



Senate Fiscal Agency
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BILL ANALYSIS



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Senate Bills 655 through 658 (as introduced 11-9-17)
Senate Bills 954, 955, and 956 (as introduced 4-19-18)
Sponsor: Senator Margaret E. O'Brien (S.B. 655 & 656)
Senator Rick Jones (S.B. 657 & 954-956)
Senator Tonya Schuitmaker (S.B. 658)
Committee: Judiciary

Date Completed: 4-24-18

CONTENT

Senate Bill 655 would create the "Address Confidentiality Program Act to do the following:

- Establish the Address Confidentiality Program in the Department of the Attorney General (referred to below as the Attorney General).
- Allow an individual 18 years of age or older, the parent or guardian of a minor, or the guardian of a ward to apply for certification on behalf of himself or herself, or his or her minor or ward, as a participant in the Program.
- Prescribe the information to be included in application for the Program.
- Require the Attorney General, after receiving an application, to certify the individual as a Program participant, issue him or her a unique identification number, and classify each eligible address in the application as a confidential address.
- Specify that a certification as a Program participant would last for four years, unless canceled as provided under the proposed Act.
- Allow a Program participant to request that a governmental entity use the designated address (a mailing address at which the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget would receive participants' mail), and require a governmental entity to do so, unless otherwise specified.
- Prescribe the procedures that the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB) would have to use in forwarding a Program participant's mail or process served on the participant.
- Prescribe the circumstances under which the Attorney General could, or would have to, cancel a participant's certification.
- Allow a department of the State, a law enforcement agency, or a local unit of government to request the Attorney General to provide a participant's confidential address or telephone number if the information were required for a legitimate governmental purpose.
- Require the Attorney General to certify a person applying for certification as an application assistant if he or she completed the appropriate training.
- Require the Attorney General to create a database that included the name, unique identification number, and confidential address of each Program participant.
- Require the Department of State to create a participation card for each Program participant.

- Require the Attorney General, in consultation with the Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board, to promulgate rules to implement the proposed Act.
- Create the "Confidential Address Fund" in the State Treasury.
- Require an individual convicted of domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, stalking, or aggravated stalking to pay a \$100 assessment, and require 90% of the assessment to be deposited into the Fund.
- Prohibit certain conduct and prescribe a misdemeanor penalty for a violation.

Senate Bill 656 would amend the Michigan Election Law to do the following:

- Specify that a Program participant's voter registration application would be confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).
- Provide that, if a qualified voter were a Program participant, the qualified voter file would have to contain his or her unique ID number issued by the Attorney General.
- Require, for a Program participant, any poll list or poll book created for an election to include only the participant's name and a notation for the precinct election inspector to contact the city or township clerk.
- Specify that "absent voter" would include a qualified and registered elector who was a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program and provided his or her Program participant ID number.
- Require a city or township clerk who received an absent voter ballot application from a Program participant to mail a ballot to the participant at the designated address.

Senate Bill 657 would amend the Revised Judicature Act to do the following:

- Specify that assistance provided by an application assistant under the proposed Address Confidentiality Program Act would not constitute the unauthorized practice of law.
- Allow a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program to claim an exemption for jury service for the period during which he or she was a Program participant.

Senate Bill 658 would amend the Revised School Code to prohibit the Department of Education, the Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI), a school district, a public school academy, an educational management organization, or an authorizing body from disclosing a pupil's confidential address if he or she, or his or her parent or legal guardian, obtained a participation card issued under the Address Confidentiality Program Act.

Senate Bill 954 would amend the Michigan Vehicle Code to do the following:

- Require the Secretary of State (SOS), after receiving notice from the Attorney General that an individual who had been issued a driver license was certified as a Program participant, to issue a corrected driver license and mail it to the designated address.
- Allow an individual whose certification as a Program participant was renewed to renew his or her corrected license after paying the appropriate renewal fee.

