

# YOUR BALLOT IN PLAIN ENGLISH

A Guide to Florida's 2020 Election

*Robert P. Watson, Ph.D.,  
Distinguished Professor  
of American History,  
Lynn University*

# VOTING 101



## *When is Election Day?*

Tuesday, November 3, 2020 (Election Day is always the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.)

## *How do I register to vote?*

Voting is both a basic right and important civic responsibility of all citizens. Registering to vote is free, easy, and only takes a few minutes. It is important to remember that, in Florida, you must register at least 29 days prior to the election. Likewise, you can change your party affiliation throughout the year, but this too must be 29 days before the election. You can register as a Democrat, Republican, another party, or “No Party Affiliation” (NPA). However, Florida is a “closed primary” state, which means that during a Primary Election you can only vote for candidates within your registered party. In the General Election, you are free to vote for anyone on the ballot, irrespective of party.

To register to vote, you need one of the following:

- √ Valid Florida driver’s license
- √ State identification card
- √ Last four digits of your Social Security number

If you don’t have these items, you must write “NONE” on the voter registration form. If you are registering by mail and are a first-time voter in Florida, you need one of the three items mentioned above, but you must also provide an additional, valid ID with a photo. There are a few exceptions to these requirements.

## *Where do I register to vote?*

- √ County Supervisor of Election Office

- √ Driver license office
- √ Public libraries
- √ Armed Forces recruitment centers
- √ Government disabilities office
- √ Some independent and assisted living centers

You can register to vote online, by mail, or in-person. You will then be mailed a Voter Information Card. If your address changes or you need to make changes to your existing voter registration information, you can do so by contacting your county Supervisor of Elections. In Florida, you can pre-register to vote at 16 and 17.

### *Who can vote?*

To be eligible to vote in Florida you must:

- √ Be a citizen of the US
- √ Be a resident of Florida
- √ Be 18 years old on or before the day of the election
- √ Not be convicted of a felony (or have had your full rights restored by the state)
- √ Not be adjudicated as mentally incapacitated

### *Voting options*

- √ In-person on Election Day
- √ Early voting
- √ Vote by mail

### *Do I need an ID to vote?*

In Florida, you must provide a valid ID that shows your signature and photo (or one with your signature and another with your photo). The following are examples of accepted IDs:

- √ Florida driver's license
- √ Florida identification card
- √ US passport
- √ Government employee card
- √ Military identification
- √ Student identification
- √ Veteran health identification (from the US Department of Veterans Affairs)

If you don't have a valid ID or if it is lost, you must request a "provisional ballot" and sign it. Your provisional ballot will be examined by the Supervisor of Elections for eligibility and, if deemed to be valid, will be counted as a vote.

### *Early voting*

Florida allows for early voting. Early voting periods were limited by Governor Rick Scott a few years ago, but the state mandates a minimum of 8 days for early voting and permits individual county Supervisors of Elections to offer additional "optional" days of early voting. (Contact your county Supervisor of Elections to see if additional days are offered.) There are fewer polling places open for early voting than on Election Day. However, unlike Election Day when voters must vote at their assigned polling site (if you vote in-person), during early voting you may use any of the early voting polling sites in your county. The county Supervisor of Elections office releases a list of the early voting sites.

### *Vote-by-mail or absentee voting*

Florida allows for absentee voting or voting by mail. Any registered voter can vote by mail. In Florida, you no longer need a reason to vote by mail, such as being out of the country on Election Day. You can request an absentee ballot through the Supervisor of Elections in your county either in person, in writing, by phone, or online, and it will be mailed to you. You can use your legal residence or a temporary address. The deadline for vote-by-mail ballots to be sent to you varies by state and county, but is usually around ten days prior to the election, which means in late October (in order to vote by mail in the General Election). Uniformed members of the armed services stationed abroad and American citizens living overseas usually have a deadline of late September for requesting a vote-by-mail ballot.

In order to request a vote-by-mail ballot, voters must provide the following:

- √ Name
- √ Address
- √ Date of birth
- √ Signature

You can also request a vote-by-mail ballot for someone else. In addition to the aforementioned information, you must also indicate your relationship to the other voter and provide your driver license or state identification card number. Likewise, you can authorize another voter to pick up your ballot and deliver it to the county election office. However, the designee must complete an affidavit in order to pick up and drop off another voter's ballot.

