REPRESENTATIVE G. MARK MICKELSON, CHAIR | SENATOR BROCK L. GREENFIELD, VICE CHAIR JASON HANCOCK, DIRECTOR | SUE CICHOS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR | DOUG DECKER, CODE COUNSEL

500 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE, PIERRE, SD 57501 | 605-773-3251 | SDLEGISLATURE.GOV



June 16, 2017

JUN 19 2017
S.D. SEC. OF STATE

Mr. Drey Samuelson 1711 S. Phillips Ave. Sioux Falls, SD 57105

Dear Mr. Samuelson:

Pursuant to SDCL 12-13-25, this office is required to review each initiated measure, this office is required by SDCL 12-13-24 to determine if each initiated measure is "written in a clear and coherent manner in the style and form of other legislation" and that it is "worded so that the effect of the measure is not misleading or likely to cause confusion among voters." You are under no obligation to accept any of the suggestions contained in this letter, but please keep in mind the legal standards established in SDCL 12-13-24.

The proposed initiated measure has provisions that concern two subjects that address the conduct of elections by mail and provides for automatic voter registration. Each subject could easily be separated from the other and the combination of the subjects may not comply with the single subject requirement in S.D. Const. Art. III, § 21. Our suggestion is that the measure should be separated into two measures and our form and style comments reflect that separation. If you move forward with both subjects in one measure, you need to take care in the drafting of any cross references that may only refer to certain sections of the Act.

It appears that proposed laws were borrowed from another state and minimal effort was made to revise the document to the form and style used by the State of South Dakota. If you are borrowing language from other states, it is requested that you follow the form and style for draft legislation used in this state. The drafting manual may be found on the website for the Legislative Research Council. If you need assistance in locating the manual, please contact our office. You could also review bills introduced in previous sessions to provide examples for form and style.

Short titles are discouraged in the drafting of legislation. A short title is only used in drafting of uniform state laws to indicate that courts in other states may have already construed the provisions. Findings should provide the foundation of facts to support the legislation and the statement of purpose, if any, should be short and concise. The proposed findings and declaration of purpose appear to provide a list of reasons on why the sponsors support the proposed measure and the outcome that is hoped to be achieved with its passage. We recommend that you delete both sections.

It is inappropriate for you to prepare catchlines or assign chapter or section numbers for codification. The catchlines are prepared by the publisher in cooperation with the Code Counsel and the Code Counsel is responsible for the codification of laws enacted by the Legislature and passed by the people. The body of the bill should be divided into sections of convenient length and facilitate reference to a provision. Each distinctive proposition should be in a separate section.

Mr. Drey Samuelson June 16, 2017 Page 2

The terms, "county auditor" and "person in charge of the election", at times appear to be used interchangeably. Occasionally, the term "county clerk" is used. The terms, "ballot" and "official ballot", are also used interchangeably, please use the term "ballot". The consistent use of terms is imperative in the construction of legislation. Inconsistent use of terms may lead to confusion and unintended consequences.

There are several proposed sections that mirror the current laws pertaining to elections. Section 13 corresponds to the provisions found in SDCL 12-18-25. Also, SDCL chapter 12-19 provides for an authorized messenger and establishes certain procedures and qualifications for the messenger. SDCL chapter 12-19 also provides the current procedure for absentee voting. The proposed measure does not revise or repeal those laws. If this measure is approved by the people, the Legislature would have to enact legislation to address the provisions that may duplicate or conflict.

Please review the definitions and procedures provided in Title 12. SDCL 12-1-3 defines an elector to be a person who is qualified to register as a voter whether or not the person is registered and a voter is a person who is duly registered to vote or one who is performing the act of voting. The draft often used the term "elector", and correct term is "voter". Any deviation from the usage of those terms as currently defined requires a substantial rewrite of Title 12.

The second part of the initiated measure concerns automatic voter registration which establishes procedures for registering voters when a person is obtaining or renewing a driver license. The sections for this subject refer to this program being administered by the Department of Motor Vehicles. There is no Department of Motor Vehicles in state government. There is a Division of Motor Vehicles that is in the Department of Revenue, however, that division does not manage the driver license program for the state. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) administers the driver license program and pursuant to SDCL 12-4-6 the department already assists South Dakota residents with voter registration.

