

Consolidated Fiscal Note

2021-2022 Legislative Session

SF173 - 0 - Voter ID

Chief Author: **Scott Newman**
 Committee: **State Government Finance and Policy and Elections**
 Date Completed: **1/27/2021 3:12:18 PM**
 Lead Agency: **Secretary of State**
 Other Agencies:
 Health Dept Minn Management and Budget
 Public Safety Dept

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings	X	
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact	X	

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State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Health Dept						
General Fund	-	189	137	384	609	
State Government Special Rev	-	2	80	160	200	
Minn Management and Budget						
General Fund	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	(2)	(89)	(178)	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	(2)	(60)	(120)	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	(1,426)	(2,860)	(2,860)	(2,860)	
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	
Secretary of State						
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
State Total						
General Fund	-	1,823	3,609	3,393	5,127	
State Government Special Rev	-	2	78	71	22	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	86	18	(42)	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	1,966	3,773	3,482	5,107	
	Biennial Total		5,739		8,589	

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Health Dept					
General Fund	-	1.05	.4	2	3.83

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Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-
Minn Management and Budget	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Dept					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	1	1	1
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State					
General Fund	-	-	3	-	-
Total	-	1.05	4.4	3	4.83

Lead LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Adam Blom **Date:** 1/27/2021 3:12:18 PM
Phone: 651-284-6542 **Email:** adam.blom@lbo.leg.mn

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Health Dept						
General Fund	-	189	137	384	609	
State Government Special Rev	-	2	80	160	200	
Minn Management and Budget						
General Fund	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	(2)	(89)	(178)	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	(2)	(60)	(120)	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	(1,426)	(2,860)	(2,860)	(2,860)	
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	
Secretary of State						
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Total		-	1,966	3,773	3,482	5,107
Biennial Total				5,739		8,589

1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*

Health Dept						
General Fund	-	189	137	384	609	
State Government Special Rev	-	2	80	160	200	
Minn Management and Budget						
General Fund						
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers Out	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	
Secretary of State						
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Total		-	3,392	6,637	6,491	8,265
Biennial Total				10,029		14,756

2 - Revenues, Transfers In*

Health Dept						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-	
Minn Management and Budget						
General Fund						
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-	

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State Cost (Savings) = 1-2 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	2	89	178
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue					
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	2	60	120
Other Misc. Special Revenue					
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860
Public Safety Dept					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158
Biennial Total			4,290		6,167

Fiscal Note

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 Agency: **Secretary of State**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact	X	

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State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Total	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Biennial Total			612		1,360	

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	-	3	-	-
Total	-	-	3	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Adam Blom **Date:** 1/25/2021 3:59:42 PM
Phone: 651-284-6542 **Email:** adam.blom@lbo.leg.mn

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

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*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Total	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Biennial Total			612		1,360	
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Total	-	4	608	-	1,360	
Biennial Total			612		1,360	
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Biennial Total			-		-	

Bill Description

This bill establishes two major changes to Minnesota’s Election Law. It institutes a Voter Identification Card for use in various ways such as voter registration, absentee and mail voting, and voting both in polling places and provisionally. It also establishes a provisional balloting process for persons registering on election day who do not have specified identification cards. This bill is identical, except for dates, to SF3571-2E from 2020 and a detailed bill summary of that bill is available at

https://www.senate.mn/departments/scr/billsumm/summary_display_from_db.php?ls=&id=7126

Assumptions

Due to the major changes proposed in the bill, there are substantial expenses for the different functions directed by the bill.

Voter Identification Card:

The expenses of creating and issuing the Voter Identification Card are covered by the portions of this fiscal note completed by other agencies.

The Voter Identification Card is used to supplement a variety of other proofs of identity and residence, as defined in this bill. While a number of the proofs are the same in both the current law and this bill, there are a number of differences, and election officials statewide will need to be trained on the new provisions.

Absentee and mail voters are required to present to their witness proof of identity and residence as defined in Article 1, section 13, and the witness must attest to that proof. The witnesses must now be registered voters, notaries or persons authorized to administer oaths. Additionally, witnesses must record their Minnesota Driver’s License number, Minnesota Identification card number, last four digits of their Social Security Number, or Voter Identification Card number.

A number of different modules of the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) will need to be changed to adapt to the introduction of the voter identification card as one of the permitted proofs for online pre-registration as well as online application for an absentee ballot. Similarly, registration materials for voters and election judge materials will need to be updated to reflect the new acceptable documents.

Election Day Registration:

Vouching is eliminated. New proofs of identity and residence are provided, and certain other proofs are modified

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or eliminated. In addition, the registration process for an election day registrant would have to be complete at the time the voter presented their proof of identity and residence.

Provisional voting:

A voter, whether or not an election day registrant, who does not present the proof of identity and residence in one of the forms listed in Article 1, section 13 at the polling place, may only cast a provisional ballot.

Voters must appear in person before the county auditor within seven days after election day to present proof of identity and residence or to swear out an alternative affidavit under oath that they could not procure any of the permitted proofs.

The provisional ballot, is to be in the same ballot format that is used by other voters. The provisional ballot, once voted, would be segregated away from all other ballots. Provisional voters would have to be informed of the provisional voting process, and that they are to prove, in person, their identity and residence to the county auditor no later than seven calendar days (including Saturday) after the election. In addition, the registration process for an election day registrant would have to be complete at the time the voter presented their proof of identity and residence.

