Electronic Roster Task Force

Findings and Recommendations

Office of Minnesota Secretary of State

1/31/2014

Report Required by Minnesota Laws, Chapter 131, Article 4, Section 2, Subdivision 7

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I. Executive Summary

Under the 2013 omnibus elections bill (Chapter 131) signed into law by Gov. Dayton in May, 2013, the legislature established a 15-member task force to study electronic rosters. Electronic rosters, also known as "electronic poll books" or "ePollbooks," are an electronic version of the paper polling place roster. The Electronic Roster Task Force was required to examine the potential for use of electronic rosters in Minnesota.

At the same time that the task force was conducting its review, the legislature also authorized a 2013 electronic roster pilot project to explore the use of electronic rosters in conducting elections. Jurisdictions participating in the project could use electronic rosters to process election day registration, to verify the registration status of preregistered voters, or both. The electronic roster pilot project occurred in five cities across three counties. Although the electronic roster pilot project does not report to the legislature officially until January 31, 2014, the Electronic Roster Task Force heard reports at various stages throughout the pilot.

Following the Electronic Roster Task Force's examination of the statutorily-required issues, and following reports from the electronic roster pilot project, the task force recommends the following:

- The legislature should authorize a study to be conducted during the 2014 general election.
- The legislature should appropriate funds to offset the costs of the 2014 electronic roster study for local election officials.
- Minimum functionality requirements should be set for 2014 electronic roster study electronic rosters and any other electronic rosters.
- Minimum data security requirements should be set for electronic rosters.
- No photos should be used in electronic rosters at this time.
- The legislature should appropriate funds provide for a formal evaluation of the 2014 electronic roster study.

Although the task force recommends an additional study for the 2014 election, the task force notes that nothing prevents a jurisdiction from using electronic rosters so long as the electronic rosters comply with Minnesota law.

II. Background

A. Enabling Legislation

The Electronic Roster Task Force was established by the Minnesota Legislature in 2013. *See* 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2. The enabling legislation specifically outlined the duties of the task force, stating:

> The task force must research the following issues:
>
> (1) electronic roster technology, including different types of electronic rosters;
> (2) the ability to use photographs received from the Department of Vehicle Services;
> (3) the ability to add photographs to the roster on election day;
> (4) data security in electronic rosters, the statewide voter registration system, and the Department of Vehicle Services;
> (5) reliability of Department of Vehicle Services data, including the ability to match names and photographs without duplication;
> (6) ability of precincts across the state to connect an electronic roster to a secure network to access the statewide voter registration system; and
> (7) direct and indirect costs associated with using electronic rosters.

2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 3. The enabling legislation did not specify the number and frequency of task force meetings, but instead required that the task force meet for the first time no later than July 1, 2013, and submit a final report no later than January 31, 2014. The enabling legislation requires the report to be submitted to the "chairs and ranking minority members of the committees in the senate and house of representatives with primary jurisdiction over elections, summarizing [the task force's] findings and listing recommendations on the implementation of electronic rosters statewide. The report shall include draft legislation to implement the recommendations of the task force." 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 7.

The Legislative Coordinating Commission provided staff support, as needed, to facilitate the task force's work. 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 6.

B. Task Force Membership

The task force consisted of fifteen members, and the membership of the task force was established by the legislature. Membership consists of elections officials and staff from local governments, state departments and the Legislature. The governor had authority to appoint

three individuals: two election judges and one person familiar with electronic roster technology. No member was permitted to represent, nor have a financial interest in, a specific vendor of the technology.

The Electronic Roster Task Force consists of the following 15 members:

- The director of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Vehicle Services, or designee: **Pat McCormack;**

- The secretary of state, or designee: **Secretary of State Mark Ritchie;**

- An individual designated by the secretary of state, from the elections division in the Office of the Secretary of State: Elections Director **Gary Poser;**

- The chief information officer of the state of Minnesota, or designee; **Commissioner Carolyn Parnell;**

- One county auditor appointed by the Minnesota Association of County Officers: **Debby Erickson**, Crow Wing County;

- One town election official appointed by the Minnesota Association of Townships: **Barb Welty**, Kathio Township;

- One city election official appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities: **David Maeda**, City of Minnetonka;

- One school district election official appointed by the Minnesota School Boards Association: **Grace Wachlarowicz;**

- One representative appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives: **Rep. Carolyn Laine** (DFL – Columbia Heights);

- One representative appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives: **Rep. Tim O'Driscoll** (R - Sartell);

- One senator appointed by the senate Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration: **Sen. Terri Bonoff** (DFL – Minnetonka);

- One senator appointed by the senate minority leader: **Sen. Mary Kiffmeyer** (R- Big Lake);

- One person appointed by the governor, familiar with electronic roster technology but who does not represent a specific vendor of the technology: **Max Hailperin;** and
- Two election judges appointed by the governor: **Vaughn Bodelson** and **Kathy Bonnifield**.

At the first meeting of the Task Force, the Task Force elected Secretary Ritchie as Task Force chair and Debby Erickson as Task Force vice-chair.

C. Task Force Work Plan

On the first meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force, the task force adopted a work plan in order to ensure that the task force examined each of the statutorily-required issues. The task force ultimately held nine meetings, with meetings two and three being an extended four-hour combined meeting.

In accordance with the work plan and the statutorily-required research issues, the task force meetings had the following foci:

Meeting 1 (July 9, 2013)

Focus:

- Organizational Meeting
- Overview of ways electronic rosters have been used

Meetings 2 & 3 (September 12, 2013)

Focus:

- Electronic roster technology, including different types of electronic rosters

Meeting 4 (October 9, 2013)

Focus:

- Data security in electronic rosters, the statewide voter registration system
- Ability of precincts across the state to connect an electronic roster to a secure network to access the statewide voter registration system

Meeting 5 (October 21, 2013)

Focus:

- Reliability of Department of Vehicle Services data, including the ability to match names and photographs without duplication

Meeting 6 (November 15, 2013)

Focus:

- The ability to use photographs received from the Department of Vehicle Services
- Data security in the Department of Vehicle Services
- The ability to add photographs to the roster on election day

Meeting 7 (December 9, 2013)

Focus:

- Synthesis of discussions
- Task force recommendations

Meeting 8 (January 9, 2014)

Focus:

- Review of draft recommendations and discussion

Meeting 9 – Final Meeting (January 30, 2014)

Focus:

- Approval of final report, recommendations and draft legislation

The agendas, meeting minutes, and any accompanying hand-outs for each meeting are included in the appendix of this report.

III. Research Issues

A. Electronic Roster Technology and Direct and Indirect Costs

The task force was required to research "electronic roster technology, including different types of electronic rosters" and the "direct and indirect costs associated with using electronic

rosters." 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 3(1) and (6). The task force researched these issues through various presentations including presentations by electronic roster vendors.

Max Hailperin, a Gustavus Adolphus Professor, presented an overview of the current use of electronic rosters for pre-registered voters in other states. Professor Hailperin reported that the most basic use of electronic rosters across the country was for the purpose of checking in pre-registered voters, but even the basic electronic rosters often contained additional functionality. Electronic rosters generally serve what Professor Hailperin noted as the three core functions served now by paper rosters:

> (1) support some portion of eligibility checking, including that the voter is registered, that the voter has not yet voted in this election, and that there are no challenges to the voter;
>
> (2) allows for the collection and posting of voter history following the election; and
>
> (3) serving as an audit trail.

Professor Hailperin reported that some jurisdictions use electronic rosters to serve all three functions of a paper roster, while others have chosen to use a paper system for the audit-trail portion of the roster function. For those jurisdictions using electronic rosters at the precinct level, Professor Hailperin noted that there is often networking within the polling location but that there is generally no need to network outside of the polling location.

David Maeda, City Clerk for the City of Minnetonka, presented an overview of the history and use of electronic poll books in the City of Minnetonka, including the use of electronic rosters for election day registration. The City of Minnetonka has been using electronic rosters beginning in 2009, and the Mr. Maeda reported that – due to the higher number of election day registrations – the benefits of the electronic rosters in the city are most obvious during the even-year statewide elections.

