

SENATE
STATE OF MINNESOTA
NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 4729

(SENATE AUTHORS: CARLSON)			
DATE	D-PG		OFFICIAL STATUS
03/07/2024	12053	Introduction and first reading	
		Referred to Elections	
03/25/2024	12826a	Comm report: To pass as amended and re-refer to Judiciary and Public Safety	
04/02/2024	13319a	Comm report: To pass as amended	
		Joint rule 2.03, referred to Rules and Administration	
04/09/2024	13584	Comm report: Adopt previous comm report Jt rule 2.03 suspended	
	13585	Second reading	
		Referred to for comparison with HF4772	
04/11/2024	13649a	Rule 45-amend, subst. General Orders HF4772, SF indefinitely postponed	

1.1A bill for an act

1.2relating to elections; modifying various provisions related to election administration;

1.3modifying various provisions relating to campaign finance and lobbying; amending

1.4definitions; amending requirements related to voter registration; amending absentee

1.5voting laws; modifying the authority of the Campaign Finance and Public

1.6Disclosure Board to impose a civil penalty and late fees; amending electioneering

1.7communications laws; requiring the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure

1.8Board to oversee campaign finance reporting requirements for political committees,

1.9political funds, and party units engaged in campaign activity for certain local

1.10elected offices and ballot questions for local governments; providing a separate

1.11process for presidential election contests; requiring the allocation and exclusion

1.12of certain incarcerated persons based on their last known address in Minnesota for

1.13purposes of redistricting; modifying requirements for filling vacancies; requiring

1.14local governments to use a .gov domain; modifying the deep fake election crime;

1.15expanding scope of doxing crimes; classifying data; establishing the Minnesota

1.16Voting Rights Act; prohibiting certain actions related to election administration

1.17that result in voter suppression or vote dilution; establishing a civil cause of action

1.18for violations; establishing remedies; making technical and conforming changes;

1.19amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 10A.01, subdivisions 7, 10d, 33, by

1.20adding a subdivision; 10A.27, subdivision 17; 123B.09, subdivision 5b; 201.071,

1.21subdivision 3; 204B.175; 204C.06, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 204C.19,

1.22subdivision 3; 204C.20, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 204C.33,

1.23subdivision 1; 204C.35, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 204C.36,

1.24subdivisions 2, 3; 205.16, subdivisions 4, 5; 205A.05, subdivision 3; 205A.07,

1.25subdivisions 3, 3b; 205A.11, subdivision 2; 206.89, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, 6; 208.06;

1.26208.44; 208.47; 209.01, subdivision 2; 211A.01, subdivisions 3, 7, 8, by adding

1.27a subdivision; 211A.02, subdivision 2; 211A.05, subdivision 1; 211A.06; 211A.07;

1.28211A.12; 211A.14; 211B.17, subdivision 1; 211B.18; 375.08; 447.32, subdivision

1.293; 609.5151, subdivisions 1, 2; Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, sections

1.302.92, subdivision 4; 5.305, subdivision 5; 10A.01, subdivision 21; 10A.04,

1.31subdivision 6; 10A.20, subdivisions 2a, 12; 10A.201, subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 9;

1.3210A.202, subdivision 1; 200.02, subdivision 7; 201.061, subdivisions 3, 3a;

1.33201.071, subdivision 1; 201.091, subdivision 4; 201.1611, subdivision 1; 203B.04,

1.34subdivision 1; 203B.07, subdivision 3; 204B.09, subdivision 3; 204B.16,

1.35subdivision 1; 204B.295, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, by adding a subdivision; 204C.24,

1.36subdivision 1; 204C.33, subdivision 3; 205.16, subdivision 2; 206.61, subdivision

1.371; 211A.02, subdivision 1; 211B.076, subdivision 4; 243.205, by adding a

1.38subdivision; 609.771, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; proposing

2.1 coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 2; 200; 241; 375; 471; proposing
2.2 coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 209A; repealing Minnesota
2.3 Statutes 2022, sections 211A.01, subdivisions 2, 4; 211A.02, subdivision 4;
2.4 383B.031; Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, sections 10A.201, subdivision
2.5 11; 243.205, subdivision 3.

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

2.7 **ARTICLE 1**

2.8 **ELECTIONS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE, AND REDISTRICTING POLICY**

2.9 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 2.92, subdivision 4, is amended
2.10 to read:

2.11 Subd. 4. **Applicability.** This section applies ~~from January 1 to July 1 in any year during~~
2.12 ~~which a~~ to all decennial census ~~is~~ activities conducted under the authority of the United
2.13 States Constitution, article 1, section 2.

2.14 Sec. 2. **[2.93] INCARCERATED PERSONS IN DISTRICT PLANS.**

2.15 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the definitions have the
2.16 meanings given.

