

Voter Education Programs Report for the 2008 Election Cycle

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EXHIBIT A: Section 98.255, Florida Statutes, Voter Education Programs

EXHIBIT B: Rule 1S-2.033 Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education

EXHIBIT C: Voter Education Funding Provided by the State

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida continues to lead in its effort to educate Floridians about the election process. As a part of that leadership, the Florida Legislature continued to provide funding to the supervisors of elections during the 2008 election cycle to increase voter registration and voter participation.

Since the initial funding for voter education by the Legislature, the supervisors of elections are required to conduct nonpartisan education efforts as necessary to ensure the voters have a working knowledge of the voting process. The standards address subjects including:

- Voter registration
- How to obtain, vote and return absentee ballots
- Times polling places open and close
- What to bring to the polls
- List of acceptable IDs
- Instructions on the county's particular voting system
- Voters' rights and responsibilities
- School outreach information
- Various other information

These standards were adopted as Rule 1S-2.033, Florida Administrative Code, entitled "Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education," effective in 2002 (Exhibit B).

Following each general election, pursuant to Section 98.255, Florida Statutes (Exhibit A), supervisors of elections are required to submit a report to the Department of State with a detailed description of the voter education programs implemented and any other information that may be useful in evaluating the effectiveness of their voter education efforts.

During the 2008 election cycle, the reports show that the supervisors of elections took a proactive role in educating their citizens in the election process, informing citizens of their rights and responsibilities of the election process, and motivating their citizens to participate and become active in the election process. The voter registration increased by approximately 813,000 new voters and resulted in 75.2 percent voter turnout, in part attributable to the remarkable voter education efforts conducted in Florida during the 2008 election cycle.

Upon reviewing the information received from the counties following the 2008 general election, the supervisors of elections felt most of the voter education programs were extremely beneficial to their citizens, rating the effectiveness of the programs a 4 or 5 (with 5 being the highest rating).

COMPILATION OF COUNTY DATA

Pursuant to Section 98.255, Florida Statutes (Exhibit A), supervisors of elections are required to submit a report to the Department of State no later than December 15 of each general election year concerning voter education programs that have been implemented by their county. Based on the information provided by the counties, the Department of State is required to compile the results of the responses and prepare a report regarding the effectiveness of various voter education activities being carried out throughout the state.

To compile the report, the Division of Elections created an on-line survey that could be completed by the supervisors of elections through a link to the Division's web site. The information contained in this report is based on responses the Division of Elections received from all 67 supervisors of elections.

Supervisors were asked: 1) to indicate whether or not they conducted any or all of the voter education activities listed on the survey, 2) to rank the effectiveness of their efforts for each of the activities, and 3) to report the amount of funding spent on each. Effectiveness was rated on a scale between 1 and 5 with 1 being the least effective and 5 being the most effective. In addition, the survey included space for counties to include comprehensive information about each voter education activity or to insert any other comments about their voter education programs that might be of interest to other counties.

Each county provided information on the following: 1) the amount of state funding, 2) the amount of county matching funds and 3) the amount of other local funds spent on each voter education activity between January 2007 and the November 2008 general election. Since the requested expenditures overlap fiscal years and since rollover funds from prior years could be used, the funds being reported will not total the exact amount of voter education funds that were appropriated during the current reporting period.

The survey grouped voter education efforts into several broad categories and then listed various specific types of voter education activities in each. The survey contained the following categories:

- Sample Ballots
- Publications
- Web sites
- Newspapers and Mailers
- Banners, Billboards and Public Transportation
- Public Appearances and Media Events
- Voter Registration Workshops and Drives
- Voting Systems Demonstrations
- School Outreach
- Outreach to Minority, Disabled and Senior Communities
- Special Voting Programs
- Staff Education
- Miscellaneous Promotional Items

In conclusion, the Division of Elections has examined the responses received from the counties in an effort to ascertain the most effective types of voter education activities as well as to determine the costs involved in providing these services to Florida's citizens.

COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Supervisors of elections conduct a broad range of voter education programs used to increase voter awareness of the election process and encourage increased voter participation in elections. Some counties have more resources available to conduct voter education activities than others. However, all counties conduct basic voter educational activities to aid voters in preparing for and participating in the election process. To provide continuity with the report prepared on voter education programs conducted during the 2006 election cycle, the current report uses the same major categories.

1. SAMPLE BALLOTS

Sample ballots continued to be one of the most popular and most effective methods for providing information to voters during the 2008 election cycle. The supervisors of elections in all of Florida's 67 counties reported that sample ballots were mailed to voters and/or published in local newspapers to provide information to the public regarding the election. Supervisors received very positive feedback from voters. In fact, most of the counties reported that they frequently received requests from citizens for sample ballots.

In addition to providing voters with candidate names as listed on the ballot, all of the 67 counties include voter education information on the sample ballots, such as election day dates and times, early voting dates, times and locations, identification requirements at polling places, signature updates, instructions on changing addresses or names on voter registration rolls, voting equipment instructions, how to mark a ballot, polling place addresses, driving directions and maps to polling places, absentee ballot request information, provisional ballot and Voters Bill of Rights and Responsibilities. Sample ballots serve as information voters can study and carry with them to their polling places.

In an effort to provide information for persons with disabilities, Martin and Pinellas Counties provided sample ballots in Braille. Audio sample ballot information was provided by Alachua and St. Johns Counties. Bradford County reported that they included ADA compliant voting device information on their sample ballots. Orange County listed methods of assistance that are in place for special needs voters.

Many Florida counties have diverse populations with non-English speaking citizens. In an effort to reach as many citizens as possible, sample ballots were provided to those non-English speaking individuals. This proved to be effective among those non-English speaking individuals.

Nassau County implemented new optical scan voting equipment during the 2008 primary election, and an entire page of the sample ballot mailer was dedicated to a step-by-step explanation on the new voting process accompanied by full color photographs. They also included information on under votes, over votes and casting a blank ballot.

Although all counties mailed and/or published sample ballots in newspapers, several counties used additional methods to make sample ballots available to all voters. Some counties distributed sample ballots at voter registration agencies throughout their county, county buildings, banks, community centers, senior centers, nursing homes, churches, post offices, malls, public libraries, community events, early voting sites, and polling places on election day. Most of the counties posted their sample ballots on their website, as well as e-mailing them to voters upon request.

In short, counties reported spending a combined amount of over \$5 million to provide sample ballots to voters.

Although the use of sample ballots is the most expensive voter education tool used by the supervisors of elections, it is also considered the most effective method of providing voters with information regarding the election. In fact, the majority of the counties assigned an effectiveness ranking of 5 to “Mailing Sample Ballots” and between 3 and 5 for the category of “Publishing Sample Ballots.”

2. PUBLICATIONS

Publications provide a variety of educational reading materials to the community during a primary and general election. The counties used a variety of publications in an effort to increase voter education and awareness in their community. The Voter Education Survey requested data on several categories of publications. The data indicated that the most popular among the publications were 1) voter information cards, 2) voter guides and 3) brochures and pamphlets. The results of all three category ratings of effectiveness were extremely close.

Voter information cards were mailed to newly registered voters and to voters who made changes to their voting status such as an address change, name change, party change and to those who requested replacements. Ninety percent of the counties participated in the voter information cards category and those counties ranked this category as highly effective. The majority of the counties that participated in this category included voter education data on the card. Alachua County reported that voter education information included on the cards contained instructions on how to mark your ballot, the availability of audio-enhanced equipment at voting sites, office and web site information, closed primary information, option to vote by mail, early voting and election day voting, signature update information and voter registration information.

Voter guides came in a close second in effectiveness for education of voters. The guides were distributed in a variety of ways in most counties throughout the state. Some of the voter guides were mailed to registrants, and others were placed at different locations within the county. Voter guides were also made available at community events, presentations, voter registration drives, public libraries, post offices, colleges, centers for independent living, churches, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles offices, election offices and placed on the county supervisors of elections' web sites.

Voter guides contained important information to assist voters with information for the primary and general elections. Flagler County reported that they included information on how to register to vote, when to register, where to vote, when to vote, what to bring to the polls, voting early, Voter's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities and contact information for elected officials on the federal, state and local level. Sarasota County produced a booklet which included information on how and where to update voter registration information, how to obtain, vote and return an absentee ballot, polling place information, instructions on the optical scan voting system and the supervisor of elections' contact information. They also created an abridged version of the booklet and mailed a copy with every voter information card. These publications provided a very effective method of reaching the majority of the voting population. Eighty-five percent of the counties participated in providing voter education publications to the public.

Various types of voter education brochures and pamphlets were widely used by the counties. Most counties displayed the brochures and pamphlets at various locations throughout the county. These brochures and pamphlets provided information to voters on voting equipment, absentee voting, early voting, voter registration applications and how to mark your ballot among other election topics. Many of the counties reported that they produced these publications in house. Forty-six of the 67 counties participated in this publications category of voter education.

Broward County reported making voter education publications available at city halls, libraries, barber shops, coffee houses, restaurants, sporting-good stores and made them available for printing on their web sites. Pinellas County inserted Vote by Mail fliers in utility bills and provided tray-liners/placemats with voter education information to be used or posted at restaurants, senior centers, businesses, grocery stores, churches, libraries, schools and banks.

Alachua County provided brochures such as Voting is Easy as 1-2-3, Vote by Mail and How to be a Voter in Alachua County. Dixie County distributed pamphlets on voting equipment, absentee voting, early voting, voter registration and how to mark your ballot. Palm Beach County reported that brochures and voter identification cards were provided in English and Spanish.