Each precinct will need to be supplied by the county or municipality with new items: a provisional ballot box, secrecy envelopes for provisional ballots, and an external provisional balloting envelope.

County auditors will be required to record in SVRS whether a provisional ballot was accepted or rejected. An entirely new module will need to be built in SVRS with respect to tracking provisional ballots, and the absentee balloting module will also need to be revised.

A new module must be added in the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) which tracks both registration and voting to create complete voter records, to accommodate the provisions of this bill.

There will be programming, development, and testing costs that are substantial.

Absentee and Mail voting:

In order to obtain an absentee ballot, the auditor must verify, for all applications, that the driver license, state identification card, voter identification card, or social security number are valid and verified. If none of these items are verified, the absentee ballot may not be issued.

An unregistered absentee voter may submit a voter registration application with the absentee ballot, and the proof of identity and residence would be shown to the witness. The witness would list the proof shown, or the voter affidavit would be presented to the witness who would so attest, under oath.

Absentee and mail voting materials will be changed to provide space for the witness certification that the proof of identity and residence was shown to the witness by the voter, and a description of the proof, or that the voter affidavit was completed. There will also be changes in the instructions to list the entire set of acceptable documents and the changes in the witness certificate.

Adjustments will need to be made in the materials for Absentee and Mail balloting, but as those supplies are ordered in each cycle, there will be no additional costs incurred to comply, and there will be no rulemaking because Article 1, section 37, provides that the materials requirements will now be in statute.

As noted above, the witnesses will need to be registered voters, notaries, or persons authorized to administer oaths and will need to swear to that in the witness oath.

The ballot board will need to verify and determine, for each absentee and mail ballot, whether the identification listed on the envelope certificate, or the voter affidavit meets the legal requirements.

Absentee voting materials will need to be modified to accommodate this bill.

Canvassing Board Schedule:

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Canvassing schedules currently in law are amended to allow a limited period of time for election-day registrations to be processed. This may also result in later reporting of final election results for local and county offices, and state offices voted on only in one county, although the date of the state general election canvass is not changed. State primary county canvasses take place on the eighth day following the state primary, with the state canvass on the 14th day after the state primary. County general election canvasses take place on the eighth to 14th days after the general election, with no further delay in the state canvass. Local canvasses are also similarly delayed.

There will be less time between the final canvass of the primary (for multi-county districts) and the date on which UOCAVA ballots must be mailed out, which is 46 days prior to general election day. Currently there is one month, while this would reduce that period to a three-week period. There could be problems if there were a recount or contest of a primary election or if there were to be production problems with respect to ballots. The 46 day requirement is in both state and federal law.

Public Education Campaign:

Section 35 of Article 1 of this bill requires a public education campaign to inform the public of the need to preregister. Most Minnesotans have never voted in a system where they could not both register and automatically have their vote counted on election day, so there will have to be an extensive campaign to re-educate the public, as the people of Minnesota have been using the current system for over 45 years.

This campaign consists of two parts: a component about the voter identification card, and a component explaining the provisional balloting process. These two components are recommended to be separate campaigns, so that the public is not confused by hearing about the two different concepts in the same message.

Given the limited time available to plan a statewide communications plan of this nature, the communications staff of the office recommends the expenditure of \$680,000 for each of the two modules as follows:

- \$200,000 for radio, based on previous proposals for statewide radio campaigns.
- \$140,000 for digital advertising, based on an estimated \$7 cost per thousand impressions on Facebook, extended to other social media for approximately 4 million eligible voters, plus a minimum of \$25,000 on Spotify and \$1,500/month on Pandora.
- \$300,000 for television advertising based on a \$45 cost per thousand in a market of 4 million eligible voters.
- \$40,000 for print consisting of factsheets from the secretary of state including translation, formatting and printing at \$7,000 per each 100,000 sheets.

The bill does not direct the timing of this campaign, but it appears that it would be most effective in the first half of FY25, after the provisions take effect and while the voters are aware of the upcoming 2024 elections.

Proposed Legislation

There will also be 80 hours of staff time devoted to compiling the legislation required by Article 1, section 37, to place the portions of existing rules, and amendments to accommodate this bill, into statute, which would prevent further rulemaking and to create the envelopes and other materials implementing this bill which would usually appear in rule, which will now appear in statute.

Training

Training occurs in each cycle. While training materials and webinars will need to be revised, that occurs in each year. Retraining the election judges in detail is the responsibility of the local jurisdictions and is not a state expense.

Computer programming costs are greater in this fiscal note than appear in the fiscal note for similar legislation in the 2020 legislative session due to previously unidentified absentee ballot verification costs as well as the added costs of implementing this bill in the updated SVRS system.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

The expenses listed below are to be spent in the fiscal years noted next to the dollar amounts listed in bold below. Expenses related to the proposing of legislation must be spent prior to January 2022 (FY22). The programming of the changes to SVRS must be complete before June 1, 2023 (FY23), and the education campaign is most effective from June to October 2024 (primarily, FY25).

Proposed Legislation

80 hours of election administrator time @ \$50/hour = \$4,000

\$ 4,000

(FY22)

Provisional Balloting:

A total of 3400 hours of computing staff time is required.

1400 hours of analysis; 1600 hours of development; and 400 hours of testing.

3400 staff hours @ \$85/hour = \$289,000

\$ 289,000

(FY23)

Voter Identification Card

A total of 750 hours of computing staff time will be required.

430 hours of analysis; 320 hours of development.

750 staff hours @ \$85/hour = \$63,750

\$ 63,750

(FY23)

Absentee Ballot Verification

A total of 3000 hours of computing staff time will be required.