If you choose to vote by mail, be sure to include your signature on the outside of the vote-by-mail envelope. The election office will check your signature against the signature you submitted when you registered to vote. If you requested a vote-by-mail envelope, but then change your mind and want to vote in-person on Election Day, you are permitted to do so but must bring your vote-by-mail ballot with you. Vote-by-mail ballots must be received by the Supervisor of Elections by 7:00 PM on Election Day. Most election offices now have a tracking system (typically online at the Supervisor of Elections office website). It is thus possible to confirm that your returned ballot has been received.

*Note: Because the President has been claiming that this type of voting is unreliable and fraught with fraud, an explanation is necessary. First, votes by mail are counted and are reliable. In fact, the President, his wife, and Cabinet vote by mail. Second, scholars who study the issue uniformly find very, very few instances of abuse (of the 250,000,000 votes cast in the past two decades, there are only about 1,000 cases of proven fraud). Third, the terms “absentee” and “vote by mail” can generally be used interchangeably. Technically, there are slight differences. For instance, an “absentee” ballot is when a voter is unable to vote in-person on Election Day (for any number of reasons), a “no-excuse absentee” ballot is when the state (such as Florida) doesn’t require a reason to vote by mail (this is the case in the majority of the states), and a “mail-in” ballot is when registered voters automatically receive a ballot in the mail (a few states offer this service).*

### ***Where do I vote?***

Your Voter Identification Card will list the location of your precinct/polling site or you can simply contact the Supervisor of Elections in your country. Each county operates many polling sites, so your assigned precinct will be near your home. You must vote in your assigned polling site on Election Day (unless you vote by mail). The polls are open from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM.

### ***Additional questions***

Contact your county Supervisor of Elections. Also, the League of Women Voters has an informative, non-partisan guide that can help you with all these questions. Visit [www.vote411.org](http://www.vote411.org)

# SAMPLE BALLOT



Florida is a “Republican trifecta” state, in that the political party controls the governorship, state senate, and state house, and has done so for several years. Furthermore, both of Florida’s U.S. senators, the majority of the state’s U.S. House delegation, and control of most of the state’s 67 counties are Republican.

U.S. Senate: 2 Republicans; 0 Democrats  
U.S. House: 14 Republicans; 13 Democrats  
Florida State Senate: 23 Republicans; 17 Democrats  
Florida State House: 73 Republicans; 47 Democrats

## Florida 2016 presidential election results

Donald J. Trump 4,617,886  
Hillary Rodham Clinton 4,504,975

### Offices on the ballot in 2020

President  
U.S. House of Representatives  
State Senate  
State House of Representatives  
County Commission  
Local offices (sheriff, school board, clerk, supervisor of elections, tax collector, etc.)

### Offices NOT on the ballot in 2020

U.S. Senate  
Governor  
State executive (cabinet)

## **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

- Donald Trump & Mike Pence (Republican)  
Website: [donaldjtrump.com](http://donaldjtrump.com)
- Joe Biden & Kamala Harris (Democrat)  
Website: [joebiden.com](http://joebiden.com)
- Howie Hawkins & Angela Nicole Walker (Green)  
Website: [howiehawkins.us](http://howiehawkins.us)

- Jo Jorgensen & Spike Cohen (Libertarian)  
Link: [jo20.com](http://jo20.com)

### **STATE SENATE**

The specific candidates on the ballot depend on the district in which you live. In Florida, state senators serve four-year terms. In 2020, 20 of the 40 state senators are up for election.

### **STATE REPRESENTATIVE**

The specific candidates on the ballot depend on the district in which you live. State representatives serve two-year terms. All 120 of Florida's state representatives are up for election.

### **COURTS**

The specific candidates on the ballot depend on the district in which you live. Florida elects judges and incumbent judges must seek reelection. There are various types of judges, including circuit court and county court judges, who run in non-partisan elections and serve six-year terms. Some judicial elections occur in the Primary Election and others in the General Election. There are also "retention elections," whereby the judges' names appear on the ballot with the wording "Shall Judge [name] be retained in office?" Voters are given a simple "Yes" and "No" vote.

### **LOCAL OFFICES**

There may be numerous local offices such as county commissioner, sheriff, supervisor of elections, and so on as well as special districts including "Soil & Water Conservation" and "Beach & Parks" on the ballot.