Clay County reported that they provided placemats in three different local restaurants within the county. The placemats contained voting information for voters and were updated on a monthly basis. The information included registering to vote, updating voter information, book closing, election dates, early voting and absentee ballot information. Hendry County prepared election cards - business-sized cards with election dates, early voting dates and the supervisor of elections' office contact information. Seminole County prepared a precinct map book, which proved to be successful among voters. The books were created to assist candidates and voters in finding their polling place location and precinct. The information was presented in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format and map book format to allow voters to follow the precincts and polling place locations throughout the county.

The counties reported spending a combined amount of approximately \$1.9 million on publications.

Most of the activities described in this section were described as very effective and were given an effectiveness rating of 3 to 5.

3. WEB SITES

Web sites proved to be an excellent educational tool for the public to use free of charge. During the 2008 election cycle, all of Florida's 67 counties indicated that they maintained web sites for the public to access information regarding the election process. Most of the counties agree that web sites are effective in getting the information to the public especially during an election cycle.

Counties use their web sites to provide the public voter education information including sample ballot information, instructions on how to register to vote, absentee ballot requests, voter guides, precinct finders and precinct location information which sometimes included maps and directions to the polling place. Counties also provide information on voting systems which may include a demonstration video or an example of how to mark a ballot, early voting locations and dates and election calendars with dates and deadlines. Some counties have a list of frequently asked questions by voters. The web sites have information on how to update your registration information, acceptable identification to present at the polling place, election results, and contact information for the supervisor of elections' office.

There were four features on the counties web sites that proved to be most beneficial to voters. The final results of the survey indicate sample ballots, absentee ballot requests, precinct finders and voter registration information were ranked highly effective with a large percentage of counties ranking them with effectiveness ratings of 5.

The survey results indicate that most counties found the sample ballot feature on their web site to be a useful tool to the public. Alachua County reported that they provided sample ballots in both visual and audio format. Columbia County stated that voters found their web site user-friendly and especially liked being able to see their individual sample ballot and precinct location. Clay County indicated they provided sample ballots based on voter residence location. The system has the ability for the voter to enter his or her residence address and locate the particular precinct with a map and photo. Holmes County said they received positive feedback from voters using their website for sample ballot information and absentee ballot requests.

Many of the counties reported that their web sites were upgraded or redesigned prior to the 2008 elections. Orange County is one of those counties that found it effective to add an election specific web site. This additional web site provided voters with prompt information on important election topics such as voter registration, absentee voting and early voting. The public had the opportunity to check the status of their voter registration, and there were instructions on updating their voting record if needed. Voters could find their polling place with a map and driving directions. Orange County decided to disable the election-specific web site until the 2010 election cycle; at that time they will reactivate it with information pertinent to that election. This election specific web site allowed significant media attention for the office.

Broward County reported maintaining Spanish and Creole translated materials on their web site. They reported all brochures and publications available in print were also available to download

on the web site. St. Lucie was another county that reported having a translator help them convert their web site to Spanish prior to the 2008 elections. Sarasota County reported that their web site is ADA compliant and contains all of the information required to be posted in the Voter Guide.

Most of the counties reported positive feedback from community voters on their web site. Martin County received approximately 90,000 visits to their web site between January 2007 and November 2008; with 3,016 visits on primary election day and 3,106 visits on general election day.

Counties reported spending a combined amount of over \$569,000 on web sites during the 2008 election cycle.

Most of the counties selected an effectiveness rating of 4 and 5 although several counties ranked their effectiveness below 4.

4. NEWSPAPERS AND MAILERS

Newspapers and mailers were an effective way to make election information available to the community. The newspaper category included newspaper articles as well as paid and legal advertisements. The category of mailers included items such as pamphlets, brochures, mail inserts and newsletters. Both of these categories were beneficial to those counties that used them as a voter education tool. Both categories educated the public about such topics as voter registration deadlines, signature updates, identification requirements, absentee ballot procedures, precinct locations and changes, early voting sites, changes in voting equipment and much more.

Newspaper advertisements were reported as being the most popular and effective voter education tool in this category with over 85 percent of the counties reporting using this method during the 2008 election cycle. Gulf County was one of the many counties that provided local newspaper editors with informative telephone and personal interviews. These informative articles provided the public with information relating to elections, polling places, early voting sites, early voting procedures, book closing dates and absentee voting procedures. Nassau County joined with Clay, Duval and St. Johns Counties to place a half-page advertisement in four local county newspapers for each election. This group advertisement was also published in a larger regional paper reaching even more voters. Topics included a book closing notice and notice of the primary election.

During the 2008 election, Broward County advertised in the larger conventional newspapers as well as the smaller privately-owned ones. Advertisements were included in Spanish and Creole language publications as well as in English ones. Broward County indicated that although they promoted printed materials, they realized that they received a better response from the voters through internet and radio advertisements. The Martin County elections' office ran several advertisements in order to reach a larger population of the county's registered and unregistered voters. The advertisements were published in the local newspapers informing the voters on book closing dates, early voting locations and election dates and hours and how to contact the elections office if needed. Miami-Dade County participated in a media advertisement program to promote voting and to remind voters to bring proper identification to the polls. Alachua County reported running advertisements in numerous local publications in order to reach all

segments of their audience. They advertised in diverse publications such as the Florida Alligator, Gainesville Sun, Black College Monthly, Gainesville Voice, Gainesville Today, 5th Avenue Arts Festival Souvenir booklet, Senior Times and Our Time. Many of their advertisers provided additional free placements of their ads.

Counties reported sending out mailers with election information aimed toward new voters. Clay County supplied mailers to local realtors to provide new residents moving into or within the county information on how to update their voter information or how to register to vote. Some of the counties decided to place mailers in with utility bills to inform voters of the upcoming election. As in past years, Orange County sent a "Notice of Elections" to all active status voters to remind them of the upcoming elections. This year they also included an absentee ballot request form and a voter registration application so voters could easily update their registration records, if needed. During the January Presidential Preference Primary they found a considerable number of voters could not remember their party affiliation. Orange County's "2008 Notice of Elections" called special attention to the party affiliation on file for the voter and gave voters instructions on how to change it if they wished to do so. This mailer was very successful. Orange County reported seeing a drop in the number of party disputes at the polls during the August primary election.

Martin County published a quarterly newsletter informing voters of election dates and how to obtain a vote by mail ballot. In addition, a mailer was placed in their utility bill that reached over 30,000 voters. The mailer explained how to use the new optical scan voting equipment and how to properly mark the oval on the paper ballots. Martin County received a great deal of positive feedback regarding the mailer.

Counties reported spending over \$2.2 million for newspaper advertising and mailers during the 2008 election cycle. This is twice as much as they spent during the 2006 election cycle.

Of the 88 percent of counties that used newspaper advertisements, the majority ranked them 4 and 5. One third of the counties reported producing newsletters as a voter education tool. Of those counties that did use newsletters, most reported it as very effective with most giving it a rating of 5. Fewer than half of the counties decided to use mailers as a form of advertisement but the majority of counties that did use them as a method of voter education found them to be very effective ranking them a 5.

5. BANNERS, BILLBOARDS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ADS

Most counties used advertisements in one form or another to educate the public on voting procedures. Several of the methods the supervisors of elections reported using were banners, billboards and public transportation in high traffic areas for maximum exposure.

The most frequent form of advertising reported in this category was banners. Forty percent of the counties used banners to provide election information to the public.

Each county placed banners in different locations with various messages to encourage voting and provide important election information including polling place times, locations and early voting dates. Gulf County produced a banner showing polling times for the north end of the county that is one different time zone than the County Seat. Banners were hung at park entrances and fences along major highways to display election dates, book closing dates, and contact information. One county displayed banners for the precincts that had moved. Hernando County used a 6' x 8' yard sign in front of the courthouse downtown to display election and book closing dates. Martin County placed street pole banners in the downtown area and in the front of the supervisor of elections' office. The street pole banners were simple, but got the message across to the voters. The banners included an important message to "vote" and visit the supervisor of elections' web site. Martin County reported that they received many comments from voters thanking them for the reminder messages.

Ten counties reported using billboards as a method of advertising. Hernando County used two billboards to display election dates, book closing dates and contact information. Billboards were placed on the west and east sides of the county. Leon County reported using digital and standard billboards, city buses and mall advertising pillars to advertise election dates, early voting dates, website and contact information. Pinellas County reported using 25 billboards along major traffic corridors from August 2008 through October 2008 listing election dates for the primary and general elections.

Eleven counties reported using public transportation advertising. This type of advertising proved to be effective among those counties. Jackson County reported placing dates and other information on the windows of JTrans vehicles to inform voters of deadlines to register, dates pertaining to the primary and general election and contact information for the supervisor of elections' office. Jackson County received positive feedback from the public and found this to be a very effective method of advertising. Sumter County displayed advertisements announcing the election on the Reserve Officer Training Corps vehicle. Hernando County used a decal in the back window of their election van with election dates. Other supervisors reported using magnetic signs on their vans to provide election information at community events and parades. Both Walton and Washington counties displayed signs on tri-county vans that traveled through the county on a daily basis. The signs provided voting information such as how to register to vote, registration deadlines, election dates and how to request an absentee ballot.

The county supervisors of elections reported spending a combined total of approximately \$282,000 on banners, billboards and public transportation advertisements.

Forty percent of the counties reported using at least one form of advertising described in this section. The majority of the counties that used banners, billboards or public transportation methods reported these methods with an effectiveness ranking of 3 to 5.

6. PUBLIC APPEARANCES AND MEDIA EVENTS

During the 2008 election cycle, the county supervisors of elections and their staff expressed the importance of being "election ready." They participated in numerous public appearances and

media events to provide information on the current voting procedures. The various categories included public appearances, television, radio and movie theater advertisements.