1400 hours of analysis, 1200 hours of development and 400 hours of testing.

3000 staff hours @ \$85.00/hour = \$255,000

\$255,000

(FY23)

Public Education Campaign:

2 campaigns (Voter Identification Card and Provisional Balloting) each @ \$680,000 = \$1,360,000

\$1,360,000

(FY25)

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

While the programming costs will not recur, the local costs of implementing the new voting procedures will occur at each

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election going forward. In addition, education will continue to be necessary in future election years, although not at the level proposed for FY23.

Local Fiscal Impact

The bulk of the operating costs will fall on the local governments, counties, and cities. It is not possible, in the limited time available, for this office to accurately estimate all of the expenses.

The City of Minneapolis, with approximately 8% of the population of the state, estimates that for each election, implementation of the provisional balloting provisions of this bill at the municipal level would cost \$315,227. This does not reflect county costs for the provisional balloting process. This suggests that a statewide implementation would cost several million dollars at the municipal level, before even considering county costs.

The shortened period of time between the primary election and the start of the absentee voting period may require additional resources at the local level as well.

Only a Local Impact Note can accurately estimate the impact on local jurisdictions of the changes proposed in this bill.

As noted above, these costs will recur at every election.

References/Sources

Bibi Black

651-201-1326

I have reviewed the content of this fiscal note and believe it is a reasonable estimate of the expenditures and revenues associated with this proposed legislation.

If Information Technology costs are included, my agency's Chief Information Officer has reviewed the estimate.

Agency Contact: Julie Strother, 651-201-1342

Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature: Juin Charnell

Date: 1/25/2021 3:28:09 PM

Phone: 651-201-6870

Email: juin.charnell@state.mn.us

Fiscal Note

2021-2022 Legislative Session

SF173 - 0 - Voter ID

Chief Author: **Scott Newman**
 Committee: **State Government Finance and Policy and Elections**
 Date Completed: **1/27/2021 3:12:18 PM**
 Agency: **Health Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings	X	
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact	X	

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State Government Special Rev	-	2	80	160	200
Total	-	191	217	544	809
Biennial Total			408		1,353

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
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General Fund	-	1.05	.4	2	3.83
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1.05	.4	2	3.83

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Carlos Guereca **Date:** 1/27/2021 8:41:39 AM
Phone: 651-2846541 **Email:** carlos.guereca@lbo.leg.mn

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Total	-	191	217	544	809	
Biennial Total			408		1,353	
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Biennial Total			-		-	

Bill Description

This bill creates a new voter identification card for state residents who do not have a Minnesota driver’s license or Minnesota identification card. To obtain a voter identification card, applicants would be required to provide supporting documentation to prove identity and citizenship, which may include a birth certificate. The bill waives the fee for a birth certificate if the applicant attests that the birth certificate requested is needed to obtain a Minnesota voter identification card.

The bill requires the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) and local issuance offices to track the number of birth certificates they issue for this purpose and report that number to Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) annually. The law requires the transfer of funds from the general fund to various accounts and the special revenue fund equal to the amount of the fees waived for birth certificates issued for this purpose.

The bill directs MDH to transmit payment of \$9 to local issuance offices for each birth certificate issued for this purpose as reported annually to MMB.

Technical Comments

The bill does not indicate if the State Registrar and local issuance offices are required to report the number of \$0 birth certificates to MMB on a calendar year or fiscal year basis. This reporting is the basis for the appropriation amounts to MDH from the general fund and state government special revenue fund. If reported on a calendar year basis, appropriations will be provided to the health department more than halfway through the fiscal year, providing less than half a year of time to access the appropriations. Likely, \$0 birth certificate figures for the year ending December 31 would be reported to MMB in January, who would then calculate the appropriation amounts, making the appropriation amounts available to the department in January or February. If reported on a fiscal year basis, it may result in a one fiscal year lag between when the \$0 birth certifications are issued and when the department receives the appropriations. Likely, \$0 birth certificate figures for the fiscal year ending June 30 would be reported to MMB in July, who would then calculate the appropriation amounts, making the appropriation amounts available to MDH in July or August. Under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144, section 226, subdivisions 2-4, issuance offices forward to MMB, usually on a monthly basis, amounts collected for various vital records surcharges to be deposited into the state government special revenue fund. Using this same approach for this funding, and allowing local issuance offices to deduct the base fee amount equal to the number of \$0 birth certifications issued for this purpose, would help address any cash flow issues this new work will create for local issuance offices.

Assumptions

It is difficult to know both how many individuals will apply for a Minnesota voter identification card, and how many of those people were born in Minnesota and can be served by MDH and local issuance offices. We assume that any individual seeking a birth certificate under this law must meet all other requirements in law to obtain the certificate. We assume that neither MDH nor local issuance offices will not reimburse fees or issue refunds to individuals who have already obtained their birth certificates for this purpose prior to enactment of the law. We also assume that the law intends issuance of \$0 fee birth certificates only for the purpose of obtaining a Minnesota voter identification card. To reduce the risk of fraud, and to prevent additional loss of revenue from misuse of the ability to obtain \$0 fee birth certificates, MDH would create a birth certificate that is issued for this specific purpose only, with a statement on the certificate referencing the statute and the allowable use of the certificate to obtain a voter identification card.

