

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
**01/14/2019**

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1479

- 1 A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2017-2019 Biennium		2019-2021 Biennium		2021-2023 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
<b>Revenues</b>						
<b>Expenditures</b>			\$140,000		\$30,000	
<b>Appropriations</b>			\$140,000		\$30,000	

- 1 B. **County, city, school district and township fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

	2017-2019 Biennium	2019-2021 Biennium	2021-2023 Biennium
<b>Counties</b>			
<b>Cities</b>			
<b>School Districts</b>			
<b>Townships</b>			

- 2 A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

HB1479 directs NDUS colleges and universities to produce student ID cards with electronic scanning capability that can be read at any of the State's polling locations to serve as one form of voter ID.

- B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 1 of the bill requires institutions to issue all students identification cards that can be used for voting purposes. The cards must contain electronic codes that can be scanned at polling locations. Students who are noncitizens or are under 18 years of age must be issued cards that are visibly different from those issued to citizens at least 18 years of age.

The cards currently used by institutions do not meet these qualifications and would need to be reissued for all current students. Specialized equipment is necessary at each institution to generate cards with the necessary QR code.

Student ID cards will need to be reissued to roughly 45,000 students currently in the North Dakota University System. An additional 8,000 new freshman, 5,000 new transfers, and 2,000 new post baccalaureate students are estimated on an annual basis.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

- A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

- B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

Excluding the potential for changes in technology—specifically the QR readers at North Dakota polling locations, the estimated cost of a new campus ID card system totals \$140,000 and is comprised of:

\$65,000 ID System 13 @ \$5,000 each (2 each for UND and NDSU; 1 each at other institutions)

(Includes software, printer, camera, and barcode/magnetic strip)

\$45,000 Student ID cards 45,000 @ \$1.00 each for existing students

\$30,000 Student ID cards 30,000 @ \$1.00 each for 15,000 new students per year

- C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation or a part of the appropriation is included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

The NDUS appropriations bill, HB1003, does not contain funding for this \$140,000 project. One-time initial costs total \$110,000. Ongoing costs are \$30,000 per biennium for new cards.

**Name:** Lisa Johnson

**Agency:** NDUS

**Telephone:** 328-4143

**Date Prepared:** 01/22/2019

**2019 HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**HB 1479**

# 2019 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

## Government and Veterans Affairs Committee Fort Union Room, State Capitol

HB 1479  
1/24/2019  
31446

- Subcommittee  
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Carmen Hart

### Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to higher education student identification card requirements and reports of address changes to the secretary of state; relating to forms of identification verifying voter eligibility

### Minutes:

Attachments 1-10

**Chairman Kasper** opened the hearing on HB 1479.

**Rep. Eidson** appeared in support of HB 1479. Attachment 1. (:14-4:59) QR not CR codes. He handed out attachments 2- 5 which were written testimonies from the following: Riley Brainard, UND student; Chloe Stone, UND student; Sarah Baron, UND student; and Erik Hanson, UND Student Senate Body President

**Rep. Laning:** Why do you feel someone from out of state that does not want to belong to ND should be allowed to select ND candidates for election?

**Rep. Eidson:** I see they are attending school in ND and likely working jobs in ND and paying taxes in ND. They are fully involved in ND. Just because they may not want to be there past graduation or whatever the reasons for not obtaining a ND driver's license are, I don't believe that should bar them from voting in that election that year.

**Rep. Laning:** Yet, they want to elect ND officials?

**Rep. Eidson:** If they have been here for as long as 30 days, they are a resident of ND, and I believe they should be able to vote.

**Rep. Vetter:** What problem are we trying to solve here?

**Rep. Eidson:** The issue we are trying to solve is student access to voting. I am trying to bring them up to code with the state ID and that is including the bar code. That would include the address, so they could actually verify the student's address whenever they go to vote the exact same way.

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** Are you saying it is those students' intent to become residents of ND by accepting this ID that gives them eligibility to vote?

**Rep. Eidson:** My argument is if they are in the state for 30 days and have a physical address, they are a resident of ND and as such they should be allowed to vote. We use the driver's license or state ID as the standard to prove you live in ND. I am trying to bring the ND student IDs up to that standard as well.

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** Our laws are pretty clear that you don't just automatically become a resident of ND. You are eligible to be a resident of ND if it is your intent to become a resident. Is it your expectation that somebody who wants to become a resident is seeking this as a tool to vote, or is this a tool to let anybody who is here to vote regardless if they want to become residents?

**Rep. Eidson:** People who want to vote in ND elections, ND residents, can use this ID as a tool.

**Rep. Rohr:** What information did you get from the secretary of state's office?

**Rep. Eidson:** I asked them about previous issues they dealt with. We talked about this bill, and we came to the conclusion that if it did have the QR barcode on the back, that would bring it up to standards they would be happy with.

**Rep. Karls:** Would this apply for private universities in ND?

**Rep. Eidson:** No, it would not. It is only for states now.

**Rep. Louser:** If a MN resident goes to school at UND and lives in Grand Forks and gets one of these IDs, do they forfeit their MN driver's license?

**Rep. Eidson:** They would have to do the same as when they verify at DOT which is prove what their physical address is with a piece of mail. That address would be sent to the secretary of state's office and go into that QR code. They wouldn't surrender the driver's license as far as it pertains to driving.

**Rep. Louser:** In that instance, could that student vote in MN as well as in ND?

**Rep. Eidson:** No. You would have the choice.

**Rep. Louser:** Who monitors that?

**Rep. Eidson:** I understand there is communication between states when it comes to voter files. Any duo votes from two separate states would get caught in the verification of those votes.

**Rep. Schauer:** Tell me a little bit about this process. Are other states using this QR code on student IDs?

**Rep. Eidson:** Currently, we are one of six states that do not allow student IDs at the polls. What mechanisms they are using to make those IDs legal for voting I couldn't speak to. Getting the QR code would be a similar situation as to how a student obtains a driver's license. He explained the process.