2.17 (b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of corrections.

2.18 (c) "Director" means the director of the Legislative Coordinating Commission.

2.19 (d) "Legislative Coordinating Commission" means the Legislative Coordinating
2.20 Commission established in section 3.303.

2.21 Subd. 2. **Reallocation and exclusion of incarcerated persons.** (a) For purposes of
2.22 drawing congressional, legislative, and all other election districts, the legislature and local
2.23 governments must use the population from the federal decennial census as modified by
2.24 reallocating and excluding persons who are incarcerated.

2.25 (b) A person who was incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility, as determined
2.26 by the decennial census, and who has a last known address in Minnesota must be reallocated
2.27 to the census block of the last known address.

2.28 (c) A person who was incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility, as determined
2.29 by the decennial census, and who has a last known address outside of Minnesota or does
2.30 not have a last known address must:

2.31 (1) be excluded from the population count for purposes of drawing congressional,
2.32 legislative, or political subdivision districts; and

3.1 (2) be counted as part of the statewide population total.

3.2 Subd. 3. **Department of Corrections duties.** (a) On or before June 1 in a year ending
3.3 in zero, the commissioner must provide to the director of the Legislative Coordinating
3.4 Commission the following information, in electronic form, for each person incarcerated in
3.5 a state correctional facility on April 1 in the year of the decennial census:

3.6 (1) a unique identifier that does not include the person's name, Department of Corrections
3.7 identification number, or other identifying information;

3.8 (2) the street address of the correctional facility in which the person was incarcerated at
3.9 the time of the report;

3.10 (3) the residential address of the person immediately prior to incarceration, if known,
3.11 or if the person resided in an area lacking a specific physical address immediately prior to
3.12 incarceration, a description of the physical location where the person regularly stayed
3.13 immediately prior to being incarcerated;

3.14 (4) the following demographic information, if known: the racial and ethnic information
3.15 collected by the census and whether the person is over the age of 18; and

3.16 (5) any additional information the director of the Legislative Coordinating Commission
3.17 deems necessary.

3.18 (b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner must provide the director
3.19 with access to the best available data necessary to conduct the reallocations and exclusions
3.20 required by this section.

3.21 Subd. 4. **Federal correctional facilities.** By April 15 in a year ending in zero, the director
3.22 must request each agency that operates a federal facility in Minnesota that incarcerates
3.23 persons convicted of a criminal offense to provide the director with a report, including the
3.24 information listed in subdivision 3. The information must reflect the persons incarcerated
3.25 in the federal facility on April 1 of that year. If information is provided pursuant to this
3.26 subdivision, the information must be provided by June 1 of the year ending in zero. If
3.27 information is not provided pursuant to this subdivision, persons incarcerated at federal
3.28 facilities must be treated as having no known last address and must be excluded as provided
3.29 in subdivision 2, paragraph (c).

3.30 Subd. 5. **Legislative Coordinating Commission duties.** (a) The director must reallocate
3.31 and exclude people who are incarcerated in state or federal correctional facilities as provided
3.32 in this subdivision and subdivision 2. Within 30 calendar days of receiving the Public Law
3.33 94-171 data from the United States Census Bureau, the director must post the population

4.1 counts that reflect all required reallocations and exclusions on the Legislative Coordinating
4.2 Commission's website.

4.3 (b) The director must, in consultation with the commissioner, develop a standardized
4.4 format and technical guidelines to be used in collecting addresses from incarcerated persons.
4.5 The commissioner must use this format and follow the guidelines in collecting addresses.
4.6 The commissioner and the director may enter a memorandum of understanding detailing
4.7 the additional details regarding the methodology to be used and the format and manner in
4.8 which the data will be provided. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner
4.9 must provide the director with access to the best available data necessary to conduct the
4.10 reallocations and exclusions required by this section.

4.11 (c) Prior to reallocating and excluding incarcerated persons, the director must geocode
4.12 addresses received from the commissioner. When geocoding addresses, the director must
4.13 accept an address that has an exact match or is approximated to the street level and reject
4.14 any address that is approximated to the center of a zip code, city, county, or state. The
4.15 director must only reallocate those addresses that are accepted pursuant to this paragraph.
4.16 The director must not reallocate any person at an address that was rejected but must instead
4.17 count that person as part of the statewide population total.

4.18 (d) The director must not disseminate data received pursuant to this section in any
4.19 manner, except as explicitly required by state or federal law.

4.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2030, and applies to population
4.21 counts used for redistricting conducted on or after that date.