### **LOCAL ORDINANCES & INITIATIVES**

There may be local ordinances on the ballot and they depend on where you live. Voters have the choice: "Yes" or "No"

# BALLOT AMENDMENTS



## *Why are amendments on the ballot?*

All state constitutions—like the U.S. Constitution—are meant to be living documents. As such, in the face of new challenges it may be necessary to consider amendments. The Florida Constitution provides for a process that allows individuals, the State Legislature, and a convention to propose amendments. In 2006, Florida Amendment 3 (which passed) raised the requirement for approving a constitutional amendment. To amend the Florida Constitution, the measure must be approved by a 60 percent majority during the election.

## *What is a citizen initiative?*

This is the process that permits individuals or groups to get an amendment or referendum placed on the ballot by securing enough voter signatures beforehand. The Florida State Legislature also has the power to place a measure on the ballot, but it requires a vote by 60 percent of the Legislature to do so. Over the previous decade, the Florida State Legislature referred 38 proposed amendments to the ballot, of which 25 were approved by voters.

## *What is the process for placing an amendment on the ballot?*

There are several steps required. The first is for the individual (or group) seeking to propose an amendment to register with the Florida Division of Elections as a political committee. The proposed amendment must then be submitted to the Division of Elections for review to determine if it is written in the proper legal format. For instance, the petition form circulated among voters asking for their signature must be clearly marked as a “Constitutional Amendment Petition” and state the name of the sponsoring political committee. State law requires that the title of an amendment on the ballot be no more than 15 words long and the summary description of it not exceed 75 words. There are a few exceptions and a few other requirements as well. Typically, many more initiatives are filed than end up being on the ballot, as some are usually either withdrawn or fail to get the required number of signatures, while others are found by the courts to be unconstitutional.



### *How does one go about getting signatures?*

Petitions must include the signee's name, legal address, date of birth, voter registration number, signature, and the date of the signature. Only one voter/signature per page is permitted. Once the petition forms are completed, they must be submitted to the Supervisor of Elections in the county where the signee resides along with a fee (approximately 10 cents per signature) to cover the cost of validating the signatures (there is a process to request a waiver of the fee). Petitions are due by February 1 of the year of the election. The petitions are also reviewed by the Division of Elections, State Attorney General, and Florida Supreme Court.

### *How many signatures are required?*

The number of signatures required for an amendment to be placed on the ballot is at least eight percent of votes cast in the previous presidential election. (This year the number is 766,200 signatures.) Additionally, the petitions must come from at least half the state's 27 congressional districts.

## 2020 AMENDMENTS



Florida's ballot for the 2020 election contains 6 proposed amendments to the state's constitution. Depending on the county in which you vote, there may be additional county-wide questions on your ballot. When there are complicated constitutional amendments or referenda on the ballot, the time required to vote and, consequently, the lines at the polls may be a bit longer. Moreover, such amendments and referenda are often written in "lawyer-speak" or "legalese," which may be confusing to many voters. This was certainly the case in 2012, when there were several complicated amendments and referenda before the voters, making Florida's ballot that year one of the longest in the United States and one of the longest in Florida's history. Moreover, when the amendments are placed on the ballot by the State Legislature, there have been times when the wording was tricky and the intent unclear. For example, scholars and the press were very critical of several of the amendments on the 2018 ballot in Florida, as they contained more than one issue per ballot (and the issues

had nothing or little to do with one another) and the wording seemed design to confuse or distort the intent, to the extent that a “yes” vote meant the voter was opposed to the measure, while a “no” vote supported the issue. As such, the following descriptions of the Amendments on the ballot are written in “plain English” to help you understand them better.

## **Amendment 1**

### **Citizen Requirement to Vote in Florida Elections**

#### ***Background***

This amendment originated with the Florida Legislature and was sponsored by a committee called Florida Citizen Voters.

#### ***Amendment 1 in plain English***

This amendment states that only U.S. citizens who are at least 18, a permanent resident of Florida, and registered to vote are qualified to vote in elections in Florida. At present, the Florida Constitution (Article VI, Section 2) states that “every citizen” of the United States who is at least 18, a permanent resident of the state, and registered to vote may vote. The amendment will change the words “every citizen” to “only a citizen” of the United States. (Every other state constitution lists “every citizen,” but Alabama also has a similar measure on its ballot this year that is sponsored by the same organization.)