The most frequently used category in this section was public appearances by supervisors of elections and their staff. Over 80 percent of the Florida counties found it beneficial to make public speaking appearances on voting issues at civic groups, local area churches, schools, community centers, community events, county and city gatherings. Highlands County reported that anytime the supervisor or staff addressed the public they were always well received. Dixie County provided brochures and pamphlets to the public at these events. These advertising materials provided citizens information on how to mark their ballot, voting equipment, absentee voting, early voting and voter registration. This was an extremely economical and well received activity.

Another popular category used by the supervisor of elections was radio advertising. This method of education was used by over half of the counties. Several of the counties produced radio advertisements to inform voters of the importance of voting in the upcoming election, deadlines to submit the voter application, polling place changes, information on voting equipment, early voting, absentee ballots, updating their names and addresses in the event of moving to another residence (both local and statewide) and poll worker recruitment. Several of the county supervisors of elections participated in local radio interviews focused on voting related issues. The interviews gave the public an opportunity to call in and participate in a question and answer session with their county supervisor of elections. Broward County reported that their radio "Check Your Voter Status" campaign has never been stronger or more important. Voters were encouraged to check their registration status and make changes, if necessary, prior to arriving at the polls to vote. This theme was their main message on radio and television ads in Broward County.

About one-third of Florida's counties used television advertisements and public service announcements to educate voters on the election process. Most of the counties felt this was a effective way to reach its citizens. These advertisements were viewed on the local television network and public service announcement spots were viewed on other local outlets. The commercials provided voter education information including the three different ways voters can choose to cast their ballot: 1) mail ballots, 2) early voting or 3) at the polls on election day.

Clay County informed voters about upcoming elections and dates, how to update addresses and signatures and how to update their registration if they moved to another residence. Indian River County reported that they provided election information on the government channel. They felt this was especially effective when running the film on how to cast a ballot on the new voting equipment and how to fill in the oval on the new paper ballot. Lee County produced a video demonstrating the use of the new voting system. Advertisements were purchased from local media to inform the public about the video on Lee County's website. The advertising also included direct links from the media's website to Lee County's video and/or web site. Martin County purchased six plasma television sets and placed them in all the public libraries and their elections office to allow a continuous loop video explaining the voting process to interested citizens.

Eight Florida counties reported using movie theater advertisements to provide voter education information directly to movie goers prior to the main feature. Hernando County's advertisements provided election dates, deadlines, and contact information. Most counties that used this method found it to be very effective; however, not as effective as the television advertisements.

The county supervisors of elections reported spending a combined total of \$1,700,000 on public appearances; television and radio advertisements and other media events. Fifty-six percent of this amount was spent from other county funds.

In the 2008 election cycle, public appearances and television advertisements were considered very effective communication sources for election preparedness among the counties. In the public appearances category over 70 percent assigned a 4 or 5 value for an effectiveness rating. Of the counties who used television and radio advertisements about 75 percent ranked them a 5 for effectiveness in each of these categories.

7. VOTER REGISTRATION WORKSHOPS AND DRIVES

During the 2008 election cycle, the majority of the counties performed various types of voter registration drives in an effort to reach out to residents who were not yet registered. If already registered, citizens were also able to make changes to their voter information, update their signature, obtain civil rights restoration information, learn about identification requirements or simply pick up information on the voting process at the various registration sites.

Most of the counties conducted these voter registration drives at local schools, community events, businesses, malls and churches. Registration at schools was the most popular, followed by community events and businesses. At the same time, some of the counties partnered with local non-profit organizations to conduct voter registration workshops recruiting volunteers to assist during the voter registration drives. A number of counties reported that they provided voter registration workshops to any group that requested it. Many counties reported providing voter education information, as well as demonstrations of the voting equipment at the voter registration drives.

Several counties provided training sessions on voter registration at local schools, community events, businesses, malls and churches. Volusia County reviewed the procedures with groups and gave them step-by-step instructions on the responsibilities involved when registering voters, collecting applications and returning them to the Division of Elections in a timely manner. Alachua County reported that training was provided to groups and associations to ensure that the volunteers were knowledgeable about voter registration laws and that the voter registration applications were completed properly.

Broward County was pleased that voter registration totals skyrocketed this year. They reported that in fewer than ten months they added over 100,000 new voters to the rolls. These numbers break down as follows: about 10,000 were high school students, another 10,000 were college and technical center students; however, the majority of this total were new residents and new

citizens. Broward County gave the churches credit for most of the success since most of the outreach was performed at events held by churches and houses of worship in Broward County.

Clay County worked together with Senator Tony Hill's office in assisting them with providing voter registration services to ex-felons who had been granted clemency but had not registered or re-registered to vote.

With the significant increase of registered voters this election cycle, the voter registration drives have proven to be a complete success. Furthermore, the counties decreased their spending this election cycle from \$204,000 to approximately \$94,000, of which 90 percent was provided by other county funds.

The majority of counties ranked the effectiveness of the activities performed during voter registration drives a 5 on a scale of 1 to 5.

8. VOTING SYSTEMS DEMONSTRATIONS

During the election cycle, a majority of counties continued to educate voters by conducting voting systems demonstrations. The majority of the counties transported voting machines throughout their county to educate the voters on the correct use of the voting systems - familiarizing the voter with the equipment and reducing voter errors. Demonstrations were performed at assisted living facilities, business and community events, county buildings, local malls, churches, hospitals and schools. In addition, many of the supervisors opened their office and held individual training sessions on how to use their voting systems equipment.

While most of the counties organized voting demonstrations, some of the smaller counties held mock elections at their schools. Furthermore, supervisors continued to reach out to the disabled and senior communities by providing voting systems training at their facilities. In the event voting equipment was unable to be used at an event, Hillsborough County created a demonstration video to explain how to use the new optical scan voting equipment.

While some of the counties provided hands-on training on the use of the voting systems, there were several counties that produced an on-line voting systems demo that was presented on their websites. Equally important, all of the counties included on their websites some type of information or instruction on how to use their voting systems equipment.

Alachua County reported that audio enhanced, accessible touch screen voting machines were demonstrated to various disability groups such as the American Disability Association (ADA) Expo, White Cane Awareness events and at various disability group meetings. In an effort to reach the senior community, Broward County offered voting machine demonstrations in bowling alleys and bingo halls. They also traveled to antique stores, sporting good stores, high school football games and local parades to reach a variety of demographic groups.

Martin County stated that they have found that personal voting system demonstrations increased voter confidence when the voter could see how easy it was to vote on the equipment. As a result,

voting systems demonstrations seem to be one of the most economical and effective ways for voter education.

Counties reported spending a combined amount of approximately \$290,000 with the majority of funds being provided by other county funds.

Counties specified the most effective location was schools that included voting age students with the majority ranking it a 4 or 5.

9. SCHOOL OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Division of Elections, Rule 1S-2.033, F.A.C., Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education, requires the supervisors of elections to conduct voter education and voter registration activities at least once a year in each public high school and on college campuses in their counties. During the election cycle, supervisors of elections throughout the state have continued to be proactive by providing students a variety of opportunities to learn about the election process. For instance, most counties allowed students to participate in mock elections and conduct school elections using voting systems equipment. Supervisors also used the opportunity when visiting the local high schools and college campuses to register students to vote if they were eligible.

In most counties, supervisors continued to participate in school events such as Senior Clearance Day which registers students to vote, Pledge to Vote Assemblies, job fairs, health fairs, and a Voter Registration High School Challenge. Supervisors or members of their staff also provided information regarding the election process as guest speakers in the classrooms.

Likewise, in counties that have community colleges, universities and vocational-technical schools, the supervisors visited the local campuses and provide information regarding voter education by providing voting literature, conducting voter registration drives, and recruiting student poll workers to work the polls on election day. Alachua County participated in many events with the University of Florida (UF) and Santa Fe Community College. They partnered with the University's "Move the Vote" program in which all incoming students living on campus were provided registration information and a reminder to update their registration information.

In addition to working with the local schools, several counties formed partnerships with local non-profit organizations such as their local school boards and local specialty newspapers to provide voter education to their students as well as the community. For instance, the Martin County elections' office partnered with the Martin County School Board to provide voter registration applications and absentee ballot request forms in their diploma covers during graduation. Moreover, Palm Beach's elections' office partnered with their local school board and created a special civics curriculum that provided students with information on the election process such as voter registration information and voting demonstrations on the current voting systems. Newspaper in Education (NIE) continued to be a hit with local communities. This program is a partnership with local newspapers and local elections' offices to provide a variety of information concerning the election process in a newspaper tabloid that is free to students as well as the community.

While the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funds must only be used to educate citizens of voting age, most of the counties continue to introduce the voting process to children of all ages, from elementary school to high school by using other county funds. The supervisors promoted voting and educated the younger students through programs like Vote in Honor of a Vet, and Kids Voting. Some counties even held contests for non-voting age students. For instance, 51 elementary schools in Pinellas County participated in a county-wide "Stick With Freedom" contest that allowed students to collect more than 97,500 "I Voted" stickers from their family and friends. The program was created to promote voter turnout as students encouraged their adult family and friends to vote. Pinellas County also conducted a countywide essay contest, "A Power of the Pen." Students wrote essays to describe the new optical scan voting system and the importance of voting.

On the whole, supervisors reported spending approximately \$398,000 for school outreach programs. Of that amount, 87 percent of the funds were from other county funds.

Generally speaking, supervisors of elections considered high school voter education programs to be tremendously effective in their efforts to educate voters on the election process, promote voter participation, and increase voter registration. The majority of counties ranked school outreach between 3 and 5.

10. OUTREACH TO MINORITY, DISABLED, AND SENIOR COMMUNITIES

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993, also known as the "Motor Voter Act," makes it easier for everyone to exercise their fundamental right to vote. One of the basic purposes of the Act is to increase the historically low voter registration rates of minorities and persons with disabilities. The majority of counties provided a wide range of outreach programs to minority, disabled, and senior communities through a wide range of programs.