4.22 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 5.305, subdivision 5, is amended to
4.23 read:

4.24 Subd. 5. **Use of funds.** A local unit of government may use the funds allocated pursuant
4.25 to this section for the following purposes, provided the expenditures are directly related to
4.26 election administration:

4.27 (1) equipment;

4.28 (2) hardware or software;

4.29 (3) cybersecurity;

4.30 (4) security-related infrastructure;

4.31 (5) capital improvements to government-owned property to improve access to polling
4.32 places for individuals with disabilities;

- 5.1 (6) staff costs for election administrators, election judges, and other election officials;
- 5.2 (7) printing and publication;
- 5.3 (8) postage;
- 5.4 (9) programming;
- 5.5 (10) transitioning to a .gov domain;
- 5.6 (11) local match for state or federal funds; and
- 5.7 ~~(11)~~ (12) any other purpose directly related to election administration.

5.8 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 10A.01, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

5.9 Subd. 7. **Ballot question.** "Ballot question" means a question or proposition that is placed
5.10 on the ballot and that may be voted on by:

- 5.11 (1) all voters of the state; or
- 5.12 (2) all voters of ~~Hennepin County;~~
- 5.13 ~~(3) all voters of any home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly within~~
- 5.14 ~~Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more; or~~
- 5.15 ~~(4) all voters of Special School District No. 1~~ a county, city, school district, township,
- 5.16 or special district.

5.17 "Promoting or defeating a ballot question" includes activities, other than lobbying
5.18 activities, related to qualifying the question for placement on the ballot.

5.19 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 10A.01, subdivision 10d, is amended to read:

5.20 Subd. 10d. **Local candidate.** "Local candidate" means an individual who seeks
5.21 nomination or election to:

- 5.22 ~~(1) any county office in Hennepin County;~~
- 5.23 ~~(2) any city office in any home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly within~~
- 5.24 ~~Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more; or~~
- 5.25 ~~(3) the school board in Special School District No. 1~~ a county, city, school district,
- 5.26 township, or special district office.

6.1 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 10A.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to
6.2 read:

6.3 Subd. 16b. **Employee of a political subdivision.** "Employee of a political subdivision"
6.4 includes an individual hired or appointed by the political subdivision. An individual is also
6.5 an employee of a political subdivision if the individual is:

6.6 (1) hired to provide the political subdivision services as a consultant or independent
6.7 contractor; or

6.8 (2) employed by a business that has contracted with the political subdivision to provide
6.9 legal counsel, professional services, or policy recommendations to the political subdivision.

6.10 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and
6.11 applies to activities occurring on or after that date.

6.12 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.01, subdivision 21, is amended
6.13 to read:

6.14 Subd. 21. **Lobbyist.** (a) "Lobbyist" means an individual:

6.15 (1) engaged for pay or other consideration of more than \$3,000 from all sources in any
6.16 year:

6.17 (i) for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative or administrative action, or the
6.18 official action of a political subdivision, by communicating ~~or urging others to communicate~~
6.19 with public or local officials; or

6.20 (ii) from a business whose primary source of revenue is derived from facilitating
6.21 government relations or government affairs services if the individual's job duties include
6.22 offering direct or indirect consulting or advice that helps the business provide those services
6.23 to clients; or

6.24 (2) who spends more than \$3,000 of the individual's personal funds, not including the
6.25 individual's own traveling expenses and membership dues, in any year for the purpose of
6.26 attempting to influence legislative or administrative action, or the official action of a political
6.27 subdivision, by communicating ~~or urging others to communicate~~ with public or local officials.

6.28 (b) "Lobbyist" does not include:

6.29 (1) a public official;

6.30 (2) an employee of the state, including an employee of any of the public higher education
6.31 systems;

7.1 (3) an elected local official;

7.2 (4) a nonelected local official or an employee of a political subdivision acting in an
7.3 official capacity, unless the nonelected official or employee of a political subdivision spends
7.4 more than 50 hours in any month attempting to influence legislative or administrative action,
7.5 or the official action of a political subdivision other than the political subdivision employing
7.6 the official or employee, by communicating or urging others to communicate with public
7.7 or local officials, including time spent monitoring legislative or administrative action, or
7.8 the official action of a political subdivision, and related research, analysis, and compilation
7.9 and dissemination of information relating to legislative or administrative policy in this state,
7.10 or to the policies of political subdivisions;

7.11 (5) a party or the party's representative appearing in a proceeding before a state board,
7.12 commission, or agency of the executive branch unless the board, commission, or agency is
7.13 taking administrative action;

7.14 (6) an individual while engaged in selling goods or services to be paid for by public
7.15 funds;

7.16 (7) a news medium or its employees or agents while engaged in the publishing or
7.17 broadcasting of news items, editorial comments, or paid advertisements which directly or
7.18 indirectly urge official action;