#### ***Why vote YES?***

Supporters are concerned about non-citizens voting and claim there are many people who are not U.S. citizens who vote. The sponsoring group, Florida Citizen Voters, announced it collected around 1.5 million signatures from Floridians, so the measure is popular and only replaces one word in the Constitution with two words—from “every citizen” to “only a citizen.” They also claim the “extreme left” sees voting by non-citizens as “the newest civil right.”

#### ***Supporters of the measure***

- Florida Citizen Voters
- Republicans in the Florida Legislature

#### ***Why vote NO?***

Florida already limits voting to U.S. citizens, so the measure is redundant and a waste of taxpayer money. Moreover, scholars who study the topic say instances of abuse by non-eligible (such as non-citizen) voters are extremely rare. Therefore, critics suggest there are ulterior motives behind the proposed amendment such as using the measure as a “dog

whistle” against immigration in order to get anti-immigration supporters to turn out to vote. They also allege it is an example of a “petition blocking” or “dumping” campaign, which is when over a million signatures are given to election offices (who have only 30 days to certify them) at the last minute to clog the system, preventing other measures from getting on the ballot or election officials from otherwise promoting get-out-the-vote efforts. Critics point to the fact that Florida Citizen Voters spent millions to get this measure on the ballot, also worked on behalf of big public utilities, and was headed by fundraisers for Governor DeSantis.

### ***Opponents of the measure***

- League of Women Voters
- *Sun Sentinel* newspaper Editorial Board

## **Amendment 2**

### **Raising Florida’s Minimum Wage**

### ***Background***

The amendment originated as a citizen’s initiative sponsored by a committee called Florida for a Fair Wage.

### ***Amendment 2 in plain English***

It raises the minimum wage in Florida to \$10 an hour, effective September 30, 2021. On September 30<sup>th</sup> in subsequent years, the minimum wage will increase by \$1 an hour until it reaches \$15 an hour (2026).

### ***Why vote YES?***

The national minimum wage is currently just \$7.25 an hour; in Florida it is only \$8.56 an hour (and is adjusted annually based on a formula). The federal minimum wage hasn’t been increased since 2009; in Floridian, back in 2004 voters approved a similar amendment for a minimum wage increase to \$6.15 an hour. Either way, the rates have not kept up with inflation and workers are falling further behind. For example, a full-time worker in Florida earning the minimum wage makes only \$17,800, which is not enough to support a family. The proposed increase will promote a fair and livable minimum wage for all and nearly 70% of Americans favor a \$15 an hour minimum wage. (Pew Research Center)

### ***Supporters of the measure***

- AFL-CIO
- Organize Florida
- League of Women Voters

- Democrats in the Florida Legislature

### ***Why vote NO?***

Critics claim a higher minimum wage will increase labor costs for businesses and lead to consumer price hikes. It will also cost local governments more to pay their workforce, thus possibly necessitating layoffs, a reduction in services, or increase in taxes. They also note that Florida for a Fair Wage is a political action committee that spent millions to get the measure on the ballot and many minimum wage earners are in their teens and twenties.

### ***Opponents of the measure***

- Florida Chamber of Commerce
- Republicans in the Florida Legislature
- Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association

## **Amendment 3**

### **All Voters Get to Vote in Primary Elections for State Legislature, Governor, and Cabinet**

### ***Background***

This amendment originated as a citizen’s initiative sponsored by a committee called All Voters Vote.

### ***Amendment 3 in plain English***

Because Florida is a “closed primary” state, voters can only vote for candidates from their political party during the Primary Election. However, this amendment would permit all registered voters to vote in primaries for governor, cabinet offices, and the Florida Legislature. All candidates of all parties would thus appear on the ballot in the primaries, instead of just those in the voter’s political party. Then, the two candidates getting the most votes advance to the General Election. (If there are only two candidates, then no Primary Election is held and those two appear on the ballot in the General Election.) The change would be effective on January 1, 2024.

### ***Why vote YES?***

Supporters claim this system of elections may attract more voters and more moderate voters. After all, roughly 3.8 million voters in Florida are registered with a third party or as “no party affiliation,” which means they do not get to vote for many of the candidates in Primary Elections. Also, candidates would not simply appeal to their party base, but would be forced to appeal to all voters, which may also increase competitiveness in elections. They point out that California and Washington have similar “top two” election systems and the proposal

only pertains to governor, elected cabinet offices (Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture), and the Florida Legislature.