MDH requires additional staff and resources to implement the bill, but the exact costs will depend on how many people opt for this service. Enhanced functionality in the statewide vital records database is needed to allow for: printing of a special birth certificate with limited use, issuance of this special birth certificate without a fee, tracking the number of certificates issued pursuant to this law, tracking the number of requests resulting in no certificate issued, and reporting the data and numbers to MMB. Enhanced functionality in fiscal management systems is also needed to transmit payment to local issuance offices. The estimated cost of these system changes is \$51,528 in fiscal year 2022 with \$2,750 per year on an ongoing basis for maintenance.

MDH requires the addition of staff to prepare for the law change, implement changes effective June 1, 2022, and manage ongoing operations. MDH would need to hire additional management analyst staff, prior to implementation, to create a new application form to request a birth certificate for the purpose of obtaining a Minnesota voter identification card, to allow the applicant to make the required attestations, to update its website, create new procedures, and to communicate law changes and train MDH and local issuance staff on MR&C functionality. Customer service staff will provide customer service and support and process and fulfill requests. A management analyst will support fiscal activities, report to MMB, repay local government offices, provide ongoing training, technical assistance, and support to county issuance offices, and provide ongoing verification and validation support to the Department of Public Safety for certifications that may be suspect.

The staffing support is scalable to the potential growth in requests for vital records, which we project will double between fiscal year 2023 and 2024. For purposes of this fiscal note, we assume that 500 people may request a vital record in the last month of fiscal year 2022 per the terms of the legislation, 20,000 people in 2023, and 40,000 in 2024. For SFY25 we assume 50,000 people, an increase over the previous year because of the presidential election. We acknowledge this estimate may differ from the level assumed by the Department of Public Safety, based on an assumption that a subset of the population requesting a voter ID already have a birth certificate they will use. Implementation of a \$0 fee birth certificate will result in a one-year lag in a portion of the appropriation to MDH for the requests made under this law. MDH and local issuance offices must first compile reports for MMB to know the amount of funds to transfer from the state general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

The bill does not allow MDH and local issuance offices to report the number of requests for \$0 fee birth certificates that they review and process that result in an outcome other than issuance of a birth certificate. For other birth certificate orders, MDH and local issuance offices have the authority to charge a non-refundable fee due at the time of application under Minnesota Statute, chapter 144.226, subdivision 1(b), for review and processing a request even when the office finds no record or the request cannot be fulfilled for reasons such as the requestor is ineligible to get the certificate. If requests that result in an outcome other than issuance of a certificate are unaccounted for, this bill will result in decreased fee revenue available for the work impacting both the state and local government.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Expenditure (Actual Dollars)	Amount	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Salary & Fringe:		FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE
Customer Service Specialist Sr.	76,937	0.05	0.15	1.75	3.53
Management Analyst 3	94,691	1.00	0.15	0.10	0.10
Management Analyst 1	83,549	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.20
	FTE	1.05	0.40	2.00	3.83
	Subtotal	98,538	34,099	156,641	297,767

NOTE: This is an earlier version of the fiscal note for SF173-0.

The most current version is available on the Fiscal Note Search site: <https://mn.gov/mmbapps/fnsearchlbo/>

Information Technology:					
Computing & IT support per FTE	2,712	2,848	1,085	5,424	10,387
IT System Upgrades		51,528			
Ongoing System Maintenance			2,750	2,750	2,750
	Subtotal	54,376	3,835	8,174	13,137
Other Operating Costs:					
Materials, supplies & training per FTE	600	630	240	1,200	2,298
	Subtotal	630	240	1,200	2,298
Grants, Aids & Subsidies:					
Pass through payment to local gov.		4,275	171,000	342,000	427,500
	Subtotal	4,275	171,000	342,000	427,500
Indirect (21.7% Eligible Costs)	Subtotal	33,319	8,284	36,025	67,965
Expenditure	Total	191,137	217,458	544,040	808,666
Fiscal Tracking (Dollars in Thousands)	BACT	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Health Improvement	3	191	217	544	809
General Fund		189	137	384	609
State Gov. Special Revenue Fund		2	80	160	200

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Revenue Units		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Fee Description:	Amount	Units	Units	Units	Units
Birth Certificate Base Fee-Local Gov.	(9.00)	475	19,000	38,000	47,500
Birth Certificate Base Fee-MDH (SGSR)	(9.00)	25	1,000	2,000	2,500
Vital Records Surcharge (SGSR)	(4.00)	500	20,000	40,000	50,000
Children's Trust Fund Surcharge (MISC)	(3.00)	500	20,000	40,000	50,000
Birth Record Surcharge (GF)	(10.00)	500	20,000	40,000	50,000
Revenue Amount (Actual Dollars)		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Fee Description:	Amount				
Birth Certificate Base Fee-Local Gov.	(9.00)	(4,275)	(171,000)	(342,000)	(427,500)
Birth Certificate Base Fee-MDH (SGSR)	(9.00)	(225)	(9,000)	(18,000)	(22,500)
Vital Records Surcharge (SGSR)	(4.00)	(2,000)	(80,000)	(160,000)	(200,000)
Children's Trust Fund Surcharge (MISC)	(3.00)	(1,500)	(60,000)	(120,000)	(150,000)
Birth Record Surcharge (GF)	(10.00)	(5,000)	(200,000)	(400,000)	(500,000)

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Local Fiscal Impact

Local issuance offices across the state issue approximately 95% all birth certificates in Minnesota. While local offices will be reimbursed for a \$0 birth certificate, there will be a lag time between the certificate being issued and repayment via the bill. Further, this law requires the Health Department and local issuance offices to report the number of \$0 birth certificates issued but not the number of requests for \$0 birth certificates that cannot be fulfilled and that result in no certification. Sometimes individuals make requests that are incomplete, in error (such as for a birth that occurred outside of Minnesota), or for birth certificates that the individual is not eligible to receive (such as ordering for a spouse). Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144, section 226, subdivision 1 (b) allows the department and local vital records offices to charge a non-refundable fee of \$9 paid at the time of application, for the administrative review and processing of a request for birth certificate whenever the office cannot find a record or issue the certificate. The bill provides reimbursement only for those certifications issued rather than requested, thereby reducing the revenue state and local vital records offices would typically receive for their work under the base non-refundable fee.