Outreach to the minority communities was done using a variety of programs. Some supervisors of elections produced voting publications and sample ballots in Spanish and Creole as well as English. The publications were distributed during local community events, such as the Martin Luther King Day programs, Latino Festivals, Restoration Civil Rights workshops, Florida NAACP State Conference, Spanish Heritage Festival, Boys and Girls Clubs, fraternities, sororities, churches, and events for the homeless. For Hispanic events, Pinellas County created signs in Spanish, provided Spanish registration applications and voter guides, and even scheduled a Spanish-speaking election ambassador.

The Seminole County supervisor of elections created a first of its kind, "General Election Bilingual Outreach, Registration, and Opportunity Plan" to address the growing number of Spanish voters in the county. The supervisor of elections and staff attended the Fiesta Del Coqui, a Puerto Rican heritage event, the Oviedo Martin Luther King Jr. Day celebration, and many other events in the county. Several county supervisors of elections performed mock elections, voting systems demonstrations, and translated their counties' websites in Spanish as well as Creole. Equally important, some supervisors of elections also implemented a community advisory committee that served as liaisons for the elections' offices and local civic and non-profit organizations throughout their communities and provided the homeless with voter registration assistance.

In addition to outreach to the minority communities, supervisors of elections also reached out to the disabled community by providing accommodations and assistance to local and state residential institutions. The supervisors of elections' offices provided training to the staff of state residential institutions to assist their residents with casting their ballots in person or by absentee ballot. Some counties provided voting booths at the facilities, audio ballots, and sample ballots for the visually impaired. Advertisements were also placed in local newspapers as well as local disability newsletters informing voters in the disability communities that all polling places are accessible to the disabled.

Pinellas County reported many interesting outreach activities in their county for disabled communities. They distributed Braille sample ballots to many organizations that serve the visually impaired and blind community, such as The Lighthouse of Pinellas, the National Federation of the Blind, and Pinellas Talking Book Library. Pinellas County also demonstrated the AutoMark ballot marking device for voters with disabilities. Voter registration and voting systems demonstrations were provided at rehabilitation centers, Stroke Survivor Association, Mended Hearts heart surgery recovery group, the Veterans Hospital, Nursing Center and Domiciliary. They also held voting systems demonstrations at the Resources Educational Job Readiness Fair sponsored by the Suncoast Center for Mental Health, Vincent House, and the Louise Graham Regeneration Center for the mentally ill who have not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated. They also provided a presentation to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, a registration drive and mock election at Upper Pinellas Association for Retarded Citizens and Pinellas Association for Retarded Children centers.

In addition, Pinellas County also provided valuable outreach to the homeless community. The supervisor of elections and staff attended events for the homeless including church events and breakfasts. They supplied voter registration applications and voter educational brochures to the Pinellas County Human Services Mobile Medical Unit serving homeless and the uninsured.

Hernando County offered voting system demonstrations, voter guides, and registration applications to the Harbor and Lighthouse, both of which are organizations for the visually impaired and blind. Pasco County indicated that because of the positive experience, they partnered with The Lighthouse for early voting by providing magnifier units at each of their seven early voting sites.

Furthermore, most counties provided a number of services to the senior communities. Most counties use the opportunity to encourage the senior community to participate in the voting process through attending speaking engagements and providing voting systems demonstrations at assisted living facilities and nursing homes. Sarasota County conducted supervised absentee voting in both nursing homes and assisted living facilities.

Alachua County partnered with nursing homes and adult living facilities for voting education activities where the supervisor of elections provided opportunities for residents to register to vote, update their voter registration, and request absentee ballots among other things. The election staff worked closely with the facilities' activities coordinator and/or director and trained them to properly assist the residents. A Voting Assistance Guide was developed and provided to assist the facilities' activity coordinator and/or director in answering questions.

Pinellas County offered voter outreach at various senior events, including a Vote and Vaccinate program on general election day at which flu shots were provided to 172 voters, primarily senior citizens as they exited the polling places. Numerous voter registrations and demonstrations were provided at senior events such as the Good Life Games, Senior Health and Awareness festivals, and retiree and Veterans events.

Most counties communicated that this is a very cost effective way to educate voters. The supervisors of elections reported a combined total of \$87,000 was spent for this activity with the vast majority being expended for senior community outreach.

As a result, counties that provide outreach to minority, disabled, or senior communities usually regard the programs to be very effective in providing election information to these groups. In fact, on a scale of 1 to 5, most of the counties rated their programs between 4 and 5 in effectiveness.

11. SPECIAL VOTING PROGRAMS

Twenty-six counties reported conducting special voting programs to educate voters and create an interest in the election process. The Florida counties and the school system worked together to conduct various activities for the schools including “Vote in Honor of a Vet,” “Kids Voting,” “Vote by Mail Campaign” and “Move the Vote Program.” “Vote in Honor of a Vet” remained the most popular special voting program.

Several Florida counties utilized the “Vote in Honor of a Vet” program and reported excellent voter registration results. Pinellas County reported registering over 4,600 high school students between January 2007 and November 2008. Their program began with a PowerPoint presentation containing images of the sacrifices made by service personnel. This program was created to encourage students to register and vote. Staff explained the difference between the primary and general election, how party affiliation affects their ballots, how to complete the ballot, how to become a poll worker and the three methods of voting. Students were encouraged by staff to be election ready. In Pasco County students were given a certificate and a dog tag when they pledged to vote in honor of their particular veteran. They have had some phenomenal feedback from this experience as students took their pledge very seriously. Marion County reported that the veterans were willing to participate and were proud of the recognition. Hendry County created a Vote in Honor of a Vet wall containing photos of Hendry County veterans who served in the armed forces.

Mock elections were a very popular way to educate voters on how to use the voting systems. Several of the counties provided mock elections for the students of their community. Citrus County and Pinellas County partnered with Kids Voting Tampa Bay to provide voting opportunities for children during early voting and on election day. With the help of a group of volunteers, Flagler County conducted several mock Presidential elections at their local schools. The Kids Voting Central Florida program provided mock elections with the Orange County supervisor of elections’ office serving as a consultant to the project.

Another special program offered by Orange County that has become popular among elementary and middle school aged children is called the Sunshine State Young Reader election program. This program allows an excellent opportunity among students to participate in a real election using real ballots and voting equipment.

Puppets in the Classroom was a special program presented by St. Johns County. This special program was open to fourth grade students at various elementary schools throughout the county. The schools in the community were very enthusiastic about the program and as a result St. Johns County partnered with the local high school arts program to present the program to elementary school-aged students. This activity was based on voter education materials, which included the process of electing the president, how to be a good citizen and voting rights and responsibilities. The college students in Jefferson County performed a program called "Vote" at the Monticello Opera House for middle and high school students.

Taylor County decided to start early with four pre-kindergarten classes. The children visited the supervisor of elections' office in Taylor County and voted on their favorite book. The supervisor of elections' office prepared ballots for the children which looked almost like an official ballot except pictures of their books were displayed where a candidate's name would usually appear.

Broward County initiated a pilot project by training 50 school teachers on the election process. The training was called Elections 101. Teachers received a detailed account of the election process which included voting tabulation procedures, poll worker procedures, delivering and receiving equipment and other related election processes. Each teacher was given a five-hour training session through a partnership with the Broward School system and earned credits for it. The results of this training provided 50 professionals dedicated to boosting voter confidence in the classrooms and the community. This training has become an annual event for Broward County teachers.

The Martin County elections' office created a "Vote by Mail" campaign. The elections' office mailed the "Vote by Mail" request to all households within the county. This campaign helped encourage voters to be election ready. The elections' office received 29,000 Vote by Mail requests and 25,847 voted absentee ballots. The elections' office received an Image Award from a local chapter of the Public Relations Association and a Judges Award for the State level of Florida Public Relations Association for achieving maximum results while spending minimal money. The slogan for the campaign was "Long Lines Don't Wait, Vote by Mail in 2008."

Nassau County participated in the "Move the Vote" program. The county provided realtors with registration applications and other miscellaneous voter information materials. Nassau County participated in the Walgreens voter registration program in 2008 to kick off Nassau County's "Register at the Register" program.

The counties spent a combined amount of over \$66,000 on special voting programs with 97 percent coming from other county funds.

Most of the activities in this category were given an effectiveness rating of 4 or 5 with only a few ratings of below 4.

12. STAFF EDUCATION

In order to maintain the integrity of the election process, it is imperative that the election staff continue to be well-informed on election laws and procedural changes. During this election cycle, 47 counties or 70 percent indicated that training on election laws or procedures were provided to their staff. There was a wide range of training opportunities reported ranging from local or regional workshops to national conferences offered by the Elections Center.

Most counties reported sending staff to the Florida State Association Supervisors of Elections (FSASE) conferences. The presentation on the implementation of new laws and procedures was found to be extremely helpful.

Several counties sent staff to attend a professional educational program sponsored by the Elections Center called Certified Elections/Registration Administrator (CERA). The Elections Center is a national non-profit organization whose activities include annual conferences and regional workshops that are designed specifically for government employees who work with voter registration or election administration.

Other training opportunities reported included voting systems training, voter registration training for new software, Voting Systems Electronic Voter Identification (EVID) training for early voting, public records training, Canvassing Board workshops and in-house training of staff throughout the year.

The counties reported spending a combined amount of \$298,000 on educating staff regarding the election process. Of this amount 98 percent came from other county funds.

The majority of counties that participated in staff training activities ranked them a 5 on the effectiveness scale.

13. MISCELLANEOUS PROMOTIONAL ITEMS

Promotional items have continued to be a success with the counties in promoting voter education and election awareness during the election cycle. Promotional items were usually distributed during voter registrations drives, supervisors' public appearances, school and community events, and at the local supervisors of elections' office. Orange County and St. Johns County reported that promotional items attracted many people to their booths and tables at community events.

