the election to present further evidence of their eligibility in order for the ballot to count.[53] See Questions 22, 23 and 24 for more information on provisional ballots.

If a person's vote is challenged on the basis of residency and they have moved, they may complete a change of address form and vote a regular ballot, as long as they are in the correct precinct for their current residence. If the new address falls within another precinct, the poll worker should direct the voter to the proper precinct, where they can vote a regular ballot.[54]

If a person's vote is challenged on the basis of residency and it cannot be resolved with an address update, the voter may be asked to submit evidence supporting their residency. A person's legal residence is where the person mentally intends to make their permanent residence.[55] Evidence of such intent can include (but is not limited to) obtaining a Florida driver license, paying tax receipts, paying bills for residency (*e.g.*, light, water, garbage), and receiving mail at an address.

If a voter believes their vote is improperly challenged on the basis of eligibility due to a question whether they have had a felony conviction, have been judged mentally incapacitated or their citizenship, they

[48] Brennan Center for Justice: Florida Poll Workers: Rules and Constraints
[49] Fla. Stat. § 102.031(4)(c).
[50] Fla. Stat. § 101.111(1)(a).
[51] Fla. Stat § 101.111(2).
[52] Fla. Stat. § 101.111(1)(b)(1).
[53] Fla. Stat. § 101.048(1).
[54] Fla. Stat. § 101.111(1)(b)(2).
[55] For more information on voter residency in Florida, see the Voter Residency in Florida guide by the Florida Division of Elections.

must vote a provisional ballot and then provide proof of eligibility by 5 pm on the second (2nd) day after the election. To do so, they may contact their county Supervisor of Elections office and 1) attempt to resolve the issue, including by providing personal identifying information that may indicate they have been erroneously identified as ineligible; and/or 2) attempt to obtain any information that has been provided as a basis for the challenge to their eligibility, and refute that information if possible. Individuals who feel their eligibility to vote has been challenged in error, or frivolously challenged, should document all interactions with election officials and stay in contact with Election Protection about all aspects of their interaction with election officials.

Note: If a voter believes their vote is improperly challenged on the basis of eligibility due to a felony conviction, **DO NOT** tell voters whether or not they can vote—the risk of arrest is too high, and people must have the best information possible before going to vote. See Question 12.

73. **POLICE/MILITARY PRESENCE:** There are police/members of the military at the polling place. Is this okay? What should I do?

Under Florida law, each polling place and each early voting site must have a "deputy" appointed by the sheriff (generally this is a poll worker recruited by the Supervisor of Elections and designated by the sheriff). The deputy will be there when the polls or early voting sites are open and until the election is completed.[56] These poll deputies are not in uniform, not armed, and are working under the direction of the Supervisor of Elections.[57]

Law enforcement officials are only allowed to enter polling places to cast their own ballot or with permission of the clerk or majority of inspectors.[58]

A federal statute makes it a felony for any federal official to send "armed men" to the vicinity of polling places.[59] While federal law prohibits U.S. military presence at the polls and members of the U.S. military from interfering with any qualified voter's right to vote, military personnel are allowed to enter the polls to vote.[60]

74. **THOUGHT WAS REGISTERED:** My name isn't on the voter registration roll but I thought I was registered. What should I do?

If a voter's name does not appear on the registration rolls at their polling place, it may be because the voter has moved and is assigned to a different polling location. In that case, the voter should go to the correct polling place for their current address in order to vote. If the voter's name cannot be located for any other reason, the voter should ask the poll worker to double-check the registration records, including searching by date of birth and for possible misspellings of the voter's name. If the voter's registration cannot be confirmed, they must be offered a provisional ballot, which allows the vote to be cast and later verified.

A registered voter may only be removed from the official list of registered voters by a Supervisor of Elections for any of the following reasons[61]:

[56] Fla. Stat. § 102.031(2).
[57] Brennan Center for Justice: Florida Poll Workers: Rules and Constraints
[58] Fla. Stat. § 102.031(3)(a)(6).
[59] 18 U.S.C. § 592.
[60] 18 U.S.C. § 593.
[61] Fla. Stat. § 98.045(2)(a); Fla. Stat. § 98.075(7).