There are several offices and agencies authorized to assist with voter registration pursuant to SDCL 12-4-2. The second paragraph of that section reads: "Voter registration shall be conducted by each county auditor and municipal finance officer. Voter registration shall be available at the secretary of state's office and at those locations which provide driver licenses; food stamps; temporary assistance for needy families; women, infants, and children nutrition program; medicaid; military recruitment; and assistance to the disabled as provided by the Department of Human Services."

The State of South Dakota has complied with the provisions of the REAL ID Act which means the Department of Public Safety has an established system for collecting information and maintaining the data that parallels some of the proposed provisions in the initiated measure. You may want to avoid any provisions that may duplicate or conflict with the current data systems established under the department.

The initiated measure requires the Secretary of State to implement certain provisions in conjunction with the State Board of Elections. You need to delegate to one or the other the duty to implement the specified provisions and promulgate rules, if any. Also, some of the adjectives used in various provisions do not add clarity and may raise several questions. This includes phrases such as: "enhanced standards and procedures to safeguard" and "the highest level of physical security."

It has been determined during this review that this initiated measure requires a prison or jail population cost estimate. As the sponsor of the initiated measure you should submit a request for a cost estimate to the Legislative Research Council at the time your initiated measure is filed with the Attorney General.

Attached is a copy of your proposed initiated measure with all our suggested style and form changes.

This letter constitutes neither an endorsement of your initiated measure nor a guarantee of its statutory sufficiency. It

Mr. Drey Samuelson June 16, 2017 Page 3

does constitute fulfillment of your responsibility pursuant to SDCL 12-13-25 to submit your draft to this office for review and comment. If you proceed with your initiated measure, please take care to ensure that your statements or advertising do not imply that this office endorses or approves your proposals.

Sincerely,

Jason Hancock

Director

JH:FB Enclosure

cc/enc: The Honorable Shantel Krebs, Secretary of State

The Honorable Marty Jackley, Attorney General

Petition: South Dakota Voter Accessibility, Integrity, and Efficiency, and Automatic Voter Registration Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH DANOTA

Short titles are inconsistent with the practice of codification in south Dakota. Short titles are discouraged.

Section 1. This Act may be referred to as the "South Dakota Voter Accessibility, Integrity, and

Efficiency, and Automatic Voter Registration Act."

A declaration of purpose is strongly discouraged. Section 2. The people find and declare that the accessibility, integrity, and efficiency of the voting system are of the utmost importance in South Dakota's political system. Statewide vote at home models and automatic voter registration models have been established in other states with

no evidence of fraud and abuse and have been deemed highly popular by the general public in those states. Vote at home and automatic voter registration models decrease the cost of

elections, which are currently borne largely by local taxpayers, allowing scarce tax dollars to be

reallocated for other pressing needs of county budgets. Increasing voter participation and

making voting more accessible among all age and ethnic groups, including seniors and South-

Dakota's proud Native American citizens, could inspire South Dakotans to feel greater

attachment to their home state. Finally, voter participation is too often reduced due to factors of

weather, modern work schedules, family obligations, health issues, mobility challenges, and vast

geographic distances. Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to increase accessibility for the

people of South Dakota in electoral polities, increase the completeness and accuracy of the voter

registration list, and to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the system.

Section 3. SDCL Title 12 is amended by adding the following as Chapter 29, entitled "Conducting Elections by Mail."

12-29-1. Authorization and procedure for conducting elections by mail.

- Codification of legislation is the responsibility of the code Coursel.
- Catchlines are prepared by the publisher and code coursel and should not be included in any bill draft or initiated measure.

Section 1. (1) With express authorization from the board of county commissioners or by an affirmative vote of the citizens of a county, the county auditor may conduct all primary, special, and general elections entirely by mail ballot, according to the process specified in subsection(s) (4) through (12) of this section. The board of county commissioners must give the county auditor at least ninety days notice before the first election to be conducted entirely by mail ballot. If the board of county commissioners and the county auditor decide to return to a polling place election environment, the board of county commissioners must give the county auditor at least one hundred eighty days notice before the first election to be conducted using polling places.

Any authorization under this section shall apply to all primary, special, and general elections conducted by the county auditor.