Although pens, pencils, magnets, and calendars have continued to be some of the most popular promotional items, there were a variety of additional promotional items distributed to the public. Some of the other promotional materials were magnets, fans, precinct maps, place mats, tee shirts, note pads, publications, DVDs, highlighters, flags, coloring and activity books, tray liners, "vote" lollipops, litter bags, menu ads, lapel pins, posters, rulers, stickers, bracelets, as well as other items.

Most of the smaller promotional items, such as pens, pencils and flags were basically used to promote voter awareness. They typically contained the county supervisor of elections' contact

information and web site address. However, promotional items, such as precinct maps, place mats, publications, and DVDs actually provided voter education information regarding voting procedures, rights and technology. Some of the other information provided on the promotional materials was election dates, election offices' contact information, registration deadlines, early voting information, instructions on using optical scan voting equipment, identification required at the polls and a host of other voter education information.

DVDs were produced by several counties to provide voter education information. Broward County created DVDs explaining the voting process and distributed them to governmental offices, libraries and non-profit organizations. The DVD was also available on their web site. Similarly, Palm Beach County produced DVDs to expand their reach to the voting public, including Spanish and Creole speaking populations. Topics of their DVDs included the absentee ballot process and an optical scan system demonstration.

Seminole County had an interesting way to provide election information to the public. They designed newspaper bags which displayed a "Vote Today" reminder on every newspaper delivered on election day of each election. These bags also contained the hours of voting and the contact information for the Seminole supervisor of elections' office.

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funds must be used to educate voters on voting procedures, voting rights and voting technology. Items intended to merely "Get Out the Vote" or promote voting do not fall into this category and other county funds must be used to pay for those items. On the whole, the counties reported spending a combined amount of approximately \$409,000 for promotional items. Of this amount 75 percent of the funds came from other county funds.

In the final analysis, of the 55 percent of the counties that reported the distribution of promotional materials, almost all of the counties ranked the effectiveness with 4 or 5.

STATE VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

"The Department of State and all of Florida's counties have been working hard to make sure that everyone who wants to vote will be able to cast their ballot on election day," said Secretary Kurt Browning. As a result, the Division of Elections has continued to provide voter education information to the citizens of Florida regarding the candidates, what a ballot will look like, how to use voting systems, polling place locations, how to register to vote, how to become poll workers, posting the results of the elections as well as a host of other information. The Division of Elections provided information through several resources such as web sites, publications, forms, posters and public service announcements.

One of the most popular resources used by the State to educate voters on the election process was the Division of Elections' web site. Some of the information that was provided on the Division's web site included upcoming elections, campaign finances for candidates and committees, election results, early voting, laws and rules, dates to remember regarding the election cycle, early voting information, reports, voter registration statistics and links to the supervisors of elections' websites as well as other governmental web sites.

In addition to using the web site as a tool to educate the voters, the Division of Elections also compiled a number of forms, publications and posters which were informational as well as instructional. Most of the forms and/or publications are available in English and Spanish and are also available on the Division's website.

The Department of State has a toll free Voter Assistance Hotline year round where callers can obtain election information in English and Spanish. Voting information includes voter registration, election dates, early voting, precincts and the supervisor of elections' contact information. During the two weeks prior to the election it was available Monday through Saturday 7:00 am – 7:00 pm EST and Sunday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm EST. This was extremely popular during the election cycle.

Moreover, the Department of State continued its campaign to get information to the public regarding the election process through public service announcements narrated by the Secretary of State. These announcements explained Florida's optical scan voting system, the importance of updating voter registration information, registration deadlines and closed primaries. These announcements were also available in English and Spanish. The public service announcements were distributed through the cable and public broadcasting channels as well as government agencies, educational institutions, hospitals and other locations. The Public Service Announcements were also distributed to all of the supervisors of elections to be used on their websites or by local media. In keeping with the current technology, the Department made the videos available on YouTube as well as on the Department's web site.

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES

The Legislature appropriated \$10.9 million between FY 2003-2004 and FY 2006-07 to the Department of State for distribution to Florida's 67 county supervisors of elections to fund comprehensive voter education programs. Additionally, during FY 2007-08, the Legislature appropriated \$3 million and an additional \$3 million for FY 2008-09 to be used specifically for federal election activities which contain both voter education and poll worker recruitment and training activities. The voter education activities included in this grant are 1) mailing or publishing sample ballots, 2) conducting activities pursuant to the Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education as provided in Rule 1S-2.033, F.A.C., 3) print, radio, or television advertising to voters, and 4) other federal election administration activities, as approved by the Department of State.

In order for the supervisors of elections to receive voter education funds or federal election activities funds, supervisors were required to submit a detailed plan to the Department of State explaining how they intended to use the funds. They were also required to provide a written certification from the Board of County Commissioners stating that the county will provide matching county funds in the amount of 15 percent of the amount to be received from the state. The matching funds must be used solely for voter education/federal election activities as allowed by the specific appropriation. In addition to the state and matching county funds, nearly all of the counties provided additional county funding for their voter education programs.

To ensure that the voter education information was received in a standard format, the Division of Elections created an on-line survey for the supervisors of elections to use in reporting their voter education activities. The survey was divided into sections by voter education activities, for example: sample ballots, publications and web sites. Supervisors of elections were asked to report the amount expended on voter education programs between January 2007 and the 2008 general election and to divide the funds expended by federal funds, county matching funds and other county funds. The supervisors of elections also ranked each program for effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the least effective and 5 being the most effective.

Between January 2007 and 2008 the general election, counties reported spending nearly \$14.5 million on voter education programs. Over half of these funds were used in four major categories of voter education programs: 1) sample Ballots, 2) newspaper advertisements and mailers, 3) publications, and 4) public appearances and media events.

Supervisors of elections reported sample ballots to be the most effective and the most costly voter education program. Counties spent over \$5 million to mail sample ballots to each household or registered voter and/or publish sample ballots in newspapers. This amount is \$1 million more than counties reported spending on sample ballots during the 2006 election cycle. Sample ballots were considered an extremely effective tool by supervisors of elections and were very popular with voters.

Over \$2.2 million was spent on newspaper advertisements, mailers and newsletters. This amount is \$1.1 million more than the counties reported spending on this category during the 2006 election cycle. The newspaper category included such items as newspaper articles, paid advertisements and legal notices. The category of mailers included items such as pamphlets, brochures, mail inserts, and newsletters. Both categories educated the public about the election process with topics that included voter registration deadlines, voting procedures, the absentee ballot processes, precinct locations, early voting sites, and how to access book closing information. This category proved to be beneficial to those counties that used them as a voter education tool.

Over \$1.9 million was spent on a variety of publications that were either mailed to voters or distributed at various public locations. This is the same amount that supervisors reported spending on this category during the 2006 election cycle. This activity included brochures and pamphlets, the voter guide, and voter information cards. Supervisors of elections considered publications a very effective way to distribute election information to voters.

Supervisors of elections spent nearly \$7 million on public appearances and media events, \$600,000 more than they spent during the 2006 election cycle. This activity included public appearances by the supervisors of elections and their staff, television and radio advertisements, and movie theater ads. These methods were considered very effective in providing voting information to the public.

It is evident that providing voter education information is an increasingly important function at both state and local levels and that funding for these programs is vital in order to continue voter education efforts.

SUMMARY

During the 2008 election cycle, supervisors of elections took a proactive role in educating their citizens in the election process, informing voters of their rights and responsibilities of the election process, and motivating the public to participate and become active in the election process. Voter education programs conducted by the counties appear to be very effective in promoting an awareness of the elections process and encouraging voter participation among Florida's citizens. Voter registration increased by approximately 813,000 new voters, and there was a 75.2 percent voter turnout for the 2008 general election. This can be attributed, in part, to the voter education efforts conducted by the supervisors of elections through funding provided at the state and county levels.

EXHIBIT C

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS
FY 2003-04**

	2002 GENERAL ELECTION	VOTER EDUCATION	COUNTY MATCHING
	REGISTERED	FUNDING	FUNDS
COUNTY	VOTERS	PER COUNTY	15%
Alachua	125,480	\$ 40,153.60	\$ 6,023.04
Baker	11,589	\$ 3,708.48	\$ 556.27
Bay	99,258	\$ 31,762.56	\$ 4,764.38
Bradford	13,767	\$ 4,405.44	\$ 660.82
Brevard	308,190	\$ 98,620.79	\$ 14,793.12
Broward	978,297	\$ 313,055.02	\$ 46,958.25
Calhoun	7,602	\$ 2,432.64	\$ 364.90
Charlotte	105,117	\$ 33,637.44	\$ 5,045.62
Citrus	84,864	\$ 27,156.48	\$ 4,073.47
Clay	83,974	\$ 26,871.68	\$ 4,030.75
Collier	139,251	\$ 44,560.32	\$ 6,684.05
Columbia	32,134	\$ 10,282.88	\$ 1,542.43
DeSoto	16,877	\$ 5,400.64	\$ 810.10
Dixie	9,247	\$ 2,959.04	\$ 443.86
Duval	446,788	\$ 142,972.15	\$ 21,445.82
Escambia	173,477	\$ 55,512.64	\$ 8,326.90
Flagler	38,721	\$ 12,390.72	\$ 1,858.61
Franklin	7,007	\$ 2,242.24	\$ 336.34
Gadsden	25,518	\$ 8,165.76	\$ 1,224.86
Gilchrist	8,176	\$ 2,616.32	\$ 392.45
Glades	5,736	\$ 1,835.52	\$ 275.33
Gulf	9,083	\$ 2,906.56	\$ 435.98
Hamilton	7,398	\$ 2,367.36	\$ 355.10
Hardee	11,580	\$ 3,705.60	\$ 555.84
Hendry	15,394	\$ 4,926.08	\$ 738.91
Hernando	101,013	\$ 32,324.16	\$ 4,848.62
Highlands	56,434	\$ 18,058.88	\$ 2,708.83
Hillsborough	529,207	\$ 169,346.23	\$ 25,401.93
Holmes	9,958	\$ 3,186.56	\$ 477.98
Indian River	77,833	\$ 24,906.56	\$ 3,735.98
Jackson	25,885	\$ 8,283.20	\$ 1,242.48
Jefferson	8,219	\$ 2,630.08	\$ 394.51
Lafayette	4,253	\$ 1,360.96	\$ 204.14
Lake	141,178	\$ 45,176.96	\$ 6,776.54
Lee	283,185	\$ 90,619.19	\$ 13,592.88
Leon	146,427	\$ 46,856.64	\$ 7,028.50
Levy	19,940	\$ 6,380.80	\$ 957.12
Liberty	3,750	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 180.00
Madison	10,614	\$ 3,396.48	\$ 509.47
Manatee	177,136	\$ 56,683.52	\$ 8,502.53
Marion	162,018	\$ 51,845.76	\$ 7,776.86
Martin	91,363	\$ 29,236.16	\$ 4,385.42