- Voter is determined to be ineligible; or
- Voter moved out of state; or
- Voter asks in writing to be removed from the rolls; or
- An inactive voter fails to vote, change/update their voter registration record, or request a vote-by-mail ballot for two subsequent federal general election cycles after being placed in inactive status. A registered voter status changes from active to inactive only if the voter does not respond to a pre-addressed, postage paid address confirmation final notice within thirty (30) days about whether their registration address is still valid.[62] **An inactive voter remains eligible to vote until they are removed from the official list of registered voters. Removal of inactive voters cannot occur during the ninety (90)-day window before a federal election.**

If the voter notices that they have been removed, they can re-register to vote by the registration deadlines. See Question 6 for more on deadlines.

- **General Election (November 3, 2026):** the registration deadline is October 5, 2026.

If a voter needs further assistance or believes they have been improperly removed from the official list of registered voters, they can contact the Bureau of Voter Registration Services' Voter Assistance Hotline at 1-866-308-6739 or email BVRSHelp@dos.myflorida.com.

75. **PROVISIONAL BALLOT:** I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

See questions 22-24 in the How to Vote: Election Day Section.

ACCESSIBILITY/ASSISTANCE

76. **EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE:** I don't know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Voting information and instructions should be posted at each voting precinct.[63] Voters may also request further instruction for the proper use of the voting equipment after entering the voting booth; two election officers from different parties or, if not available, two election officers from the same party, can give instruction to the voter. These officers may not seek to influence or intimidate the voter in any manner, and they must leave after providing the voter with instructions in order to maintain the voter's privacy in casting their ballot.[64]

77. **PHYSICAL DISABILITY:** I have a physical disability and need assistance. Is my polling place ADA compliant? Does my voting location have an accessible voting system?

Yes. Each polling place must be accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Additionally, voters with disabilities should be provided with whatever assistance is necessary to allow them to cast their ballot at their polling place, including personal assistance or Ballot Marking Devices.[65] See Question 30.

Every county in Florida is also required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print-impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer.

[62] Fla. Stat. § 98.065(4)(d).
[63] Fla. Stat. § 101.031(1).
[64] Fla. Stat. § 101.031(4).
[65] Fla. Stat. § 101.715; Fla. Stat. §101.56062.

Voters must contact the supervisor of elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote by mail ballot. **Note**: The voter will need to submit both a request for a regular vote-by-mail ballot and also a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

Voters with questions about disability voting access may contact Disability Rights Florida at 877-352-7337.

78. **READING/LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE:** I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. A voter who requires assistance to vote because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request assistance in marking their choices on the ballot from two election officials or any other person of the voter's choice, other than the voter's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union.[66]

A voter who requires any form of assistance may indicate their need for assistance on their voter registration form. The voter will then be offered two poll workers to assist them in voting.

A voter who has not previously indicated the need for help can fill out a form at the polling site when they vote in person. If the voter brings someone to the polling place to help them vote, the assisting individual will also have to fill out part of the form. The voter requesting assistance, and a person providing assistance who is not an election official, will sign the oath on the form.[67]

A voter with disabilities also has the option of voting on a Ballot Marking Device or other accessible ballot marking device that will allow the voter to vote without assistance.[68]

Every county in Florida is also required to offer Accessible Vote By Mail that allows a person who is blind or print-impaired to mark secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail ballots using a computer. Voters must contact the Supervisor of Elections in the county where they live to ask for a remote access vote by mail ballot. Note: The voter will need to submit both a request for a regular vote-by-mail ballot and also a request for an accessible vote-by-mail ballot.

Voters with questions about disability voting access may contact Disability Rights Florida at 877-352-7337.

Additional information can be found on the Florida Division of Election website.

79. **LANGUAGE ACCESS:** I am not an English speaker. What language resources are available? Can I bring someone in the booth to help me understand the ballot?

Spanish ballots at the polls are available statewide.

Statewide-issued or -produced materials are available in Spanish. They include the online voter registration system (RegistertoVoteFlorida.gov), the statewide voter registration application form and the Florida Voter Registration and Voting Guide.

Spanish assistance is available through the statewide voter assistance and voter hotlines.

[66] Fla. Stat. § 101.051(1).
[67] Fla. Stat § 101.051(4)-(5).
[68] Fla. Stat. § 101.56062.

