

SENATE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

EIGHTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

S.F. No. 335

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DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
02/07/2013	172	Introduction and first reading Referred to State and Local Government
02/21/2013		Comm report: To pass as amended and re-refer to Rules and Administration

A bill for an act
relating to elections; authorizing jurisdictions to adopt ranked-choice voting;
establishing procedures for adoption, implementation, and use of ranked-choice
voting; amending Minnesota Statutes 2012, sections 205.13, subdivision 2;
206.83; 206.89, subdivisions 2, 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota
Statutes, chapter 206; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes,
chapter 204E.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. **[204E.01] APPLICABILITY.**

This chapter applies to all elections expressly authorized in statute to use
ranked-choice voting. All other provisions of the Minnesota Election Law also apply, to
the extent they are not inconsistent with this chapter.

Sec. 2. **[204E.02] DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The definitions in this section apply to this chapter.

Subd. 2. **Batch elimination.** "Batch elimination" means a simultaneous defeat of
multiple continuing candidates that have no mathematical chance of being elected.

Subd. 3. **Chief election official.** "Chief election official" means the principal officer
in the jurisdiction charged with duties relating to elections.

Subd. 4. **Duplicate ranking.** "Duplicate ranking" means a voter has ranked the
same candidate at multiple rankings for the office being counted.

Subd. 5. **Exhausted ballot.** "Exhausted ballot" means a ballot that can no longer be
advanced under the procedures in section 204E.06.

Subd. 6. **Highest continuing ranking.** "Highest continuing ranking" means the
ranking on a voter's ballot with the lowest numerical value for a continuing candidate.

2.1 Subd. 7. **Mathematically impossible to be elected.** "Mathematically impossible to
2.2 be elected" means either:

2.3 (1) the candidate cannot be elected because the candidate's current vote total plus all
2.4 votes that could possibly be transferred to the candidate in future rounds from candidates
2.5 with fewer votes or an equal number of votes and surplus votes would not be enough to
2.6 surpass the candidate with the next higher current vote total; or

2.7 (2) the candidate has a lower current vote total than a candidate who is described
2.8 by clause (1).

2.9 Subd. 8. **Overvote.** "Overvote" means a voter has ranked more than one candidate
2.10 at the same ranking.

2.11 Subd. 9. **Partially defective ballot.** "Partially defective ballot" means a ballot that
2.12 is defective to the extent that the election judges are unable to determine the voter's intent
2.13 with respect to the office being counted.

2.14 Subd. 10. **Ranked-choice voting.** "Ranked-choice voting" means an election
2.15 method in which voters rank candidates for an office in order of their preference, with
2.16 each vote counting for the highest-ranked continuing candidate on each ballot until that
2.17 candidate has been elected or defeated by the method established in this chapter.

2.18 Subd. 11. **Ranked-choice voting tabulation center.** "Ranked-choice voting
2.19 tabulation center" means the place selected for the automatic or manual processing and
2.20 tabulation of ballots.

2.21 Subd. 12. **Ranking.** "Ranking" means the number assigned by a voter to a candidate
2.22 to express the voter's preference for that candidate. Ranking number one is the highest
2.23 ranking. A ranking of lower numerical value indicates a greater preference for a candidate
2.24 than a ranking of higher numerical value.

2.25 Subd. 13. **Round.** "Round" means an instance of the sequence of voting tabulation
2.26 steps established in section 204E.06.

2.27 Subd. 14. **Skipped ranking.** "Skipped ranking" means a voter has left a ranking
2.28 blank and ranks a candidate at a subsequent ranking.

2.29 Subd. 15. **Surplus.** "Surplus" means the total number of votes cast for an elected
2.30 candidate in excess of the threshold.

2.31 Subd. 16. **Surplus fraction of a vote.** "Surplus fraction of a vote" means the
2.32 proportion of each vote to be transferred when a surplus is transferred. The surplus
2.33 fraction is calculated by dividing the surplus by the total votes cast for the elected
2.34 candidate, calculated to four decimal places, ignoring any remainder.

