

July 16, 2024

Georgia State Election Board
2 MLK Jr. Drive
Suite 802 Floyd West Tower
Atlanta, GA 70334

Re: Petition for acceptance of the promulgation of new Election Board Rule

Dear Chairman Fervier and Honorable Members of the State Election Board,

I, Debbie Fisher submit the following petition for the promulgation of a new rule pursuant to the requirements of Rule 183-1-1-01. Provided, are copies of the document files sent via email to the State Election Board (SEB) members for their access to the information included in this submission

This petition is being submitted to the SEB to require the use of current Agency reports that are available to the SOS from the Department of Driver's Services and the American Association of Motor vehicle Administration (AAMVA) to maintain our voter rolls monthly for all out of state moves.

If you have any questions or concerns, you may contact me, Debbie Fisher at tags11@aol.com or by phone or text to 404-661-2580

Debra J. Fisher (Debbie)
3790 Loch Highland Pkwy NE
Roswell, GA 30075

The basis for this proposed rule is to promulgate a new rule that requires the SOS and Local Election offices to use the State-to-State report available through the Department of Driver Services for monthly voter roll list maintenance to remove all confirmed out of state voters.

Monthly Voter Roll Maintenance requirements

Maintaining accurate voter registration rolls is a federal law requirement and more importantly, it is essential to securing election integrity, to assure that we comply with one person, one vote rule.

When a registered voter applies for a driver's license, he is asserting in writing that he has changed his address and is a legal resident of the state in which he is applying for the driver's license. Documentation that state election officials receive through their DMV that a registered voter has applied for and been issued a driver's license in a different state, acts as the voter's written certification that his legal residence and eligibility to vote are in the new state. This meets the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act as written proof that a previously registered voter is no longer eligible to vote in that state and should therefore be removed from that state's voter registration list. (credit "Misreading of NVRA" by Hans von Spakovsky)

Applicable Federal Statutes

Section 8 of the **National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)** requires that “in the administration of voter registration for federal elections, each State shall...conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of **ineligible** voters from the official lists of **eligible** voters by reason of (A) the death of the registrant; or (B) a change in the residence of the registrant” to another state. (U.S.C. § 20507(a)(4)(B))¹

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) mandates that state election officials “enter into an agreement” with the state’s “motor vehicle authority” (DMV) to “match information in the database of the statewide voter registration system with information in the database of the motor vehicle authority to the extent required to enable each such official to verify the accuracy of the information provided on applications for voter registration.” U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(B)(i)².

Under the HAVA mandate, our state election officials receive information from the DDS when driver’s license holders who are also registered voters change their residential address within a state on their driver’s license, which is relevant to the residential address an individual claims for purposes of voting within the state. This DDS list is currently used for monthly Voter roll maintenance.

All States require an individual to surrender the driver’s license and/or other State ID from a prior state when that individual establishes residency in the new state however Georgia SOS is currently not using this report to remove **out of state voters** from our voter rolls. DDS obtains this data through their membership with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrator’s (AAMVA) State 2 State (S2S) data.

The S2S report provides irrefutable evidence and a confirmation that a voter has changed their legal address to another out of state jurisdiction and has registered to vote in another state. Establishing that you are a resident of a state is a basic requirement not only to obtain a driver’s license, but also to be eligible to vote in a state for the purpose of establishing a legal residency.

This information supersedes the NVRA section 8 Notice requirements as once a new license is obtained in another state, this voter is no longer an **ELIGIBLE** voter nor a legal resident of Georgia and according to U.S.C. § 21083(a)(2)(B)(ii)

Applicable State Statutes:

Per OCGA §21-2-217a (2) (4) (5)³ The residency requirements, through the surrender of the Driver’s license to another state and voter registration confirms the change in residency which shall require the SOS and County election officials to remove these voters from the voter rolls.

a 2. A person shall not be considered to have lost such person’s residence who leaves such person’s home and goes into another state or county or municipality in this state, for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning, **unless such person shall register to vote or perform other acts indicating a desire to change such person’s citizenship and residence.**

a 4. If a person removes to another state with the intention of making it such person’s residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person’s residence in this state;

a 5. If a person removes to another state with the intention of remaining there an indefinite time and making such state such person's place of residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in this state, notwithstanding that such person may intend to return at some indefinite future period.