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2003-04			
	2002 GENERAL ELECTION	VOTER EDUCATION	COUNTY MATCHING
	REGISTERED	FUNDING	FUNDS
COUNTY	VOTERS	PER COUNTY	15%
Miami-Dade	959,720	\$ 307,110.38	\$ 46,066.56
Monroe	49,529	\$ 15,849.28	\$ 2,377.39
Nassau	37,898	\$ 12,127.36	\$ 1,819.10
Okaloosa	110,464	\$ 35,348.48	\$ 5,302.27
Okeechobee	17,473	\$ 5,591.36	\$ 838.70
Orange	438,984	\$ 140,474.87	\$ 21,071.23
Osceola	94,511	\$ 30,243.52	\$ 4,536.53
Palm Beach	714,182	\$ 228,538.22	\$ 34,280.73
Pasco	231,179	\$ 73,977.28	\$ 11,096.59
Pinellas	579,762	\$ 185,523.83	\$ 27,828.57
Polk	265,849	\$ 85,071.67	\$ 12,760.75
Putnam	40,868	\$ 13,077.76	\$ 1,961.66
St. Johns	93,589	\$ 29,948.48	\$ 4,492.27
St. Lucie	127,436	\$ 40,779.52	\$ 6,116.93
Santa Rosa	81,581	\$ 26,105.92	\$ 3,915.89
Sarasota	231,063	\$ 73,940.16	\$ 11,091.02
Seminole	205,149	\$ 65,647.68	\$ 9,847.15
Sumter	36,415	\$ 11,652.80	\$ 1,747.92
Suwannee	20,596	\$ 6,590.72	\$ 988.61
Taylor	11,434	\$ 3,658.88	\$ 548.83
Union	6,317	\$ 2,021.44	\$ 303.22
Volusia	276,755	\$ 88,561.59	\$ 13,284.24
Wakulla	13,744	\$ 4,398.08	\$ 659.71
Walton	31,098	\$ 9,951.36	\$ 1,492.70
Washington	13,826	\$ 4,424.32	\$ 663.65
TOTAL	9,302,360	\$ 2,976,755.00	\$ 446,513.25

FY 2003-04 APPROPRIATION - VOTER EDUCATION **\$2,976,755**

2002 General Election - Total number of registered voters in the sta **9,302,360**

FUNDING LEVEL PER INDIVIDUAL VOTER **\$0.32**

(Based on FY 2003-04 appropriation for Voter Education divided by the total number of registered voters in the state for the 2002 General Election.)

EXHIBIT C DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2003-04			
	2002 GENERAL ELECTION	VOTER EDUCATION	COUNTY MATCHING
	REGISTERED	FUNDING	FUNDS
COUNTY	VOTERS	PER COUNTY	15%

The Department of State shall distribute funds appropriated for voter education to county supervisors of elections for the following purposes relating to voter education: mailing or publishing sample ballots; conducting activities pursuant to the Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education as provided in Rule 1S-2.033, F.A.C.; print, radio, or television advertising to voters; and other innovative voter education programs, as approved by the Department of State. No supervisor of elections shall receive any funds until the county supervisor of elections provides to the Department of State a detailed description of the voter-education programs, such as those described above, to be implemented.

The Department shall distribute an amount to each eligible county supervisor equal to the funding level per voter multiplied by the number of registered voters in the county for the 2002 General Election. The Department shall determine the funding level per voter by dividing \$2,976,755 by the total number of registered voters in the state for the 2002 General Election.

In order for a county supervisor of elections to be eligible to receive state funding for voter education, the county must certify to the Division of Elections that the county will provide matching funds for voter education in an amount equal to fifteen percent of the amount to be received from the state. Additionally, to be eligible, a county must segregate state voter education distributions and required county matching dollars in a separate account established to hold only such funds. Funds in this account must be used only for the activities for which the funds were received. Any funds remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the account to be used for the same purposes for subsequent years or until such funds are expended.

EXHIBIT C

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS
FY 2004-05**

COUNTY	2004 PRESIDENTIAL		COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
	PREFERENCE PRIMARY REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	
Alachua	118,917	\$ 36,948.67	\$ 5,542.30
Baker	11,978	\$ 3,721.68	\$ 558.25
Bay	89,992	\$ 27,961.39	\$ 4,194.21
Bradford	13,802	\$ 4,288.42	\$ 643.26
Brevard	312,506	\$ 97,098.67	\$ 14,564.80
Broward	965,660	\$ 300,040.00	\$ 45,006.00
Calhoun	7,987	\$ 2,481.64	\$ 372.25
Charlotte	107,416	\$ 33,375.20	\$ 5,006.28
Citrus	84,073	\$ 26,122.30	\$ 3,918.35
Clay	93,834	\$ 29,155.14	\$ 4,373.27
Collier	155,425	\$ 48,292.07	\$ 7,243.81
Columbia	31,035	\$ 9,642.88	\$ 1,446.43
DeSoto	14,240	\$ 4,424.51	\$ 663.68
Dixie	8,972	\$ 2,787.69	\$ 418.15
Duval	439,949	\$ 136,696.45	\$ 20,504.47
Escambia	169,163	\$ 52,560.60	\$ 7,884.09
Flagler	40,960	\$ 12,726.67	\$ 1,909.00
Franklin	7,350	\$ 2,283.72	\$ 342.56
Gadsden	25,508	\$ 7,925.58	\$ 1,188.84
Gilchrist	8,155	\$ 2,533.84	\$ 380.08
Glades	6,090	\$ 1,892.22	\$ 283.83
Gulf	9,159	\$ 2,845.79	\$ 426.87
Hamilton	7,414	\$ 2,303.60	\$ 345.54
Hardee	11,881	\$ 3,691.54	\$ 553.73
Hendry	16,005	\$ 4,972.91	\$ 745.94
Hernando	102,389	\$ 31,813.26	\$ 4,771.99
Highlands	58,730	\$ 18,247.98	\$ 2,737.20
Hillsborough	554,929	\$ 172,421.86	\$ 25,863.28
Holmes	10,195	\$ 3,167.69	\$ 475.15
Indian River	75,828	\$ 23,560.50	\$ 3,534.08
Jackson	25,689	\$ 7,981.82	\$ 1,197.27
Jefferson	8,710	\$ 2,706.28	\$ 405.94
Lafayette	4,049	\$ 1,258.06	\$ 188.71
Lake	144,600	\$ 44,928.63	\$ 6,739.29
Lee	292,993	\$ 91,035.79	\$ 13,655.37
Leon	142,927	\$ 44,408.82	\$ 6,661.32
Levy	20,477	\$ 6,362.40	\$ 954.36
Liberty	3,858	\$ 1,198.72	\$ 179.81
Madison	10,723	\$ 3,331.74	\$ 499.76
Manatee	179,585	\$ 55,798.81	\$ 8,369.82

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2004-05			
COUNTY	PREFERENCE PRIMARY REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Marion	170,748	\$ 53,053.07	\$ 7,957.96
Martin	93,598	\$ 29,081.81	\$ 4,362.27
Miami-Dade	951,774	\$ 295,725.48	\$ 44,358.82
Monroe	52,710	\$ 16,377.51	\$ 2,456.63
Nassau	37,011	\$ 11,499.68	\$ 1,724.95
Okaloosa	117,781	\$ 36,595.71	\$ 5,489.36
Okeechobee	17,145	\$ 5,327.12	\$ 799.07
Orange	454,571	\$ 141,239.65	\$ 21,185.95
Osceola	109,579	\$ 34,047.27	\$ 5,107.09
Palm Beach	672,528	\$ 208,961.02	\$ 31,344.15
Pasco	245,539	\$ 76,291.37	\$ 11,443.70
Pinellas	558,601	\$ 173,562.79	\$ 26,034.42
Polk	268,779	\$ 83,512.26	\$ 12,526.84
Putnam	42,171	\$ 13,102.94	\$ 1,965.44
Santa Rosa	87,307	\$ 27,127.14	\$ 4,069.07
Sarasota	224,031	\$ 69,608.62	\$ 10,441.29
Seminole	202,190	\$ 62,822.41	\$ 9,423.36
St. Johns	97,373	\$ 30,254.74	\$ 4,538.21
St. Lucie	128,735	\$ 39,999.22	\$ 5,999.88
Sumter	35,850	\$ 11,138.95	\$ 1,670.84
Suwannee	20,420	\$ 6,344.69	\$ 951.70
Taylor	11,066	\$ 3,438.31	\$ 515.75
Union	6,473	\$ 2,011.22	\$ 301.68
Volusia	277,813	\$ 86,319.21	\$ 12,947.88
Wakulla	14,124	\$ 4,388.46	\$ 658.27
Walton	29,213	\$ 9,076.76	\$ 1,361.51
Washington	13,186	\$ 4,097.02	\$ 614.55
TOTAL	9,333,469	\$ 2,900,000.00	\$ 435,000.15

FY 2004-05 APPROPRIATION - VOTER EDUCATION **\$2,900,000**

2004 Presidential Preference Primary - Total number of registrants **9,333,469**

FUNDING LEVEL PER INDIVIDUAL VOTER **\$0.3107**

(Based on FY 2004-05 appropriation for Voter Education divided by the total number of registered voters in the state for the 2004 Presidential Preference Primary)

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2004-05			
COUNTY	PREFERENCE PRIMARY REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%

The Department of State shall distribute funds appropriated for voter education to county supervisors of elections for the following purposes relating to voter education: mailing or publishing sample ballots; conducting activities pursuant to the Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education as provided in Rule 1S-2.033, F.A.C.; print, radio, or television advertising to voters and other innovative voter education programs, as approved by the Department of State. No supervisor of elections shall receive any funds until the county supervisor of elections provides to the Department of State a detailed description of the voter-education programs, such as those described above, to be implemented.