Section 2.(2) The county auditor may designate any precinct-having fewer than two hundred active is closed registered voters at the time of closing of voter registration as a mail ballot precinct.

Authorization from the board of county commissioners is not required to designate a precinct as pursuant to this section

a mail ballot precinct under this subsection. A mail ballot precinct is defined as a precinct in each

which all registered voters will receive a ballot prior to every election as per the process set out

in subsection(s) (4) through (12) of this section.

Section 3.(3) Upon making a determination under subsection(s) (1) or (2) of this section that all future or mail ballot precinct elections in the county shall be conducted entirely by mail, the county auditor shall notify each registered voter by mail that for all future primaries and elections the voting will be by mail ballot only. If the board of county commissioners and county auditor determine under subsection (1) of this section, or if the county auditor determines under subsection (2) of this make a determination section, to return to a polling place election environment, the auditor shall notify each registered

voter, by mails of this and shall provide the address of the polling place to be used.

901.11 11 1011DC

H.

Section 4. this section (4) (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, the person in charge of the election shall mail by nonforwardable mail an official ballot with a return identification envelope more than twenty days preceding and a secrecy envelope not sooner than the 20th day before the date of an election and not later. less than fourteen days preceding than the 14th day before the date of the election/to each active elector of the election precinct as-The person in charge of the election shall use the pregistration list as of the 21st day before the date of the election updated twenty-one days preceding the election (b) If the person in charge of the election determines that an active elector of the election precinct as of the 21st day before the date of the election does not receive daily mail service from the United States Postal Service, the person in charge of the election shall mail by nonforwardable mail an official ballot with a return identification envelope and a secrecy voter not more than twenty days preceding envelope to the elector not sooner than the 20th day before the date of an election and not later less than eighteen days preceding the than the 18th day before the date of the election. If the ballot is any voter who is not in the (c) In the case of ballots to be mailed to addresses outside this state to electors who are not military or overseas electors, the person in charge of the election may mail the ballots not seener more than twenty-nine days preceding A voter than the 29th day before the date of the election. An elector who wishes to receive a ballot at a temporary address that is outside of the state must apply to the person in charge of the election not less than fify days preceding no later than the 50th day before an election. The application must state the applicant's voter registration address, the temporary out-of-state address, and an oath verifying the validity of the information contained in the application. The oath does not need to be administered by a notary voter's personal identification

Section 5. any voter (5) For each elector who updates a voter registration after the voter registration deadline, the person in charge of the election shall make the official ballot, the return identification envelope.

accompany the application.

public. A copy of the elector's voter identification card as required by SDCL § 12-18-6.1 must

of the person in charge of the election

and the secrecy envelope available either by mail or at the precinct superintendent's office or another place designated by the person in charge of the election. An elector to whom this subsection applies must request a ballot from the person in charge of the election.

identification

(6) Both the outside envelope and the return envelope for ballots shall contain the following warning: ANY PERSON WHO FORGES ANOTHER VOTER'S SIGNATURE, OR BY USE A VOTER

OF FORCE OR OTHER MEANS, UNDULY INFLUENCES AN ELECTOR TO VOTE IN

ANY PARTICULAR MANNER OR REFRAIN FROM VOTING, IS GUILTY OF A CLASS 6

FOUR

FELONY PUNISHABLE BY UP TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON OR A FINE OF FORTY

Note: Class 6 felony fine

THOUSAND DOLLARS, OR BOTH.

section 7

Q

Received pursuant to this Act, the voten

(7) (a) To cast any received ballot described in this section, the elector shall mark the ballot, sign

the return identification envelope supplied with the ballot, and comply with the instructions

provided with the ballot.

(b) The elector may return the marked ballot to the person in charge of the election by United

States mail or by returning the ballot to an officially designated ballot dropoff facility in any

county or any county courthouse.

(c) The ballot must be returned in the return identification envelope. If the elector returns the ballot by mail, the elector must provide the postage.

(d) Subject to paragraph (e) of this subsection. If an authorized messenger returns a ballot for an in the county a voter designated ballot dropoff facility are elector, the person shall deposit the ballot in a manner described in paragraph (b) of this

or the county counthouse within subsection not later than two days after receiving the ballot.