Mr. Maeda reported the following benefits from the use of electronic rosters for pre-registered voters:

- Eliminating hand marking AB on rosters by uploading updated data prior to election day
- Voter line and traffic management- eliminates need to break rosters up by alphabet and allows next voter in line to go to any of the election judges using an electronic roster
- Prevents voters from seeing any voter information other than their own
- Greatly reduces chance voter will sign on the wrong signature line in roster
- Greeter's list/precinct finder can be loaded on hand held device

- Robust search function to find voter in pollbook (search similar names, search by address, etc.)
- Provides greater clarity for election judges in precincts that fall into multiple school districts ensuring voter gets correct ballot
- Provides information for election judge staffing by tracking the number of voters throughout day
- Eliminates counting signatures on roster or voter receipts allowing for a more accurate reconciliation process
- Voter history data can be electronically updated once programming is completed in SVRS by 2014

Mr. Maeda also reported the following benefits from the use of electronic rosters for election day registration:

- Verification that all requirements are met (age, residence in precinct, proof of residence) and form completed
- If voucher is used, verifies a voucher is registered voter in precinct and tracks number of voters one voucher has vouched for
- Automates (and expedites) filling out VRA
- Could allow printing of a map to give to voter who has shown up in wrong polling location
- Provides greater clarity for election judges in precincts that fall into multiple school districts ensuring voter gets correct ballot
- Once SVRS is programmed for the 2013 pilot project, will allow for electronic data to be directly uploaded into statewide voter registration system
- More accurate voter records- less data entry required, no guessing at bad handwriting; quicker processing after elections

Following the presentations by David Maeda and Max Hailperin, the task force heard a presentation from Dennis Parrot, Jasper County Auditor, and Ken Kline, Cerro Gordo County Auditor, who presented an overview and demonstration of Precinct Atlas, the precinct election management system developed and built by Cerro Gordo County in Iowa and now in use in over half of the counties in Iowa.

The task force invited vendors of electronic roster software to present at the task force meetings. Over three meetings the task force heard presentations from six electronic roster vendors on the technology and costs and potential cost savings associated with electronic rosters. The vendors also were asked, and presented on, the reliability and data security of their electronic roster.

Following these presentations the task force engaged in a discussion of electronic roster technology including the different types of technology, the reliability of rosters, data security, costs and cost-savings associated with rosters, benefits of electronic roster technology and the feasibility of using electronic rosters in both state and municipal elections.

B. Use and Reliability of Department of Vehicle Services Photos and the Ability to Add Photos to the Electronic Roster on Election Day

The task force was required to research "the ability to use photographs received from the Department of Vehicle Services;" "the ability to add photographs to the roster on election day;" "data security in . . . the Department of Vehicle Services;" and "the reliability of Department of Vehicle Services data, including the ability to match names and photographs without duplication." 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 3(2), (3), (4) and (5).

To examine the reliability of Department of Vehicle Services data and the ability to add photos taken on election day to a roster, the task force heard presentations from both a national expert on driver's license facial recognition and driver's license fraud, as well as presentations from the Minnesota Driver and Vehicle Services Division on the facial recognition work that the department is already doing. The task force first heard a presentation by Geoff Slagle with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Mr. Slagle presented an overview on the use of facial recognition software nationwide, the various types of facial recognition systems, and the various factors that can affect the accuracy of facial recognition software.

Pat McCormack, Director of Driver and Vehicle Services, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, next presented an overview on the DPS Driver and Vehicle Services Division Facial Recognition Project. Pat McCormack presented on the development of a Facial Recognition team in DPS, slated to hire a supevisor beginning in fiscal year 2014, and the capacity of DPS Driver and Vehicle Services in light of the projected 2017 MNLARS completion date.

In order to research the issues of Driver and Vehicle Services data security and using photos from Driver and Vehicle Services in electronic rosters on election day, the task force heard a presentation from Pat McCormack, Director of Driver and Vehicle Services, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Paul Meekin, CIO MN.IT Services, and Joe Newton, General Counsel, Minnesota Department of Public Safety. The presentation provided an overview of current DVS data-security requirements, the current use of DVS photographs, and the security considerations that would arise if DVS photographs were available in polling places on election day.

C. Data Security in Electronic Rosters and the Ability to Connect Rosters Throughout the State

The task force was required to research "data security in electronic rosters [and] the statewide voter registration system" and "the ability of precincts across the state to connect an electronic

roster to a secure network to access the statewide voter registration system." 2013 Minn. Laws, Ch. 131, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 3(4) and (6).

The task force researched this issue by hearing presentations from the Office of Secretary of State's Elections Director Gary Poser and IT staff Matt McCollough. The presentation covered the data contained in the Statewide Voter Registration System, the data provided to election judges in paper rosters, the current security in place regarding the Statewide Voter Registration System, and the security and technological challenges of allowing all polling locations to have access to the Statewide Voter Registration System on election day. Other task force members also discussed internet connectivity issues both in urban and greater Minnesota polling locations.

D. Additional Information Requested by the Task Force

In addition to the legislatively required research topics, the task force also requested and heard several presentations regarding the 2013 electronic roster pilot project. The task force heard presentations regarding the status of the pilot prior to the November 2013 election, several task force members visited polling locations participating in the 2013 pilot on election day, and the task force heard presentations regarding the experiences of the voters, election judges, and participating counties and municipalities following the 2013 election. County elections officials reported varying experiences across vendors, and Ramsey County election officials reported that voters generally were either impressed by the technology or regarded it as a needless fix to a system that was already working.

As part of these discussions, the task force requested information regarding the Statewide Voter Registration System programming required for the 2013 pilot project. The Office of Secretary of State reported that programming to allow uniform processing of election day registrations from electronic rosters to the Statewide Voter Registration System had been completed, but that the office was not able to complete the programming for the downloading and uploading of pre-registered voter data from electronic rosters to the Statewide Voter Registration System. The Office of Secretary of State reported that it was able to provide file formats to both download and upload pre-registered voter data, but that the programming necessary standardize the download and upload of data would not be completed until the November 2014 election.

The task force also requested additional information regarding the use of electronic rosters in other states. The Office of Secretary of State's Election Director, Gary Poser, sent a survey to all state elections directors asking for additional information regarding any state use of electronic rosters. Twenty-eight states responded to the survey, with 19 states reporting allowing the use of electronic rosters, three states prohibiting the use of electronic rosters, and one state requiring the use of electronic rosters. The other states reporting either voted entirely by mail or were in the process of discussing the use of electronic rosters.

Following these presentations, the task force moved to the discussion of recommendations for the state legislature.

IV. Findings and Recommendations

A. The legislature should authorize a 2014 electronic roster study.

The task force recommends an expanded electronic roster study for the 2014 general election. The task force recommends a new study in 2014 because the 2013 pilot project was limited in scale, required a time-consuming duplicative sign-in process for voters, and occurred only in low-turnout municipal elections. Additional information can be gained from a 2014 study that would help inform counties and municipalities about the potential benefits of electronic rosters. The task force recommends that the 2014 study not only test the electronic rosters in a high-volume general election but to also make substantive changes to the 2013 pilot to provide additional information that will assist counties and municipalities in assessing whether or not electronic rosters would provide benefits and cost-savings in their election administration.

The task force recommends that the 2014 study include a paper back-up system approved by the Office of Secretary of State, but remove the requirement in place in the 2013 pilot that voters and election judges utilize duplicative-registration processes. The 2013 pilot project participants reported to the task force that duplicative sign-in process was burdensome to both election judges and voters, and the task force recommends that the legislature not require the duplicate sign-in process used in the 2013 pilot. In participating jurisdictions in the 2014 study, voters would sign in or register only using the electronic roster. The paper back-up system would only be used in the case of a failure of the electronic roster.

Because the 2013 pilot was limited to those municipalities conducting elections in 2013, the task force recommends an expansion of the participating municipalities for the 2014 pilot. The task force recommends including additional municipalities to ensure that the 2014 pilot contains municipalities that provide the pilot with diverse municipalities considering: geographic location, population density, and same-day registration prevalence.