References/Sources

Agency Contact:

Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature: Brian Awsumb

Phone: 651-201-5235

Date: 1/27/2021 8:26:02 AM

Email: brian.awsumb@state.mn.us

Fiscal Note

2021-2022 Legislative Session

SF173 - 0 - Voter ID

Chief Author: **Scott Newman**
 Committee: **State Government Finance and Policy and Elections**
 Date Completed: **1/27/2021 3:12:18 PM**
 Agency: **Minn Management and Budget**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings	X	
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		
	X	

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium	
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
General Fund	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158
State Government Special Rev	-	-	(2)	(89)	(178)
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	(2)	(60)	(120)
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	(1,426)	(2,860)	(2,860)	(2,860)
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Joe Harney **Date:** 1/27/2021 8:44:01 AM
Phone: 651-284-6438 **Email:** joe.harney@lbo.leg.mn

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	(2)	(89)	(178)	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	(2)	(60)	(120)	
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	(1,426)	(2,860)	(2,860)	(2,860)	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-	-	-	-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund						
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
State Government Special Rev	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
Biennial Total			4,290	4,290	6,167	6,167
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund						
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	2	89	178	
State Government Special Rev						
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	2	60	120	
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue						
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	
Other Misc. Special Revenue						
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	
Total	-	1,426	2,864	3,009	3,158	
Biennial Total			4,290	4,290	6,167	6,167

Bill Description

-Section 3 prohibits the state registrar and local issuance offices from charging fees or surcharges for a certified vital record if the record is needed to obtain the voter identification card established in this bill. The state registrar and local issuance offices are required to report to Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) the number of records they provided and for which no fee or surcharge was charged.

-Section 4, by clause, requires:

A. An amount equal to the number reported to MMB in Section 3 each year multiplied by the \$10 surcharge amount established in MS 144.226, subd. 3, para. (b), be appropriated from the general fund to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH).

B. An amount equal to the number reported to MMB in Section 3 each year multiplied by the \$4 surcharge amount

established in MS 144.226, subd. 4, be transferred from the general fund to the state government special revenue fund. This amount is appropriated from the state government special revenue fund to MDH.

C. An amount equal to the number reported to MMB in Section 3 each year multiplied by the \$3 fee amount established in MS 144.226, subd. 3, para. (a), be transferred from the general fund to the children's trust fund account established in MS 256E.22.

D. An amount equal to the number reported to MMB in Section 3 each year by the state registrar multiplied by the \$9 fee amount established in MS 144.226, subd. 1, para. (b), be transferred from the general fund to the state government special revenue fund. This amount is appropriated from the state government special revenue fund to MDH.

E. An amount equal to the number reported to MMB in Section 3 each year by the local issuance offices multiplied by the \$9 fee amount established MS 144.226, subd. 1, para. (b), be appropriated from the general fund to MDH for payment to local issuance offices in the amount of \$9 per each certified vital record they issued at no charge.

-Section 39, clause (c), appropriates blank amounts in FY 2022 and FY 2023 from the general fund to MMB for transfer to the voter identification card account. It also establishes a blank base for the appropriation for FY 2023 and each year thereafter.

Assumptions

-The bill will result in minimal administrative effort for MMB. MMB regularly processes financial transactions, including those similar to the transfers required in this bill, during its ordinary course of business. MMB will work with MDH on a one-time basis to develop a form for the reporting required in Section 3 and communicate it to local issuance offices. Annually, MMB will log the number of \$0 vital records reported from the state registrar and local issuance offices and calculate the appropriations and transfers required in Section 4.

-MMB's fiscal note reflects the following transfers:

- * The general fund transfer out amounts required in Section 4, clauses (b), (c), and (d) and Section 39, clause (c).
- * The children's trust fund transfer in amounts in the children's trust fund required in Section 4, clause (c).
- * The state government special revenue fund transfer in amounts required in Section 4, clauses (b) and (d)
- * The voter identification card account transfer in amounts required in Section 39, clause (c).

-MMB's fiscal note relies on the assumptions developed by MDH related to the number of \$0 vital records provided under Section 3. MDH assumes 500 will be provided in FY 2022, 20,000 in FY 2023, and 40,000 in FY 2024, and 50,000 in FY 2025. Of which, 95% will be provided by local issuance offices, and 5% will be provided by the state registrar. These amounts factor into the calculations for the general fund, state government special revenue fund, and children's trust fund transfers required in Section 4.

-MMB assumes that all transfers and appropriations provided in Section 4 will not occur until one fiscal year after the fiscal year in which \$0 vital records are provided and reported to MMB by the state registrar and local issuance offices. MMB assumes the state registrar and local issuance offices will report to MMB for the fiscal year period of July 1 through June 30, and then MMB will calculate, and MMB and MDH will execute, the transfers and appropriations in Section 4 in early July of the next fiscal year.