Section 8. (e) A ballot must be received by the person in charge of the election via the United States Postal Service or be received at any ballot dropoff facility or county courthouse by a county election official not later than & p.m. on the date of an election. (1) The donallot may only (8) A ballot shall be counted only if: (2) It is returned in the identification envelope; (b) The envelope is signed by the elector to whom the ballot is issued; and (c) The signature is verified as provided in subsection (9) of this section. Section 9.97 The person in charge of the election shall verify the signature of each elector on the return shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, identification envelope with the signature on the elector's registration record, according to the procedure provided by rules adopted by the State Board of Elections. If the county auditor a yoter use to venity determines that an elector to whom a replacement ballot has been issued has voted more than Woter signatur may only once, the person in charge of the election shall count only one ballot cast by that elector. Any voter who is Section 10. (10) At 8 p.m. on election day, electors who are at the county courthouse or a ballot dropoff facility designated under subsection (12) of this section and who are in line waiting to vote or deposit a voted ballot shall be considered to have begun the act of voting. Section II. A voter
(11) An elector may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost or not received by the elector. Replacement ballots shall be issued and processed as described in this voter shall section. To vote a replacement ballot, the elector must complete and sign a replacement ballot request form. The request for a replacement ballot may be made electronically by telephone in promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26 writing, in person or by other means designated by the State Board of Elections by rule. The county auditor shall keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.

Notwithstanding any deadline for mailing ballots in subsection (7) of this section, a replacement

this Act

JUII 01 11 11.70P

ballot may be mailed, or made available in the office of the county auditor. A replacement ballot may be mailed after the fifth day before the date of the election.

Section (12) (a) At least two secure and accessible ballot dropoff facilities shall be provided within each sections for 2 of this Act county where an election under subsections (1) or (2) of this section is held. For each county a population of fifteen thousand persons that has more than 15,000 citizens, there must be at least one additional ballot dropoff facility provided for every additional 5,000 citizens. Five thousand persons,

(b) A ballot dropoff facility provided for under this section consists of a secure, accessible, and locked ballot box located as near as possible to established public transportation routes and that completed is able to receive voted ballots twenty-four hours a day. At each ballot dropoff facility designated under this section, the person in charge of the election shall prominently display a sign stating that the location is an official ballot drop site.

12-29-2. Assistance in marking ballot – Vote by mail impacts on voters with disabilities – Mitigation – Advisory committee, plan.

(1) Given the potential barriers resulting from the elimination of polling places and transition to vote by mail that restrict the ability of some voters with disabilities from achieving the independence and privacy in voting provided by the accessible voting devices required under the Help America Vote Act, counties shall take appropriate steps to mitigate these impacts and to address the obligation to provide voters with disabilities an equal opportunity to vote independently and privately, to the extent that this can be achieved without incurring undue administrative and financial burden.

Section 13. any Voten who by reason
(2) If an elector is within a voting precinct and, because of a physical disability or an inability to
write, is unable to mark a ballot, the elector may request and shall receive the assistance

of an authorized messenger in marking the ballot. The authorized messenger assisting the elector shall ascertain the wishes of the elector and assist the elector in voting the ballot accordingly.

No authorized messenger may solicitary votes or ands thereafter may give no information regarding the vote. An elector wishing to use an authorized messenger under this section must request an authorized messenger from the person before 3:00 in charge of the election by 3 p.m. on the day of the election.

Section 14.

(3) An authorized messenger may not assist an elector under subsection (1) of this section if the authorized messenger is:

person:

(a) Is an employer of the elector or an agent of the employer;

(2) An votev
(b) Is an officer or agent of the union of which the elector is a member; or

(3) A

(e) Is a candidate for office in the election or an agent of a candidate for office in the election.

(3) In preparing the ballot, an elector may use or copy a sample ballot, which may be marked in advance to assist the elector in marking the official ballot.

12-29-3. Special procedure for ballots challenged due to failure to sign return envelope or nonmatching signature.

Section 15.