7.19 (8) a paid expert witness whose testimony is requested by the body before which the
7.20 witness is appearing, but only to the extent of preparing or delivering testimony; ~~or~~

7.21 (9) a party or the party's representative appearing to present a claim to the legislature
7.22 and communicating to legislators only by the filing of a claim form and supporting documents
7.23 and by appearing at public hearings on the claim;

7.24 (10) an individual providing information, data, advice, professional opinions, variables,
7.25 options, or direction on a topic on which the individual has particular expertise through
7.26 education or professional or occupational training to a local official at a lobbyist's request;
7.27 or

7.28 (11) an individual providing information or advice to members of a collective bargaining
7.29 unit when the unit is actively engaged in the collective bargaining process with a state
7.30 agency or a political subdivision.

7.31 (c) An individual who volunteers personal time to work without pay or other consideration
7.32 on a lobbying campaign, and who does not spend more than the limit in paragraph (a), clause
7.33 (2), need not register as a lobbyist.

(d) An individual who provides administrative support to a lobbyist and whose salary and administrative expenses attributable to lobbying activities are reported as lobbying expenses by the lobbyist, but who does not communicate or urge others to communicate with public or local officials, need not register as a lobbyist.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to activities occurring on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 10A.01, subdivision 33, is amended to read:

Subd. 33. **Principal.** "Principal" means an individual or association that:

(1) spends more than ~~\$500~~ \$3,000 in the aggregate in any calendar year to engage a lobbyist, compensate a lobbyist, or authorize the expenditure of money by a lobbyist; or

(2) ~~is not included in clause (1) and~~ spends a total of at least \$50,000 in any calendar year ~~on efforts~~ to influence legislative action, administrative action, or the official action of ~~metropolitan governmental units~~ political subdivisions, as described in section 10A.04, subdivision 6.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to activities occurring on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.04, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Principal reports.** (a) A principal must report to the board as required in this subdivision by March 15 for the preceding calendar year.

(b) The principal must report the total amount, rounded to the nearest ~~\$9,000~~ \$5,000, spent by the principal during the preceding calendar year on each type of lobbying listed below:

(1) lobbying to influence legislative action;

(2) lobbying to influence administrative action, other than lobbying described in clause (3);

(3) lobbying to influence administrative action in cases of rate setting, power plant and powerline siting, and granting of certificates of need under section 216B.243; and

(4) lobbying to influence official action of a political subdivision.

(c) For each type of lobbying listed in paragraph (b), the principal must report a total amount that includes:

(1) the portion of all direct payments for compensation and benefits paid by the principal to lobbyists in this state for that type of lobbying;

(2) the portion of all expenditures for advertising, mailing, research, consulting, surveys, expert testimony, studies, reports, analysis, compilation and dissemination of information, communications and staff costs used for the purpose of urging members of the public to contact public or local officials to influence official actions, social media and public relations campaigns, and legal counsel used to support that type of lobbying in this state; and

(3) a reasonable good faith estimate of the portion of all salaries and administrative overhead expenses attributable to activities of the principal for that type of lobbying in this state.

(d) The principal must report disbursements made and obligations incurred that exceed \$2,000 for paid advertising used for the purpose of urging members of the public to contact public or local officials to influence official actions during the reporting period. Paid advertising includes the cost to boost the distribution of an advertisement on social media. The report must provide the date that the advertising was purchased, the name and address of the vendor, a description of the advertising purchased, and any specific subjects of interest addressed by the advertisement.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.20, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **Local election reports.** (a) This subdivision applies to a political committee, political fund, or political party unit that during a non-general election year:

(1) spends in aggregate more than \$200 to influence the nomination or election of local candidates;

(2) spends in aggregate more than \$200 to make independent expenditures on behalf of local candidates; or

(3) spends in aggregate more than \$200 to promote or defeat ballot questions defined in section 10A.01, subdivision 7, clause (2), (3), or (4).

(b) In addition to the reports required by subdivision 2, the entities listed in paragraph (a) must file the following reports in each non-general election year:

10.1 (1) a first-quarter report covering the calendar year through March 31, which is due
 10.2 April 14;

10.3 (2) a report covering the calendar year through May 31, which is due June 14;

10.4 (3) a ~~pre-primary-election~~ July report due 15 days before the local primary election date
 10.5 specified in section 205.065;

10.6 (4) a pre-general-election report due 42 days before the local general election; and

10.7 (5) a pre-general-election report due ten days before a local general election.

10.8 The reporting obligations in this paragraph begin with the first report due after the
 10.9 reporting period in which the entity reaches the spending threshold specified in paragraph
 10.10 (a). The ~~pre-primary~~ July report required under clause (3) is required for all entities required
 10.11 to report under paragraph (a), regardless of whether the candidate or issue is on the primary
 10.12 ballot or a primary is not conducted.