-MMB's fiscal note relies on the assumptions and calculations developed by the Department of Public Safety for the amount needed to be transferred from the general fund to the voter identification card account annually under Section 39, clause (c).

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Section 4 general fund transfers out	Fee / surcharge amount	FY22 free vital records provided	FY23 free vital records provided	FY24 free vital records provided	FY25 free vital records provided	FY22 fiscal impact	FY23 fiscal impact	FY24 fiscal impact	FY25 fiscal impact
To state government special revenue fund, Section 4, clause (b)	\$4	500	20,000	40,000	50,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$80,000	\$160,000
To state government special revenue fund, Section 4, clause (d) (state registrar)	\$9	25	1,000	2,000	2,500	\$0	\$225	\$9,000	\$18,000
To children's trust fund, Section 4, clause (c)	\$3	500	20,000	40,000	50,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$60,000	\$120,000
Section 4 general fund transfer out subtotal						\$0	\$3,725	\$149,000	\$298,000

Section 4 state government special revenue fund transfer in	Fee/ surcharge amount	FY22 free vital records provided	FY23 free vital records provided	FY24 free vital records provided	FY25 free vital records provided	FY22 fiscal impact	FY23 fiscal impact	FY24 fiscal impact	FY25 fiscal impact
From general fund, Section 4, clause (b)	\$4	500	20,000	40,000	50,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$80,000	\$160,000
From general fund, Section 4, clause (d) (state registrar)	\$9	25	1,000	2,000	25,000	\$0	\$225	\$9,000	\$18,000
Section 4 state government special revenue fund transfer in total						\$0	\$2,225	\$89,000	\$178,000

Section 4 children's trust fund (restrict misc. special revenue fund) transfer in	Fee/surcharge amount	FY22 free vital records provided	FY23 free vital records provided	FY24 free vital records provided	FY25 free vital records provided	FY22 fiscal impact	FY23 fiscal impact	FY24 fiscal impact	FY25 fiscal impact
From general fund, Section 4, clause (c)	\$3	500	20,000	40,000	50,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$60,000	\$120,000
Section 4 children's trust fund (restrict misc. special revenue fund) transfer in total						\$0	\$1,500	\$60,000	\$120,000

Section 39, clause (c), general fund transfer out	FY22 fiscal impact	FY23 fiscal impact	FY24 fiscal impact	FY25 fiscal impact
To voter identification card account (other misc. special revenue fund)	\$1,426,419	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800
Section 39, clause (c), general fund transfer out subtotal	\$1,426,419	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800

Section 39, clause (c), voter identification card (other misc. special revenue fund) transfer in	FY22 fiscal impact	FY23 fiscal impact	FY24 fiscal impact	FY25 fiscal impact
From general fund	\$1,426,419	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800
Section 39, clause (c), voter identification card (other misc. special revenue fund) transfer in total	\$1,426,419	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800

General fund transfer out total				
Section 4	\$0	\$3,725	\$149,000	\$298,000
Section 39	\$1,426,419	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800	\$2,859,800
General fund transfer out total	\$1,426,419	\$2,863,525	\$3,008,800	\$3,157,800

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Local Fiscal Impact

-Local issuance offices will be required to provide vital records free of charge under Section 3. The lost fee revenue for vital records obtained under Section 3 will be reimbursed by MDH, as required in Section 4, clause (e), one fiscal year later in the amount of \$9 per record. Local issuance offices (and the state registrar) will not be reimbursed for vital records requested but not located and for vital records requests that are reviewed and processed but ineligible for fulfillment. Under current law (MS 144.226), the state registrar and local issuance offices charge requestors a \$9 administrative fee to review and process each request of a vital record or related documents or statements when the vital record or related documents or statements cannot be found or fulfilled.

-Local governments, including cities and counties, will incur administrative costs related to implementation of the voter identification and provisional balloting requirements in this bill.

References/Sources

Agency Contact:

Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature: Paul Moore

Phone: 651-201-8004

Date: 1/26/2021 10:21:35 PM

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Fiscal Note

2021-2022 Legislative Session

SF173 - 0 - Voter ID

Chief Author: **Scott Newman**
 Committee: **State Government Finance and Policy and Elections**
 Date Completed: **1/27/2021 3:12:18 PM**
 Agency: **Public Safety Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	78
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860
Total	-	1,771	2,948	2,938	2,938	2,938
Biennial Total			4,719			5,876

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	1	1	1
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	1	1

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Laura Cecko **Date:** 1/27/2021 2:11:48 PM
Phone: 651-284-6543 **Email:** laura.cecko@lbo.leg.mn

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	78
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860
Total	-	1,771	2,948	2,938	2,938	2,938
		Biennial Total	4,719		5,876	
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund	-	204	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	141	88	78	78	78
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	1,426	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860
Total	-	1,771	2,948	2,938	2,938	2,938
		Biennial Total	4,719		5,876	
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Biennial Total	-		-	

Bill Description

A bill relating to elections and the ability to create a voter identification card at no fee; reimburse the Driver License Agents (DLA) the \$8 filing fee for each application, and to reimburse voter identification card applicants for the cost to obtain documentation for a voter identification card.

Assumptions

Assumes an effective date of June 1, 2022 and applies to all sections under DPS jurisdiction.

Assume that no fee will be charged for a certified vital record if the record is needed to obtain a voter identification (ID) card.

Voter ID issued to a qualifying applicant who does not possess a Minnesota Driver's License or Minnesota ID card and meets the voter eligibility requirements. Voter ID card data is for voting purposes only and will be transmitted only as authorized by statute.