(1) If a ballot is challenged because it is returned in an unsigned return identification envelope or the voter because the signature of an elector on a return identification envelope is determined to not match voter the signature in the voter registration record for the elector, the person in charge of the election the voter shall mail to the elector a notice to that effect. The State Board of Elections shall design a the standard form to be used in all notifications sent by persons in charge of elections under this subsection to provide addications to the voter that the billot was denied or challenged.

voter voter shall

(2) (a) In order for the vote of the elector to be counted, the elector must provide evidence sufficient to disprove the challenge, or provide an updated voter registration card with a signature that is determined to be a match, no later than the 14th calendar day after the date of the election.

(b) If the elector does not provide evidence sufficient to disprove a challenge alleging that the signature of the elector on a return identification envelope does not match the signature in the voter registration record for the elector by the 14th calendar day after the date of the election, the registration of the elector shall be considered inactive.

Section 16.

(3) (a) The filing officer may not release as a public record any information that could be used to a voter identify an elector whose ballot has been challenged under this section until the eighth ealendar day after the date of an election.

(b) Following the seventh calendar day after the date of an election, the filing officer may voter

disclose as a public record the following information about each elector whose ballot was pursuant to section 15 of this Act:

challenged under this section:

(1) The name of the elector;

(2) residential address of the voter; (b) The residence addresses of the elector; and

(3) challerge of voters

(e) The reason the elector's ballot is being challenged.

(4) As used in this section, "filing officer" means:

For the purpose of this section, the term, filing officer, means

(a) The Secretary of States for federal or statewide elections, and for elections to the office of state Senator or Representative or for the Legislature; or the

the any nunicipal

(b) The precinct superintendent, for county, eity, or district elections.

12 29-4. Extension of deadline for returning ballots in case of emergency.

(1) The Governor by written proclamation may extend the deadline for returning ballots in any municipal, state, county, eity or district election if the Governor receives a written request for the extension from the Secretary of State. The secretary may request the Governor to extend the deadline for returning ballots under this section if, after consultation with affected county elerks, the secretary of state determines that it would be impossible or impracticable for electors to return ballots or for elections officials to tally ballots due to an emergency as defined in SDCL § 34-48A-1.

(2) The Governor may not extend the deadline for returning ballots in any state, county, eity or district election under subsection (1) of this section for more than seven calendar days after the date of an election.

- (3) The written proclamation required under subsection (1) of this section shall state:
- (a) The determination of the Governor;
- (a)

 (b) The reason the deadline for returning ballots was extended; and
- (3)
 (e) The date and time by which ballots must be returned in the election.

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if the Governor extends the deadline for returning ballots under subsection (1) of this section, the person in charge of an election in any voting precinct may not order a tally report from any vote tally machine in the election until the date and time set by the Governor by which ballots must be returned in the election.

Act

12-29-5. Preparation for counting ballots - Record of voters issued a ballot and voters who returned a ballot - Public access.

Section 18.

(1) All received return envelopes must be placed in secure locations from the time of delivery by the elector until their subsequent opening. - of the envelopes

more than seven days

- (2) Not sooner than the seventh day before the date of an election, the person in charge of an election may begin opening return identification and secrecy envelopes of ballots delivered by mail and received by the person in charge of the election for the purpose of preparing the ballots . However, no ballots may be counted before 8:00 a.m. on for counting, which can begin no sooner than 8 am on Election Day. the election day.
- (3) The person in charge of an election may take any other actions that are necessary to count ballots delivered by mail.

Section 19.

a record

(4) Each person in charge of an election shall maintain in his or her office, open for public of each each inspection, a record of all voters issued a ballot and all voters who returned a ballot. For each primary, special election, or general election, not earlier than the seventh day before the date of an election, any political party, committee, or person may request a list of all registered voters has or has who have or have not voted.

Section 20. (5) Any person who prior to the counting of the votes, opens, unfolds or examines any ballot or makes any communication to any person concerning the markings or contents of the ballot, is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

12-29-6. Penalties.

before the counting of the votes

Any person who forges another voter's signature, or by use of force or other means, unduly influences an elector to vote in any particular manner or refrain from voting is guilty of a class 6 felony.

(2) Any person who, having procured an official ballot, intentionally disposes of a ballot in any manner other than provided in this chapter is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

(3) Any person who, having procured an official ballot or ballots for another, intentionally fails to deliver the ballots to the voter or who intentionally fails to deliver the return identification and the to the person in charge of the election secrecy envelopes with ballots contained therein to the proper officer, or who tampers with the envelope or ballots is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

Section 4. SDCL § 12-19-4 is amended by adding the following section:

12-4-54. Voter registration update in mail ballot counties.