10.13 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.20, subdivision 12, is amended
 10.14 to read:

10.15 Subd. 12. **Failure to file; late fees; penalty.** (a) If an individual or association fails to
 10.16 file a report required by this section or section 10A.202, the board may impose a late filing
 10.17 fee and a civil penalty as provided in this subdivision.

10.18 (b) ~~If an individual or association~~ a candidate, political committee, political fund, principal
 10.19 campaign committee, or party unit fails to file a report required by this section that is due
 10.20 January 31, the board may impose a late filing fee of \$25 per day, not to exceed \$1,000,
 10.21 commencing the day after the report was due.

10.22 (c) Except for reports governed by paragraph (b), if an individual, political committee,
 10.23 political fund, principal campaign committee, party unit, or association fails to file a report
 10.24 required by subdivision 2, 2a, or 5, or by section 10A.202, the board may impose a late
 10.25 filing fee of \$50 per day, not to exceed \$1,000, commencing on the day after the date the
 10.26 statement was due, ~~provided that~~. If the total receipts received expenditures or disbursements
 10.27 that occurred during the reporting period ~~or total expenditure reportable under section~~
 10.28 ~~10A.202~~ exceeds \$25,000, then the board may also impose a late filing fee of up to two
 10.29 percent of the ~~amount~~ expenditures or disbursements that should have been reported, per
 10.30 day, commencing on the day after the report was due, not to exceed 100 percent of the
 10.31 amount that should have been reported.

(d) If an individual, political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, party unit, or association has been assessed a late filing fee or civil penalty under this subdivision during the prior four years, the board may impose a late filing fee, a civil penalty, or both of up to twice the amount otherwise authorized by this subdivision. If an individual, political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, party unit, or association has been assessed a late filing fee under this subdivision more than two times during the prior four years, the board may impose a late filing fee of up to three times the amount otherwise authorized by this subdivision.

(e) Within ten business days after the report was due or receipt by the board of information disclosing the potential failure to file a report required by this section, the board must send notice by certified mail that the individual or association may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file the report. An individual who fails to file the report within seven days after the certified mail notice was sent by the board is subject to a civil penalty imposed by the board of up to ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,000 in addition to the late filing fees imposed by this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to penalties assessed on or after that date.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.201, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. ~~Can be received by 10,000 or more individuals~~ **Targeted to the relevant electorate.** (a) ~~"Can be received by 10,000 or more individuals"~~ "Targeted to the relevant electorate" means that a communication can be received in the district the candidate seeks to represent, in the case of a candidate for representative, senator, or other office represented by district; or in the entire state, if the candidate seeks a statewide office, as follows:

(1) in the case of a communication transmitted by an FM radio broadcast station or network, where the district lies entirely within the station's or network's protected or primary service contour, that the population of the district is 10,000 or more;

(2) in the case of a communication transmitted by an FM radio broadcast station or network, where a portion of the district lies outside of the protected or primary service contour, that the population of the part of the district lying within the station's or network's protected or primary service contour is 10,000 or more;

12.1 (3) in the case of a communication transmitted by an AM radio broadcast station or
12.2 network, where the district lies entirely within the station's or network's most outward service
12.3 area, that the population of the district is 10,000 or more;

12.4 (4) in the case of a communication transmitted by an AM radio broadcast station or
12.5 network, where a portion of the district lies outside of the station's or network's most outward
12.6 service area, that the population of the part of the district lying within the station's or
12.7 network's most outward service area is 10,000 or more;

12.8 (5) in the case of a communication appearing on a television broadcast station or network,
12.9 where the district lies entirely within the station's or network's Grade B broadcast contour,
12.10 that the population of the district is 10,000 or more;

12.11 (6) in the case of a communication appearing on a television broadcast station or network,
12.12 where a portion of the district lies outside of the Grade B broadcast contour:

12.13 (i) that the population of the part of the district lying within the station's or network's
12.14 Grade B broadcast contour is 10,000 or more; or

12.15 (ii) that the population of the part of the district lying within the station's or network's
12.16 broadcast contour, when combined with the viewership of that television station or network
12.17 by cable and satellite subscribers within the district lying outside the broadcast contour, is
12.18 10,000 or more;

12.19 (7) in the case of a communication appearing exclusively on a cable or satellite television
12.20 system, but not on a broadcast station or network, that the viewership of the cable system
12.21 or satellite system lying within a district is 10,000 or more; ~~or~~

12.22 (8) in the case of a communication appearing on a cable television network, that the
12.23 total cable and satellite viewership within a district is 10,000 or more; or

12.24 (9) in the case of an email blast, a text message blast, a telephone bank, or a qualifying
12.25 paid digital advertisement or communication, that the communication is capable of being
12.26 received by 2,500 or more individuals in a district.