The Department shall distribute an amount to each eligible county supervisor equal to the funding level per voter multiplied by the number of registered voters in the county for the 2004 Presidential Preference Primary. The Department shall determine the funding level per voters in the state based on that information.

In order for a county supervisor of elections to be eligible to receive state funding for voter education, the county must certify to the Division of Elections that the county will provide matching funds for voter education in the amount equal to fifteen percent of the amount to be received from the state. Additionally, to be eligible, a county must segregate state voter education distributions and required county matching dollars in a separate account established to hold only such funds. Funds in this account must be used only for the activities for which the funds were received. Any funds remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the account to be used for the same purposes for subsequent years or until such funds are expended.

EXHIBIT C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS
FY 2005-06

COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Alachua	142,358	\$ 41,458.30	\$ 6,218.75
Baker	12,887	\$ 3,753.03	\$ 562.95
Bay	101,315	\$ 29,505.53	\$ 4,425.83
Bradford	14,721	\$ 4,287.13	\$ 643.07
Brevard	338,195	\$ 98,491.06	\$ 14,773.66
Broward	1,058,069	\$ 308,136.84	\$ 46,220.53
Calhoun	8,350	\$ 2,431.73	\$ 364.76
Charlotte	113,808	\$ 33,143.81	\$ 4,971.57
Citrus	90,780	\$ 26,437.47	\$ 3,965.62
Clay	106,464	\$ 31,005.05	\$ 4,650.76
Collier	168,673	\$ 49,121.91	\$ 7,368.29
Columbia	34,282	\$ 9,983.80	\$ 1,497.57
DeSoto	14,901	\$ 4,339.55	\$ 650.93
Dixie	9,676	\$ 2,817.90	\$ 422.68
Duval	515,202	\$ 150,040.04	\$ 22,506.01
Escambia	189,833	\$ 55,284.24	\$ 8,292.64
Flagler	47,068	\$ 13,707.41	\$ 2,056.11
Franklin	7,620	\$ 2,219.14	\$ 332.87
Gadsden	26,884	\$ 7,829.31	\$ 1,174.40
Gilchrist	9,035	\$ 2,631.22	\$ 394.68
Glades	5,963	\$ 1,736.58	\$ 260.49
Gulf	9,627	\$ 2,803.63	\$ 420.54
Hamilton	7,645	\$ 2,226.42	\$ 333.96
Hardee	10,399	\$ 3,028.46	\$ 454.27
Hendry	17,144	\$ 4,992.77	\$ 748.92
Hernando	109,656	\$ 31,934.64	\$ 4,790.20
Highlands	60,176	\$ 17,524.80	\$ 2,628.72
Hillsborough	621,201	\$ 180,909.67	\$ 27,136.45
Holmes	10,982	\$ 3,198.24	\$ 479.74
Indian River	81,643	\$ 23,776.54	\$ 3,566.48
Jackson	27,138	\$ 7,903.28	\$ 1,185.49
Jefferson	9,300	\$ 2,708.40	\$ 406.26
Lafayette	4,309	\$ 1,254.89	\$ 188.23
Lake	161,269	\$ 46,965.67	\$ 7,044.85
Lee	304,937	\$ 88,805.48	\$ 13,320.82
Leon	171,182	\$ 49,852.59	\$ 7,477.89
Levy	22,617	\$ 6,586.65	\$ 988.00
Liberty	4,075	\$ 1,186.74	\$ 178.01
Madison	11,371	\$ 3,311.53	\$ 496.73
Manatee	191,635	\$ 55,809.03	\$ 8,371.35
Marion	184,257	\$ 53,660.37	\$ 8,049.06
Martin	98,857	\$ 28,789.70	\$ 4,318.45
Miami-Dade	1,058,801	\$ 308,350.02	\$ 46,252.50

EXHIBIT C DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2005-06			
COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Monroe	51,377	\$ 14,962.30	\$ 2,244.35
Nassau	41,353	\$ 12,043.05	\$ 1,806.46
Okaloosa	127,455	\$ 37,118.17	\$ 5,567.73
Okeechobee	18,627	\$ 5,424.66	\$ 813.70
Orange	531,774	\$ 154,866.24	\$ 23,229.94
Osceola	129,487	\$ 37,709.94	\$ 5,656.49
Palm Beach	729,575	\$ 212,470.96	\$ 31,870.64
Pasco	265,974	\$ 77,458.45	\$ 11,618.77
Pinellas	590,989	\$ 172,111.16	\$ 25,816.67
Polk	295,742	\$ 86,127.66	\$ 12,919.15
Putnam	45,344	\$ 13,205.34	\$ 1,980.80
Santa Rosa	96,359	\$ 28,062.21	\$ 4,209.33
Sarasota	240,592	\$ 70,066.56	\$ 10,509.98
Seminole	241,230	\$ 70,252.37	\$ 10,537.85
St. Johns	109,635	\$ 31,928.53	\$ 4,789.28
St. Lucie	137,951	\$ 40,174.87	\$ 6,026.23
Sumter	40,523	\$ 11,801.34	\$ 1,770.20
Suwannee	21,930	\$ 6,386.58	\$ 957.99
Taylor	11,481	\$ 3,343.56	\$ 501.53
Union	7,063	\$ 2,056.93	\$ 308.54
Volusia	309,930	\$ 90,259.57	\$ 13,538.94
Wakulla	15,396	\$ 4,483.71	\$ 672.56
Walton	32,777	\$ 9,545.50	\$ 1,431.83
Washington	14,421	\$ 4,199.77	\$ 629.96
TOTAL	10,301,290	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 450,000.00

FY 2005-06 APPROPRIATION - VOTER EDUCATION **\$3,000,000**

2004 General Election - Total number of registered voters in the state **10,301,290**

FUNDING LEVEL PER INDIVIDUAL VOTER **\$0.2912**

(Based on FY 2005-06 appropriation for Voter Education
divided by the total number of registered voters in the state
for the 2004 General Election)

EXHIBIT C

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS
FY 2005-06**

COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%

The funds in Specific Appropriation 2938 shall be distributed to county supervisors of elections for the following purposes relating to voter education: mailing or publishing sample ballots; conducting activities pursuant to the Standards for Nonpartisan Voter Education as provided in Rule 1S-2.033, F.A.C.; print, radio, or television advertising to voters and other innovative voter education programs, as approved by the Department of State. No supervisor of elections shall receive any funds until the county supervisor of elections provides to the Department of State a detailed description of the voter-education programs, such as those described above, to be implemented.

The Department shall distribute an amount to each eligible county supervisor equal to the funding level per voter multiplied by the number of registered voters in the county for the 2004 General Election. The Department shall determine the funding level per voter in the state based on the number of registered voters in the state for the 2004 General Election.

In order for a county supervisor of elections to be eligible to receive state funding for voter education, the county must certify to the Division of Elections that the county will provide matching funds for voter education in the amount equal to fifteen percent of the amount to be received from the state. Additionally, to be eligible, a county must segregate state voter education distributions and required county matching dollars in a separate account established to hold only such funds. Funds in this account must be used only for the activities for which the funds were received. Any funds remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the account to be used for the same purposes for subsequent years or until such funds are expended.