### ***Supporters of the measure***

- Florida Fair and Open Primaries

### ***Why vote NO?***

Critics worry that the “top two” system could limit the number of African-Americans and other minorities elected and, given how gerrymandered the current legislative districts are in Florida, it would also lead to voter suppression of minority voters and the minority party in most districts. Likewise, one party could potentially encourage several candidates to seek office from the other party, thus dividing the vote and advantaging the rival party.

Additionally, the amendment doesn’t require the candidate’s party affiliation to be listed on the ballot, which could confuse voters. Opponents argue that “open primaries” (not Florida’s current “closed primaries” or this “top two” system) is what is needed for real reform.

### ***Opponents of the measure***

- Both the Florida Democratic and Republican parties
- People Over Profits
- Green Party of Florida
- League of Women Voters
- Florida Chamber of Commerce
- AFL-CIO

## **Amendment 4**

### **Voter Approval of Constitutional Amendments**

### ***Background***

The amendment originated as a citizen’s initiative, sponsored by a committee called Keep Our Constitution Clean.

### ***Amendment 4 in plain English***

The amendment requires that all proposed amendments to the Florida Constitution be approved by the voters in two (not one, as is currently the case established in Article IX) elections. As such, amendments would have to be added on the ballot in two years and pass the 60% vote threshold both times.

### ***Why vote YES?***

The Florida Constitution is one of the longest in the country and supporters claim there are many unnecessary and frivolous amendments to the document. This measure would make it harder to amend the Florida Constitution, thus reducing such unnecessary amendments.

***Supporters of the measure***

- Florida Chamber of Commerce

***Why vote NO?***

It will make it much more difficult to amend the Florida Constitution and will increase both the costs and time required to amend it. Ultimately, this would limit Floridians' ability to control or amend their constitution. Critics also point out that the measure was spearheaded by the chair of the lobbying group Republicans against Green Energy and supporters of the sugar industry; the organization spent millions to get the amendment on the ballot, yet failed to disclose the names of their donors. As such, it is potentially in violation of the law and should not have been approved to be on the ballot.

***Opponents of the measure***

- AFL-CIO
- Florida People's Advocacy Center
- League of Women Voters
- Southern Poverty Law Center
- Common Cause
- American Civil Liberties Union
- Florida Conservation Voters
- SEIU
- Florida Center for Fiscal and Economic Policy

## **Amendment 5**

### **Limit on Homestead Exemption**

***Background***

This amendment originated in the Florida Legislature.

***Amendment 5 in plain English***

The amendment would increase from two to three years the time period that a homeowner has to transfer the exemption from a home previously owned to a new home. In this case, the benefit is the Save-Our-Homes homestead tax exemption, which is the difference between the adjusted value and appraised value of the home. In other words, if a person moves to a

new house, they would have three years rather than two to transfer the benefit to the new home.

***Why vote YES?***

It will give homeowners more time to take advantage of the exemption. For example, if a homeowner sells a house at the end of the year, she/he currently has only one additional year to apply the exemption.

***Supporters of the measure***

- Republicans in the Florida Legislature

***Why vote NO?***

It preempts the notion of local “home rule,” making it harder for local governments to raise revenues for essential services. It places restrictions in the constitution that should otherwise be passed by local or state laws. Critics also maintain that items such as taxes do not belong in the Florida Constitution (whether they be added, limited, or prohibited). Finally, they point out that homeowners currently have ample time to apply the exemption.

***Opponents of the measure***

- League of Women Voters
- Many municipal and county governments in Florida

## **Amendment 6**

### **Ad Valorem Tax Discount for Spouses of Certain Deceased Veterans who had Permanent, Combat-related Disabilities**

***Background***

This amendment was originated by the Florida Legislature.

***Amendment 6 in plain English***

Allows another discount in the homestead property tax to be transferred to the spouse of a deceased veteran. The benefit would be for a deceased vet’s spouse who permanently resides at the property and would continue until the spouse sells the property or remarries. It takes effect on January 1, 2021.

***Why vote YES?***

It would provide further tax relief for surviving spouses of deceased veterans. Also, by placing tax issues in the Florida Constitution, it makes them harder to change or remove.