Under OCGA - 21-2-232⁴

b 1 - When an elector of this state moves to another state and registers to vote and the registration officials in such state send a notice of cancellation reflecting the registration of the elector in the other state, which includes a copy of such elector's voter registration application bearing the elector's signature, the Secretary of State or the board of registrars, as the case may be, **shall remove such elector's name from the list of electors. It shall not be necessary to send a confirmation notice to the elector in such circumstances.**

b. 3 - Once becoming a member of the nongovernmental entity described in subsection (d) of **Code Section 21-2-225⁵**, the Secretary of State shall obtain regular information from such entity regarding electors who may have moved to another state, died, or otherwise become ineligible to vote in Georgia. **The Secretary of State shall use such information to conduct list maintenance on the list of eligible electors.**

Please accept the full text of the petition to promulgate the below new rule.

VOTER ROLE LIST MAINTENANCE: Rule 18.1-20-?

Federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA) mandates that state election officials "enter into an agreement" with the state's "motor vehicle authority" (DMV) to "match information in the database of the statewide voter registration system with information in the database of the motor vehicle authority to the extent required to enable each such official to verify the accuracy of the information provided on applications for voter registration.

Under OCGA 21-2-232 b 3 the SOS is mandated to use the information provided by DDS to maintain a list of eligible voters. Under this directive...

1. In addition to the current data for newly registered voters and in county / state address changes used for monthly list maintenance, the SOS shall provide to each county, the State-to-State list for all out of state voters that were issued new Driver's licenses and voter registrations for the required monthly voter roll list maintenance.
2. The issuance of an Out-of-State Driver's license shall be considered as a confirmation that the Georgia Voter is no longer a resident of Georgia and is no longer eligible to vote in Georgia.
3. The voter, whether active or inactive, due to change of residency shall be removed from the voter rolls.
 - a. The removal does not prevent a voter from applying in the future should they return to the state of Georgia
4. According to HAVA, no notification is required to inform the voter that they have been removed from the rolls unless this voter chose to not register to vote in the new state. In that case, a notice must be sent to the new address listed on the Driver's license to inform them they have been removed due to a change in there out of state residency.

Please accept this petition for your consideration, for the promulgation of a necessary new rule defining list maintenance requirements through Government Agency databases

I, Debbie Fisher, attest that I am over 21 years of age and am a legal citizen of the United States of America and a legal resident of the great state of Georgia and Cobb County. All information provided within is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Debra J. Fisher

Debra J. Fisher

Debra J. Fisher

Signature:

7/17/21

Date

Addendum Attachments

1. U.S.C. §20507 (a)(4)
2. U.S.C. §21083 (a)(5)(B)(i)
3. OCGA §21-2-217
4. OCGA § 21-2-232
5. OCGA § 21-2-225

References:

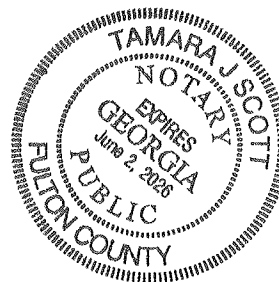
S2S FAQ and Services

Misreading the NVRA – (*Sent via email only*)

<https://www.heritage.org/election-integrity/report/misreading-the-national-voter-registration-act-preventing-states-using>

Notary: Tamara J. Scott

Date: 07/17/2021



52 USC 20507: Requirements with respect to administration of voter registration Text contains those laws in effect on July 15, 2024

From Title 52-VOTING AND ELECTIONSSubtitle II-Voting Assistance and Election AdministrationCHAPTER 205-NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION

Jump To: [Source Credit](#)[MiscellaneousReferences In Text](#)[Codification](#)[Amendments](#)

§20507. Requirements with respect to administration of voter registration

(a) In general

In the administration of voter registration for elections for Federal office, each State shall-

(1) ensure that any eligible applicant is registered to vote in an election-

(A) in the case of registration with a motor vehicle application under section 20504 of this title, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is submitted to the appropriate State motor vehicle authority not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(B) in the case of registration by mail under section 20505 of this title, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is postmarked not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(C) in the case of registration at a voter registration agency, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is accepted at the voter registration agency not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election; and

(D) in any other case, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is received by the appropriate State election official not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(2) require the appropriate State election official to send notice to each applicant of the disposition of the application;