12.27 (b) Cable or satellite television viewership is determined by multiplying the number of
12.28 subscribers within a district, or a part thereof, as appropriate, by the current average
12.29 household size for Minnesota, as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

12.30 (c) A determination that a communication can be received by 10,000 or more individuals
12.31 based on the application of the formula in this section shall create a rebuttable presumption
12.32 that may be overcome by demonstrating that:

13.1 (1) one or more cable or satellite systems did not carry the network on which the
 13.2 communication was publicly distributed at the time the communication was publicly
 13.3 distributed; and

13.4 (2) applying the formula to the remaining cable and satellite systems results in a
 13.5 determination that the cable network or systems upon which the communication was publicly
 13.6 distributed could not be received by 10,000 individuals or more.

13.7 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2025, and applies to
 13.8 communications disseminated on or after that date.

13.9 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.201, subdivision 4, is amended
 13.10 to read:

13.11 Subd. 4. **Direct costs of producing or airing electioneering communications.** "Direct
 13.12 costs of producing or airing electioneering communications" means:

13.13 (1) costs charged by a vendor, including studio rental time, staff salaries, costs of video
 13.14 or audio recording media, and talent; ~~and~~

13.15 (2) the cost of airtime on broadcast, cable, or satellite radio and television stations, studio
 13.16 time, material costs, and the charges for a broker to purchase the airtime; and

13.17 (3) the cost to access any platform used to disseminate messages digitally online or by
 13.18 electronic means to a recipient's telephone or other electronic device.

13.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2025, and applies to
 13.20 communications disseminated on or after that date.

13.21 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.201, subdivision 6, is amended
 13.22 to read:

13.23 Subd. 6. **Electioneering communication.** (a) "Electioneering communication" means
 13.24 any broadcast, cable, ~~or~~ satellite, or digital communication that:

13.25 (1) refers to a clearly identified candidate for state office;

13.26 (2) is publicly distributed within 60 days before a general election for the office sought
 13.27 by the candidate; ~~or,~~ within 30 days before a primary election for the office sought by the
 13.28 candidate, or within 30 days before a convention or caucus of a political party unit that has
 13.29 authority to ~~nominate~~ endorse a candidate; for the office sought by the candidate; ~~and the~~
 13.30 ~~candidate referenced is seeking the nomination of that political party; and~~

13.31 (3) is targeted to the relevant electorate.

14.1 (b) A communication is not an electioneering communication if it:

14.2 (1) is publicly disseminated through a means of communication other than a broadcast,
14.3 cable, ~~or~~ satellite television, or radio station, or by digital means through an electronic
14.4 device;

14.5 (2) appears in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities
14.6 of any broadcast, cable, or satellite television or radio station, unless such facilities are
14.7 owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate, provided that
14.8 a news story distributed through a broadcast, cable, or satellite television or radio station
14.9 owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate is not an
14.10 electioneering communication if the news story meets the requirements described in Code
14.11 of Federal Regulations, title 11, section 100.132 (a) and (b);

14.12 (3) constitutes an expenditure or independent expenditure, provided that the expenditure
14.13 or independent expenditure is required to be reported under this chapter;

14.14 (4) constitutes a candidate debate or forum, or that solely promotes such a debate or
14.15 forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum; or

14.16 (5) is paid for by a candidate.

14.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2025, and applies to
14.18 communications disseminated on or after that date.

14.19 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.201, subdivision 9, is amended
14.20 to read:

14.21 Subd. 9. **Publicly distributed.** "Publicly distributed" means aired, broadcast, cablecast,
14.22 or otherwise disseminated through the facilities of a television station, radio station, cable
14.23 television system, or satellite system, or disseminated in a digital format online or by other
14.24 electronic means to a recipient's telephone or other electronic device.

14.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2025, and applies to
14.26 communications disseminated on or after that date.