Senate Bill 955 would amend Public Act 222 of 1972, which provides for the issuance of an official State personal ID card, to do the following:

- **Require the SOS, after receiving notice from the Attorney General that an individual who had been issued an official State personal ID card was certified as a Program participant, to issue a corrected ID card and mail it to the designated address.**
- **Allow an individual whose certification as a Program participant was renewed to renew his or her ID card after paying the appropriate renewal fee.**

Senate Bill 956 would amend the Enhanced Driver License and Enhanced Official State Personal Identification Card Act to require the SOS, after receiving notice from the Attorney General that an individual who had been issued an enhanced driver license or enhanced official State personal ID card was certified as a Program participant, to issue a corrected enhanced license or ID card and mail it to the designated address.

Senate Bills 656 through 658, and Senate Bills 954, 955, and 956 are tie-barred to Senate Bill 655. Senate Bills 655 through 658 would take effect 90 days after their enactment, and Senate Bills 954, 955, and 956 would take effect 180 days after their enactment.

Senate Bill 655

Definitions

"Confidential address" would mean the address of a Program participant's residence, as specified on an application to be a Program participant or on a notice of change of information that is classified confidential by the Department of the Attorney General.

"Designated address" would be defined as the mailing address at which the DTMB receives mail to forward to Program participants.

"Domestic violence" would mean a violation of Section 81 of the Michigan Penal Code. (Section 81 prohibits a person from assaulting or battering another individual, someone in in a domestic situation, or a pregnant individual.)

"Human trafficking" would mean a violation of Chapter 67A (Human Trafficking) of the Penal Code. (Chapter 67A generally prohibits a person from knowingly recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining an individual for forced labor or services.)

"Sexual assault" would mean a violation, attempted violation, or solicitation or conspiracy to commit a violation of Section 520b, 520c, 520d, 520e, 520f, or 520g of the Penal Code (which prohibit first-, second-, third-, or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct (CSC), a second or subsequent offense of first-, second-, or third-degree CSC, or assault with intent to commit CSC, respectively).

"Stalking" would be defined as that term is defined in Section 411h or 411i of the Penal Code. (Those sections prohibit stalking and aggravated stalking, respectively, and define "stalking" as a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.)

Application for the Address Confidentiality Program

Except for an individual required to register under the Sex Offenders Registry Act, the

following individuals could apply, with the assistance of an application assistant, for certification as a program participant by the Department of the Attorney General:

- An individual 18 years of age or older when changing his or her residence.
- The parent with legal custody or the guardian of a minor when changing the residence of that minor.
- The guardian of a ward (an incapacitated individual) if he or she were granted the power by a court under the Estates and Protected Individuals Code when the ward's address changed.

("Application assistant" would mean an employee or volunteer at an agency or organization that serves victims of domestic violence, stalking, human trafficking, or sexual assault who has received training and certification from the Department of the Attorney General to help individuals complete applications to become Program participants.)

The application would have to be filed with the Attorney General in the manner and form the Department prescribed, and would have to contain a notarized statement that met one of the following:

- If the applicant were an individual 18 years of age or older, a statement that disclosure of the address provided would increase the risk that he or she would be threatened or physically harmed by another person or that he or she was a victim of domestic violence, stalking, human trafficking, or sexual assault.
- If the applicant were the parent with legal custody or the guardian of a minor, a statement that disclosure of the provided address would increase the risk that the minor would be threatened or physically harmed by another person or that he or she was a victim of domestic violence, stalking, human trafficking, or sexual assault.
- If the applicant were the guardian of a ward, a statement that disclosure of the provided address would increase the risk that the ward would be threatened or physically harmed by another person or that he or she was a victim of domestic violence, stalking, human trafficking, or sexual assault.

The application also would have to contain the following:

- A knowing and voluntary designation of the DTMB as the agent for the purposes of receiving mail and service of process.
- The mailing address and telephone number at which the Attorney General or the DTMB could contact the individual, minor, or ward.
- The address of residence that the applicant requested not to be disclosed.
- The applicant's signature, the name and signature of any applicant assistant who assisted the applicant, and the date the application was signed.

The Attorney General would have to do all of the following after an individual, parent, or guardian filed a completed application:

- Certify the individual, minor, or ward as a Program participant.
- Issue the program participant a unique ID number.
- Classify each eligible address listed in the application as a confidential address.
- Provide the Program participant with information concerning the manner in which he or she could use the DTMB as his or her agent to receive mail and service of process.
- If the Program participant were eligible to vote, provide him or her with information concerning the voter registration process and voting as a Program participant.