MS 171.06 Article 1, Section 5, Article 1, Section 6; MS 171.061.4 Article 1, Section 8

Assume no fee or surcharge for a Voter ID card.

Assume DLA's need to charge an \$8 filing fee for each Voter ID card application taken in by a DLA and will need to be reimbursed. Assume the Voter ID card account is established in the special revenue fund. Money in the account is appropriated to the Commissioner of Public Safety, and funds for the DLA reimbursement will come from the new Voter Identification Card Account (VICA).

MS 171.06 Article 1, Section 7

Assume that the department will need to establish a Voter ID card specific in office intake form. Assume that the intake form will include full legal name, date of birth, sex, residence address, length of time at current address, slot for previous address is completing an address change, last four digits of the Social Security Number and physical description (weight, height, eye color). Assume that the department will need to print in office intake forms to collect the required data for the application at a cost of \$15,750 for 750,000 non-carbon copy intake forms.

Assume that all Voter ID card applications are accompanied by proof of U.S. Citizenship as outlined in Administrative Rules Chapter 7410.0400 subpart 1, item D. Assume that proof of photographic identity is also required from applicants in the form of an expired driver's license, ID card, or voter ID card or does not contain current residential address; U.S. Passport, or they must affirm under penalty of perjury religious objections to use of photographic image. Assume that all Voter ID card applicants will be subject to having their image captured, unless they have a religious objection that must be attested to in writing.

Assume that 25 weeks of programming in MNDRIVE by FAST Enterprises would be required to implement necessary programming and interfacing for Voter ID cards at \$8,000 a week (\$200/hour x 40 hours) for a total programming cost of \$200,000 (25 weeks x \$8,000/week = \$200,000).

MS 171.07 Article 1, Section 9

Assume that applicants for a Voter ID card must not have a current Minnesota license or ID card and qualifies to vote by the next election date from application. Assume that an expired driver's license or ID card will be renewed and customer is not eligible for a Voter ID card. Assume for all other applicants that the department does not determine voter eligibility and will continue to process voter registration based on information attested by the applicant.

Assume Voter ID cards will need to be a different color scheme than current Minnesota licenses and ID cards and include the following: a distinct assigned number, the applicants' full legal name and date of birth, residence address, physical description, card expiration date, applicants photo and signature or if they have religious objections to photographs a "valid without photograph" instead of photo and the following verbiage "Voter Identification Card. Valid Identification Only for Voting".

Assume the cost of providing the Voter ID card is the same as a Minnesota Identification Card; expenditure for each Voter ID card application is \$21.50.

Assume that a Voter ID card will need to be designed by the card vendor and approved by the department and interfaced with MNDRIVE to the cards demographic data and status updates of the card through the production process and mailing. Assume the cost of a new card design is \$125,000.

Assume that not all citizens will be eligible for a Voter ID card as there is no variance process allowed.

MS 171.07 Article 1, Section 10

Assume that Voter ID cards an eight-year life cycle and expire on the birthday of the applicant in the fourth year following issuance with the exception of senior Voter ID cards (age 65+), which have an eight-year life cycle and individuals who are serving in active military duty being stationed outside of Minnesota and their spouses; assume these individuals will not have to renew their Voter ID cards until 1 year after discharge.

MS 171.11 Article 1, Section 11

Assume Voter ID cards must reflect record holders current and correct legal name and current residential address. Assume any changes to the information on record will require Voter ID cardholders to apply for a duplicate Voter ID card to reflect the changes.

MS 171.14 Article 1, Section 12

Assume the department must cancel a Voter ID card upon notification that the cardholder was not entitled to issuance, failed to give required or correct information on the application, committed fraud or deceit in the application or at the time of cancellation was not entitled to receive a Voter ID card.

Assume that the cancellation of the Voter ID card will remain in effect until the cardholder completes an application properly and complies with all Voter ID card requirements.

NOTE: This is an earlier version of the fiscal note for SF173-0.

The most current version is available on the Fiscal Note Search site: <https://mn.gov/mmbapps/fnsearchlbo/>

Assume that the department will receive cancellation notification from the Office of Secretary of State (SOS) when a Voter ID card holder has been determined ineligible or not entitled to issuance.

Article 1, Section 38

Assume that the department will need to provide training to DLAs in regards to Voter ID card applications. Assume the cost of training will be \$3,572.83. Assume that DVS staff will also receive training for Voter ID card applications with staff training costs absorbed by DVS.

The Training Unit will author and deliver training in partnership with Driver Services (DS) with DS serving as the subject matter expert for content, as well as review materials for accuracy and completeness.

Assume job aids and video will be tested on a development site by DVS Training and then posted online with the help of MN.IT. All materials will be 508/WCAG 2.0 AA compliant.

MS 171.14 Article 1, Section 39

Assume that \$203,572.83 will be appropriated in FY22 from the general fund to the commissioner of public safety to cover the cost of programming necessary to implement Voter ID cards (\$200,000) and the cost training DLAs (\$3,572.83).

The 2016 population of Minnesota citizens (18+) = 4,231,619 (Minnesota State Demographic Center), 2020 projected population = 4,383,064. Estimated number of Minnesota population (18+) with a driver's license or state ID = 3,464,285 in 2016 or 82% of the population.

Assume 82% of the population currently has a MN driver license or identification card, so the remaining 788,952, or 18%, are eligible for a Voter ID card.

