

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

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No. 18-14758

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D.C. Docket No. 4:18-cv-00520-MW-MJF

KEN DETZNER, in his official capacity as Florida Secretary of State,

Defendant-Appellant,

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE,

Intervenor-Defendant-Appellant,

versus

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FLORIDA,  
BILL NELSON FOR US SENATE,

Plaintiffs-Appellees.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of Florida

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Before TJOFLAT, MARTIN, and ROSENBAUM, Circuit Judges.

BY THE COURT:

Before the Court is Appellant National Republican Senatorial Committee's  
Emergency Motion for a Stay and Motion to Expedite. Appellant's request for a

stay pending appeal is DENIED because Appellant has not made the requisite showing. *See Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434 (2009).

Appellant's alternative request to expedite appeal is DENIED.

One judge dissents; opinions will follow.

As for Appellant's concerns about the administrative difficulties of fulfilling the district court's order, it follows logically from the district court's order that any voter who voted by mail and received actual notice after 5 p.m. on Thursday, November 1, 2018, that his or her vote was rejected due to a signature mismatch is a voter who received belated notice of the defect.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, anyone who voted by mail can cure in the manner provided by the district court's order if he or she signs an affidavit or declaration, to be provided by the Secretary of State of the State of Florida or the county voting authorities, affirming under penalty of perjury that he or she did not receive actual notice of the signature defect until after 5 p.m. on Thursday, November 1, 2018.

As there was no cure mechanism for provisional voters whose votes were rejected for mismatched signatures, any provisional voter whose vote was rejected due to a signature mismatch is eligible to cure his or her vote in the manner

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<sup>1</sup> The district court's order gave 48 hours to cure, demonstrating that the district court found 48 hours to be a reasonable period to give individuals to cure their vote. Under the statute, the latest someone who voted by mail could cure was 5 p.m. on Monday, November 5, 2018, so 48 hours prior, excluding Saturday and Sunday, was Thursday, November 1, 2018, by 5 p.m. Similarly, the district court's reliance on the declaration of Fallon Williams, among others, demonstrates that its order was concerned with actual notice of the signature mismatch.

provided by the district court's order, regardless of when he or she discovered the defect.