A Program participant would have to update information provided in an application within 30 days after a change by submitting a notice of change of information to the Attorney General on a form prescribed by the Department.

A Program participant's confidential address would not be a public record and would be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

An offender who was required to be registered under the Sex Offenders Registration Act would not be eligible to submit an application and could not be certified as a Program participant.

Renewal Certification

Unless the certification was canceled, as provided below, a Program participant's certification would be valid for four years from the date listed on his or her application.

A Program participant who continued to be eligible to participate in the Program could renew his or her certification. The renewal application would have to be on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, and would have to meet the requirements for an original application. A participant's renewal certification could not alter the unique ID number issued by the Attorney General.

Use of Designated Address

A program participant could request that a governmental entity use the designated address as his or her address. Except as provided for a municipally owned utility, and in the Michigan Election Law, a governmental entity would have to use the designated address. ("Municipally owned utility" would mean electric, gas, or water services provided by a municipality.) The Program participant could provide his or her participation card as proof of his or her certification. If a participant's employer, school, or institution of higher education were not a governmental entity, he or she could request the employer, school, or institution to use the designated address as his or her address.

The requirement to use the designated address would not apply to a municipally-owned utility. The confidential address of a Program participant maintained by the utility could not be released, would not be a public record, and would be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

On each day it was open for business, the DTMB would have to place all of the mail it received for a Program participant into an envelope or package and mail it to the participant at the address provided in his or her application for that purpose. The DTMB could contract with the United States Postal Service for special rates for mail forwarded in this manner.

After receiving service of process on behalf of a Program participant, the DTMB would have to forward it immediately by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the participant at the address provided in his or her application for that purpose. If a person intended to serve process on an individual and made an inquiry with the Attorney General or the DTMB to determine if the individual was a Program participant, the Attorney General or the DTMB could confirm only that he or she was a Program participant, and could not disclose further information regarding the individual.

Cancellation of Certification

The Attorney General, with proper notice, could cancel a Program participant's certification if the participant were not reachable at the mailing address and telephone number provided in his or her application for 60 or more days.

The Attorney General would be required to cancel the certification under any of the following circumstances:

- The Program participant's application contained one or more false statements.
- The Program participant, or his or her parent or guardian, as applicable, filed a notarized request for cancelation on a form prescribed by the Attorney General.
- The Program participant failed to file a renewal application while the initial certification was valid.

The Attorney General could promulgate a rule to provide for a grace period for a renewal application.

Request for Confidential Address or Telephone Number

A department of the State, a law enforcement agency, or a local unit of government could request the Attorney General to provide a Program participant's confidential address or telephone number if the requesting entity required access to that information for a legitimate governmental purpose. After receiving a request, the Attorney General would have to confirm whether the individual, minor, or ward was a Program participant but could not disclose further information except as provided below.

After a request was filed, the Attorney General would have to notify the Program participant of the request.

The Attorney General could grant the request if the Department determined that disclosure of the Program participant's confidential address or telephone number to the department, law enforcement agency, or local unit of government was necessary for a legitimate governmental purpose.

Application Assistant

The Attorney General would have to certify a person applying for certification as an application assistant under the proposed Act if he or she had completed the training program developed and provided by the Department. The Attorney General would have include on the Department's website the names and contact information of the application assistants.

An application assistant who provided assistance under the proposed Act would not violate Section 916 of the Revised Judicature Act (which prohibits a person from practicing law or engaging in the law business unless he or she is licensed and authorized to practice law in Michigan).

Computerized Database, Participation Card, & Rules

The Attorney General would have to create and maintain a computerized database that contained the name, unique ID number, and confidential address of each Program participant. The Attorney General, the DTMB, and the Department of State could have access to the database as provided under the proposed Act.

The Department of State would have to create a participation card for the Program and issue it to each Program participant. The card would have to contain the participant's name and unique ID number, and the designated address.

Confidential Address Fund & Assessments

The Confidential Address Fund would be created in the State Treasury. The Fund would have

to be administered by the Attorney General. The State Treasurer could receive money or other assets from any source for deposit in the Fund. The Treasurer would have to direct the investment of the Fund and credit to it interest and earnings from Fund investments. Money in the Fund at the close of the fiscal year would remain in the Fund and would not lapse to the General Fund. The Attorney General would have to spend money from the Confidential Address Fund, on appropriation, for the purpose of administering the Program.