Assume 506,902 Minnesota citizens will be interested in a Voter ID card based on the data from the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State: 64.25% of the Minnesota population voted in the 2018 election. 64.25% of 788,952 =506,902

Assume there will be little interest in the Voter ID Card in the first year and will increase in years leading up to a presidential election.

Assume 10% of the 506,902 eligible citizens will apply in FY 2022 (50,690), and 20% will apply in FY 2023 (101,380).

	# Applicants	Reimbursement of Cost	Annual Card Production Cost
FY22	50,690	\$21.50	\$1,089,835
FY23 & beyond	101,380	\$21.50	\$2,179,670

Assume that \$1,089,835 will be appropriated in FY22 and \$2,179,670 in FY23 and beyond to the VICA to cover the cost to produce Voter ID cards.

Assume 83% of applicants will obtain their Voter ID at a DL agent office and will need to be reimbursed \$8 for each application.

	# Applicants	Reimbursement of Fee	Annual Reimbursement to DLAs
FY22	42,073	\$8	\$336,584
FY23 & beyond	84,145	\$8	\$673,160

Assume the FY22 DLA reimbursement will be \$336,582 and FY23 and beyond reimbursement will be \$673,163.

Assume DVS Cashier's Unit will be responsible for reimbursing DLA's \$8 for each application.

Assume 25,345 citizens or 5% in FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively, will require an obtaining an out-of-state official document and apply for a refund: 25,345 refund requests will need to be processed split across FY 2022 and FY 2023.

NOTE: This is an earlier version of the fiscal note for SF173-0.

The most current version is available on the Fiscal Note Search site: <https://mn.gov/mmbapps/fnsearchlbo/>

Assume 12,672 refund requests x \$0.55 = \$6,969.60 in postage costs for FY 2023 and beyond.

Assume to receive reimbursement for the cost of official documents for the Voter ID card reimbursement, an applicant must complete a form approved by the commissioner of public safety together with the expenditure documentation. Reimbursable amounts must be mailed to an eligible applicant.

Assume 50-100 refunds could be processed/day. Assume DVS will need 1 Full-time Employee (FTE) Office & Administrative Specialist Senior (OASS) in the Cashiers Unit to process and issue the refunds. The refund is based upon any costs incurred by the individual to obtain the official document, which would not be known until the request is received.

One-time costs per Cashiers Unit FTE:

Furniture = \$5,300
Sit to Stand = \$700
Office Chairs = \$500
Telephone = \$200
Computer Monitors - \$135 x 2 = \$270
Computer Software = \$2,280

Total One-time costs: \$9,250

Monthly Costs per Cashiers Unit FTE:

Office Space - \$208.35 x 12 = \$2,500
Desktop Computers - \$57.54 x 12 = \$690
Employee Computing - \$48.74 x 12 = \$585
Telephone - \$30 x 12 = \$360
Office Supplies - \$8.25 x 12 = \$99

Total Annual Monthly Costs: \$4,234

Since the effective date is 6/1/2022, assume refunds will be processed Fiscal Year 2023 and 2024.

Article 2, Sections 1-9, 13, 23-24

Assumes that "Voter Identification card" will be added appropriately throughout the indicated statute references after "driver's license or identification card" to retain language uniformity throughout statutes.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

FY22 Expenditures

General Fund

Programming Cost \$8,000 per week x 25 weeks = \$200,000
One-time Training Costs = \$3,572.83

Total General Fund Expenditures FY22 = \$203,573

Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Driver Service Operating Account

One-time new card design cost with Idemia = \$125,000
One-time print of Intake Forms = \$15,750

Total Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund expenditures FY22 = \$140,750

Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Voter Identification Card Account

Reimbursement of filing fees to DL Agents (42,073 applications x \$8 filing fee) = \$336,584
Cost of providing Voter ID Cards (50,690 cards x \$21.50) = 1,089,835

NOTE: This is an earlier version of the fiscal note for SF173-0.

The most current version is available on the Fiscal Note Search site: <https://mn.gov/mmbapps/fnsearchlbo/>

Total Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund Expenditures FY22 = \$1,426,419

FY23 Expenditures

Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Driver Service Operating Account

OASS (Step 5) \$74,028 annual salary & Fringe benefits FTE = \$74,028

One-time costs for FTE = \$9,250

Monthly costs for FTE = \$4,234

Total Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund FY23 = \$87,512

Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Voter Identification Card Account

Postage to mail refunds (12,672 refunds x \$0.55) = \$6,970

Reimbursement of filing fees to DL Agents (84,145 applications x \$8 filing fee) = \$673,160

Cost of providing Voter ID Cards (101,380 cards x \$21.50) = \$2,179,670

Total Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund expenditures FY23 = \$2,859,800

FY24 & Beyond Expenditures

Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Driver Service Operating Account

OASS (Step 5) \$74,028 annual salary & Fringe benefits FTE = \$74,028

Monthly costs for FTE = \$4,234

Total Restricted Misc. Special Revenue Fund expenditures FY24 & beyond = \$78,262

Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund - Voter Identification Card Account

Postage to mail refunds (12,672 refunds x \$0.55) = \$6,970

Reimbursement of filing fees to DL Agents (84,145 applications x \$8 filing fee) = \$673,160

Cost of providing Voter ID Cards (101,380 cards x \$21.50) = \$2,179,670

Total Other Misc. Special Revenue Fund expenditures FY24 & beyond = \$2,859,800

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

The DVS budget is fee-based and must cover the cost of business through fees collected. Any increase in expenses may require increasing fees.

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

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