The task force recommends that 2014 study would also include those municipalities that participated in the 2013 pilot. These municipalities have the benefit of learning from their experience in the 2013 pilot, and including these municipalities in the 2014 study will ensure the 2014 study includes municipalities and county elections officials with experience using electronic roster technology. If a municipality that participated in the 2013 pilot chooses to withdraw from participation in the 2014 study, the withdrawing municipality's county may choose another similarly sized municipality within the county to replace the withdrawing municipality.

The task force notes that, though the task force is not recommending statewide implementation of electronic rosters, nothing prevents a municipality from using electronic rosters generally. In order to ensure efficient election administration, the task force recommends that the legislature require any municipality choosing to use electronic rosters in the 2014 election to notify the Office of Secretary of State of the intent to use electronic rosters by August 1, 2014.

B. The legislature should appropriate funds to offset the costs of the 2014 electronic roster study for local election officials.

The 2013 electronic roster pilot did not include any funds for participating municipalities to offset the costs associated with the pilot. Because there are fewer elections across the country in the odd years, vendors had both the time and resources to provide pilot materials for free to participating municipalities. Even with these free materials, some municipalities expended their own funds in order to rent additional electronic rosters to ensure that they had a number that the municipality felt was sufficient in order to properly service voters.

In light of the importance of the 2014 election, and in light of the likelihood that vendors will not have the resources in 2014 to provide all of the needed materials and technical support for free, the legislature should provide funds to offset the costs incurred by the counties and municipalities participating in the 2014 study.

C. Minimum functionality requirements should be set for 2014 electronic roster study electronic rosters and any other electronic rosters.

The task force recommends that counties should be able to select their own vendors for the 2014 election, but the electronic rosters should meet certain minimum requirements, similar to those used in the 2013 pilot:

(1) Be able to be loaded with a data file that includes voter registration data in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(2) Allow for data to be exported in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(3) Allow for data to be entered manually or by scanning a Minnesota driver's license or identification card to locate a voter record or populate a voter registration application that would be printed and signed and dated by the voter. The printed registration application can be either a printed form, labels printed with voter information to be affixed to a pre-printed form, or a combination of both;

(4) Allow an election judge to update data that was populated from a scanned driver’s license or identification card;

(5) Cue an election judge to ask for and input data that is not populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card that is otherwise required to be collected from the voter or an election judge;

(6) Immediately alert the election judge if the voter has provided information that indicates that the voter is not eligible to vote;

(7) Immediately alert the election judge if the electronic poll book indicates that a voter has already voted in that precinct, the voter's registration status is challenged, or it appears the voter resides in a different precinct;

(8) Provide immediate instructions on how to resolve a particular type of challenge when a voter's record is challenged;

(9) Provide for a printed voter's signature certificate, containing the voter's name, address of residence, date of birth, voter identification number, the oath required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204C.10, and a space for the voter's original signature. The printed certificate can be either a printed form or a label printed with the voter's information to be affixed to the oath; and

(10) Perform any other functions necessary for the efficient and secure administration of participating election, as determined by the secretary of state.

If any jurisdiction not participating in the electronic roster study wishes to use electronic rosters in the 2014 election, the task force recommends that those jurisdictions must certify to the Office of Secretary of State that their electronic rosters meet the minimum requirements. This certification must be provided to the Office of Secretary of State by October 1, 2014.

D. Minimum data security requirements should be set for electronic rosters.

The task force recommends that minimum security standards be set for the 2014 electronic roster study and for any other electronic roster used in the 2014 election. The task force first recommends that the voter data loaded on electronic rosters be limited to only pre-registered voters within that precinct.

The task force recommends that municipalities select the electronic rosters of their choice, including electronic rosters that connect to printers in a wired or wireless means, but minimum security standards established by the Office of Secretary of State, in consultation with MN.IT, would have to be met.

The task force makes no recommendation regarding whether an electronic roster must be a dedicated electronic roster, or if the device could be used for other functions following the election. It would be up to the municipalities to decide if the electronic rosters would be devices dedicated exclusively to use as an electronic roster or could be used for other functions,

but the task force recommends minimum security standards for multi-purpose hardware be established by the Office of Secretary of State, in consultation with MN.IT.

In order to ensure the security of voter data, the task force recommends limiting the ability of electronic rosters to be networked on election day. On election day, the task force recommends that the electronic rosters may be networked to each other within the polling place, but would be prohibited from being connected to any device outside of the polling place.

E. No photos should be used in electronic rosters.

At this time, the task force does not recommend that photos be incorporated into electronic rosters.

F. The legislature should appropriate funds provide for a formal evaluation of the 2014 electronic roster study.

The task force recommends that the legislature appropriate funds for a study of the 2014 electronic roster study, including empirical data regarding the time spent by pre-registered voters and same-day registrants using the electronic roster on election day. The study must also gather data regarding the time spent by counties processing voter data post-election. In gathering data, the study must examine both those municipalities participating in the 2014 electronic roster study and comparable municipalities using paper rosters in the 2014 election.

G. The state should engage in a "build or buy" electronic roster software analysis.

The task force recommends that the legislature authorize and fund a "build or buy" analysis. The analysis would be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of State in conjunction with MN.IT, and in consultation with the Minnesota Association of County Officers and the League of Cities. This analysis should be provided to the legislature by April 1, 2015.

V. Draft Legislation

A bill for an act

relating to elections; providing a study of the use of electronic rosters in elections; requiring secretary of state to evaluate electronic rosters in 2014 election; authorizing the use of electronic rosters statewide; directing the secretary of state to adopt rules; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 201.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

ELECTRONIC ROSTER STUDY

Section 1. **ELECTRONIC ROSTER STUDY.**

Subdivision 1. **Established.** A study is established to explore the use of electronic rosters in conducting elections. Jurisdictions participating in the study must use electronic rosters to process election day registration and to verify the registration status of preregistered voters. The study shall apply to the 2014 state general election. The standards for conducting the study are provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Participating municipalities.** Precincts located in Baxter, Brainerd, Dilworth, Eagan, Lakeville, Mankato, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Moorhead, St. Anthony, St. Paul, and Sylvan Township may participate in the study. In participating municipalities, the head elections official may designate individual precincts in the jurisdiction to participate. A municipality is not required to use electronic rosters in all precincts.

Subd. 3. **Technology requirements.** In participating precincts, an electronic roster must:

(1) be able to be loaded with a data file that includes voter registration data in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(2) allow for data to be exported in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(3) allow for data to be entered manually or by scanning a Minnesota driver's license or identification card to locate a voter record or populate a voter registration application that would be printed and signed and dated by the voter. The printed registration application can be either a printed form, labels printed with voter information to be affixed to a preprinted form, or a combination of both;

(4) allow an election judge to update data that was populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card;

(5) cue an election judge to ask for and input data that is not populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card that is otherwise required to be collected from the voter or an election judge;

(6) immediately alert the election judge if the voter has provided information that indicates that the voter is not eligible to vote;

(7) immediately alert the election judge if the electronic roster indicates that a voter has already voted in that precinct, the voter's registration status is challenged, or it appears the voter resides in a different precinct;

(8) provide immediate instructions on how to resolve a particular type of challenge when a voter's record is challenged;

(9) provide for a printed voter's signature certificate, containing the voter's name, address of residence, date of birth, voter identification number, the oath required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204C.10, and a space for the voter's original signature. The printed certificate can be either a printed form or a label printed with the voter's information to be affixed to the oath;

(10) contain only preregistered voters within the precinct, and not contain preregistered voter data on voters registered outside of the precinct;

(11) be only networked within the polling location on election day, except for the purpose of updating absentee ballot records;

(12) meet minimum security, reliability, and networking standards established by the Office of the Secretary of State in consultation with MN.IT;

(13) be capable of providing a voter's correct polling place; and

(14) perform any other functions necessary for the efficient and secure administration of the participating election, as determined by the secretary of state.

Subd. 4. **Minnesota election law; other law.** Except as provided in this section, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law apply to this study, so far as practicable. Voters participating in the safe at home program must be allowed to vote pursuant to

Minnesota Statutes, section 5B.06. Nothing in this section shall be construed to amend absentee voting provisions in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 203B.

Subd. 5. **Election records retention.** All voter's signature certificates and voter registration applications printed from an electronic roster must be retained pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 204B.40. The electronic rosters must print signature certificates and voter registration applications on material that will remain legible through the period prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, section 204B.40. Data on election day registrants and voter history must be uploaded to the statewide voter registration system for processing by county auditors.