**Rep. Schauer:** It sounds like a lot of hoops. How does a student vote now?

**Rep. Eidson:** Students continue to express concern. You could use the student ID as they are now and a utility bill. Then that was changed, so you just couldn't use student IDs. If they want to vote in our elections right now, they are pursuing the law and getting their driver's license.

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** Attachment 6 was given to committee. He pointed out some information on the attachment and bill. Do we need to have the university system put it into the central voter file like they do when you go to the DMV to make sure this person either said yes I want the QR or no, I don't, and then alternate and go to your more amended version? How do we do that in practice? How would you ensure when you are giving them this other form of ID that the same steps are taken to preserve the integrity of the election?

**Rep. Eidson:** By showing up to get the ID and having a physical address that shows them in ND and then requesting to have an ID that would make them eligible to vote in ND would signify their intent to be a ND resident and would signify their being allowed to vote in our elections.

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** Do you think the students understand that there might be a snowball effect?

**Rep. Eidson:** I am not aware of the snowball effect that would come from the DOT at that point.

**Rep. P. Anderson:** How many states let the students just show up with their ID and vote?

**Rep. Eidson:** We are one of six states that does not allow student IDs. I will go back to a previous example. I had a Missouri driver's license, but living in North Carolina. I was given the choice to vote. I was not allowed to do both, and we should not allow people to do both.

**Rep. Laning:** You mentioned there are measures in place to prevent cross voter voting. Can you tell me what those are?

**Rep. Eidson:** I know there is a voter file that before the election is finalized, the votes are verified. There is communication between states.

**Rep. Laning:** I beg to differ.

**Rep. Eidson:** I agree to disagree.

**Chairman Kasper:** Have you discussed your bill with any of the university presidents about the impact that your bill will have on higher education institutions?

**Rep. Eidson:** I have not spoken with the presidents, but I did speak with Katy Fitzsimmons at the NDUS system and asked about the potential impact with it. She did make me aware of the issues that would come with it, both the fiscal and the technological issues that would come from that. That is why I offer these two amendments.

**Chairman Kasper:** Share what you found.

**Rep. Eidson:** There would be some costs associated with having to get a new ID printing machine. Basically in order to communicate that information from the university system to the secretary of state, the technology would have to match up and they would have to be able to communicate with each other. That would take time and potentially some money.

**Chairman Kasper:** In reading your bill, you are asking the university system to verify citizenship. How would the university system verify citizenship of the students?

**Rep. Eidson:** I would argue they could do that the same way that the DOT does. That is with the utility bill or something that establishes a physical address within the ND

Attachment 7 was handed out to the committee

**Chairman Kasper:** Your bill says citizen of the US, not of ND. How do you suggest they verify citizen of the US?

**Rep. Eidson:** Through the same mechanisms that the DOT does.

**Chairman Kasper:** There is a big difference between citizen and resident, and your bill seems to confuse the two. Simply because you are a citizen of the US and live in ND does not mean you are a resident of ND. You must take action to declare the residency. Why would it be so hard to get a ND ID as opposed to having the university provide it for you?

**Rep. Eidson:** The accessibility right away. We could look at the long DMV wait times at some of the larger cities. At UND it is right there in the student union in the middle of campus and never nearly as busy as the DMV would be.

**Chairman Kasper:** One of the university presidents said once you become a student, you need to grow up if there are responsibilities you need to accept to do the things that you are required to vote. You are suggesting two or three hours out of the life of a student to be able to vote under current law is too much to ask for?

**Rep. Eidson:** No. Voting is a right. It is not something that we should have to force more and more things that somebody has to get done in order to obtain. This is just trying to make it a little bit more accessible.

**Rep. Schauer:** You could have voted absentee, but you chose to not to vote absentee. Correct?

**Rep. Eidson:** I was 20 and chose to vote in person.

**Rep. Schauer:** Twenty years old, but you still have that choice?

**Rep. Eidson:** Yes.

**Neutral**

**Mike Taylor, University of Mary Professor**, appeared in a neutral position. Attachment 8. (33:24-43:30)

**Rep. Vetter:** Are you representing you or the University of Mary?

**Mr. Taylor:** I am representing myself as an employee there, but in consultation with the administration they said it would be hard to separate the two.

**Rep. Vetter:** Explain how getting an ID is alienation.

**Mr. Taylor:** The process that appears to be restrictive is the process of getting a permanent ID. Switching from a student's current ID which might be in a community in ND, a community in MN, or in AZ to a permanent ID which for a student who lives on campus would be a campus address.

**Rep. Karls:** This happened at Jamestown College also. The student IDs were not from the university system, and so they were turned away at the door. I also heard they were turned away at United Tribes. That was why I asked the question earlier about private universities.

**Mr. Taylor:** In some cases, I heard students were turned away because of residency issues. In the last cycle there were a number of set aside ballots, because the students could show some ID but not the full ID for that ballot to be counted at that point in time.

Attachment 9 was handed out to the committee.

**Lisa A. Johnson, Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic/Student Affairs, NDUS** appeared in a neutral position. Attachment 10. (47:11-52:00)

Chairman Kasper closed the hearing.

# 2019 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee  
Fort Union Room, State Capitol

HB 1479  
1/25/2019  
31521

- Subcommittee  
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Carmen Hart

## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to higher education student identification card requirements and reports of address changes to the secretary of state; relating to forms of identification verifying voter eligibility

## Minutes:

**Chairman Kasper** opened the meeting on HB 1479.

**Rep. Laning:** This thing has been debated numerous times, and I lean toward the last session where we finally said if they want to be adults, take the responsibility of being an adult. **I move a DO NOT PASS.**

**Rep. Schauer seconded the motion.**

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** He mentioned a lot of underlying problems with this bill. I am in agreement with the motion.

**Rep. Schneider:** The driver's license thing is a separate issue which could be enforced if it is an issue. If you go to vote, you are expressing your intent at that time with your vote, or you may do it in some other demonstrable way earlier.

**Rep. Louser:** Our laws state that you must be a resident of 30 days, and you can only have one residency. If there was a safeguard that said that by applying for this type of ID would automatically eliminate your residency in another state, that would make sense. This doesn't meet the criteria of our laws on residency, so I would have to support the motion.