2.35 Subd. 17. **Threshold.** "Threshold" means the number of votes sufficient for a
2.36 candidate to be elected. In any given election, the threshold equals the total votes counted

in the first round after removing defective ballots, divided by the sum of one plus the number of offices to be filled and adding one to the quotient, disregarding any fractions.

Subd. 18. **Transfer value.** "Transfer value" means the fraction of a vote that a transferred ballot will contribute to the next ranked continuing candidate on that ballot. The transfer value of a vote cast for an elected candidate is calculated by multiplying the surplus fraction of each vote by its current value, calculated to four decimal places, ignoring any remainder. The transfer value of a vote cast for a defeated candidate is the same as its current value.

Subd. 19. **Transferable vote.** "Transferable vote" means a vote or a fraction of a vote for a candidate who has been either elected or defeated.

Subd. 20. **Totally defective ballot.** "Totally defective ballot" means a ballot that is defective to the extent that election judges are unable to determine the voter's intent for any office on the ballot.

Subd. 21. **Undervote.** "Undervote" means a voter did not rank any candidates for an office.

Sec. 3. **[204E.03] AUTHORIZATION TO ADOPT RANKED-CHOICE VOTING; IMPLEMENTATION.**

(a) The following political subdivisions may adopt, in the manner provided in this subdivision, ranked-choice voting as a method of voting for local offices within the political subdivision:

(1) home rule charter or statutory cities;

(2) counties;

(3) townships; and

(4) school districts.

(b) A jurisdiction that adopts ranked-choice voting may do so by adopting an ordinance or resolution or by a ballot question presented to the voters. Adoption of an ordinance or resolution must be by a unanimous vote of all members of the governing body. The ranked-choice voting method may be repealed by one of the same methods provided for adoption.

(c) A home rule charter jurisdiction that adopts a ranked-choice voting system in its charter may adopt this chapter by reference in an ordinance, but is not required to do so. Nothing in this chapter prevents a home rule charter jurisdiction from adopting another voting method in its charter.

(d) Ranked-choice voting shall only be used to elect local offices at a general or special election, or at a primary election which serves as a party-nominating election for a

partisan office. A primary election must not be held for any nonpartisan offices that are elected using ranked-choice voting.

(e) A jurisdiction that adopts the use of ranked-choice voting in local elections must do so no later than 30 days before the first day for filing affidavits of candidacy for the office for which ranked-choice voting is to be used as the method of election.

(f) Repeal of ranked-choice voting must be no later than 30 days before the first day for filing affidavits of candidacy for offices for which ranked-choice voting is used as the method of election.

(g) The chief election official shall notify the secretary of state and, if applicable, the county auditor within 30 days following adoption or repeal of ranked-choice voting.

Sec. 4. **[204E.04] BALLOTS.**

Subdivision 1. **Ballot format.** (a) If there are three or more qualified candidates, a ballot must allow a voter to rank at least three candidates for each office in order of preference and must also allow the voter to add write-in candidates.

(b) A ballot must:

(1) include instructions to voters that clearly indicate how to mark the ballot;

(2) include instructions to voters that clearly indicate how to rank candidates in order of the voter's preference; and

(3) indicate the number of seats to be elected for each office.

(c) A jurisdiction may use ballots compatible with alphanumeric character recognition voting equipment.

Subd. 2. **Mixed-election method ballots.** If elections are held in which ranked-choice voting is used in addition to other methods of voting, the ranked-choice voting and non-ranked-choice voting elections must be on the same ballot card if possible, with ranked-choice voting and non-ranked-choice voting portions clearly separated on the ballot card. A separate ballot card may be used if necessary. A jurisdiction may deviate from the standard ballot order of offices to allow separation of ranked-choice voting and non-ranked-choice voting elections.

Subd. 3. **Ballot format rules.** The chief election official shall establish administrative rules for ballot format after a voting mechanism has been selected, consistent with this section.

Sec. 5. **[204E.05] RANKED-CHOICE VOTING TABULATION CENTER.**

Subdivision 1. **Tabulation of votes; generally.** The chief election official shall designate one location to serve as the ranked-choice voting tabulation center. The

center must be accessible to the public for the purpose of observing the vote tabulation.