Subd. 6. **Election day.** (a) Participating precincts must use electronic rosters for election day registration and to process preregistered voters. The printed election day registration applications must be reviewed when electronic records are processed in the statewide voter registration system. The election judges shall determine the number of ballots to be counted by counting the number of original voter certificates or the number of voter receipts.

(b) Each precinct using electronic rosters shall have a paper backup system approved by the secretary of state present at the polling place to use in the event that the electronic rosters election judges are unable to use the electronic roster.

Subd. 7. **Evaluation.** The secretary of state must requisition an empirical evaluation of the use of electronic rosters in the 2014 state general election. The evaluation must also gather data regarding the time spent by municipalities processing voter data after the election. In gathering data, the evaluation must examine both those municipalities participating in the 2014 electronic roster study and comparable municipalities using paper rosters in the 2014 state general election.

Subd. 8. **Build or buy analysis.** The secretary of state, in conjunction with MN.IT and in consultation with the Minnesota Association of County Officers and League of Minnesota Cities, must engage in an analysis of the merits of a state-built electronic roster system or purchasing an electronic roster system from private vendors. This analysis must be presented to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees in the senate and house of representatives with primary jurisdiction over elections by April 2015.

Subd. 9. **Use of electronic rosters in nonparticipating municipalities.** Nothing in this section prevents a nonparticipating municipality from using electronic rosters in the 2014 election. In order to use electronic rosters in the 2014 election, a nonparticipating municipality must notify the Office of the Secretary of State by August 1, 2014, of the municipality's intent to use electronic rosters and must certify to the Office of the Secretary

of State by October 1, 2014, that the electronic rosters, and their use, will meet all of the requirements in subdivisions 3 to 6.

Subd. 10. **Expiration.** The authorization for this study expires upon submission of the report as provided in subdivision 8.

Sec. 2. **APPROPRIATION.**

$..... is appropriated from the general fund to the secretary of state in fiscal year 2015 to carry out the 2014 electronic roster study authorized under section 1. Of the amount appropriated under this section, $..... is appropriated to the agency for the purpose of funding the study as provided in section 1, subdivision 7. Of the amount appropriated under this section, $..... is appropriated to the agency for the purpose of offsetting the costs of the 2014 electronic roster study incurred by the jurisdictions identified in section 1, subdivision 2 or their counties. Of the amount appropriated under this section, $..... is appropriated to the agency for the purpose of conducting the analysis as provided in article 1, section 1, subdivision 8.

Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This article is effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 2

ELECTRONIC ROSTER AUTHORIZATION

Section 1. **[201.225] ELECTRONIC ROSTER AUTHORIZATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Authority.** A county, municipality, or school district may use electronic rosters for any election. In a county, municipality, or school district that uses electronic rosters, the head elections official may designate that some or all of the precincts to use electronic rosters. An electronic roster must comply with all of the requirements of this section. An electronic roster must include information required in section 201.221, subdivision 3, and any rules adopted pursuant to that section.

Subd. 2. **Technology requirements.** An electronic roster must:

(1) be able to be loaded with a data file that includes voter registration data in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(2) allow for data to be exported in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;

(3) allow for data to be entered manually or by scanning a Minnesota driver's license or identification card to locate a voter record or populate a voter registration application that would be printed and signed and dated by the voter. The printed registration

application can be either a printed form, labels printed with voter information to be affixed to a preprinted form, or a combination of both;

(4) allow an election judge to update data that was populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card;

(5) cue an election judge to ask for and input data that is not populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card that is otherwise required to be collected from the voter or an election judge;

(6) immediately alert the election judge if the voter has provided information that indicates that the voter is not eligible to vote;

(7) immediately alert the election judge if the electronic roster indicates that a voter has already voted in that precinct, the voter's registration status is challenged, or it appears the voter resides in a different precinct;

(8) provide immediate instructions on how to resolve a particular type of challenge when a voter's record is challenged;

(9) provide for a printed voter's signature certificate, containing the voter's name, address of residence, date of birth, voter identification number, the oath required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204C.10, and a space for the voter's original signature. The printed certificate can be either a printed form or a label printed with the voter's information to be affixed to the oath;

(10) contain only preregistered voters within the precinct, and not contain preregistered voter data on voters registered outside of the precinct;

(11) be only networked within the polling location on election day, except for the purpose of updating absentee ballot records;

(12) meet minimum security, reliability, and networking standards established by the Office of the Secretary of State in consultation with MN.IT;

(13) be capable of providing a voter's correct polling place; and

(14) perform any other functions necessary for the efficient and secure administration of the participating election, as determined by the secretary of state.

Subd. 3. **Minnesota election law; other law.** Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law apply to the use of electronic rosters. Voters participating in the safe at home program must be allowed to vote pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 5B.06. Nothing in this section shall be construed to amend absentee voting provisions in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 203B.

Subd. 4. **Election records retention.** All voter's signature certificates and voter registration applications printed from an electronic roster must be retained pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 204B.40. The electronic rosters must print signature

certificates and voter registration applications on material that will remain legible through the period prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, section 204B.40. Data on election day registrants and voter history must be uploaded to the statewide voter registration system for processing by county auditors.

Subd. 5. **Election day.** (a) Precincts may use electronic rosters for election day registration, to process preregistered voters, or both. The printed election day registration applications must be reviewed when electronic records are processed in the statewide voter registration system. The election judges shall determine the number of ballots to be counted by counting the number of original voter certificates or the number of voter receipts.

(b) Each precinct using electronic rosters shall have a paper backup system approved by the secretary of state present at the polling place to use in the event that the electronic rosters election judges are unable to use the electronic roster.

Subd. 6. **Reporting; certification; and preelection testing.** (a) A county, municipality, or school district that intends to use electronic rosters in an upcoming election must notify the Office of the Secretary of State at least 90 days before the first election in which the county, municipality, or school district intends to use electronic rosters. The notification must specify whether all precincts will use electronic rosters, and if not, specify which precincts will be using electronic rosters. The notification is valid for all subsequent elections, unless revoked by the county, municipality, or school district. If precincts within a county, municipality, or school district that were not included in the initial notification intend to use electronic rosters, a new notification must be submitted.

(b) The county, municipality, or school district that intends to use electronic poll books must certify to the Office of the Secretary of State at least 30 days before the election that the electronic rosters meet all of the requirements in this section.

Sec. 2. **REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor of statutes shall add references to electronic rosters and related technology where necessary in Minnesota Election Law.

Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This article is effective July 1, 2014, for elections held on and after January 1, 2015.

Appendices

A. Enabling Legislation

Subd. 5. **Election records retention.** All voter's signature certificates and voter registration applications printed from an electronic poll book shall be retained pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 204B.40. Data on election day registrants must be uploaded to the statewide voter registration system for processing by county auditors.

Subd. 6. **Election day.** Participating precincts may use electronic rosters for election day registration, to verify registration status of preregistered voters, or both. In precincts using electronic rosters to verify registration status of preregistered voters, the election judges shall also use a paper roster.

Subd. 7. **Evaluation.** The secretary of state must evaluate the pilot project and must report to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over elections by January 31, 2014, on the results of the evaluation. The report must include:

(1) a description of the technology that was used and explanation of how that technology was selected;

(2) the process used for implementing electronic poll books;

(3) a description of training that was conducted for election judges and other election officials in precincts that used electronic poll books;

(4) the number of voters who voted in each precinct using electronic poll books;

(5) comments, feedback, or recommendations from election judges and others in a precinct using electronic poll books;

(6) the costs associated with the use of electronic poll books, broken down by precinct;

(7) comments, feedback, or recommendations from the participating cities and counties regarding data transfers and other exchanges of information; and

(8) any other feedback or recommendations the secretary of state believes are relevant to evaluating the pilot project.

Subd. 8. **Expiration.** The authorization for this pilot project expires upon submission of the report as provided in subdivision 7.