**Rep. B. Koppelman:** In Lines 11-12 we are ordering an institution of higher education to give a card to somebody that says they are a citizen. That is a flaw in the bill.

**Chairman Kasper:** The flaw in the bill is it does not require that you are a resident of ND. It says a citizen of the US.

**A roll call vote was taken. 12-2, 0 absent. Rep. Louser will carry the bill.**

Date: 1-25-19  
 Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2019 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE  
 ROLL CALL VOTES  
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1479**

House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation:  Adopt Amendment  
 Do Pass  Do Not Pass  Without Committee Recommendation  
 As Amended  Rerefer to Appropriations  
 Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions:  Reconsider  \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By Rep. Laning Seconded By Rep. Schauer

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Jim Kasper	X		Rep. Pamela Anderson		X
Vice Chair Vicky Steiner	X		Rep. Mary Schneider		X
Rep. Jeff Hoverson	X				
Rep. Craig Johnson	X				
Rep. Daniel Johnston	X				
Rep. Karen Karls	X				
Rep. Ben Koppelman	X				
Rep. Vernon Laning	X				
Rep. Scott Louser	X				
Rep. Karen Rohr	X				
Rep. Austen Schauer	X				
Rep. Steve Vetter	X				

Total (Yes) 12 No 2

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Louser

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1479: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Rep. Kasper, Chairman)**  
recommends **DO NOT PASS** (12 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).  
HB 1479 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

**2019 TESTIMONY**

**HB 1479**

#1  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Matt Eidson, I represent District 43 in Grand Forks, and I'm here to introduce House Bill 1479.

This last election saw significant changes regarding voting requirements in North Dakota. I'm sure you all recall that in the 2018 primaries, students with identification issued by the NDUS university system were allowed to vote with their student IDs as long as they also brought a utility or rent bill. By the time the general election rolled around, this was no longer the case. Today, I'm introducing a bill that would allow North Dakota students the ability to vote with their student IDs once again.

House Bill 1479 seeks to include NDUS university system student IDs as a valid form of identification for students who wish to vote in North Dakota elections. However, this bill does not seek to simply add student IDs as they appear now; this bill requires future student IDs to include a CR barcode. For those who don't know, a CR barcode is the same barcode included on the back of current North Dakota driver's licenses.

As the system operates now, when a citizen arrives at a polling location to vote, a poll worker will scan the CR barcode on the back of a North Dakota driver's license, which will retrieve the ID owner's address on record with the Secretary of State's office. By requiring universities to issue IDs that include a CR barcode and sharing the student's physical address with the Secretary of State's office, as the Department of Transportation does with driver's licenses, we would bring NDUS university system student IDs up to the standards expected of the North Dakota state ID.

Before introducing this bill, I presented the idea to several legislators, as well as the Secretary of State's office, in an effort to address all grievances. Because I have had even more discussions following this bill's filing, I would like to offer amendments that would ease the financial and technological burden this bill would impose.

One, I would not be opposed to removing the language mandating all future IDs adhere to the standards described in this bill. Rather, I would be open to amending this bill to state that NDUS universities would simply be required to offer the option of a student ID that meets the standards described. Should the student elect to receive a student ID with a CR barcode on the back, the university would be able to charge the student for the ID. In this way, the fiscal impact would be greatly reduced.

Two, allowing the NDUS universities ample time to address the technological issues that will come with this bill's passing. Specifically, the ability to communicate electronically with the Secretary of State's office. To my understanding, this would be difficult to address, but not impossible. By pushing the date all NDUS system universities would be required to adhere to this legislation until August 2020, we would give the universities plenty of time to address the issue, as well as allowing the Secretary of State's office the time necessary to finish the technological updates they are currently undergoing.

A common retort I've heard when discussing this legislation is that this bill is unnecessary, as it's easy to obtain a driver's license; or, we can't keep bending over backwards for these students, they can just get a state ID; or, according to some, you're not actually a citizen of North Dakota until you have a North Dakota ID. And every time I hear that response, I recall a similar circumstance I found myself in during previous elections.

When I joined the Marine Corps, my first duty station was in North Carolina. When I arrived in late October 2008, I was told I'd be deploying to Iraq in two months, and that my training schedule was

#1  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

packed with pre-deployment requirements. Because of this, I was never afforded the opportunity to surrender my Missouri driver's license and obtain a North Carolina driver's license. Luckily for me, it didn't matter.

I was given a choice: I could either vote absentee in Missouri, or I could vote in North Carolina's election. But I could not do both. I knew I wouldn't be in North Carolina forever, so a huge part of me didn't want to go through the trouble of getting a new ID when I knew I'd only be in the state for four years. However, I enjoyed taking part in the political process by showing up to the polls, and the idea of mailing my vote in wasn't one I was willing to entertain. I chose to vote in the 2008 presidential election in North Carolina with a Missouri state ID.

I truly believe that if a person lives in North Dakota, attends school in North Dakota, works in North Dakota, and pays bills in North Dakota, they should be allowed to vote in North Dakota. By passing House Bill 1479, we would be sending a strong message to every student in North Dakota: whether you are from our state or just here to attend school, whether you plan to stay after graduation or leave as soon as you earn your diploma, and whether you choose to vote in our state or the state you grew up in, we want you to take part in the time-honored tradition of selecting those who would lead us, and we will do everything necessary to make sure that right is easy to accomplish and fiercely protected.

Members of the committee, I thank you for allowing me the chance to speak to you today. And I respectfully request a "DO PASS" recommendation for House Bill 1479. At this time, I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Thank you.



Matt Eidson

#2  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

Dear representatives and legislators, My name is Riley Brainard, and I am a current student at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks.

Today I testify in support of House Bill 1479.