Tabulation of votes must be conducted as described in section 204E.06.

Subd. 2. Precinct tabulation. When the hours for voting have ended and all voting has concluded, the election judges in each precinct shall record and publicly declare the number of first choices cast for each candidate in that precinct. The election judges must then securely transfer all electronic voting data and ballots from the precinct to the ranked-choice voting tabulation center designated under this section. Upon receipt at the ranked-choice voting tabulation center, all electronic voting data and ballots shall be secured.

Subd. 3. Notice of recess in count. At any time following receipt of materials under subdivision 1, the chief election official may declare a recess. Notice of the recess must include the date, time, and location at which the process of recording and tabulating votes will resume and the reason for the recess. Notice must be posted on the city's official bulletin board and on the door of the ranked-choice voting tabulation center.

Subd. 4. Recording write-in votes. At a time set by the chief election official, the judges of the election shall convene at the ranked-choice voting tabulation center to examine ballots on which voters have indicated a write-in choice, and record the names and number of votes received by each write-in candidate. In the event that votes cast for the write-in category are not eliminated as provided in section 204E.06, the results must be entered into the ranked-choice voting tabulation software.

Subd. 5. Ranked-choice vote tabulation. After all votes have been recorded, and at a time set by the chief election official, the process of tabulating votes cast for offices to be elected using the ranked-choice method must begin. The counting must continue until preliminary results for all races are determined, subject to subdivision 3.

Sec. 6. **[204E.06] TABULATION OF VOTES.**

(a) Tabulation of votes at the ranked-choice voting tabulation center must proceed in rounds for each office to be counted. The threshold must be calculated and publicly declared. Each round must proceed sequentially as follows:

(1) the number of votes cast for each candidate for the current round must be counted. If the number of candidates whose vote totals equal or exceed the threshold are equal to the number of seats to be filled, those candidates who are continuing candidates are elected and the tabulation is complete. If the number of candidates whose vote totals are equal to or greater than the threshold is not equal to the number of seats to be filled, a new round begins and the tabulation must continue as provided in the remainder of this paragraph;

6.1 (2) surplus votes for any candidates whose vote totals are equal to or greater than
6.2 the threshold must be calculated;

6.3 (3) after any surplus votes are calculated but not yet transferred, all candidates for
6.4 whom it is mathematically impossible to be elected must be defeated by batch elimination.
6.5 Votes for the defeated candidates must be transferred to each ballot's next-ranked continuing
6.6 candidate, and the tabulation process reiterates beginning with clause (2). If no candidate
6.7 can be defeated mathematically, the tabulation must continue as described in clause (4);

6.8 (4) the transfer value of each vote cast for an elected candidate must be transferred
6.9 to the next continuing candidate on that ballot. Of the candidates whose vote totals reach
6.10 or exceed the threshold, the candidate with the largest surplus is declared elected and that
6.11 candidate's surplus is transferred. A tie between two or more candidates must immediately
6.12 and publicly be resolved by lot by the chief election official at the tabulation center. The
6.13 surplus of the candidate chosen by lot must be transferred before other transfers are made.
6.14 The result of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount. If no
6.15 candidate has a surplus, the tabulation must continue as described in clause (5); otherwise,
6.16 the tabulation process must reiterate beginning with clause (2);

6.17 (5) if there are no transferable surplus votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is
6.18 defeated. Votes for the defeated candidate must be transferred to each ballot's next-ranked
6.19 continuing candidate. Ties between candidates with the fewest votes must be decided by
6.20 lot, and the candidate chosen by lot must be defeated. The result of the tie resolution must
6.21 be recorded and reused in the event of a recount. The tabulation process must reiterate
6.22 beginning with clause (2); and

6.23 (6) the procedures in clauses (2) to (5) must be repeated until the number of
6.24 candidates whose vote totals are equal to or exceed the threshold is equal to the number of
6.25 seats to be filled, or until the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of
6.26 offices yet to be elected. If the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of
6.27 offices yet to be elected, the remaining continuing candidates must be declared elected.
6.28 In the case of a tie between two continuing candidates, the tie must be decided by lot as
6.29 provided in section 204C.34, and the candidate chosen by lot must be defeated. The result
6.30 of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount.