(3) provide that the name of a registrant may not be removed from the official list of eligible voters except-

(A) at the request of the registrant;

(B) as provided by State law, by reason of criminal conviction or mental incapacity; or

(C) as provided under paragraph (4);

(4) conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters by reason of-

(A) the death of the registrant; or

(B) a change in the residence of the registrant, in accordance with subsections (b), (c), and (d);

§21083. Computerized statewide voter registration list requirements and requirements for voters who register by mail

(a) Computerized statewide voter registration list requirements

(2) Computerized list maintenance

(A) In general

The appropriate State or local election official shall perform list maintenance with respect to the computerized list on a regular basis as follows:

(i) If an individual is to be removed from the computerized list, such individual shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.) [now 52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.], including subsections (a)(4), (c)(2), (d), and (e) of section 8 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6) [now 52 U.S.C. 20507].

(ii) For purposes of removing names of ineligible voters from the official list of eligible voters-

(I) under section 8(a)(3)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(3)(B)) [now 52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(3)(B)], the State shall coordinate the computerized list with State agency records on felony status; and

(II) by reason of the death of the registrant under section 8(a)(4)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(4)(A)) [now 52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4)(A)], the State shall coordinate the computerized list with State agency records on death.

(iii) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subparagraph, if a State is described in section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b)) [now 52 U.S.C. 20503(b)], that State shall remove the names of ineligible voters from the computerized list in accordance with State law.

(B) Conduct

The list maintenance performed under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures that-

(i) the name of each registered voter appears in the computerized list;

(ii) only voters who are not registered or who are not eligible to vote are removed from the computerized list; and

(iii) duplicate names are eliminated from the computerized list.

(3) Technological security of computerized list

The appropriate State or local official shall provide adequate technological security measures to prevent the unauthorized access to the computerized list established under this section.

(4) Minimum standard for accuracy of State voter registration records

The State election system shall include provisions to ensure that voter registration records in the State are accurate and are updated regularly, including the following:

(A) A system of file maintenance that makes a reasonable effort to remove registrants who are ineligible to vote from the official list of eligible voters. Under such system, consistent with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.) [now 52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.], registrants who have not responded to a notice and who have not voted in 2 consecutive general elections for Federal office shall be

removed from the official list of eligible voters, except that no registrant may be removed solely by reason of a failure to vote.

(B) Safeguards to ensure that eligible voters are not removed in error from the official list of eligible voters.

(5) Verification of voter registration information

(A) Requiring provision of certain information by applicants

(i) In general

Except as provided in clause (ii), notwithstanding any other provision of law, an application for voter registration for an election for Federal office may not be accepted or processed by a State unless the application includes-

(I) in the case of an applicant who has been issued a current and valid driver's license, the applicant's driver's license number; or

(II) in the case of any other applicant (other than an applicant to whom clause (ii) applies), the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number.

(ii) Special rule for applicants without driver's license or social security number

If an applicant for voter registration for an election for Federal office has not been issued a current and valid driver's license or a social security number, the State shall assign the applicant a number which will serve to identify the applicant for voter registration purposes. To the extent that the State has a computerized list in effect under this subsection and the list assigns unique identifying numbers to registrants, the number assigned under this clause shall be the unique identifying number assigned under the list.

(iii) Determination of validity of numbers provided

The State shall determine whether the information provided by an individual is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subparagraph, in accordance with State law.

(B) Requirements for State officials

(i) Sharing information in databases

The chief State election official and the official responsible for the State motor vehicle authority of a State shall enter into an agreement to match information in the database of the statewide voter registration system with information in the database of the motor vehicle authority to the extent required to enable each such official to verify the accuracy of the information provided on applications for voter registration.