(1) Notwithstanding existing voter registration update procedures under this Chapter, a county auditor shall update the registration of an elector in a county that has opted to conduct elections entirely by mail under SDCL § 12-29-1 upon receiving evidence from the United States Postal residential address voter Service indicating a residence address that is different from the residence for the elector as contained in the records of the county elerk.

The a a voter pursuant to (2) When a county auditor updates the registration of an elector under subsection (1) of this county auditor section, the elect shall send a new confirmation mailing by nonforwardable mail as provided in SDCL § 12-4-19.

No voter may be

(3) An elector is not disqualified from voting due to any error relating to an update of registration.

made under this section.

The voter

Section 22. That \$ 12-19-2 be amended to read Section 5. SDCL \$ 12-19-2 is amended as follows:

12-19-2. Application for absentee ballot - Contents - Permanent status.

An absentee voter desiring to vote by mail may apply to the person in charge of the election for an absentee ballot. The application or request shall be made in writing and be signed by the applicant and shall state the applicant's voter registration address. The application or request shall contain an oath verifying the validity of the information contained in the application or request. The oath shall be administered by a notary public or other officer authorized by statute to administer an oath. If the application or request does not contain an oath, The application or request shall be accompanied by a copy of the voter's identification card as required by § 12-18-6.1. The copy of the voter's identification card shall be maintained by the person in charge of the election. However, the voter's identification card is not available for public inspection. The Remove overstrikes application or request may be used to obtain an absentee ballot for all elections in that calendar year conducted by the jurisdiction receiving the application or request if so indicated. The application request shall give the applicant permanent absentee status, and the person in charge the ballot to the voter for each of the election shall send ballots to that elector for all future elections, unless the county has sections I or 2 of this Act decided to conduct all elections by mail pursuant to § 12-29-1. The ballot shall be sent to the voter's residence, as shown in the voter registration file or any temporary residence address designated in writing by the voter, at the time of applying for the absentee ballot. If the application or request is from a voter identified as being covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1) as of January 1, 2010, the voter may designate on the application for the ballot to be sent electronically pursuant to this section through the system provided by the Office of the Secretary of State. The person in charge of the election shall stamp the application with the date it was received. The person in charge of the

election shall preserve a record of the name, mailing address, and voting precinct of each applicant and, except as provided by § 12-19-45, deliver a copy of the record to the superintendent of the election board of the home precinct of the applicant.

Section 6. SDCL Title 12 is amended by adding the following as Chapter 30, entitled "Automatic Voter Registration."

12-30-1. Preservation of existing law.

- (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to amend the substantive qualifications of an elector in this State established by the state Constitution.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with any election official's authority or obligation, under state or federal law, to:
- (a) Determine whether any individual is qualified to be an elector; or-
- (b) Conduct regular, nondiscriminatory list maintenance.

12-30-2. Automatic voter registration at Departments of Motor Vehicles.

(1) Collecting and maintaining reliable quality data.

SDCL 32-12-3.1 - provides for the collection and maintenance of this information (a) For any individual who applies for a driver's license or non-driver's identification at the

state's Department of Motor Vehicles ("DMV") after enactment of this law, the DMV shall scan,

copy and keep records of the documentation provided.

(b) The scan of the document shall be in a searchable, auditable format and retained in a DMV database.

Section 1. Any person who applies for and receives a driver license or nondriver identification card pursuant to chapter 32-12 has fulfilled the

- (c) Individuals who in the course of business with the DMV have provided a document that incontrovertibly proves U.S. citizenship shall be flagged in the DMV database as fulfilling the citizenship eligibility requirement to register to vote.
- (d) This system shall be audited for quality of data prior to implementation of the automatic voter. registration system, and subject to regular audits and random checks to ensure accuracy and reliability thereafter.
- (e) Under no circumstances shall the information retained by the DMV regarding citizenship status or country of origin be shared with any other federal, state or local government agency. Such an act shall be punishable by law with up to a \$10,000 fine and/or up to five years in jail.
- (2) Electronic transmission of voter registration data.

Section 2.