The court would have to order each individual found responsible for or convicted of one or more of the following crimes to pay an assessment of \$100: a) domestic violence, b) human trafficking, c) sexual assault, or d) stalking or aggravated stalking. The assessment would be in addition to any other fine, costs, or other assessments imposed by the court. In addition, the assessment would have to be ordered on the record and listed separately in the adjudication order, judgment of sentence, or order of probation.

After reviewing a verified petition by an individual against whom an assessment was imposed, the court could suspend payment of all or part of the assessment if the court determined that he or she was unable to pay it.

The court that imposed the assessment could retain 10% of all, or portions of, assessments collected for costs incurred from ordering the assessments, and would have to transmit that money to its funding unit. On the last day of each month, the court clerk would have to send the assessments or portions of assessments collected to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Fund.

Prohibitions & Penalties

A person would be prohibited from knowingly making a false statement in an application for certification.

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who had access to a Program participant's confidential address or telephone number because of the person's employment or official position could not knowingly disclose that information to any other person.

A violation of either prohibition would be a misdemeanor punishable by up to 93 days' imprisonment or a maximum fine of \$500, or both.

Senate Bill 656

Voter Registration Application

Under the Michigan Election Law, an elector entitled to register in an election precinct may do so by applying in person and signing a registration application before the clerk or assistant clerk of the township, city, or village in which the precinct is located. After receiving an elector's registration or change of address, the clerk must prepare a voter ID card for the elector, and forward it to the elector at his or her registration address. Under the bill, the voter registration application of an elector who was a program participant would be confidential and not be subject to disclosure under FOIA.

Qualified Voter File

Under the Election Law, the qualified voter file must contain specified information for each qualified voter, including the name, residence address, date of birth, and the driver license number or State personal ID card number or similar number issued by a designated voter registration agency.

Under the bill, if a qualified voter were a Program participant, the file also would have to contain the participant's unique ID number issued by the Attorney General.

If a qualified voter were a Program participant, the information contained in the qualified voter file for that participant, including his or her unique ID number, would be confidential and not subject to disclosure under FOIA. The information contained in the qualified voter file for a Program participant could be used, however, by an election official during the normal course of his or her duties as an election official.

Poll Lists

Under the bill, for a Program participant, any poll list or poll book created for or used at an election could contain only the participant's name and a notation for the precinct election inspectors to contact the city or township clerk on how to process the elector who was a Program participant.

Absent Voter

An "absent voter" is a qualified and registered elector who meets one or more of the criteria listed in the Law. These include, for example, inability to attend the polls on election day without assistance, due to physical disability; inability to attend the polls on election day due to religion; or being 60 years of age or older.

Under the bill, "absent voter" also would include a qualified and registered elector who was a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program and provided his or her Program participant ID number.

Absent Voter Ballot Application

The Law prescribes the form of an absent voter ballot application, which includes a list of the statutory grounds upon which the applicant is basing his or her request. The bill would include as a statutory ground that the applicant was a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program and he or she was providing his or her program participation ID number. On the application, an applicant would have to include his or her street number (as is currently required) or his or her designated address and Program participation ID number.

The Law also requires instructions for an absent ballot applicant to be included with the application. The bill would require the instructions to state the following: "The absent voter ballot application of an elector who is a program participant, as that term is defined in the address confidentiality program act, is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the freedom of information act...."

If the clerk of a city, township, or village receives an application for an absent voter ballot from a person registered to vote in that city, township, or village, and if the signature on the application matches the signature for the person contained in the qualified voter file or on the registration card, the clerk must mail, or personally deliver, one or a set of the ballots, as applicable, to the applicant. Under the bill, if the city or township clerk received an application for an absent voter ballot from a Program participant, the clerk would have to mail a ballot to that participant at the designated address provided to the participant by the Attorney General under the Address Confidentiality Program Act.

Senate Bill 657

Under Section 916 of the Revised Judicature Act, a person is prohibited from practicing law, engaging in the law business, or representing or designating himself or herself as an attorney

and counselor, attorney at law, or lawyer, unless the person is regularly licensed to practice law in Michigan. Under the bill, an application assistant's assistance provided under the Address Confidentiality Program Act would not violate Section 916.