2022 Georgia Code

Title 21 - Elections

Chapter 2 - Elections and Primaries

Generally

Article 6 - Registration of Voters

§ 21-2-217. Rules for Determining Residence

Universal Citation: GA Code § 21-2-217 (2022)

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- a. In determining the residence of a person desiring to register to vote or to qualify to run for elective office, the following rules shall be followed so far as they are applicable:
1. The residence of any person shall be held to be in that place in which such person's habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom;
 2. A person shall not be considered to have lost such person's residence who leaves such person's home and goes into another state or county or municipality in this state, for temporary purposes only, with the intention of returning, unless such person shall register to vote or perform other acts indicating a desire to change such person's citizenship and residence;

3. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any county or municipality of this state into which such person has come for temporary purposes only without the intention of making such county or municipality such person's permanent place of abode;
4. If a person removes to another state with the intention of making it such person's residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in this state;

(4.1) If a person removes to another county or municipality in this state with the intention of making it such person's residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in the former county or municipality in this state;
5. If a person removes to another state with the intention of remaining there an indefinite time and making such state such person's place of residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in this state, notwithstanding that such person may intend to return at some indefinite future period;
6. If a person removes to another county or municipality within this state with the intention of remaining there an indefinite time and making such other county or municipality such person's place of residence, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in the former county or municipality, notwithstanding that such person may intend to return at some indefinite future period;
7. The residence for voting purposes of a person shall not be required to be the same as the residence for voting purposes of his or her spouse;
8. No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of such person's presence or absence while enrolled as a student at any college, university, or other institution of learning in this state;
9. The mere intention to acquire a new residence, without the fact of removal, shall avail nothing; neither shall the fact of removal without the intention;
10. No member of the armed forces of the United States shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in this state by reason of being stationed on duty in this state;
11. If a person removes to the District of Columbia or other federal territory, another state, or foreign country to engage in government service, such person shall not be considered to have lost such person's residence in this state during the period of such service; and the place where the person resided at the time of

such person's removal shall be considered and held to be such person's place of residence;

12. If a person is adjudged mentally ill and is committed to an institution for the mentally ill, such person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in the county in which the institution to which such person is committed is located;
 13. If a person goes into another state and while there exercises the right of a citizen by voting, such person shall be considered to have lost such person's residence in this state;
 14. The specific address in the county or municipality in which a person has declared a homestead exemption, if a homestead exemption has been claimed, shall be deemed the person's residence address; and
 15. For voter registration purposes, the board of registrars and, for candidacy residency purposes, the Secretary of State, election superintendent, or hearing officer may consider evidence of where the person receives significant mail such as personal bills and any other evidence that indicates where the person resides.
- b. In determining a voter's qualification to register and vote, the registrars to whom such application is made shall consider, in addition to the applicant's expressed intent, any relevant circumstances determining the applicant's residence. The registrars taking such registration may consider the applicant's financial independence, business pursuits, employment, income sources, residence for income tax purposes, age, marital status, residence of parents, spouse, and children, if any, leaseholds, sites of personal and real property owned by the applicant, motor vehicle and other personal property registration, and other such factors that the registrars may reasonably deem necessary to determine the qualification of an applicant to vote in a primary or election. The decision of the registrars to whom such application is made shall be presumptive evidence of a person's residence for voting purposes.

History. Code 1981, § 21-2-217 , enacted by Ga. L. 1994, p. 1443, § 3; Ga. L. 1998, p. 295, § 1; Ga. L. 1999, p. 21, § 1; Ga. L. 1999, p. 52, § 9; Ga. L. 2003, p. 517, § 16.

Cross references.

Right of nonresident to vote, § 1-2-9 .

Law reviews.

For article, "The Chevron Two-Step in Georgia's Administrative Law," see 46 Ga. L. Rev. 871 (2012).



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2022 Georgia Code

Title 21 - Elections

Chapter 2 - Elections and Primaries

Generally

Article 6 - Registration of Voters

§ 21-2-232. Removal of Elector's Name From List of Electors

Universal Citation: GA Code § 21-2-232 (2022)

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- a. An elector may request to have such elector's name removed from the list of electors by making a written request to the registrars of such elector's county of residence. Upon receipt of such request, the registrars shall remove such elector's name from the list of electors and shall confirm such removal by written notice by first-class mail sent to the address on the elector's registration records.
- b.
 1. When an elector of this state moves to another state and registers to vote and the registration officials in such state send a notice of cancellation reflecting the registration of the elector in the other state, which includes a copy of such elector's voter registration application bearing the elector's signature, the Secretary of State or the board of registrars, as the case may be, shall remove such elector's name from the list of electors. It shall not be necessary to send a confirmation notice to the elector in such circumstances.