Miami-Dade County and Broward County offer Haitian Creole assistance, ballots, and materials.

Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act gives every voter who is not an English speaker the right to bring someone of their choice into the voting booth if they need help voting. This person cannot be the voter's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union.[69]

The following fourteen counties must provide Spanish oral and written assistance and election-related materials, such as instructions, forms, ballots and notices under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act:

- Broward
- Collier
- DeSoto
- Hardee
- Hendry
- Hillsborough
- Lee
- Miami-Dade
- Orange
- Osceola
- Palm Beach
- Pinellas
- Polk
- Seminole

31 Additional Counties are required to provide Spanish language ballots, election materials and assistance under a settlement agreement:[70]

- Alachua, Bay, Brevard, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hernando, Highlands, Indian River, Jackson, Lake, Leon, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Pasco, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Sumter, Taylor, and Wakulla

Glades County is required to provide bilingual election materials for the Seminole language.

For specific county information, please visit the Florida Department of State website.

Voters who need language assistance can contact the following numbers:

- Spanish: 888-VE-Y-VOTA (888-839-8682)
- Asian & Pacific Languages: 888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683)
- Arabic: 844-YALLA-US (844-925-5287)
- Haitian-Creole: 727-308-3009 (Florida only, while voting is ongoing)

[69] 52 U.S.C. § 10508.

[70] *Riviera v. Barton*, Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion to Dismiss Due to Settlement, 1:18-cv-00152-MW-GRJ (N.D. Fla. Feb. 1, 2021); Over 30 Florida Counties Agree to Provide Spanish-Language Ballots – NBC 6 South Florida

80. **CURBSIDE VOTING:** Is curbside voting available? How do I request it?

    No. Florida does not have curbside voting. Voters may vote through VBM and Accessible Vote By Mail, or they may receive assistance voting at the polls during early voting or on Election Day. For specific county information, please visit the Florida Department of State website.

81. **VOTER GUIDE:** Can I bring a voting guide or reference notes with me into the voting booth?

    Yes. Voters are able to bring sample ballots, cell phones, voting guides, or reference notes into the voting booth to help them vote.

STATE SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENT

82. **POLL WATCHER CONDUCT: What is a poll watcher prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place?**

    Each political party and each candidate may have one poll watcher in each polling room during the early voting period and on Election Day. Additionally, a political committee formed for the specific purpose of expressly advocating the passage or defeat of an issue on the ballot may also have a designated poll watcher in each polling room during the early voting period and on Election Day. The supervisor of elections will provide each polling place a list of the names of pre-approved poll watchers.

    Approved poll watchers may be present in any polling location for which they are designated, but they must remain in designated observation areas and cannot freely roam in a way that disrupts operations. However, each political party, candidate, or political committee may have only one poll watcher present at any one time in each polling room when the polls are open on Election Day or during designated early voting hours.

    While in the polling room, poll watchers must observe the following rules:

    - ***Must*** wear their badges that identifies them by name. Each poll watcher should also have something signifying on whose behalf they are watching.
    - Are ***allowed*** to observe the conduct of the election, but ***may not*** obstruct the orderly conduct of the election
    - ***May*** observe the voter check-in process, but ***may not*** come closer to the inspectors' table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary to perform the poll watcher's functions
    - ***May*** observe the operations of a secure ballot intake station at an early voting site. The poll watcher ***may not*** obstruct the operations of the station
    - ***May not*** speak to or otherwise interact with voters inside the polling room
    - ***May*** submit written voter challenges to the precinct clerk
    - ***May not*** wear campaign buttons, shirts, hats, or other campaign items
    - ***May*** bring in and use mobile electronic devices in a **non-disruptive** way. Examples include the following:
        - Devices must be set so as to produce no noise or a low volume vibration.

- Devices may not be used to take photographs or recordings of any kind inside the polling room or early voting site.
- A poll watcher may not have an audible telephone conversation inside the polling room or early voting site.

- ***Must*** pose any questions regarding polling place procedures **directly** to the clerk for resolution[71]

83. **QUESTIONS:** Who should I contact if I have questions about any of the above?

Additional questions can be addressed to the voter's county Election Supervisions and Offices.

[71] Chapter III, Section E of the Polling Place Procedures Manual incorporated within Rule 1S-2.034, Florida Administrative Code.