Section 1307a of the Revised Judicature Act prescribes the qualifications for jurors, and allows certain individuals to claim an exemption from jury service. Under the bill, a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program could claim an exemption from jury service for the period during which he or she was a Program participant. The individual would have to provide his or her participation card to the court as evidence that he or she was a current participant in the Program.

Senate Bill 658

The Revised School Code requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Budget Director to ensure that the Department of Education and CEPI, respectively, comply with requirements pertaining to the collection, sale, or transmission of information collected for a pupil's education records.

In addition, the board of a school district or intermediate school district (ISD), board of directors of a public school academy (PSA), or governing board of an authorizing body, must ensure that the school district, ISD, PSA, or authorizing body complies with various requirements pertaining to the sale of pupil education records and parental notification and disclosure. "Authorizing body" refers to an entity that issues a contract authorizing a PSA, an urban high school academy, or a school of excellence.

If an educational management organization receives information that is part of a pupil's education records from any source as permitted, the educational management organization may not sell or provide the information to any other person except as provided in the Code. (An "educational management organization" is an entity that enters into a management agreement with a PSA, an urban high school academy, or a school of excellence.)

Also, the Code requires a school district, ISD, PSA, or authorizing body to develop a list of common uses for which a pupil's directory information may be disclosed and to develop an opt-out form that lists those instances.

All of the above would be subject to a provision in the bill that would prohibit the Department, CEPI, a school district, an ISD, a PSA, an educational management organization, or an authorizing body from disclosing a pupil's confidential address if the pupil, or his or her parent or legal guardian, obtained a participation card issued by the Department of State under the Address Confidentiality Program Act.

"Confidential address" would mean that term as defined in the Address Confidentiality Program Act.

Senate Bill 954

Corrected Driver License; Address Confidentiality Program

The bill would require the Secretary of State, after receiving notice from the Attorney General that an individual who had been issued a driver license under the Vehicle Code was certified as a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program, to issue a corrected operator's or chauffeur's license to the individual by mailing it to his or her designated address. The license would have to display the designated address and could not display the individual's residence address. An individual who was issued a corrected license would have to destroy his or her old license and replace it with the corrected license.

An individual whose certification as a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program was renewed could renew a corrected driver license after paying the renewal fee under the Code.

("Address confidentiality program" and "designated address" would be defined those terms as defined in the Address Confidentiality Program Act.)

The Secretary of State must issue an operator's license to each person licensed as an operator and a chauffeur's license to each person licensed as a chauffeur. The license must include the licensee's full legal name, date of birth, address of residence, height, eye color, sex, digital photographic image, and signature, and the expiration date of the license. Under the bill, this requirement would apply except as provided above.

In addition, provisions of the Code governing the expiration of a driver license would apply except as provided in the bill.

"Highly Restricted Personal Information"

Under the Code, highly restricted personal information may not be disclosed except as expressly permitted in the Code or as otherwise expressly provided by law. ("Highly restricted personal information" means an individual's photograph or image, Social Security number, digitized signature, medical and disability information, and source documents presented by an applicant to obtain an operator's or chauffeur's license. The term includes emergency contact information.)

Under the bill, highly restricted personal information also would include the confidential address of an individual enrolled in the Address Confidentiality Program under the Address Confidentiality Program Act. "Confidential address" would mean that term as defined in the proposed Act.

Senate Bill 955

The bill would make virtually the same amendments to Public Act 222 of 1972 regarding an official State personal ID card as Senate Bill 954 would make to the Vehicle Code regarding a driver license. These include amendments pertaining to the issuance of a corrected ID card to a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program, the renewal of a corrected ID card, the expiration of an ID card, and the definition of "highly restricted personal information".

Senate Bill 956

The bill would require the SOS, after receiving a notice from the Attorney General that an individual who had been issued an enhanced driver license or enhanced official State personal ID card was certified as a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program, to issue a corrected enhanced license or ID card to that individual by mailing it to his or her designated address. The enhanced license or ID card would have to display the individual's designated address and could not display his or her residence address.