I support this bill because I believe that this will allow students to be able to express their right to vote in elections much more freely than what has occurred in previous elections, especially that of the 2018 midterm election. During the last election, I was in communication with many students who had difficulty understanding the byzantine voting procedures. In addition to this, I know for certain that the difficulty in attaining proper identification, and the miscommunication concerning voting requirements, in my personal experience, was the number one reason why university students did not vote in the past election. The introduction of House Bill 1479, while not completely alleviating the issues previously stated, will be a tremendous step in bringing young people into the electoral process, while simultaneously modernizing the North Dakota elections to the national standard.

I urge you to please consider supporting House Bill 1479. Thank you so much for your time,  
Riley Brainard

#3  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

To whom it may concern,

My name is Chloe Stone and I am a North Dakota resident and a University of North Dakota student. I am testifying today in support of House Bill 1479.

I believe that this bill will be instrumental in ensuring that eligible voters in North Dakota are able to express their rights as citizens to be able to vote in elections. As a resident who struggled in this past midterm election to be able to vote, I believe it is time for a change. Originally being from West Fargo, ND the address on my driver's license is my home address. Knowing that I would not be able to vote in District 17, where I currently live, in this election I took the proper measures that would allow me to. I changed my address on Department of Transportation website and brought a utility bill with my name and address to the polling location. Even with these measures and being aware of the voting process did not save me from issues voting come Election Day. I had to go through many unnecessary hurdles at the polling location to receive my ballot. The girl next to me at the check-in was turned away. She was a student living in North Dakota, and took the same precautions as I did, but unfortunately got turned down since her driver's license was issued from Minnesota. She was unable to vote and express her fundamental right as an American citizen. I know she was not the only student turned down at the polls – there were many others. The confusion with the current process is hindering this right to many students, and that is wrong. Allowing students to be able to vote with a student ID will prevent students from not being able to express their fundamental right to vote.

I strongly urge you to support House Bill 1479. Thank you for your time and consideration.

# 4  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

Hello. My name is Sarah Baron and I am a student at the University of North Dakota. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak to you today.

As a student at an institution in the North Dakota University System, I have been directly impacted by the current implications of N.D.C.C. 16.1-01-04.1. Despite the fact that I was a qualified electorate in the 2018 election, because I had a Minnesota driver's license I had to jump through numerous hoops in order to be able to exercise my right to vote. While I was able to eventually obtain the necessary form of identification needed, it was an arduous process that could have easily been avoided. In the coming days after the election, I learned after speaking with numerous other students that they were denied at the polls, despite the fact that they had contacted the Secretary of State's office and were under the impression that they would be able to vote in North Dakota. Therefore, I am completely in support of the propositions outlined in House Bill 1479.

It is incredibly disheartening that many university students in North Dakota feel as though their votes are unwanted. Especially in a state like North Dakota, whose universities boast diverse student bodies, policies like the current Voter ID law serve to hurt all North Dakotans. For example, at the NDUS's two largest institutions, the vast majority of students come from states outside of North Dakota. At UND, only 34% of students are originally from North Dakota. Likewise, at NDSU, the student body is made up of only 41% North Dakotans. Technically, these students still have an opportunity to vote in North Dakota, as they may obtain a state ID or transfer their driver's license to North Dakota for \$15, but for students this can be incredibly challenging. Voting is right that ought to be protected for all North Dakotans, regardless of where they may have originally been from. As students, we work in North Dakota. We pay tuition. We pay taxes. We deserve to have a say in who represents us.

The changes to N.D.C.C 16.1-01-04.1 laid forth in House Bill 1479 are not radical ideas. Rather, they would serve to put North Dakota's voter ID laws in line with those around the country. North Dakota is one of only 6 states that does not recognize student IDs as valid forms of voter identification<sup>1</sup>. By supporting House Bill 1479, you will be ensuring that young people feel invested in the future of the state they have chosen to make home.

---

<sup>1</sup> Campus Vote Project (2018). Student ID as Voter ID. [campusvoteproject.org/administrators/student-id-as-voter-id/](https://campusvoteproject.org/administrators/student-id-as-voter-id/)

#5  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

# Senate Resolution

**To:** The Student Senate of the University of North Dakota

**Authors:** Gracie Lian – Honors/Undeclared Senator, Taylor Toso – North Dakota Student Association Director of Governmental Affairs

**Sponsors:** Name(s) of Senator that sponsors the bill of behalf of someone (Often left blank)

**CC:** Erik Hanson - Student Body President, Kaleb Dschaak - Student Body Vice President, Cassie Gerhardt - Student Government Advisor, Andrew Frelich - Student Organization Funding Agency Advisor; Dr. Cara Halgren - Vice President for Student Affairs and Diversity,

**Date:** #####

**Re:** A Resolution in Support of Voting-Eligible Student IDs

---

Whereas, the University of North Dakota’s Student Government believes in the importance of promoting civic engagement among students on campus; and,

Whereas, this commitment has been demonstrated by our actions encouraging students to vote such as our efforts to share Grand Forks’ polling locations and by our support of the North Dakota Student Association’s 2018 Student Voting Guide; and,

Whereas, UND Student Government received feedback that many UND students were unable to vote in North Dakota’s 2018 midterm elections due to last minute voter ID changes; and

Whereas, voting is the fundamental process by which citizens are able to influence government and keep their representatives accountable; and,

Whereas, North Dakota is one of only six states in the nation that does not recognize student IDs as an eligible form of voter identification<sup>1</sup>; and,

Whereas, voting-eligible student IDs would lower the barriers for students to actively engage in both the Grand Forks community and in state-wide elections and referendums; and,

Therefore, be it moved that UND Student Government supports a change to North Dakota Century Code that would give North Dakota public colleges and universities the ability to issue student IDs that are eligible for voter identification purposes; and,

Therefore, be it further moved that in order to make student IDs eligible for voter identification purposes, UND Student Government supports the addition of a scannable electronic code to all future student IDs that would allow poll workers to reference and verify the address of the student with the central voter file, as well as a change to make all future student IDs capable of transmitting the students date of birth; and,

1 Campus Vote Project (2018). Student ID as Voter ID. [campusvoteproject.org/administrators/student-id-as-voter-id/](http://campusvoteproject.org/administrators/student-id-as-voter-id/)

#5  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

Therefore, be it furthest moved that if North Dakota Century Code is adapted to allow the use of student IDs for voter identification purposes, that UND Student Government urges UND to immediately adopt student IDs that are voting eligible, and, once adopted, to issue these IDs to all future UND students.