14.27 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 10A.202, subdivision 1, is amended
14.28 to read:

14.29 Subdivision 1. **Reports required.** Any person who has made an electioneering
14.30 communication, as defined in section 10A.201, aggregating in excess of \$10,000 during
14.31 any calendar year shall file a statement with the board no later than 11:59 p.m. on the day

following the disclosure date. The statement shall be filed under penalty of perjury, and must contain the information set forth in subdivision 2. Political committees, political funds, and political party units that make a communication described in section 10A.201 must report the communication as a campaign expenditure or independent expenditure as otherwise provided by this chapter and are not required to file a report under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to penalties assessed on or after that date.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 10A.27, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

Subd. 17. **Penalty.** (a) An association that makes a contribution under subdivision 15 and fails to provide the required statement within the time specified is subject to a late filing fee of \$100 a day not to exceed \$1,000, commencing the day after the statement was due. The board must send notice by certified mail that the individual or association may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file the statement. An association that fails to provide the required statement within seven days after the certified mail notice was sent by the board is subject to a civil penalty of up to four times the amount of the contribution, but not to exceed \$25,000,~~except when the violation was intentional.~~

(b) An independent expenditure political committee or an independent expenditure political fund that files a report without including the statement required under subdivision 15 is subject to a late filing fee of \$100 a day not to exceed \$1,000, commencing the day after the report was due. The board must send notice by certified mail that the independent expenditure political committee or independent expenditure fund may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file the statement. An association that fails to provide the required statement within seven days after the certified mail notice was sent by the board is subject to a civil penalty of up to four times the amount of the contribution for which disclosure was not filed, but not to exceed \$25,000,~~except when the violation was intentional.~~

(c) If an independent expenditure political committee or an independent expenditure political fund has been assessed a late filing fee under this subdivision during the prior four years, the board may impose a late filing fee of up to twice the amount otherwise authorized by this subdivision. If an independent expenditure political committee or an independent expenditure political fund has been assessed a late filing fee under this subdivision more than two times during the prior four years, the board may impose a late filing fee of up to three times the amount otherwise authorized by this subdivision.

~~(e)~~ (d) No other penalty provided in law may be imposed for conduct that is subject to a civil penalty under this section.

16.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to penalties
16.2 assessed on or after that date.

16.3 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 123B.09, subdivision 5b, is amended to read:

16.4 Subd. 5b. **Appointments to fill vacancies; special elections.** (a) Any vacancy on the
16.5 board, other than a vacancy described in subdivision 4, must be filled by board appointment
16.6 at a regular or special meeting. The appointment shall be evidenced by a resolution entered
16.7 in the minutes and shall be effective 30 days following adoption of the resolution, subject
16.8 to paragraph ~~(b)~~ (d). If the appointment becomes effective, it shall continue for the remainder
16.9 of the unexpired term or until an election is held under this subdivision, as applicable. All
16.10 elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. A special election to fill the
16.11 vacancy must be held no later than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November
16.12 following the vacancy. If the vacancy occurs less than 90 days prior to the first Tuesday
16.13 after the first Monday in November in the year in which the vacancy occurs, the special
16.14 election must be held no later than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of
16.15 the following calendar year. ~~If the vacancy occurs less than 90 days prior to the first Tuesday~~
16.16 ~~after the first Monday in November in the third year of the term, no special election is~~
16.17 ~~required. If the vacancy is filled by a special election, the person elected at that election for~~
16.18 ~~the ensuing term shall take office immediately after receiving the certificate of election,~~
16.19 ~~filing the bond, and taking the oath of office.~~

16.20 (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if the vacancy occurs less than two years prior to the
16.21 expiration of the term, no special election is required and the appointee of the board shall
16.22 serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, subject to paragraph (d).

16.23 (c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), if the vacancy occurs because a school board
16.24 member was removed pursuant to section 123B.09, subdivision 9, a special election must
16.25 be held to fill the vacancy as soon as possible on a uniform election date.

16.26 (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if the vacancy occurs less than 90 days prior to the
16.27 expiration of the term, the board may, but is not required to, fill the vacancy by board
16.28 appointment at a regular or special meeting.

16.29 ~~(b)~~ (e) An appointment made under paragraph (a) shall not be effective if a petition to
16.30 reject the appointee is filed with the school district clerk. To be valid, a petition to reject an
16.31 appointee must be signed by a number of eligible voters residing in the district equal to at
16.32 least five percent of the total number of voters voting in the district at the most recent state
16.33 general election, and must be filed within 30 days of the board's adoption of the resolution
16.34 making the appointment. If a valid petition is filed according to the requirements of this

17.1 paragraph, the appointment by the school board is ineffective and the board must name a
17.2 new appointee as provided in paragraph (a).

17.3 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to vacancies
17.4 occurring on or after that date.

17.5 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 200.02, subdivision 7, is amended
17.6 to read:

17.7 Subd. 7. **Major political party.** (a) "Major political party" means a political party that
17.8 maintains a party organization in the state; has complied with the party's constitution and
17.9 rules; is in compliance with the requirements of sections 202A.12 and 202A.13; files with
17.10 the secretary of state no later than December 1 of each odd-numbered year a certification
17.11 that the party has met the foregoing requirements, including a list of the dates and locations
17.12 of each convention held; and meets all other qualification requirements of this subdivision.