These requirements would be in addition to those for individuals who were issued a corrected standard driver license under Senate Bill 954 or a corrected official State personal ID card under Senate Bill 955.

"Address confidentiality program" and "designated address" would be defined as those terms as defined in the Address Confidentiality Program Act.

MCL 168.509q et al. (S.B. 656)
600.916 & 600.1307a (S.B. 657)

Legislative Analyst: Jeff Mann

380.1136 (S.B. 658)
257.40b et al. (S.B. 954)
28.291 et al. (S.B. 955)
Proposed MCL 28.304a (S.B. 956)

FISCAL IMPACT

Senate Bill 655

The bill would create an additional cost for the Departments of Attorney General and Technology, Management, and Budget.

The Department of Attorney General would incur costs associated with the creation of an application form, the creation of participation cards, development of a training program, and the creation of a database for program participants. The Department has indicated that the estimated additional costs would be \$300,000 and would require additional GF/GP appropriations. The bill also would create the Confidential Address Fund in the State Treasury. Once the Fund was created and contained sufficient deposits, the Department anticipates that the Fund would provide enough revenue to cover the operating costs associated with the creation and maintenance of the Address Confidentiality Program.

The primary costs for the Department of Technology, Management and Budget would be associated with the requirement to mail all first-class, registered, and certified mail of Program participants to the mailing address the Program participants provided on their application. The DTMB would rent a post office box to be used for the Program at a cost of \$1,300 per year. Additionally, the bulk rate for mailing first class presorted parcels that would include 300 letters and up to 25 parcels per month is estimated at \$325 per month, or \$3,900 annually. Also, the DTMB has estimated a labor cost associated with the mailings at \$785 per month or \$9,400 annually. Thus, the total costs for labor and mailing are estimated at \$1,100 monthly or \$13,200 annually. However, these costs would depend on the number of actual participants in the Program. Should the number of participants be more than 300, the costs would rise by an additional \$1,100 per month for each cohort of 300 additional participants.

Finally, any increase in misdemeanor arrests and convictions could increase resource demands on law enforcement, court systems, community supervision, and jails. Any associated increase in fine revenue would increase funding to public libraries.

Senate Bill 656

The Department of State indicates that the bill would have a minimal cost to the Department associated with updating the Qualified Voter File to revise information for participants in the proposed Address Confidentiality Program. Current annual appropriations should be able to absorb any costs to the Department for updating the Qualified Voter File.

Due to the expected low number of participants in the proposed Address Confidentiality Program, the costs to local units of government associated with the requirement to mail absentee ballots to a participant should not create a significant cost to any one local unit of government. Thus, local units' annual appropriations should be able to absorb the cost.

Senate Bill 657

The bill would have no fiscal impact on State or local government.

Senate Bill 658

The bill would have no impact on the Department of Education or CEPI, and would have an indeterminate impact on local school districts, intermediate school districts, and public school academies. The Department and CEPI do not keep address records of individual pupils. The Department and CEPI treat any individual, identifiable data confidential and do not share that information.

Local school districts, intermediate school districts, and public school academies that store pupil addresses would have an indeterminate cost in tracking students who were in the Address Confidentiality Program and ensuring that the information was kept confidential. The exact cost would vary throughout the State and would depend on the number of pupils participating in the Program, the technology system, and training for staff.

Senate Bills 954, 955, & 956

The Department of State would incur costs associated with the requirement for the Department to issue a corrected driver license, personal identification card, or enhanced driver license or enhanced ID card for participants in the Address Confidentiality Program. The current cost to the Department for issuing a corrected license or ID is \$9 per license or ID. According to the Department, 34 states currently have a program similar to the proposed Address Confidentiality Program, with the number of participants ranging from 100 to 4,200, depending on the state. Most states have 100 or fewer participants, with 11 states having 1,000 or more participants and the State of Washington having the most participants at 4,200. Thus, the costs to the Department for issuing corrected licenses or IDs is indeterminate and would depend on the number of participants in the proposed Program. The cost to the Department, for example, of having 500 participants would be an estimated \$4,500. The Department has indicated that it expects the number of participants would rise for the first few years as the Program was implemented; however, the estimated costs in the future again would be indeterminate and would depend on the number of new participants who enrolled annually.

The bills would have no fiscal impact on local government.

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.