---

Erik Hanson, Student Body President

# 6  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

**54-01-23. Duty of citizens - Allegiance defined - How renounced.**

Allegiance is the obligation of fidelity and obedience which every citizen owes to the state. Allegiance may be renounced by a change of residence.

**54-01-24. Rights and duties of citizens not electors.**

An elector has no rights or duties beyond those of a citizen not an elector, except the right and duty of holding and electing to office.

**54-01-25. Rights and duties of citizens of other states.**

A citizen of the United States who is not a citizen of this state has the same rights and duties as a citizen of this state who is not an elector.

**54-01-26. Residence - Rules for determining.**

Every person has in law a residence. In determining the place of residence, the following rules must be observed:

1. It is the place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose and to which the person returns in seasons of repose.
2. There can be only one residence.
3. A residence cannot be lost until another is gained.
4. The residence of the supporting parent during the supporting parent's life, and after the supporting parent's death, the residence of the other parent is the residence of the unmarried minor children.
5. An individual's residence does not automatically change upon marriage, but changes in accordance with subsection 7. The residence of either party to a marriage is not presumptive evidence of the other party's residence.
6. The residence of an unmarried minor who has a parent living cannot be changed by either that minor's own act or that of that minor's guardian.
7. The residence can be changed only by the union of act and intent.

**54-01-27. Lease of state-owned property.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state, or any agency or institution of the state, may enter agreements to lease all or part of, or an undivided or other interest in, any real or personal property belonging to the state, or any agency or institution of the state, to and, or, from any agency or institution of the state or any person for such compensation and upon such terms and conditions as the parties under such agreement may stipulate. Such agreements must be authorized by the board, if any, or commissioner or other executive officer of the commission, agency, or institution holding, controlling, possessing, or owning the property or on whose behalf the property is held. For purposes of this section, the agreements include any lease, sublease, purchase agreement, lease-purchase agreement, installment purchase agreement, leaseback agreement, or other contract, agreement, instrument, or arrangement pursuant to which any rights, interests, or other property are transferred to, by, or from any party to, by, or from one or more parties, and any related documents entered or to be entered, including any operating agreement, service agreement, indemnity agreement, participation agreement, loan agreement, or payment undertaking agreement entered as part of a long-term lease and leaseback transaction. A lease obligation under this section may not exceed a term of ninety-nine years. A lease obligation entered into under this section is payable solely from revenues to be derived by the state, or any agency or institution of the state, from the ownership, sale, lease, disposition, and operation of the property; any funds or investments permitted under state law, and any earnings thereon, to the extent pledged therefor; revenues to be derived by the state, or any agency or institution of the state, from any support and operating agreement, service agreement, or any other agreement relating to the property; funds, if any, appropriated annually by the legislative assembly or received from federal sources; and income or proceeds from any collateral pledged or provided therefor. A lease obligation under this section does not constitute an indebtedness of the state, or any agency or institution of the state, or a pledge of the full faith and credit or unlimited taxing resources of the state, or any

a business organization, including the United States armed forces or foreign service. The director shall develop procedures and requirements for a renewal under this section.

# 743 1479  
1-24-19

**39-06-20. Notice of change of address or name.**

If an individual after applying for or receiving an operator's license or identification card moves from the address named on the license or identification card, or if the name is changed by marriage or otherwise, that individual within ten days after moving or the name change shall notify the director in writing or in person of that individual's old and new addresses or of the individual's former and new names and of the number of any operator's license or identification card then held by that person. An individual may obtain a corrected operator's license or identification card for address only changes, but must obtain a new operator's license or identification card for a name change, by making an application as provided for in section 39-06-18. The department may change the address based on information received from any authorized address correction service of the United States postal service. The department may also develop procedures for receiving notification of address changes by electronic means.

**39-06-21. Filing application records.**

The director shall file and maintain each application for a license with suitable indexes containing:

1. All applications denied and on each denied application note the reason for the denial;
2. All applications granted; and
3. The name of every licensee whose operator's license has been suspended, revoked, canceled, or restricted by the department and after each name state the reasons for such actions.

**39-06-22. Driving records of licensees.**

The director shall file all accident reports and abstracts of court records of convictions received by the director under the laws of this state and maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that each record of each licensee showing the convictions of the licensee and the traffic accidents in which the licensee has been involved is readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the director.

**39-06-23. Definition of suspension, revocation, and cancellation.**

Repealed by S.L. 2013, ch. 291, § 62.

**39-06-24. Authority to cancel licenses.**

1. The director shall cancel any operator's license or nondriver photo identification card upon determining that the individual is not entitled to the issuance of the document or that the individual failed to give the required or correct information on the application or the fee was invalid. Invalid fees include being in the form of an insufficient fund or no-account check or a credit or debit card in which the transaction was canceled by the applicant before the department received correct payment. The making of a false statement in any application for an operator's license or nondriver photo identification card, concerning the applicant's age or the prior loss of driving privileges through a cancellation, suspension, revocation, or similar sanction in any state, is grounds for the director to cancel any document or privilege issued on the basis of the application.
2. Upon cancellation, the holder shall surrender the nondriver photo identification card to the director or any police officer may take custody of the card.

**39-06-25. Suspending privileges of nonresidents.**

The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways of this state given to a nonresident is subject to suspension or revocation by the director in like manner and for like cause as an operator's license issued in this title may be suspended or revoked.