Sec. 2. **ELECTRONIC ROSTER TASK FORCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Membership.** (a) The Electronic Roster Task Force consists of the following 15 members:

(1) the director of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Vehicle Services, or designee;

(2) the secretary of state, or designee;

(3) an individual designated by the secretary of state, from the elections division in the Office of the Secretary of State;

(4) the chief information officer of the state of Minnesota, or designee;

(5) one county auditor appointed by the Minnesota Association of County Officers;

(6) one town election official appointed by the Minnesota Association of Townships;

(7) one city election official appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities;

(8) one school district election official appointed by the Minnesota School Boards Association;

(9) one representative appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(10) one representative appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives;

(11) one senator appointed by the senate Subcommittee on the Committee of the Committee on Rules and Administration;

(12) one senator appointed by the senate minority leader;

(13) one person appointed by the governor, familiar with electronic roster technology but who does not represent a specific vendor of the technology; and

(14) two election judges appointed by the governor.

(b) Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the appointing authority for the vacating member.

(c) Members shall be appointed by June 1, 2013.

Subd. 2. **Conflict of interest.** No member of the task force may have a financial interest in a manufacturer or distributor of electronic roster technology.

Subd. 3. **Duties.** The task force must research the following issues:

(1) electronic roster technology, including different types of electronic rosters;

(2) the ability to use photographs received from the Department of Vehicle Services;

(3) the ability to add photographs to the roster on election day;

(4) data security in electronic rosters, the statewide voter registration system, and the Department of Vehicle Services;

(5) reliability of Department of Vehicle Services data, including the ability to match names and photographs without duplication;

(6) ability of precincts across the state to connect an electronic roster to a secure network to access the statewide voter registration system; and

(7) direct and indirect costs associated with using electronic rosters.

Subd. 4. **First meeting.** The secretary of state, or the secretary's designee, must convene the initial meeting of the task force by July 1, 2013. The members of the task force must elect a chair and a vice-chair from the members of the task force at the first meeting.

Subd. 5. **Compensation.** Public members of the task force shall be compensated pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 3.

Subd. 6. **Staff.** The Legislative Coordinating Commission shall provide staff support, as needed, to facilitate the task force's work.

Subd. 7. **Report.** The task force must submit a report by January 31, 2014, to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees in the senate and house of representatives with primary jurisdiction over elections, summarizing its findings and listing recommendations on the implementation of electronic rosters statewide. The report shall include draft legislation to implement the recommendations of the task force.

Subd. 8. **Sunset.** The task force shall sunset the day following submission of the report under subdivision 7, or January 31, 2014, whichever is earlier.

Sec. 3. **APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) $67,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the secretary of state in fiscal year 2014 to implement this article.

(b) $21,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Legislative Coordinating Commission in fiscal year 2014 for the purposes of this article.

Sec. 4. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This article is effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 5

VACANCIES IN NOMINATION

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 204B.13, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. ~~**Death or withdrawal**~~ **Partisan office.** (a) A vacancy in nomination ~~may~~ for a partisan office must be filled in the manner provided by this section. A vacancy in nomination exists for a partisan office when~~: (1)~~ a major political party candidate ~~or nonpartisan candidate who was nominated at a primary dies or files an affidavit of withdrawal as provided in section 204B.12, subdivision 2a; or (2) a candidate for a nonpartisan office, for which one or two candidates filed,~~ who has been nominated in accordance with section 204D.03, subdivision 3, or 204D.10, subdivision 1:

(1) dies;

(2) withdraws as provided in section 204B.12, subdivision 1~~.~~; or

(3) withdraws by filing an affidavit of withdrawal, as provided in paragraph (b), at least one day prior to the general election with the same official who received the affidavit of candidacy.

(b) An affidavit of withdrawal filed under paragraph (a), clause (3), must state that the candidate has been diagnosed with a catastrophic illness that will permanently and continuously incapacitate the candidate and prevent the candidate from performing the duties of the office sought, if elected. The affidavit must be accompanied by a certificate verifying the candidate's illness meets the requirements of this paragraph, signed by at least two licensed physicians. The affidavit and certificate may be filed by the candidate or the candidate's legal guardian.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 204B.13, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Partisan office; nomination by party; special election.** (a) ~~A vacancy in nomination for partisan office shall be filled as provided in this subdivision.~~ Except as provided in subdivision 5, a major political party ~~has the authority to~~ may fill a vacancy in nomination of that party's candidate as defined in subdivision 1, clause (1) or (3), by filing ~~a~~ one nomination certificate with the same official who received the affidavits of candidacy for that office.

~~(b)~~ A major political party may provide in its governing rules a procedure, including designation of an appropriate committee, to fill ~~vacancies~~ a vacancy in nomination for ~~all offices elected statewide~~ any federal or state partisan office. The nomination certificate shall be prepared under the direction of and executed by the chair and secretary of the political party and filed within ~~seven days after the vacancy in nomination occurs or before the 14th day before the general election, whichever is sooner. If the vacancy in nomination occurs through the candidate's death or catastrophic illness, the nomination certificate must be filed within seven days after the vacancy in nomination occurs but no later than four days before the general election~~ the timelines established in this section. When filing the certificate the chair and secretary ~~when filing the certificate~~ shall attach an affidavit stating that the newly nominated candidate has been selected under the rules of the party and that the individuals signing the certificate and making the affidavit are the chair and secretary of the party.

B. July 9, 2013 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair

3. Overview of ways that electronic rosters have been used:

- In Precincts on Election Day
  - Pre-registered voters
  - Election Day Registration
  - Pilot Project, November 2013
- In Vote Centers

4. Review of Legislation and task force's Charge

5. Proposed work-plan and meeting schedule

6. Presentation and demonstration from Precinct-Atlas, electronic rosters used in 51 Iowa counties

7. Next Steps

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
July 9, 2013

Members Present:
Debby Erickson
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
Secretary Ritchie
Grace Wachlarowicz

Members Excused:
Senator Bonoff
Representative O'Driscoll
Barb Welty

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie convened the first meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force on Tuesday, July 9, 2013 at 9:58 AM in Room 10 of the State Office Building.

A quorum was present.

Task Force members, staff and audience members introduced themselves.

Secretary Ritchie requested nominations for the position of chair. Debby Erickson nominated Secretary Ritchie. Representative Laine seconded the nomination. There were no other nominations. The vote was taken and Secretary Ritchie was elected chair.

Secretary Ritchie requested nominations for the position of vice chair. David Maeda nominated Debby Erickson. Gary Poser seconded the nomination. There were no other nominations. The vote was taken and Debby Erickson was elected vice chair.

Max Hailperin presented on the use of electronic rosters for pre-registered voters.

David Maeda presented an overview on the use of electronic poll books in the City of Minnetonka.

Gary Poser provided an update on the Electronic Roster Pilot Project.

Max Hailperin presented on the use of vote centers in other states.

Members reviewed the proposed work plan and the potential meeting schedule. The next meeting of the Task Force will be held on Thursday, August 15th from 10 am to 12 pm. It was decided not to adopt the full meeting schedule until all members could provide input.

Secretary Ritchie reviewed the focus and agenda for the second and third meetings of the task force.

Dennis Parrot, Jasper County Auditor, and Ken Kline, Cerro Gordo County Auditor, presented an overview and demonstration of Precinct Atlas, the precinct election management system developed by Cerro Gordo County in Iowa.

The meeting adjourned at 11:49 am.