Public Safety shell

(a) With respect to individuals flagged in the database, the Department of Motor Vehicles is

required to transmit electronically to election officials certain basic information about individuals the citizenship eligibility requirement persuant to section 1 of this Act.

The information shall be as enumerated below, in a format that can be reviewed by election officials and translated and

uploaded onto the statewide computerized voter registration database. The Department of Motor

Vehicles shall also transmit for review by county auditors any address or name updates to their to the voter registration records.

records to ensure that the voter rolls are kept up-to-date.

After receiving information from the Department of Public Safety, the county and the Upon receiving the electronic record for information, election officials shall notify each person of the process to:

(1) Decline being registered as an elector; and/or

(2) Adopt a political party affiliation.

(e) Any notification must comply with the language requirements of Section 203 of the 1965

Voting Rights Act. as of January 1,2017.

Section 4.

section 3 of this Act

(d) If a person notified under subsection (2) of this section does not decline to be registered as an a voter thirty county auditor elector within 30 calendar days after the election officials issues the notification, the person's electronic record submitted under subsection (2) of this section will constitute a completed voter registration.

12-30-3. Voluntary exclusion from voter list.

Section 5

, after

(1) The county auditor shall ensure that, upon receipt and verification of a person's expressmay not enter or include
request to opt out of voter registration, the person's name and registration record is so
into the voter registration feet file
designated, unless and until the voter consents to registration. Nothing in this section shall

91.q

preclude a person who has previously declined voter registration from subsequently registering to vote.

Section 6.

(2) The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the State Board of Elections shall ensure that

No person may
election officials shall not provide the record of any person who has opted out of voter

pursuant to section of this Act
registration, in whole or in part, to any third party for any purpose other than the compilation of a
jury list.

12-30-4. Security and privacy protocols.

Section 7.

(1) The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the State Board of Elections shall review current privacy and security measures applied to the existing electronic voter registration files, and, as the secretary of state shall provided in this section, establish enhanced standards and procedures to further safeguard the collected privacy, integrity, and security of the information used pursuant to this Act.

(2) Security.

Section 8.

(a) All source agencies, the Secretary of State, and the State Board of Elections shall work individually and jointly to:

(1) Ensure the confidentiality and integrity of all of the data they collect, maintain, receive or transmited;

(2) Identify and protect against any anticipated threats to the security and integrity of the
information, including impermissible uses or disclosures;
(3) Train all workers who handle or have access to such data regarding implementation of the security protocols established.
(4) Before implementing the registration process, conduct a risk evaluation and implement
security measures to address any risks to the data or databases identified, before the implementation of the negistration process established by this Act;
(5) Conduct regular audits and risk management assessments and pursue measures that are is
indicated as necessary
(6) Provide the highest level of physical security to facilities, computers and other sensitive equipment.
(7) Employ available software to detect anomalies and irregularities
(8) Implement measures to ensure against unauthorized access or changes in data through the
process of transmitting data from one agency to another
to immediately address

(9) Develop procedures in the case of a breach of any kind to immediately address it, and

and to any appropriately inform the public and other necessary parties.

(3) Privacy.

Section 7.

Shall promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, to:

(a) The Secretary of state, in conjunction with the State Board of Elections shall publish and enforce a privacy policy that:

(1) Specified each class of internal users who shall have authorized access to the statewide voter for each such class the permissions and levels of access to be granted, and setting forth other safeguards to protect the privacy of the information on the statewide voter registration list;

(2) Prohibite public disclosure of any information not necessary to voter registration;

(3) Protects against public disclosure of Social Security numbers and digits, driver license non driver identification and numbers, and signatures;

(4) Prohibits public disclosure of an individual's decision not to register to vote.

(5) Prohibits agencies from transmitting to election officials information other than that required for voter registration or specified information relevant to the administration of elections, such as language preference and demographic information.

(6) Prohibits the disclosure of information relating to persons in categories designated confidential by federal or state law, including victims of domestic violence or stalking,

prosecutors and law enforcement personnel, and participants in a witness protection program.

12-30-5. Records retention.

Section 10.