#7  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

**39-06-02. Individuals who are exempt from having an operator's license - Resident defined.**

1. The following individuals are exempt from having an operator's license:
  - a. An employee of the United States government while operating a motor vehicle owned by or leased to that government and being operated on official business.
  - b. A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age, who has in that individual's immediate possession a valid operator's license issued to that individual in that individual's home state or country.
  - c. A member of the armed forces of the United States while that individual is stationed in North Dakota, if that individual has a valid current operator's license from another state.
  - d. An individual over sixteen years of age who becomes a resident of this state and who has in possession a valid operator's license issued to that individual under the laws of some other state or country or by military authorities of the United States for a period of not more than sixty days after becoming a resident of this state.
  - e. A member of the North Dakota national guard operating any military vehicles as authorized by a national guard operator's license while on duty.
2. For purposes of this chapter, an individual is deemed a resident of this state when the individual has lived in the state for ninety consecutive days, unless the individual is a nonresident student, a tourist, or a member of the armed forces.

**39-06-03. No operator's license to certain individuals.**

The director may not issue an operator's license:

1. To an individual who is under the age of sixteen years, except that the director may issue an instructional permit under section 39-06-04, a restricted permit under section 39-06-05, or a license under section 39-06-17.
2. To an individual whose license has been suspended or revoked in this state or in any other state during the suspension, except under section 39-06.1-03 or 39-06.1-11, or to any person whose license has been revoked, except under sections 39-06-35, 39-06-36, and 39-06.1-11.
3. To an individual who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law.
4. To an individual who is required by this chapter to take an examination, unless the individual has successfully passed such examination.
5. To an individual who is required under the laws of this state to deposit security or file proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited the security or filed the proof.
6. To an individual if the director has good cause to believe that the individual by reason of physical or mental disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety.
7. To an individual when the director has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highways by that individual would be inimical to public safety or welfare.

**39-06-03.1. Nondriver photo identification card issued by director - Release of information - Penalty - Public awareness.**

1. The director shall issue a nondriver color photo identification card to any resident of this state who fulfills the requirements of this section. An application for an identification card must be made on a form furnished by the director. Within thirty days from receipt of a complete application that includes the applicant's social security number, unless the applicant is a nonimmigrant who is not eligible for a social security number, the director shall determine whether to issue and, if appropriate, issue a nondriver photo identification card to an applicant. The director may not withhold the issuance of a nondriver color photo identification card without reasonable cause. If the

#8  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

Legislative testimony on HB NO. 1479

Mike Taylor, PhD.

1000 N. 1<sup>st</sup> Street

Bismarck ND, 58501

January 24, 2019

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you regarding this bill's attempt to address access to voting, particularly for college students. I want to thank the State of North Dakota for their efforts to consider access to voting over the years. I have been involved with students at the University of Mary as a professor and advisor to student groups.

In that time, I have found assistance and guidance with various aspects of voting from the state officials, and local municipalities in the Bismarck and Mandan areas. As someone who moved from Wisconsin approximately 4 years ago, where all citizens 18 years of age and older can register and vote the same day as the election. I'll be honest that adjusting to access to voting in the State of North Dakota has been a challenge, but it's not for a lack of consideration and assistance from government and elected officials. At every step of the way, I have continued one of my life long career goals of assisting young people become active and engaged citizens. I believe that many share in that endeavor here in the State of North Dakota, as in past states I have lived like Wisconsin and Michigan. In fact, as an educator and engaged citizen who has been involved politically at the local, state and national levels, I must say North Dakotans are some of the more politically astute I have met. And this is coming from someone that has been in Iowa, where during the presidential caucus campaigns Iowans are not shy about their political loyalties.

With all of this in mind, I want to share some of the complexities I have observed in terms of access to voting for college students at the University of Mary. I can say I am supportive of legislative compromise that will still hold college students, in particular, and citizens at large accountable for one of the more sacred rights afforded in our country – the right elect others to the job for “We the People.” Voter ID has many merits, and indiscretions with voting do exist, so the need for valid identification that accurately identifies who the voter is – is imperative indeed. Nevertheless, IF Voter ID is too restrictive then, it seems to alienate some for access to this sacred right, and, in my view, I have seen a steady increase in this alienation since the 2016 election cycle.

Prior to this increase in terms of difficult access to voting, the University of Mary has enjoyed a very fluid voter process and overall citizen engagement. In fact, there was a time when the polls used to be on campus. During that time in history, University officials would providing polling officials the appropriate documentation of students who were voting age. Students would then go to vote, still with some kind of valid identification, and vote. As the polling place migrated from campus to United Tribes Technical College (UTTC), not much changed other than students needing to travel to the UTTC polling place to vote.

All in all, this strong civic engagement in terms of voting, coupled with the University of Mary's commitment to serving the local community and beyond, provided a strong foundation

#8  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

for a more permanent residency in the Bismarck/Mandan areas, along with other reaches of the State of North Dakota. While we recognize not all our students will stay in North Dakota, it is our hope that students are actively engaged on a civic level in terms of voting and other ways of serving and that they immerse in the state culture. It is this type of engagement and participation that will leave students with a lasting impression of ND, above and beyond their education, regardless of where they call home following graduation.

In terms of recent voting history since I have been involved as an advisor of a student group called Marauders on Politics, and now as a volunteer assisting the group, I have noticed a shift away from what was once more accessible in terms of voting to now restrictions that although not impossible do present barriers. During the 2016 cycle, student turn out by University of Mary students was strong. In fact, as shuttles went to UTTC, students were often lined up outside the entrance waiting to vote. We had active forums on campus and student were overall very engaged. As our group communicated with state election officials and local municipalities, it became readily apparent that absent a ND drivers licenses students may be precluded from voting. If it were not for filed injunctions and court issues, our students would not have had the option of voting with the voter affidavit. Once it became apparent late into the fall that the voter affidavit was an option, many of our students voted. Yes, some students did vote absentee ballot in the state, and many other states that represent our growing enrollment at U Mary. And yes, some students did have the proper voter ID to vote in this immediate area. But, in an effort to help students navigate access to voting in both the 2016 and 2018 elections, there is no doubt that 2018 proved to be more problematic when trying to assist our students with voting information.