### ***Supporters of the measure***

- Republicans in the Florida Legislature

### ***Why vote NO?***

It preempts the notion of local “home rule,” making it harder for local governments to raise revenues for services and places restrictions in the constitution that should otherwise be passed by local or state laws. Critics also maintain that items such as taxes do not belong in the Florida Constitution (whether they be added, limited, or prohibited). Finally, they point out that homestead benefits for veterans and their families have been improved several times in Florida and are already very helpful and generous. As such, the measure is yet another way to limit revenues for and therefore services by local governments.

### ***Opponents of the measure***

- League of Women Voters
- Many municipal and county governments in Florida

## HELPFUL SOURCES



### **Vote411 (League of Women Voters)**

This site offers customized information on your ballot, your local races, and an online voter guide. It is hosted by the League of Women Voters. Simply enter your address on the prompt and you can get information on your ballot and candidates. @ vote411.org

### **PolitiFact**

PolitiFact, a division of the *Tampa Bay Times* newspaper, is an independent fact-checking website aimed at reporting the truth in politics. They were awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 2009. The website checks statements from elected officials for accuracy using the site’s Truth-O-Meter. @ politifact.com

### **Open Secrets (Center for Responsive Politics)**



The Center for Responsive Politics is a nonpartisan, independent, and nonprofit research group tracking money in U.S. politics. The Center’s mission is to inform citizens about the impact of money in politics, empower voters by providing unbiased information, and advocate for a transparent and responsive government. @ opensecrets.org

### **Project Vote Smart**

Project Vote Smart is dedicated to strengthening what they believe to be the most essential component of democracy—access to information. They take no money from special interest groups, PACs, and corporations and report information on candidates for public office. @ votesmart.org.

### **Fact Checker ( *Washington Post* )**

The truth behind the political rhetoric and claims, fact-checked by journalists known as the “truth squad.” @ washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker

### **Fact Check (Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania)**

Fact Check is a nonpartisan, nonprofit advocate for voters with a goal of reducing deception and confusion in politics and campaigns by monitoring the factual accuracy of statements by politicians and newsmakers. @ factcheck.org

### **Ballotpedia**

A helpful service that allows voters to see sample ballots, find out which candidates and measures are on the ballot, and other information on campaigns and elections. @ ballotpedia.org

### **Judgepedia (Lucy Burns Institute)**

Judgepedia provides information on judges, courts, and elections for judicial positions. It provides an interactive almanac on judges across the country. @ judgepedia.org

## **10 COMMON VOTING MYTHS**



Myth 1: If your name doesn’t appear on the voter roll at the polling site you can’t vote.

*No, you can vote but you will need to do so with a provisional ballot.*

Myth 2: If you recently moved and forgot to inform the election office you can't vote.

*No, you can still vote as long as you live in the state and are a registered voter, but you will need to vote with a provisional ballot.*

Myth 3: Mail-in ballots really don't count unless there is a tied election.

*No, they count like regular ballots in every state and are counted irrespective of how close the election might be.*

Myth 4: You are unable to bring notes or a checklist into the voting booth with you.

*No, you are permitted to bring a helpful voting tip sheet with you. In fact, it will help you and shorten the time required to vote.*

Myth 5: If you wear a political shirt or candidate's button, you'll be turned away at the polls.

*No, if you are a registered voter you can't be turned away, unless you are disruptive or breaking a law. However, active campaigning is prohibited in the voting area.*

Myth 6: If you have an unpaid parking ticket you can't vote.

*No, you can vote even if you have unpaid parking tickets, owe child support, and so on. Polling sites do not have information about such matters.*

Myth 7: If you were registered to vote by ACORN your registration is invalid.

*No, as long as the individual(s) registering you (from any organization) filed accurate information with the elections office you are registered.*

Myth 8: If you leave a race unmarked on your ballot, your entire ballot will not be counted.

*No, you are free to vote or not vote for any candidate in a particular race. If you leave one race blank, that is called an "under-vote."*

Myth 9: If I am still in line to vote at 7:00 PM, the poll closes and I can't vote.

*No, as long as you are in line by 7:00 PM (when polls close), the polling site must accommodate you, even if it takes until after 7:00 PM.*

Myth 10: I can't register to vote using my school address because I will be dropped from my parents' health insurance coverage.

*No, you will not be dropped.*