City of Minnetonka - Electronic Pollbooks

Statistics

- 35,836 registered voters
- 3 school districts (Hopkins, Minnetonka, Wayzata)
- 2009-2011: 4 Wards, 27 Precincts
- 2012: 4 Wards, 23 Precincts

Election Day Registrations (EDRs)

- 2012 State General Election: 4,973 (34,382 people voted)
- 2011 City General Election: 133 (4,627 people voted)
- 2010 State General Election: 2,340 (25,447 people voted)
- 2009 City General Election: 97 (4,418 people voted)

Minnetonka's Electronic Pollbook History

2009
Used pre-registered rosters and EDR modules in two precincts
Ward 1 Precinct B – 243 total voters, 6 EDRs
Ward 1 Precinct C – 81 total voters, 2 EDRs

2010
Used EDR module in 18 precincts

2012
Used EDR module in 18 precincts

Electronic Pollbook EDR Process

Voters with current driver's license

- Election judge scans license
- Voter registration information (voter's name, residential address, date of birth, driver's license number) is pulled from driver's license and those fields on the voter registration application are electronically populated
- Pollbook electronically confirms voter's address is in the precinct
- If address is in the precinct, the district information (ward, precinct, school district) information is electronically populated
- If address is not in the precinct, election judge can print map showing where the correct polling place is located
- Voter registration application is printed off; voter confirms information is correct and signs the oath at the bottom of the form

Voters with non-current driver's license and utility bill

- Election judge scans license
- Voter information (voter's name, residential address, date of birth, driver's license number) is pulled from driver's license and those fields on the voter registration application are electronically populated
- Voter indicates what information on driver's license is non-current (name/address)

- Election judge can electronically move that information to the "previous name/previous address" portion of voter registration application
- Utility bill is checked and information manually entered
- Pollbook electronically confirms voter's address is in the precinct
- If address is in the precinct, the district information (ward, precinct, school district) information is electronically populated
- If address is not in the precinct, election judge can print map showing where the correct polling place is located
- Voter registration application is printed off; voter confirms information is correct and signs the oath at the bottom of the form

Benefits of Electronic EDR

- Verification that all requirements are met (age, residence in precinct, proof of residence) and form completed
- If voucher is used verifies voucher is registered voter in precinct and tracks number of voters one voucher has vouched for
- Automates (and expedites) filling out VRA
- Allows printing of a map to give to voter who has shown up in wrong polling location
- Provides greater clarity for election judges in precincts that fall into multiple school districts ensuring voter gets correct ballot
- *2014-* Electronic data available to upload into statewide voter registration system
- More accurate voter records- less data entry required, no guessing at bad handwriting; quicker processing after elections

Benefits of Electronic Pre-Registered Rosters

- Eliminating hand marking AB on rosters by uploading updated data prior to election day
- Traffic management - eliminates need to break rosters up by alphabet and allows next voter in line to go to any of the election judges using a pollbook
- Prevents voters from seeing any voter information other than their own
- Greatly reduces chance voter will sign on the wrong signature line in roster
- Greeter's list/precinct finder can be loaded on hand held device
- Robust search function to find voter in pollbook (search similar names, search by address, etc.)
- Provides greater clarity for election judges in precincts that fall into multiple school districts ensuring voter gets correct ballot
- Election judge staffing – tracks number of voters throughout day
- Eliminates counting signatures on roster or voter receipts- more accurate reconciliation process
- Voter history data can be electronically updated

C. September 12, 2013 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Presentation by Vendors

- Hart InerCivic – Justin Morris
- ES&S – Mike Hoverston and Mark Radke
- Datacard Group – Kathleen Synstegaard
- SOE Software – Bill Murphy
- Elections Administrators – Kathy Nickoluas

3. BREAK FOR LUNCH – 30 Minutes

4. Discussion of Vendors

- Reliability and data security of rosters
- Costs and cost-savings associated with rosters
- Feasibility of using rosters in both state and municipal elections

5. Work- Plan and Meeting Schedule

6. Adjourn

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
September 12, 2013

Members Present:
Secretary Ritchie, Chair
Debby Erickson, Vice Chair
Vaughn Bodelson
Kathy Bonnifield
Senator Bonoff
Max Hailperin
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
Grace Wachlarowicz

Members Excused:
Representative O'Driscoll
Barb Welty

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie called the meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force to order at 10:01 am in Room 10 of the State Office Building.

A quorum was present.

Task Force members introduced themselves.

David Maeda moved approval of the minutes from the July 9, 2013 meeting. Pat McCormack seconded the motion. THE MOTION PREVAILED.

Justin Morris, Hart Intercivic, presented an overview of the Hart ePollbook.

Mike Hoverston and Mark Radke, ES&S, presented an overview of the Express Poll-5000.

Kathleen Synstegaard and Dan Hudson, Datacard Group, presented an overview of the Datacard Solution.

Mark Rizzo and Brian Mortimore, SOE Software, presented an overview of Pollworker.

Members reviewed and discussed the proposed work plan and meeting schedule.

Secretary Ritchie called a recess at 11:30 am.

Secretary Ritchie called the meeting back to order at 12:15 pm.

Martin White and Kathy Nickolaus, Election Administrators, presented an overview of the EA Tablet.

Members discussed electronic roster technology including the different types of technology, the reliability of rosters, data security, costs and cost-savings associated with rosters, and the feasibility of using rosters in both state and municipal elections.

The meeting adjourned at 1:10 pm.

D. October 9, 2013 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Adopt Minutes

3. Presentation by VOTEC

4. Presentation by Office of Secretary of State – Gary Poser & Matt McCollough

    - Overview of Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)
    - Current requirements for accessing SVRS
    - Possibility of statewide precinct access to SVRS

5. Update on Electronic roster Pilot Project

    - Office of the Secretary of State – Gary Poser
    - Ramsey County – Christina Tvedten

6. Schedule Site Visits for November 5 Election

7. Adjourn

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
October 9, 2013

Members Present:
Secretary Ritchie, Chair
Debby Erickson, Vice Chair
Vaughn Bodelson
Kathy Bonnifield
Senator Bonoff
Max Hailperin
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
Grace Wachlarowicz
Barb Welty

Members Excused:
Representative O'Driscoll

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie called the meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force to order at 9:57 am in Room 5 of the State Office Building.

A quorum was present.

Task Force members introduced themselves.

Kathy Bonnifield moved approval of the minutes from the September 12, 2013 meeting. Grace Wachlarowicz seconded the motion. THE MOTION PREVAILED.

John Medcalf, Wendy Swann, and Tim Walsh, Votec, presented an overview of VoteSafe.

Gary Poser and Matt McCullough, Office of the Secretary of State, presented an overview on the Statewide Voter Registration System.

Gary Poser presented an update on the Electronic Pollbook Pilot Project.

Christina Tvedten, Election Administrator, Ramsey County, provided an update on the Electronic Pollbook Pilot Project in Ramsey County.

David Madea provided an update on the Electronic Pollbook Pilot Project in Minnetonka.

The meeting adjourned at 11:49 am.

Electronic Roster Task Force

Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

October 9, 2013

Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)

* Required by HAVA, M.S. 201.021 & 201.022
  * Central database of voter registration information
  * Assign a unique identifier to each voter
  * Coordinate with other agency databases
  * Allow county auditors and SOS to add or modify records
  * Allow auditors, clerks and SOS to have access for review and search capabilities
  * Access to municipal clerks to use the system
  * Provide security and protection of all information and ensure unauthorized access is not allowed

SVRS Functionality

* Voter Records (Name, Address, DOB, Identification Numbers, Voting History, Transaction History, Correspondence History, etc)
  * Recieves and queues data from DVS, DOC, Courts, DOH, NCOA
* Precinct Finder
* Absentee Module (use required for State Elections)
  * Being upgraded to include Mail Ballot records
* Election Definition (Prim, Gen, Spec, Districts, etc)
* Jurisdiction Definition (Precincts, Polling Places, etc)
* Reports, including Roster for Election Day
* Correspondence, including PVCs, Notices of Late Registration, etc.