Again, we have had good assistance from state and local officials and the political parties. Accessibility to the current information and assistance with voting regulations is not the issue. The issue is the restrictive nature of the current regulations. For a current University of Mary student who lives on campus, for example, they would have to change their permanent address (as I understand the current regulations) and declare 7500 University Avenue as their address. This is a big decision for a student to make at that stage in their life. For our students from all of the US, this change could have a significant impact in a number of ways. This is why something associated with student IDs, or a combination of things like a letter, etc., would still hold students accountable in the spirit of voter ID (due to the picture on the students ID) and be in concert with the multiple times daily students have to show their picture IDs on campus for meals, purchase of textbooks, sporting events, other extra-curricular events, etc. Multiple forms of identification, along with a picture ID from a student ID, for example, would seem to be in the spirit of the current voting regulations. It would also embrace the proud history and civic engagement the University of Mary has been a part of.

I want to thank the committee for their time to express some observations regarding our civic involvement and general thoughts regarding access to voting, both historically and currently. I trust that those elected will figure out a way to balance the needs to protect the precious right to vote with proper voter identification, with access by ALL who currently reside in our state, which includes thousands of college students, who for a few short years are being formed by, and helping to form, our culture here in the State of North Dakota. Hopefully, after a few short years most will decide to stay here and contribute to our growth as a state. Please know we are here to work with whatever the state resolves in terms access to voting. When the next opportunity to vote comes, we'll encourage students to exercise that precious right to vote

#8  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

and be obedient to the state's regulations. Thank for the opportunity to speak and Godspeed with your committee's work and the legislative session overall!



**Mike Taylor, Ph.D.**

Associate Professor of Education  
University of Mary

The University of Mary exists to serve the religious, academic, and cultural needs of the people in our region and beyond. Sponsored by the Sisters of Annunciation Monastery, it is Christian, it is Catholic, and it is Benedictine.

7500 University Drive • Bismarck, ND 58504 • (701) 355-8360  
[website](#) | [about U-Mary](#) | [newsroom](#) | [email](#)

petition has been submitted to refer a measure or part of a measure that establishes a legislative redistricting plan.

#9

HB 1479  
1-24-19

**16.1-01-02.3. Special election costs - Reimbursement.**

The state shall reimburse each county for the costs incurred by the county for conducting a statewide special election that is not held on the date of a statewide primary or general election. Each county shall submit a detailed statement to the office of the budget which lists all expenses incurred by the county in conducting the special election within forty-five days after the special election. The office of the budget shall submit a request for an appropriation to reimburse the counties to the next regular or special session of the legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall appropriate the funds necessary for the payment of the special election costs.

**16.1-01-03. Opening and closing of the polls.**

The polls at all primary, general, and special elections must be opened at nine a.m. or at such earlier hour, but not earlier than seven a.m., that may be designated for any precinct by resolution of the governing body of the city or county in which such precinct is located except that in precincts in which seventy-five or fewer votes were cast in the last general election, the governing body may direct that the polls be opened at twelve noon. They must remain open continuously until seven p.m. or such later hour, not later than nine p.m., as may be designated for a precinct by resolution of the governing body of the city or county in which the precinct is located. All electors standing in line to vote at the time the polls are set to close must be allowed to vote, but electors arriving after closing time may not be allowed to vote. The election officers present are responsible for determining who arrived in time to vote, and they shall establish appropriate procedures for making that determination. All determinations required to be made pursuant to this section relating to polling hours must be made, and the county auditor notified of them, no later than thirty days prior to an election.

**16.1-01-04. Qualifications of electors - Voting requirements.**

1. To qualify as an elector of this state, an individual must be:
  - a. A citizen of the United States;
  - b. Eighteen years or older; and
  - c. A resident of this state who has resided in the precinct at least thirty days immediately preceding any election.
2. Pursuant to section 2 of article II of the Constitution of North Dakota, voting by individuals convicted and sentenced for a felony must be limited according to chapter 12.1-33.
3. A qualified elector may not authorize an attorney in fact, guardian, or other individual to apply for any ballot or to vote in any election on behalf of or in the place of the qualified elector.
4. An elector seeking to vote in an election must meet the identification requirements specified in section 16.1-01-04.1.

**16.1-01-04.1. Identification verifying eligibility as an elector.**

1. A qualified elector shall provide a valid form of identification to the proper election official before receiving a ballot for voting.
2. The identification must provide the following information regarding the elector:
  - a. Legal name;
  - b. Current residential street address in North Dakota; and
  - c. Date of birth.
3. a. A valid form of identification is:
  - (1) A driver's license or nondriver's identification card issued by the North Dakota department of transportation; or
  - (2) An official form of identification issued by a tribal government to a tribal member residing in this state.

#9  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

- b. If an individual's valid form of identification does not include all the information required under subsection 2 or the information on the identification is not current, the identification must be supplemented by presenting any of the following issued to the individual which provides the missing or outdated information:
  - (1) A current utility bill;
  - (2) A current bank statement;
  - (3) A check issued by a federal, state, or local government;
  - (4) A paycheck; or
  - (5) A document issued by a federal, state, or local government.
- 4. The following forms of identification are valid for the specified individuals living under special circumstances who do not possess a valid form of identification under subsection 3.
  - a. For an individual living in a long-term care facility, a long-term care certificate prescribed by the secretary of state and issued by a long-term care facility in this state;
  - b. For a uniformed service member or immediate family member temporarily stationed away from the individual's residence in this state, or a resident of the state temporarily living outside the country, a current military identification card or passport; and
  - c. For an individual living with a disability that prevents the individual from traveling away from the individual's home, the signature on an absentee or mail ballot application from another qualified elector who, by signing, certifies the applicant is a qualified elector.
- 5. If an individual is not able to show a valid form of identification but asserts qualifications as an elector in the precinct in which the individual desires to vote, the individual may mark a ballot that must be securely set aside in a sealed envelope designed by the secretary of state. After the ballot is set aside, the individual may show a valid form of identification to either a polling place election board member if the individual returns to the polling place before the polls close, or to an employee of the office of the election official responsible for the administration of the election before the meeting of the canvassing board occurring on the sixth day after the election. Each ballot set aside under this subsection must be presented to the members of the canvassing board for proper inclusion or exclusion from the tally.
- 6. The secretary of state shall develop uniform procedures for the requirements of subsection 5 which must be followed by the election official responsible for the administration of the election.