6.31 (b) When a single skipped ranking is encountered on a ballot, that ballot must count
6.32 toward the next nonskipped ranking. If any ballot cannot be advanced because no further
6.33 candidates are ranked on that ballot, because a voter has skipped more than one ranking,
6.34 or because an undervote, overvote, or duplicate ranking is encountered, the ballot must
6.35 not count toward any candidate in that round or in subsequent rounds for the office being
6.36 counted.

7.1 Sec. 7. **[204E.07] REPORTING RESULTS.**

7.2 (a) Each precinct must print a precinct summary statement, which must include the
7.3 number of first choices cast for each candidate in that precinct.

7.4 (b) The ranked-choice voting tabulation center must print a summary statement with
7.5 the following information: total votes cast; number of undervotes; number of totally
7.6 defective and spoiled ballots; threshold calculation; total first choice rankings for all
7.7 candidates; round-by-round tabulation results, including simultaneous batch eliminations,
7.8 surplus transfers, and defeated candidate transfers; and exhausted ballots at each round.

7.9 (c) The election abstract must include the information required in the ranked-choice
7.10 voting tabulation center summary statement, with the addition of the number of registered
7.11 voters by precinct, the number of same-day voter registrations, and the number of
7.12 absentee voters.

7.13 Sec. 8. **[204E.08] RECOUNTS.**

7.14 (a) A candidate defeated in the final round of tabulation may request a recount
7.15 as provided in section 204C.36.

7.16 (b) A candidate defeated in the final round of tabulation when the vote difference is
7.17 greater than that provided in section 204C.36 may request a recount at the candidate's own
7.18 expense. A candidate defeated in an earlier round of tabulation may request a recount at the
7.19 candidate's own expense. The candidate is responsible for all expenses associated with the
7.20 recount, regardless of the vote difference between the candidates in the round in which the
7.21 requesting candidate was defeated. The requesting candidate shall file with the filing officer
7.22 a bond, cash, or surety in an amount set by the filing officer for the payment of the recount
7.23 expenses. Expenses must be determined as provided in section 204C.36, subdivision 4.

7.24 (c) Rules adopted by the secretary of state under section 204C.36 for recounts apply
7.25 to recounts conducted under this section.

7.26 Sec. 9. **[204E.09] RULES.**

7.27 The secretary of state may adopt rules necessary to implement the requirements
7.28 and procedures established by this chapter.

7.29 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 205.13, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

7.30 Subd. 2. **Notice of filing dates.** At least two weeks before the first day to file
7.31 affidavits of candidacy, the municipal clerk shall publish a notice stating the first and last
7.32 dates on which affidavits of candidacy may be filed in the clerk's office and the closing time
7.33 for filing on the last day for filing. The clerk shall post a similar notice at least ten days

before the first day to file affidavits of candidacy. The notice must indicate the method of election to be used for the offices on the ballot. The notice must separately list any office for which affidavits of candidacy may be filed to fill the unexpired portion of a term when a special election is being held to fill a vacancy as provided in section 412.02, subdivision 2a.

Sec. 11. **[206.802] ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS; PURCHASING.**

Any new voting equipment purchased for use in Minnesota for the purpose of replacing a voting system must have the ability to:

- (1) capture and store ballot data;
- (2) keep data anonymous;
- (3) accept ranked or cumulative voting data under a variety of tabulation rules;
- (4) be programmable to follow all other specifications of the ranked-choice voting system as provided in chapter 204E;
- (5) provide a minimum of three rankings for ranked-choice voting elections;
- (6) notify voters of the following errors: overvotes, skipped rankings, and duplicate rankings in a ranked-choice voting election; and
- (7) be programmable to print a zero tape indicating all rankings for all candidates in a ranked-choice voting election.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon certification by the secretary of state that equipment meeting the standards required by this section is available for purchase and implementation.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 206.83, is amended to read:

