



## 2024 South Dakota Legislature

# Senate Bill 213

Introduced by: **Senator Pischke**

1 **An Act to provide for the disclosure of a cast vote record as a public record and make**  
 2 **an appropriation therefor.**

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

4 **Section 1.** The Legislature finds that:

5 The term "Cast Vote Record" is defined by the National Institute of Standards and  
 6 Technology (NIST) through its 1500-103 publication. In section 2.1 it states the following  
 7 in its overview of the standard: "Simply put, a cast vote record (CVR) is an electronic  
 8 record of a voter's ballot selections, and its primary purpose is to provide a record of voter  
 9 selections that can be counted in an efficient manner to produce election results. A CVR  
 10 is created by equipment such as a voter facing scanner in a polling place into which a  
 11 voter inserts a paper ballot. CVRs also get created by batch fed scanners used to scan  
 12 absentee or other types of ballots that are collected before the election or that cannot be  
 13 scanned by polling place scanners for various reasons. After the polls are closed, the CVRs  
 14 are collected by election officials on memory devices and subsequently copied to an  
 15 election management system that aggregates and tabulates the votes."

16 Three primary types of voting devices that create CVRs are an All-electronic voting  
 17 devices that a voter uses to make ballot selections and that create and store a CVR for  
 18 each ballot, the ballot marking devices (BMDs) that function like all-electronic devices but  
 19 that produce a paper record of the voter's choices that must be subsequently scanned,  
 20 and the voter-facing optical scanners used in polling places and batch-fed optical scanners  
 21 used in central offices to scan paper ballots.

22 The scanning devices above are sometimes referred to collectively as "tabulators"  
 23 because they generally have a tabulation capability, but this is not always the case. CVRs  
 24 may include other information besides voter choices, including information on all contests  
 25 and contest options on the ballot in addition to those marked, the ballot style associated  
 26 with the CVR, the precinct or location associated with the CVR, the equipment that  
 27 produced the CVR, the political party associated with the ballot for partisan primaries,

1 images of the entire ballot and images of write-in areas on the ballot, an identifier that is  
2 also printed on the ballot as it is scanned, and indications of how the scanner has  
3 interpreted various marks.

4 In section 2.2 titled Counting Cast Vote Records of the same document it further  
5 explains the Cast Vote Record process: To produce a CVR that is countable, the scanner  
6 must interpret the voter's selections according to the rules of each contest to determine  
7 which selections can be counted. This is true primarily of hand-marked paper ballot  
8 scanners in which voters may write in candidates whose names were not on the ballot or  
9 they may make mistakes that invalidate their choices such as overvoting in a contest. All-  
10 electronic devices and BMDs guide the voter how to make selections according to the  
11 contest rules, thus the CVRs they create require much less interpretation, except for write-  
12 ins.

13 When creating a cast vote record, ballot scanners must first interpret the ballot  
14 and detect where voters have made marks and whether those marks meet manufacturer-  
15 specific criteria for validity, that is, whether a mark is placed in the right location and is  
16 sufficiently formed so it constitutes an intentional ballot selection made by the voter. Each  
17 device in the jurisdiction must also be programmed with election specific information for  
18 the polling place that it will be used in, so the scanners can apply that polling place's  
19 election rules to the detected marks. Scanners may perform interpretation based on a  
20 number of different factors, including:

- 21 (1) A scanner may flag marks as being marginal, that is not meeting the criteria for  
22 validity, and therefore not counting those marks;  
23 (2) Voters may vote for more than the allowable number of options (overvote) and the  
24 scanner must know not to count any of the selections made by the voter for that  
25 particular contest;  
26 (3) Voters may undervote a contest, and the scanner must record that the contest was  
27 undervoted. The marked selections are still counted;  
28 (4) The scanner must be programmed to tabulate the voter marks according to the  
29 voting method in place for a particular contest;  
30 (5) A scanner may create indirect selections in the case of straight party voting where  
31 a voter can decide to vote for all candidates of a particular party by making a single  
32 straight party selection at the top of the ballot; and  
33 (6) A scanner may invalidate voter marks in the case of straight party voting where a  
34 voter selects the straight party choice but votes for the other party in various

1           contests. Depending on local election rules, the votes in those contests or the entire  
2           ballot could be invalidated.