Public Information Lists

In accordance with M.S. 201.091 Subd. 4 only includes:

* Name and address
* Year of Birth
* Voting History
* Telephone number if provided by voter
* May include voting districts
* Exceptions:
  * Not include voter if required for safety of the voter or voter's family
  * Not include any part of SSN, DL, ID, Military ID or Passport Number
  * Not include any challenge indications

Polling Place Rosters

* Precinct
* Election Date and Election Type
* Oath
* Voter Name and Address
* District/Precinct Info
* Voter number (and barcode)
* DOB
* Signature area which also displays any challenges, accepted ABs

Rosters

* SOS provide rosters for each election in the state
* Forwarded to county auditors in an electronic format (currently pdf)
* Alternatively may be provided in another medium by written agreement
* Counties designates in SVRS if want state to print or county will print

Input of VR Application

* Must conduct statewide search of SVRS to determine if previously registered in MN
* Assign proper precinct and districts for the address through precinct finder
* Assign a unique number
* Registration Date recorded
* Maintain voting history for at least previous six calendar years
* Record of previous registrations and changes for at least two years
* Provide info on prior registrations in other states
* Generate Postal Verification Card (PVC)

Election Day Registration Module

* Forms returned to county auditor within 48 hours after close of polls
* Select Election and Precinct
* Search statewide includes access to view/update DL # and L4SSN
* Link to existing voter or adds new
* “move” record to new county/precinct if necessary
* Posts history
* Returns warning messages for duplicate history, wrong polling place
* Generates PVC, WPP correspondence notices

Current SVRS Access Requirements

* Access limited by router ACL
  * (must have static IP Address)
* Limited to single factor authentication
* OSS must allow access through that IP Address
* Firewall
* Intrusion prevention
* Must have SVRS Userid, password, role

SVRS Users

* Current Number of Users:
* 20 State
* 240 County
* 63 Municipal

Access to Other State's Registration System On Election Day

* Surveyed State Election Directors
* 30 replied to Survey
* 25 No Access to poll workers
* 4 Electronic or mirrored copy access to View only
* 1 Wyoming - Some Polling Places have access to update
  * County Clerk decides if used in polling place
  * Laramie County (Cheyenne) uses in a few polling places
  * Poll workers have county experience during Early Voting

Statewide Precinct Access Issues

* Security when exposed to 4000 precincts
  * Physical & software security of dedicated devices
  * Antivirus up-to-date, Malware/virus scans run, Certificates
  * Browser software upgrades
* Certificate Management
* User Identity management
* Training
* Help Desk staffing
* Backup if SVRS connection lost

Electronic Roster Pilot Project

October 9, 2013

"A pilot project is established to explore the use of electronic rosters in conducting elections. Jurisdictions participating in the project may use electronic rosters to process election day registration, to verify the registration status of preregistered voters, or both. The pilot project shall apply to general elections for home rule charter or statutory cities conducted in participating cities in 2013."

-- 2013 Minn. Laws Chap. 131, Art.4

Participating Jurisdictions

Three Counties and Five Cities

- Clay County:
  - Dilworth
  - Moorhead
- Hennepin County:
  - Minnetonka
  - Saint Anthony
- Ramsey County:
  - Saint Paul

June 2013

The Office met with jurisdictions in June and sent notice to vendors of ability to participate.

- Vendors could choose between doing pre-registered voters, EDR, or both.
- Eight vendors responded to the notice
- Vendors were divided among jurisdictions

Functionality Requirements

In order to evaluate and ensure functionality, the Office:

- created a checklist of functionality to look for (both required and optional).
- Provided vendors who signed a nondisclosure agreement with a test file of pre-registered voters for a sample precinct.

Jurisdiction Work with Vendors

- The local jurisdictions have been working closely with the vendors to prepare for election day.
- Throughout the process, three vendors have withdrawn from the pilot.
- The vendors still participating in the pilot are:
  - ES&S
  - Know Ink
  - Hart
  - SOE
  - Election Administrators

Alternative Registration Forms

- Vendors have requested the Secretary of State approve alternative voter registration forms.
  - ES&S – Form is smaller than 8 ½ x 11
  - Hart – Labels applied to a regular voter registration form

SVRS and EDR Data

- The Office is providing file format requirements for EDR data collected by vendors.
- The Office is programing SVRS so that the data will be able to be uploaded after election day.
- The data then will be queued electronically for processing by the counties.

SVRS and Pre-Registered Voters

Vendors will also provide a file for pre-registered voters, but SVRS will not be programmed to upload the pre-registered voter history data.

Secretary of State Evaluation

Report by Secretary of State due January 31, 2014 to the legislature. The report must include:

1. a description of the technology that was used and explanation of how that technology was selected;
2. the process used for implementing electronic poll books;
3. a description of training that was conducted for election judges and other election officials in precincts that used electronic poll books;

4. the number of voters who voted in each precinct using electronic poll books;
5. comments, feedback, or recommendations from election judges and others in a precinct using electronic poll books;
6. the costs associated with the use of electronic poll books, broken down by precinct;
7. comments, feedback, or recommendations from the participating cities and counties regarding data transfers and other exchanges of information; and
8. any other feedback or recommendations the secretary of state believes are relevant to evaluating the pilot project.

E. October 21, 2013 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Adopt Minutes

3. Telephone Presentation by Geoff Slagle, Director of Identity Management, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators

4. Presentation by Pat McCormack, Director of Driver and Vehicle Services, Minnesota Department of Public Safety

5. Pilot Project Polling Place Visit Confirmations

6. Adjourn

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
October 21, 2013

Members Present:
Secretary Ritchie, Chair
Debby Erickson, Vice Chair
Vaughn Bodelson
Kathy Bonnifield
Senator Bonoff
Max Hailperin
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
Grace Wachlarowicz
Barb Welty

Members Excused:
Representative O'Driscoll

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie called the meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force to order at 10:00 am in Room 10 of the State Office Building.

A quorum was present.

Task Force members introduced themselves.

Barb Welty moved approval of the minutes from the October 9, 2013 meeting. Max Hailperin seconded the motion. THE MOTION PREVAILED.

Geoff Slagle, American Association of Motor Vehicles, presented an overview on the use of facial recognition nationwide.

Pat McCormack, Director of Driver and Vehicle Services, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, presented an overview on the DPS Driver and Vehicle Services Division Facial Recognition Project.

Members discussed pilot project polling place visits.

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 am.

Driver and Vehicle Services

445 Minnesota Street • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101-5195
Phone: 651.296.6911 • Fax: 651.797.1120 • TTY: 651.282.6555
http://dvs.dps.mn.gov

Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Driver and Vehicle Services

Emergency Communication Networks

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Minnesota State Patrol

Office of Communications

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Pipeline Safety

Office of Traffic Safety

State Fire Marshal

DPS Driver and Vehicles Services Division Facial Recognition Project

In 2008, Driver and Vehicle Services used grant funding from FMCSA (Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration) to complete a "facial scrub" of its database of 16 million photos which dated back to 1999.

First Review

After the scrub, 1.2 million photo images were identified as requiring further review. DVS staff spent significant time reviewing these photos to narrow the review of photos within five categories: entry error, fraud, name change, no fraud and overlay.

Second reviews

To date, 7,069 images must complete the second review process in order to determine if fraud could be involved and need further investigation
Final completion of the project is targeted for February 2014.
Investigations have taken more time than anticipated because of the staff members' other job responsibilities
To date, 9,014 licenses/ID cards have been cancelled

Phase II of Facial Recognition Project

Use of FEMA 2011 DL Security Grant of $829,411 for the Facial Recognition Project Phase II

- $470,000 grant funding will be used for the database facial recognition scrub of photo images on cards from 2008 moving forward and including the images taken within the next six months (estimated that over 7.1 million images would need to be scrubbed against 18.5-19 million images).
- $73,000 grant funding for facial recognition software licenses (negotiation to be completed within the next six months)
  - Purchase software licenses to conduct real time facial recognition match.
  - $286,411 grant funding for staffing.

Facial Recognition Unit Plan:

- Hiring of the Unit Supervisor during first quarter fiscal year 2015 with three staff members.
- Facial recognition software roll-out at 126 driver license agent offices and 14 exam stations will be completed by March 2014.
- Vendor will provide training modules and staff trained by February 2014.
- Staff experts are in place to provide technical and on-going training and support.
- Process procedures have been developed for facial recognition matches.
- MNIT staff has been involved in plans for the design, security and implementation of the Facial Recognition Unit program.

F. December 9, 2013 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Adopt Minutes

3. Presentation by Electronic Roster Pilot Project Participants

4. Discussion and task force Recommendations

5. Adjourn

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
December 9, 2013

Members Present:
Secretary Ritchie, Chair
Debby Erickson, Vice Chair
Vaughn Bodelson
Kathy Bonnifield
Senator Bonoff
Max Hailperin
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
Grace Wachlarowicz

Members Excused:
Representative O'Driscoll
Barb Welty

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie called the meeting of the Electronic Roster Task Force to order at 10:01 am in Room 5 of the State Office Building.

A quorum was present.

Task Force members introduced themselves.

Max Hailperin moved approval of the minutes from the November 15, 2013 meeting. Kathy Bonnifield seconded the motion. THE MOTION PREVAILED.