(1) The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the State Board of Elections shall, as provided in this subsection, establish standards and procedures to maintain all election records required for purposes of this Act, including for the purpose of determining the eligibility of persons casting a provisional ballots. Records for voters who have been retained on the statewide voter registration database but identified as ineligible to vote within the State, or removed from the statewide voter registration list due to ineligibility, shall be maintained and kept available until at least the date of the second general election for Federal office that occurs after the date that the voter was identified as ineligible.

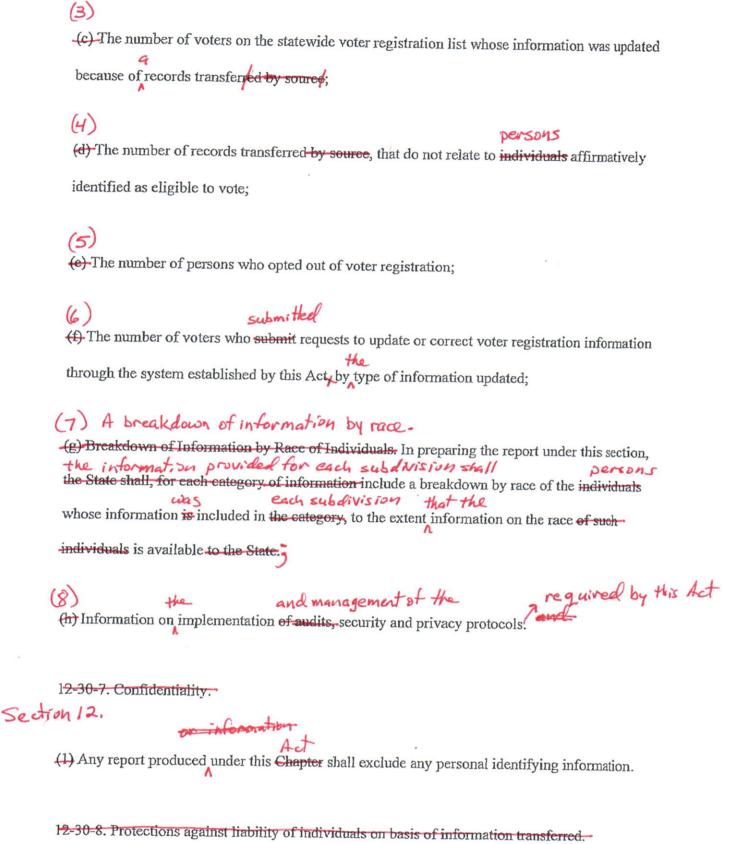
12-30-6. Record keeping.

Section 11.

(1) The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the State Board of Elections shall produce an by February first that provides by source: annual public report for submission to the legislature, including:

(a) The number of records that have been transferred under section Hr of this Act, by source;

(b) The number of voters newly added to the statewide voter registration list because of records transferred by source;



rs.q

Section 13

(1) Unless an ineligible individual willfully and knowingly takes affirmative steps to register to the vote knowing that he or she is not eligible to do so, the record and signature of an ineligible person individual that is transmitted through an electronic system by a government agency to any elections or voter registration authority shall not constitute a completed voter registration form, and that individual shall not be considered to have registered to vote. Therefore if such are person's ineligible person's registration is processed by the state, it shall be presumed to have been effectuated and officially the person is not criminal or civil authorized by the state and the individual cannot be subject to any penalty under any relevant laws.

12-30-9. Automatic voter registration at other agencies currently collecting documents.

Section 14 In addition to the information required by

Any state agency

(1) As designated under SDCL § 12-4-5.4, other state government agencies that the Secretary of state tis approves to neoded to verifies already collect documents that would provide proof of eligibility, including age and citizenship, may follow the procedures for automatic voter registration enumerated for the Department of Motor Vehicles as described in section 12-30-2. This may include but shall not any agency that has been under section 7 of the be limited to agencies currently designated by the National Voter Registration Act Section 7 to provide voter registration services. the Legislature has this authority (2) The state legislature or governor may establish by legislation or executive order additional agency that meets state government agencies that meet the requirements of this Chapter as automatic voter and requirements registration agencies that will follow the procedures enumerated for the Department of Motor

established under this Act.

Vehicles established in section 12-30-2.

(3) Any additional agencies that are designated for automatic registration must follow the rules and protocols established in the statute herein for the DMV, including pre-implementation audit and risk assessment, and ongoing audits and accuracy checks.