**16.1-01-04.2. Residence for voting - Rules for determining.**

For purposes of voting:

- 1. Every qualified elector may have only one residence, shown by an actual fixed permanent dwelling, establishment, or any other abode to which the individual returns when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purposes.
- 2. The street address verified by the individual as provided in section 16.1-01-04.1 when requesting a ballot to vote must be the address of residence for the individual.
- 3. An individual retains a residence in this state until another has been gained.
- 4. The acts of residing at a new address for thirty days and verifying that address as provided under section 16.1-01-04.1 constitute a change in the individual's voting residence.

**16.1-01-05. Voting by qualified elector moving from one precinct to another.**

If a qualified elector moves from one precinct to another precinct within this state, the elector is entitled to vote in the precinct from which the elector moved until the elector has established a new residence pursuant to section 16.1-01-04.

#9  
HB 1479  
1-24-19

**16.1-01-05.1. Voter lists - Addition or transfer of names.**

Through the use of the central voter file provided for in chapter 16.1-02, the secretary of state shall establish a procedure by which a county auditor may transfer a person's name from the voter list of one precinct to the voter list of another precinct in the state if that person establishes a new residence, and by which a person who establishes residence in the state may have that person's name placed on the voter list in the appropriate precinct. The procedure provided for in this section may not be used to require the registration of electors.

**16.1-01-06. Highest number of votes elects.**

Unless otherwise expressly provided by the laws of this state, in all elections for the choice of any officer, the person receiving the highest number of votes for any office must be deemed to have been elected to that office.

**16.1-01-07. Constitutional amendments and other questions to be advertised - Notification by secretary of state - Manner of publishing.**

Whenever a proposed constitutional amendment or other question is to be submitted to the people of the state for popular vote, the secretary of state shall, not less than fifty-five days before the election, certify the amendment or other question to each county auditor and each auditor shall cause notice thereof to be included in the notice required by section 16.1-13-05. Questions to be submitted to the people of a particular county must be advertised in the same manner.

The secretary of state shall, at the same time the secretary of state certifies notice to the county auditors of the submission of a constitutional amendment or other question, certify the ballot form for such questions. The ballot form must conform to the provisions of section 16.1-06-09 and must be used by all county auditors in preparing ballots for submission to the electorate of each county and in the preparation of sample ballots. Any requirements in this title that a sample ballot be published will be met by the publication of either the paper ballot or the ballot as it will appear to persons using an electronic voting system device, depending upon the method of voting used in the area involved. Absentee voter ballots may not be considered in determining which method of voting is used in an area. If both paper ballots and electronic voting system ballots are used in an area, both forms must be published as sample ballots to meet publication and notice requirements. For two consecutive weeks before the sample ballot is published, an analysis of any constitutional amendment, initiated measure, or referred measure, written by the secretary of state after consultation with the attorney general, must be published in columns to enable the electors to become familiar with the effect of the proposed constitutional amendment or initiated or referred measure.

**16.1-01-08. Correcting errors on ballots - Requiring performance of duty - Correcting or prosecuting wrongful performance.**

The secretary of state shall thoroughly investigate, when the matter comes to the secretary of state's attention, any of the following:

1. Any error or omission which has occurred or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official election ballot.
2. Any error which has been or is about to be committed in printing the ballot.
3. Any wrongful act which has been or is about to be done by any judge or election clerk, county auditor, canvassing board, a canvassing board member, or any other person charged with any duty concerning the election.
4. Any neglect of duty which has occurred or is about to occur.

If required, the secretary of state shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong, or neglect to correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform any required duty. The secretary of state may call upon any county auditor for aid in investigation and correction of the problem. The secretary of state shall cause any person who violates the secretary of state's order to be prosecuted, if the violation constitutes an offense pursuant to this chapter. If the administrative remedies fail to correct the problem, or if the secretary of state refuses to act, any person may petition the supreme court, or the district court of the relevant county where the

## HB1479

House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

January 24, 2019

Lisa A. Johnson, Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic/Student Affairs, NDUS  
701.328.4143 | [lisa.a.johnson@ndus.edu](mailto:lisa.a.johnson@ndus.edu)

Chair Kasper and members of the House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee. My name is Lisa Johnson, and I serve as the Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs of the North Dakota University System. I am here to provide neutral testimony related to House Bill 1479.

Presently a typical campus ID contains the campus name, student photo, and unique student ID number as well as a magnetic strip on one side and/or barcode on the other. Nearly all campuses use proximity sensors by way of the student ID card to provide access to residence halls, campus buildings, fitness centers, etc. The cards are further used to permit access to athletic, fine and performing arts and other campus-sponsored events, dining services, print and library services, and bookstore charges. There are as many as six different vendors used to produce campus IDs across the state.

I contacted the Secretary of State, Director of Elections to ask what electronic scanning technology was utilized across the State's polling locations. The scanned barcode is presently utilized. It is not fully known as to whether current campus IDs produced by a variety of vendors can be read by the readers at that polling locations. The fiscal note includes an estimate of costs associated with potentially using a single vendor of campus IDs that would be required to support the functionality and uses of the campus ID previously described. Based on current bill language, the associated fiscal note includes the costs associated with re-issuing 45,000 student ID cards to current students and approximately 30,000 new students for a biennium.

Lastly, I respectfully ask the Committee to consider an amendment to HB1479 that strikes language stipulating the use of different colored ID cards be issued to students under the age of 18 and another colored ID card to be issued to non-citizens. Rather, embedding both the date of birth and citizenship in the scanned barcode would eliminate the need to reissue cards, support greater data accuracy and reduce costs associated with implementation. If HB1479 were passed, I am willing to work with representatives of this committee and the Secretary of State's office to ensure barcodes contain the necessary information with fields like student's legal name, date of birth, citizenship, campus address, and current term of enrollment data.

This concludes my testimony pertaining to HB1479. I will stand for questions or comments from the Committee. Thank you.