2. When an elector of this state moves to another state and the registration officials in such other state or a nongovernmental entity as described in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-225 sends a notice of cancellation or other information indicating that the elector has moved to such state but such notice or information does not include a copy of such elector's voter registration application in such other state bearing the elector's signature, the Secretary of State or the board of registrars, as the case may be, shall send a confirmation notice to the elector as provided in Code Section 21-2-234.
3. Once becoming a member of the nongovernmental entity described in subsection (d) of Code Section 21-2-225, the Secretary of State shall obtain regular information from such entity regarding electors who may have moved to another state, died, or otherwise become ineligible to vote in Georgia. The Secretary of State shall use such information to conduct list maintenance on the list of eligible electors.

History. Code 1981, § 21-2-232 , enacted by Ga. L. 1994, p. 1443, § 3; Ga. L. 1998, p. 295, § 1; Ga. L. 2019, p. 7, § 10/HB 316; Ga. L. 2021, p. 14, § 17/SB 202.

The 2019 amendment, effective April 2, 2019, substituted the present provisions of subsection (b) for the former provisions, which read: "When an elector of this state moves to another county or state and registers to vote and the registration officials send a notice of cancellation reflecting the registration of the elector in the other county or state, the Secretary of State or the board of registrars, as the case may be, shall remove such elector's name from the list of electors. It shall not be necessary to send a confirmation notice to the elector in such circumstances."; and added paragraph (b)(2).

The 2021 amendment, effective March 25, 2021, added paragraph (b)(3).

Editor's notes.

Ga. L. 2021, p. 14, § 1/SB 202, not codified by the General Assembly, provides: "This Act shall be known and may be cited as the 'Election Integrity Act of 2021.'"

Ga. L. 2021, p. 14, § 2/SB 202, not codified by the General Assembly, provides: "The General Assembly finds and declares that:

"(1) Following the 2018 and 2020 elections, there was a significant lack of confidence in Georgia election systems, with many electors concerned about allegations of rampant voter suppression and many electors concerned about allegations of rampant voter fraud;

2022 Georgia Code

Title 21 - Elections

Chapter 2 - Elections and Primaries

Generally

Article 6 - Registration of Voters

§ 21-2-225. Confidentiality of Original Registration Applications; Limitations on Registration Data Available for Public Inspection; Data Made Available by Secretary of State; Membership in Nongovernmental Entity for Purpose of Sharing and Exchanging Information to Improve Accuracy and Efficiency of Voter Registration Systems

Universal Citation: GA Code § 21-2-225 (2022)

- a. Neither the original applications for voter registration nor any copies thereof shall be open for public inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- b. Except as provided in Code Section 21-2-225.1, all data collected and maintained on electors whose names appear on the list of electors maintained by the Secretary of State pursuant to this article shall be available for public inspection with the exception of bank statements submitted pursuant to subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-220 and subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-417, the month and day of birth, the social security numbers, e-mail addresses, and driver's license numbers of the electors, and the locations at which the electors applied to register to vote, which shall remain confidential and shall be used only for voter registration purposes; provided, however, that any and all information relating to the dates of birth, social security numbers, and driver's license numbers of electors may be made available to other agencies of this state, to agencies of other states and territories of the United States, and to agencies of the federal government if the agency is authorized to maintain such information and the information is used only to identify the elector on the receiving agency's data base and is not disseminated further and remains confidential. Information regarding an elector's year of birth shall be available for public inspection.

- c. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish copies of such data as may be collected and maintained on electors whose names appear on the list of electors maintained by the Secretary of State pursuant to this article, within the limitations provided in this article, on electronic media or computer run list or both.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Secretary of State shall establish the cost to be charged for such data. The Secretary of State may contract with private vendors to make such data available in accordance with this subsection. Such data may not be used by any person for commercial purposes.

- d.
 - 1. The Secretary of State may become a member of a nongovernmental entity whose purpose is to share and exchange information in order to improve the accuracy and efficiency of voter registration systems. The membership of the nongovernmental entity shall be composed solely of election officials of state and territorial governments of the United States, except that such membership may also include election officials of the District of Columbia.
 - 2. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Secretary of State may share confidential and exempt information after becoming a member of such nongovernmental entity as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection.
 - 3. The Secretary of State may become a member of such nongovernmental entity only if such entity is controlled and operated by the participating jurisdictions.