3           Typically, CVR-generating equipment will export a collection of CVRs that may also  
4           include a tabulated report. This CVR collection may be copied to a memory device or  
5           otherwise transferred to a central location, where it can be combined with other CVR  
6           exports to produce election results.

7           In order to maintain compliance with Federal Code 20701, Retention and  
8           preservation of records and papers by officers of elections; deposit with custodian; penalty  
9           for violation, every officer of election shall retain and preserve, for a period of twenty-two  
10          months from the date of any general, special, or primary election of which candidates for  
11          the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, Member  
12          of the House of Representatives, or Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of  
13          Puerto Rico are voted for, all records and papers which come into his possession relating  
14          to any application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other act requisite to voting in  
15          such election, except that, when required by law, such records and papers may be  
16          delivered to another officer of election and except that, if a State or the Commonwealth  
17          of Puerto Rico designates a custodian to retain and preserve these records and papers at  
18          a specified place, then such records and papers may be deposited with such custodian,  
19          and the duty to retain and preserve any record or paper so deposited shall devolve upon  
20          such custodian. Any officer of election or custodian who willfully fails to comply with this  
21          section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or  
22          both.

23          Section 12-17B-2 states, "Each system shall fulfill the requirements for election  
24          assistance commission standards certification and be approved by the State Board of  
25          Elections prior to distribution and use in this state."

26          Under the US Election Assistance Commission (EAC) VVSG 1.0 (2005), Cast Vote  
27          Records are required in chapters 7.8 as part of the Security and Independent Audit  
28          Requirements and is further defined in Appendix A: as "cast vote record: Permanent  
29          record of all votes produced by a single voter whether in electronic, paper or other form.  
30          Also referred to as ballot image when used to refer to electronic ballots."

31          All current voting systems in South are certified for use under the EAC VVSG 1.0,  
32          and have been tested and certified to produce Cast Vote Records, and these records are  
33          required to be preserved for all Federal elections for 22 months.

34          **Section 2. That § 12-17B-13 be AMENDED:**

1           **12-17B-13.** The procedure for tabulating the votes by the automatic tabulating  
2 equipment ~~shall~~ must be under the direction of the person in charge of the election, and  
3 ~~shall~~ must conform to the specifications and requirements of the automatic tabulating  
4 equipment. The results printed by the automatic tabulating equipment ~~shall constitute~~  
5 constitute the immediate unofficial returns. These returns ~~shall be~~ and the cast vote record  
6 collected from the automatic tabulating equipment are open to the public. The final returns  
7 printed by the automatic tabulating equipment ~~shall~~ must be presented to the canvassing  
8 board for review and certification as the official returns.

9           For the purposes of this section, the term "cast vote record" means an electronic  
10 record of how the marks on a ballot are tabulated as a vote for a candidate or other ballot  
11 question. The term includes the ballot image, which is a digital rendering or facsimile of a  
12 paper ballot tabulated in the election.

13 **Section 3.** There is hereby appropriated from the general fund the sum of \$200,000 to the  
14 Secretary of State, for purposes of providing grants to county auditors to pay for the  
15 implementation of the provisions of this Act.

16 **Section 4.** The secretary of the Secretary of State shall approve vouchers and the state  
17 auditor shall draw warrants to pay expenditures authorized by this Act.

18 **Section 5.** Any amounts appropriated in this Act not lawfully expended or obligated by June  
19 30, 2027 shall revert in accordance with the procedures prescribed in chapter 4-8.

20 **Section 6.** This Act is effective beginning June 25, 2024.