Lori Johnson, Clay County Auditor, presented an overview of the e-Pollbook pilot project experience in Clay County.

Christina Tvedten, Election Administrator, Ramsey County, presented an overview of the e-Pollbook pilot project experience in Ramsey County.

David Maeda presented an overview of e-Pollbook pilot project experience in Hennepin County.

Members reviewed and discussed the additional information requested at the November 15, 2013 meeting including: the Indiana ePollbook certification test protocol, the ePollbook State Survey, and the 2012 wrong polling place numbers.

Members then discussed the following items: whether to authorize an additional pilot, whether the use of ePollbooks should be voluntary or mandatory, whether there should be a paper back-up for pre-registered voters, whether there should be a paper VRA for same day registrants, whether to build or buy ePollbook software, data security requirements, whether photos should be included in ePollbooks, the timeline for the implementation of any task force recommendations, and the costs associated with ePollbooks.

The meeting adjourned at 11:57 am.

G. January 9, 2014 Meeting Materials

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Adopt Minutes

3. Discussion of Draft task force Recommendations

5. Adjourn

Electronic Roster Task Force
Meeting Minutes
December 9, 2013

Members Present:
Secretary Ritchie, Chair
Debby Erickson, Vice Chair
Vaughn Bodelson
Kathy Bonnifield
Senator Bonoff
Max Hailperin
Senator Kiffmeyer
Representative Laine
David Maeda
Patricia McCormack
Commissioner Parnell
Gary Poser
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Barb Welty

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Members then discussed the following items: whether to authorize an additional pilot, whether the use of ePollbooks should be voluntary or mandatory, whether there should be a paper back-up for pre-registered voters, whether there should be a paper VRA for same day registrants, whether to build or buy ePollbook software, data security requirements, whether photos should be included in ePollbooks, the timeline for the implementation of any task force recommendations, and the costs associated with ePollbooks.

The meeting adjourned at 11:57 am.

ePollbook State Survey

States Responding to Survey: 28*
*Note, not all responded to all questions

States allowing ePollbooks: 19
States not allowing ePollbooks: 3
States requiring ePollbook use: 1

	Does your state allow the use of electronic poll books?	Are electronic poll books required to be used in your state?	If electronic poll books are used in your state, approximately to what extent are they used by large, medium and small judisdictions?				How are poll workers in your state trained to use electronic poll books? (Check one)
AK	We are hoping to implement with new VR system in 2015	No, electronic poll book use is optional					
AL	No, not allowed in any polling places in the state						
CA	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional		Medium jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)	In California the jurisdictions purchase ePollBooks; not the state. Therefore, our office does not have a complete list of jurisdictions that use them. The answers provided are based on the jurisdictions that have informed our office that they are using e-pollbooks.	County and Vendor provided training
DC	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				early votign and election day precincts	Employee led training
DE	Not specified - we do not use but have discussed.						
GA	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	Yes, required for federal, state and county elections. Not required for municpal elections.	Large jurisdictions (100%)	Medium jurisdictions (100%)	Small jurisdictions (100%)		State and County provided training
ID	No, not allowed in any polling places in the state						

The ePollbook State Survey was an informal survey of states volunteering to respond to questions from the MN Office of Secretary of State

	Does your state allow the use of electronic poll books?	Are electronic poll books required to be used in your state?	If electronic poll books are used in your state, approximately to what extent are they used by large, medium and small judisdictions?				How are poll workers in your state trained to use electronic poll books? (Check one)
IL	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				Varies	It would be up to the election jurisdiction - it would be either county or vendor training
IN	Allowed if approved by county election board	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Medium jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)		County and Vendor provided training
KS	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (50-74%)	Medium jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)		County and Vendor provided training
LA	Louisiana does not use electronic poll books.						
MD	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	Yes, required for all jurisdictions	Large jurisdictions (100%)	Medium jurisdictions (100%)	Small jurisdictions (100%)		State and County provided training
MI	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional but we will pay 1/2 of tabulator maintenance for those who use electronic poll books	Large jurisdictions (75-99%)	Medium jurisdictions (75-99%)	Small jurisdictions (75-99%)		State, City and County provided training
MS	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (less than 50%)				County provided training
MT	Although no one uses them currently, they are not prohibited by law.	No, electronic poll book use is optional					

The ePollbook State Survey was an informal survey of states volunteering to respond to questions from the MN Office of Secretary of State

	Does your state allow the use of electronic poll books?	Are electronic poll books required to be used in your state?	If electronic poll books are used in your state, approximately to what extent are they used by large, medium and small judisdictions?				How are poll workers in your state trained to use electronic poll books? (Check one)
ND	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (75-99%)	Medium jurisdictions (75-99%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)		County provided training
NM	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				NM uses electronic pollbooks in conjunction with ballot printers at polling locations for voting centers and early voting statewide	County and Vendor provided training
NV	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state; Nevada Law requires paper Registers and Rosters on Election Day. Some counties supplement the paper process with electronic registers to record voter history on election day. Electronic registers are used by most, if not all, counties.	No, electronic poll book use is optional					County provided training
NY	No, not allowed in any polling places in the state but pilot projects with printed poll book failsafe have begun						
OR	Oregon is all vote by mail						
RI	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional					
SC	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Medium jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)		County provided training

The ePollbook State Survey was an informal survey of states volunteering to respond to questions from the MN Office of Secretary of State

	Does your state allow the use of electronic poll books?	Are electronic poll books required to be used in your state?	If electronic poll books are used in your state, approximately to what extent are they used by large, medium and small judisdictions?				How are poll workers in your state trained to use electronic poll books? (Check one)
SD	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				We have a number of jurisdictions that use them from counties with a population around 1,000 to 15,000 with larger counties opting to use them in 2014. There is also a school district that uses them with around 100,000 registered voters.	State provided training
TN	Yes, allowed for some polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				We have small, medium and large jurisdictions with electronic poll books.	County and Vendor provided training
TX	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional				about half of all Texas counties of all sizes use them.	Vendor trains the County who then train the poll workers.
WA	Washington votes by mail.						
WI	Specific EPB system must be approved for use by GAB before use	No, electronic poll book use is optional					
WV	Yes, allowed for all polling places in the state	No, electronic poll book use is optional	Large jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Medium jurisdictions (less than 50%)	Small jurisdictions (less than 50%)	The few that are currently using them did a pilot of them first and the vendor was available for support.	County provided training

The ePollbook State Survey was an informal survey of states volunteering to respond to questions from the MN Office of Secretary of State

2012 Wrong Polling Place Numbers

County	Wrong Polling Place	County	Wrong Polling Place	County	Wrong Polling Place
Aitkin	25	Itasca	7	Pope	2
Anoka	562	Jackson	21	Ramsey	974
Becker	215	Kanabec	22	Red Lake	3
Beltrami	44	Kandiyohi	113	Redwood	36
Benton	55	Kittson	0	Renville	5
Big Stone	5	Koochiching	7	Rice	156
Blue Earth	266	Lac qui Parle	0	Rock	0
Brown	0	Lake	21	Roseau	22
Carlton	69	Lake of the Woods	4	St. Louis	704
Carver	147	LeSueur	1	Scott	301
Cass	27	Lincoln	5	Sherburne	158
Chippewa	13	Lyon	58	Sibley	30
Chisago	121	McLeod	87	Stearns	272
Clay	4	Mahnomen	0	Steele	167
Clearwater	16	Marshall	0	Stevens	21
Cook	7	Martin	104	Swift	13
Cottonwood	11	Meeker	41	Todd	20
Crow Wing	102	Mille Lacs	60	Traverse	0
Dakota	763	Morrison	14	Wabasha	30
Dodge	51	Mower	84	Wadena	0
Douglas	52	Murray	3	Waseca	45
Faribault	26	Nicollet	87	Washington	345
Fillmore	0	Nobles	111	Watonwan	11
Freeborn	97	Norman	5	Wilkin	12
Goodhue	71	Olmsted	364	Winona	285
Grant	0	Otter Tail	0	Wright	55
Hennepin	1946	Pennington	23	Yellow Medicine	7
Houston	78	Pine	49		
Hubbard	19	Pipestone	0		
Isanti	72	Polk	0		

Total	9829	527867	1.86%