The entity shall not be operated or controlled by the federal government or any other entity acting on behalf of the federal government. The Secretary of State must be able to withdraw at any time from any such membership in such nongovernmental entity.

4. If the Secretary of State becomes a member of such nongovernmental entity, the Department of Driver Services shall, pursuant to an agreement with the Secretary of State, provide driver's license or identification card information related to voter eligibility to the Secretary of State for the purpose of sharing and exchanging voter registration information with such nongovernmental entity.
5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, upon the Secretary of State becoming a member of a nongovernmental entity as provided in this subsection, information received by the Secretary of State from the nongovernmental entity is exempt from disclosure under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 and any other provision of law. However, the Secretary of State may provide such information to the boards of registrars to conduct voter registration list maintenance activities.

History. Code 1981, § 21-2-225 , enacted by Ga. L. 1994, p. 1443, § 3; Ga. L. 1995, p. 8, § 1; Ga. L. 1995, p. 1027, § 6; Ga. L. 1996, p. 145, § 8; Ga. L. 1998, p. 295, § 1; Ga. L. 2003, p. 517, § 21; Ga. L. 2004, p. 103, § 1; Ga. L. 2005, p. 253, § 26/HB 244; Ga. L. 2008, p. 781, § 8/HB 1112; Ga. L. 2009, p. 316, § 1/HB 227; Ga. L. 2010, p. 914, § 11/HB 540; Ga. L. 2011, p. 590, § 1/HB 143; Ga. L. 2011, p. 683, § 7/SB 82; Ga. L. 2019, p. 7, § 7/HB 316.

The 2019 amendment, effective April 2, 2019, added subsection (d).

Law reviews.

For article on the 2019 amendment of this Code section, see 36 Ga. St. U.L. Rev. 81 (2019).

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State-to-State Verification Service (S2S)

State-to-State Verification Service (S2S)

The mission of S2S is to promote highway safety. S2S allows all participating states to electronically check with other participating states to see if a customer has an active driver's license and/or ID in another state. Customers can only hold a driver's license and/or ID in one state...one driver and one identity.

Driver History Record (DHR)-Impacts Non CDL Drivers Only

DHR is a function of S2S which allows states to electronically share customers' driving history records. Customers' driving history will now follow them from state to state. When a customer requests a copy of their driving history record it will now display convictions and withdrawals for every participating state in which that the customer has held a driver's license and/or ID.

State-to-State Verification Service (S2S) and Driver History Record (DHR) offers real time updates which leads to safer roads, safer identities, and safer people.

For more information on S2S, please visit the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) at [https://www.aamva.org/technology/systems/driver-licensing-systems/state-to-state-verification-service-\(s2s\)\)](https://www.aamva.org/technology/systems/driver-licensing-systems/state-to-state-verification-service-(s2s))).

Did you find what you were looking for on this page?



**American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators**

HOME > TECHNOLOGY > SYSTEMS > DRIVER LICENSING SYSTEMS > S2S FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

S2S Frequently Asked Questions

Here are answers to frequently asked questions regarding the [State-to-State \(S2S\) Verification Service](#).

Q: What is the purpose of the State-to-State Service?

A: Every state in the U.S. has a law that restricts a person from holding more than one driver's license. These laws have existed for many years and states have relied upon an applicant's self-attestation when signing their license application. With no ability to verify information (beyond what an individual voluntarily offers a licensing agency), there has not been a mechanism to confirm a person's identity and their driving history. To remedy this, states built the State-to-State Verification Service (S2S): An electronic tool that allows states to determine whether an applicant already holds a license or ID card in another state.

Q: Are states required to use the State-to-State Service?

A: Driver licenses are state documents and as such, it is each state's prerogative to determine the standards and process they want to use in issuing them. In the case of a Commercial Driver's License (CDL), there are Federal standards that the states must meet as part of the issuance process. For non-CDLs, however, there is no federal standard, unless a state chooses to comply with the Federal REAL ID law. For those states (i.e., states choosing to comply with REAL ID), the Department of Homeland Security has indicated that participation in S2S will be required for the state to be REAL ID compliant. This is because the Congressional Act requires states participating in REAL ID to ensure that a person holds only one REAL ID credential. S2S is the most effective means for states to comply with this federal requirement. In addition, the law and regulations governing REAL ID include requirements for state licensing agencies to connect their databases in a way that improves identity security as part of the licensing issuance process. States that do not intend to comply with REAL ID can choose to participate in S2S to improve their licensing processes and leverage the benefits S2S provides. Benefits include improved customer service, fighting and reducing identity fraud, process efficiency through increased automation of manual processes, and improved highway safety by identifying and eliminating potential duplicate licenses.