206.83 TESTING OF VOTING SYSTEMS.

(a) Within 14 days before election day, the official in charge of elections shall have the voting system tested to ascertain that the system will correctly mark ballots using all methods supported by the system, including ranked-choice voting if applicable, and through assistive technology, and count the votes cast for all candidates and on all questions. Public notice of the time and place of the test must be given at least two days in advance by publication once in official newspapers. The test must be observed by at least two election judges, who are not of the same major political party, and must be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the press, and the public. The test must be conducted by (1) processing a preaudited group of ballots punched or marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each question, and must include for each office one or more ballot cards which have votes in excess of

the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the voting system tabulator and electronic ballot marker to reject those votes; and (2) processing an additional test deck of ballots marked using the electronic ballot marker for the precinct, including ballots marked using the electronic ballot display, audio ballot reader, and any assistive voting technology used with the electronic ballot marker. If an election is to be conducted using ranked-choice voting, the equipment must also be tested to ensure that each ranking for each candidate is recorded properly.

(b) If any error is detected, the cause must be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count must be made before the voting system may be used in the election.

(c) After the completion of the test, the programs used and ballot cards must be sealed, retained, and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 206.89, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Selection for review; notice.** At the canvass of the state primary, the county canvassing board in each county must set the date, time, and place for the postelection review of the state general election to be held under this section. In jurisdictions where ranked-choice voting is used, the date, time, and place for postelection review must be set by the county auditor at least 30 days before the election.

At the canvass of the state general election, the county canvassing boards must select the precincts to be reviewed by lot. Ballots counted centrally by a ballot board shall be considered one precinct eligible to be selected for purposes of this subdivision. The county canvassing board of a county with fewer than 50,000 registered voters must conduct a postelection review of a total of at least two precincts. The county canvassing board of a county with between 50,000 and 100,000 registered voters must conduct a review of a total of at least three precincts. The county canvassing board of a county with over 100,000 registered voters must conduct a review of a total of at least four precincts, or three percent of the total number of precincts in the county, whichever is greater. At least one precinct selected in each county must have had more than 150 votes cast at the general election.

The county auditor must notify the secretary of state of the precincts that have been chosen for review and the time and place the postelection review for that county will be conducted, as soon as the decisions are made. If the selection of precincts has not resulted in the selection of at least four precincts in each congressional district, the secretary of state may require counties to select by lot additional precincts to meet the congressional district requirement. The secretary of state must post this information on the office Web site.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 206.89, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

10.1 Subd. 3. **Scope and conduct of review.** The county canvassing board shall appoint
10.2 the postelection review official as defined in subdivision 1. The postelection review must
10.3 be conducted of the votes cast for president or governor; United States senator; and United
10.4 States representative. In jurisdictions where ranked-choice voting is used, the review
10.5 must also include at least one single-seat ranked-choice voting election and at least one
10.6 multiple-seat ranked-choice voting election, if such an election occurred. A postelection
10.7 review of a ranked-choice voting election must be conducted for elections decided most
10.8 closely in the final round, by percentage. The postelection review official may conduct
10.9 postelection review of the votes cast for additional offices.

10.10 The postelection review must be conducted in public at the location where the
10.11 voted ballots have been securely stored after the state general election or at another
10.12 location chosen by the county canvassing board. The postelection review official for
10.13 each precinct selected must conduct the postelection review and may be assisted by
10.14 election judges designated by the postelection review official for this purpose. The party
10.15 balance requirement of section 204B.19 applies to election judges designated for the
10.16 review. The postelection review must consist of a manual count of the ballots used in the
10.17 precincts selected and must be performed in the manner provided by section 204C.21. The
10.18 postelection review must be conducted in the manner provided for recounts under section
10.19 204C.361 to the extent practicable, and where ranked-choice voting is used, must include
10.20 testing of the accumulation software using stored electronic data for those precincts that are
10.21 not reviewed by manual count. The review must be completed no later than two days before
10.22 the meeting of the state canvassing board to certify the results of the state general election.