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2006-07			
COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Alachua	142,358	\$ 27,638.87	\$ 4,145.83
Baker	12,887	\$ 2,502.02	\$ 375.30
Bay	101,315	\$ 19,670.35	\$ 2,950.55
Bradford	14,721	\$ 2,858.09	\$ 428.71
Brevard	338,195	\$ 65,660.71	\$ 9,849.11
Broward	1,058,069	\$ 205,424.56	\$ 30,813.68
Calhoun	8,350	\$ 1,621.16	\$ 243.17
Charlotte	113,808	\$ 22,095.87	\$ 3,314.38
Citrus	90,780	\$ 17,624.98	\$ 2,643.75
Clay	106,464	\$ 20,670.03	\$ 3,100.50
Collier	168,673	\$ 32,747.94	\$ 4,912.19
Columbia	34,282	\$ 6,655.87	\$ 998.38
DeSoto	14,901	\$ 2,893.04	\$ 433.96
Dixie	9,676	\$ 1,878.60	\$ 281.79
Duval	515,202	\$ 100,026.70	\$ 15,004.00
Escambia	189,833	\$ 36,856.16	\$ 5,528.42
Flagler	47,068	\$ 9,138.27	\$ 1,370.74
Franklin	7,620	\$ 1,479.43	\$ 221.91
Gadsden	26,884	\$ 5,219.54	\$ 782.93
Gilchrist	9,035	\$ 1,754.15	\$ 263.12
Glades	5,963	\$ 1,157.72	\$ 173.66
Gulf	9,627	\$ 1,869.09	\$ 280.36
Hamilton	7,645	\$ 1,484.28	\$ 222.64
Hardee	10,399	\$ 2,018.97	\$ 302.85
Hendry	17,144	\$ 3,328.52	\$ 499.28
Hernando	109,656	\$ 21,289.76	\$ 3,193.46
Highlands	60,176	\$ 11,683.20	\$ 1,752.48
Hillsborough	621,201	\$ 120,606.45	\$ 18,090.97
Holmes	10,982	\$ 2,132.16	\$ 319.82
Indian River	81,643	\$ 15,851.02	\$ 2,377.65
Jackson	27,138	\$ 5,268.85	\$ 790.33
Jefferson	9,300	\$ 1,805.60	\$ 270.84
Lafayette	4,309	\$ 836.59	\$ 125.49
Lake	161,269	\$ 31,310.45	\$ 4,696.57
Lee	304,937	\$ 59,203.65	\$ 8,880.55
Leon	171,182	\$ 33,235.06	\$ 4,985.26
Levy	22,617	\$ 4,391.10	\$ 658.67
Liberty	4,075	\$ 791.16	\$ 118.67
Madison	11,371	\$ 2,207.68	\$ 331.15
Manatee	191,635	\$ 37,206.02	\$ 5,580.90
Marion	184,257	\$ 35,773.58	\$ 5,366.04
Martin	98,857	\$ 19,193.13	\$ 2,878.97
Miami-Dade	1,058,801	\$ 205,566.68	\$ 30,835.00
Monroe	51,377	\$ 9,974.87	\$ 1,496.23
Nassau	41,353	\$ 8,028.70	\$ 1,204.31
Okaloosa	127,455	\$ 24,745.44	\$ 3,711.82

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2006-07			
COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Okeechobee	18,627	\$ 3,616.44	\$ 542.47
Orange	531,774	\$ 103,244.16	\$ 15,486.62
Osceola	129,487	\$ 25,139.96	\$ 3,770.99
Palm Beach	729,575	\$ 141,647.31	\$ 21,247.10
Pasco	265,974	\$ 51,638.97	\$ 7,745.85
Pinellas	590,989	\$ 114,740.78	\$ 17,211.12
Polk	295,742	\$ 57,418.44	\$ 8,612.77
Putnam	45,344	\$ 8,803.56	\$ 1,320.53
Santa Rosa	96,359	\$ 18,708.14	\$ 2,806.22
Sarasota	240,592	\$ 46,711.04	\$ 7,006.66
Seminole	241,230	\$ 46,834.91	\$ 7,025.24
St. Johns	109,635	\$ 21,285.68	\$ 3,192.85
St. Lucie	137,951	\$ 26,783.25	\$ 4,017.49
Sumter	40,523	\$ 7,867.56	\$ 1,180.13
Suwannee	21,930	\$ 4,257.72	\$ 638.66
Taylor	11,481	\$ 2,229.04	\$ 334.36
Union	7,063	\$ 1,371.28	\$ 205.69
Volusia	309,930	\$ 60,173.05	\$ 9,025.96
Wakulla	15,396	\$ 2,989.14	\$ 448.37
Walton	32,777	\$ 6,363.67	\$ 954.55
Washington	14,421	\$ 2,799.84	\$ 419.98
TOTAL	10,301,290	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 300,000.00

FY 2006-07 APPROPRIATION - VOTER EDUCATION **\$2,000,000**

2004 General Election - Total number of registered voters in the state **10,301,290**

FUNDING LEVEL PER INDIVIDUAL VOTER **\$0.1942**

(Based on FY 2006-07 appropriation for Voter Education
divided by the total number of registered voters in the state
for the 2004 General Election)

EXHIBIT C			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS VOTER EDUCATION FUNDS FY 2006-07			
COUNTY	2004 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER EDUCATION FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%

The funds in Specific Appropriation 3174 shall be distributed to county supervisors of elections for the following purposes relating to voter education: mailing or publishing sample ballots; conducting activities pursuant to the Standards for Nonpartisan

The Department shall distribute an amount to each eligible county supervisor equal to the funding level per voter multiplied by the number of registered voters in the county for the 2004 General Election. The Department shall determine the funding level

In order for a county supervisor of elections to be eligible to receive state funding for voter education, the county must certify to the Division of Elections that the county will provide matching funds for voter education in the amount equal to fifteen

EXHIBIT C

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES
FY 2007-08**

COUNTY	2006 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Alachua	147,411	\$ 28,256.30	\$ 4,238.45
Baker	12,997	\$ 2,491.31	\$ 373.70
Bay	107,996	\$ 20,701.09	\$ 3,105.16
Bradford	14,275	\$ 2,736.29	\$ 410.44
Brevard	315,877	\$ 60,548.51	\$ 9,082.28
Broward	923,647	\$ 177,048.18	\$ 26,557.23
Calhoun	8,517	\$ 1,632.57	\$ 244.89
Charlotte	117,250	\$ 22,474.93	\$ 3,371.24
Citrus	98,226	\$ 18,828.33	\$ 2,824.25
Clay	113,010	\$ 21,662.19	\$ 3,249.33
Collier	186,236	\$ 35,698.43	\$ 5,354.76
Columbia	36,260	\$ 6,950.46	\$ 1,042.57
DeSoto	15,676	\$ 3,004.84	\$ 450.73
Dixie	10,567	\$ 2,025.52	\$ 303.83
Duval	537,462	\$ 103,022.77	\$ 15,453.42
Escambia	187,489	\$ 35,938.61	\$ 5,390.79
Flagler	49,688	\$ 9,524.39	\$ 1,428.66
Franklin	7,452	\$ 1,428.43	\$ 214.26
Gadsden	28,098	\$ 5,385.93	\$ 807.89
Gilchrist	9,591	\$ 1,838.44	\$ 275.77
Glades	6,162	\$ 1,181.16	\$ 177.17
Gulf	9,086	\$ 1,741.64	\$ 261.25
Hamilton	7,974	\$ 1,528.49	\$ 229.27
Hardee	11,001	\$ 2,108.71	\$ 316.31
Hendry	15,670	\$ 3,003.69	\$ 450.55
Hernando	119,604	\$ 22,926.15	\$ 3,438.92
Highlands	60,709	\$ 11,636.93	\$ 1,745.54
Hillsborough	634,073	\$ 121,541.53	\$ 18,231.23
Holmes	10,751	\$ 2,060.79	\$ 309.12
Indian River	87,085	\$ 16,692.79	\$ 2,503.92
Jackson	26,607	\$ 5,100.13	\$ 765.02
Jefferson	9,749	\$ 1,868.73	\$ 280.31
Lafayette	4,322	\$ 828.46	\$ 124.27
Lake	178,144	\$ 34,147.32	\$ 5,122.10
Lee	326,933	\$ 62,667.77	\$ 9,400.16
Leon	143,482	\$ 27,503.18	\$ 4,125.48
Levy	24,141	\$ 4,627.44	\$ 694.12
Liberty	4,042	\$ 774.79	\$ 116.22
Madison	11,504	\$ 2,205.13	\$ 330.77
Manatee	198,974	\$ 38,140.10	\$ 5,721.01
Marion	200,190	\$ 38,373.18	\$ 5,755.98
Martin	99,349	\$ 19,043.60	\$ 2,856.54
Miami-Dade	1,090,053	\$ 208,945.52	\$ 31,341.83
Monroe	47,175	\$ 9,042.68	\$ 1,356.40
Nassau	44,032	\$ 8,440.22	\$ 1,266.03
Okaloosa	124,257	\$ 23,818.06	\$ 3,572.71
Okeechobee	18,929	\$ 3,628.38	\$ 544.26
Orange	569,145	\$ 109,095.89	\$ 16,364.38
Osceola	127,261	\$ 24,393.87	\$ 3,659.08
Palm Beach	764,495	\$ 146,541.32	\$ 21,981.20

EXHIBIT C DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES FY 2007-08			
COUNTY	2006 GENERAL ELECTION REGISTERED VOTERS	FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES FUNDING PER COUNTY	COUNTY MATCHING FUNDS 15%
Pasco	263,167	\$ 50,444.86	\$ 7,566.73
Pinellas	617,939	\$ 118,448.91	\$ 17,767.34
Polk	293,481	\$ 56,255.56	\$ 8,438.33
Putnam	42,308	\$ 8,109.76	\$ 1,216.46
Santa Rosa	98,543	\$ 18,889.10	\$ 2,833.36
Sarasota	250,500	\$ 48,016.80	\$ 7,202.52
Seminole	244,642	\$ 46,893.91	\$ 7,034.09
St. Johns	125,071	\$ 23,974.09	\$ 3,596.11
St. Lucie	145,616	\$ 27,912.23	\$ 4,186.83
Sumter	49,471	\$ 9,482.79	\$ 1,422.42
Suwannee	23,613	\$ 4,526.23	\$ 678.93
Taylor	12,529	\$ 2,401.61	\$ 360.24
Union	6,464	\$ 1,239.04	\$ 185.86
Volusia	291,683	\$ 55,910.91	\$ 8,386.64
Wakulla	16,731	\$ 3,207.06	\$ 481.06
Walton	34,318	\$ 6,578.21	\$ 986.73
Washington	15,149	\$ 2,903.82	\$ 435.57
TOTAL	10,433,849	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 300,000.00

FY 2007-08 APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES **\$2,000,000**

2006 General Election - Total number of registered voters in the state **10,433,849**

FUNDING LEVEL PER INDIVIDUAL VOTER **\$0.1917**

(Based on FY 2007-08 appropriation for Federal Election Activities divided by the total number of registered voters in the state for the 2006 General Election)