Q: What type of platform/system is State-to-State?

A: S2S leverages an existing pointer system that allows the licensing systems of individual state agencies to "talk" to each other through a third-party proprietary technology platform. This platform is owned by the states, and is known as the Commercial Driver Licensing Information System (CDLIS). The state licensing agencies collaborated in the late 1980's to develop CDLIS to meet new federal mandates of the 1986 Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act. These mandates required that states ensure professional drivers of large trucks and buses only hold one Commercial Driver License (CDL) and there only be one driving record. This record would follow the driver if they changed states and obtained a new license. CDLIS is composed of a pointer index linked to state driver licensing systems. This allows states to check the pointer file for a match and then, if applicable, connect to the state that holds the record. CDLIS became operational on January 1, 1989 with California as its first participating state. All states have been using CDLIS since April 1, 1992. S2S extends this platform beyond commercial drivers to all drivers and identity card holders to empower states to check with each other when issuing non-CDL licenses just as they have been able to with CDLs for many years. This reduces circumstances where people can hold more than one active driver's license.

Q: Have other technical solutions different than a pointer system been considered?

A: Yes. During the initial design phase of the S2S service, states evaluated five alternative designs. A four step process was used in developing a recommended REAL ID State-to-State Verification system design: (i) identify a wide range of design alternatives, (ii) identify criteria to be used in evaluating the alternatives, (iii) grade the alternatives based on comparative analyses of the alternatives against the criteria and, (4) use the grading as the basis to recommend a design. Privacy organizations such as the Center for Democracy and Technology (CDT) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) were also consulted during the study. Barry Steinhardt, director of the technology and liberty program for the American Civil Liberties Union was quoted in a Washington Technology article dated January 10, 2008 saying "A pointer system is acceptable," and "We have said we have no objections to a pointer system." The pointer system architecture was selected as the best solution to meet all selection criterion including privacy protection. The full report titled REAL ID State-to-State Verification Design Alternatives Analysis was then distributed widely to several organizations and is currently available upon request to AAMVA.

Q: What happens when a state discovers that a person has more than one license?

A: Currently, as states are joining S2S, when a duplicate license is discovered the states involved will collaborate to determine who holds the most recent record. Once that is determined, the old record is sunset and only the most current driver record is retained. If a customer visits an agency to apply for a license and the agency discovers a record already exists in another state, they will give the customer the option for continuing with their new application, in which case the state will request the state holding the record to transfer the record to the new state, or, the customer can decline to move forward with their new application and retain their license in their previous state.

Q: What information, including PII, is contained in a central location?

A: When the states designed S2S they chose to leverage the existing CDLIS platform in large part because the pointer index approach provides the greatest protection of privacy. Similar to an index at a library, the S2S pointer index contains the minimum amount of information needed to "point" the inquiring state to the jurisdiction that has the individual's record. Each S2S pointer contains name, date of birth, license number, and the last five digits of a person's Social Security Number (SSN). This information is used solely for inquiring states to locate the jurisdiction that holds the record.

Q: Is SSN required or optional?

A: Yes SSN is required. However, the service does provide support for individuals who are not eligible for a SSN by allowing states to enter a substitute SSN.

Q: Who owns and operates S2S?

A: The states own and operate S2S, through their association AAMVA (see AAMVA Background information below).

Q: Does the federal government have access to the data through the S2S process?

A: No. In fact, the law that funded the development and initial deployment of S2S prohibits the use of funds to create any new means of Federal access to state driver information or any new Federal system of records based on state data. The S2S Service is owned and governed by the states that are participating States and they do not allow any Federal agency access to S2S.

Q: Does it cost states money to participate in S2S?

A: Yes, following conclusion of the S2S pilot program (February 2017), states pay fees to participate in the service. The actual cost to an individual state is based on a combination of equal shared costs among all participating states and the size of the driver population in that state. These fees and how they are calculated are consistent with existing fees states pay for access to comparable services they rely on every day to protect their citizens from identity theft and fight against licensing fraud.