17.13 (b) A political party qualifies as a major political party by:

17.14 (1) presenting at least one candidate for election to the office of:

17.15 (i) governor and lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, or attorney general
17.16 at the last preceding state general election for those offices; or

17.17 (ii) presidential elector or U.S. senator at the last preceding state general election for
17.18 presidential electors; and

17.19 whose candidate received votes in each county in that election and received votes from ~~not~~
17.20 ~~less than five percent of the total number of individuals who voted in that election, if the~~
17.21 ~~state general election was held on or before November 8, 2022, or not less than eight percent~~
17.22 ~~of the total number of individuals who voted in that election, at a state general election held~~
17.23 ~~on or after November 7, 2024;~~

17.24 (2) presenting at least 45 candidates for election to the office of state representative, 23
17.25 candidates for election to the office of state senator, four candidates for election to the office
17.26 of representative in Congress, and one candidate for election to each of the following offices:
17.27 governor and lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and state auditor, at
17.28 the last preceding state general election for those offices; or

17.29 (3) presenting to the secretary of state at any time before the close of filing for the state
17.30 partisan primary ballot a petition for a place on the state partisan primary ballot, which
17.31 petition contains valid signatures of a number of the party members equal to at least five
17.32 percent of the total number of individuals who voted in the preceding state general election.

18.1 A signature is valid only if signed no more than one year prior to the date the petition was
18.2 filed.

18.3 (c) A political party whose candidate receives a sufficient number of votes at a state
18.4 general election described in paragraph (b), clause (1), or a political party that presents
18.5 candidates at an election as required by paragraph (b), clause (2), becomes a major political
18.6 party as of January 1 following that election. A political party that complies with paragraph
18.7 (a) retains its major party status for at least two state general elections even if the party fails
18.8 to present a candidate who receives the number and percentage of votes required under
18.9 paragraph (b), clause (1), or fails to present candidates as required by paragraph (b), clause
18.10 (2), at subsequent state general elections.

18.11 (d) A major political party whose candidates fail to receive the number and percentage
18.12 of votes required under paragraph (b), clause (1), and that fails to present candidates as
18.13 required by paragraph (b), clause (2), at each of two consecutive state general elections
18.14 described by paragraph (b), clause (1) or (2), respectively, loses major party status as of
18.15 December 31 following the later of the two consecutive state general elections.

18.16 (e) A major political party that does not submit the certification required by this
18.17 subdivision loses major party status on December 31 of the year in which the party did not
18.18 file the certification.

18.19 (f) The secretary of state must notify the chair of the major political party, the
18.20 commissioner of revenue, and the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board if the
18.21 political party's status is changed pursuant to this section.

18.22 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2024.

18.23 Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 201.061, subdivision 3, is amended
18.24 to read:

18.25 Subd. 3. **Election day registration.** (a) An individual who is eligible to vote may register
18.26 on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the
18.27 individual maintains residence, by completing a registration application, making an oath in
18.28 the form prescribed by the secretary of state and providing proof of residence. An individual
18.29 may prove residence for purposes of registering by:

18.30 (1) presenting a driver's license or Minnesota identification card issued pursuant to
18.31 section 171.07;

18.32 (2) presenting any document approved by the secretary of state as proper identification;

19.1 (3) presenting ~~one of the following:~~

19.2 ~~(i) a current valid student identification card from a postsecondary educational institution~~
19.3 ~~in Minnesota, if a list of students from that institution has been prepared under section~~
19.4 ~~135A.17 and certified to the county auditor in the manner provided in rules of the secretary~~
19.5 ~~of state; or~~

19.6 ~~(ii) a current student fee statement that contains the student's valid address in the precinct~~
19.7 ~~together with a picture identification card; or~~

19.8 (4) having a voter who is registered to vote in the precinct, or an employee employed
19.9 by and working in a residential facility in the precinct and vouching for a resident in the
19.10 facility, sign an oath in the presence of the election judge vouching that the voter or employee
19.11 personally knows that the individual is a resident of the precinct. A voter who has been
19.12 vouched for on election day may not sign a proof of residence oath vouching for any other
19.13 individual on that election day. A voter who is registered to vote in the precinct may sign
19.14 up to eight proof-of-residence oaths on any election day. This limitation does not apply to
19.15 an employee of a residential facility described in this clause. The secretary of state shall
19.16 provide a form for election judges to use in recording the number of individuals for whom
19.17 a voter signs proof-of-residence oaths on election day. The form must include space for the
19.18 maximum number of individuals for whom a voter may sign proof-of-residence oaths. For
19.19 each proof-of-residence oath, the form must include a statement that the individual: (i) is
19.20 registered to vote in the precinct or is an employee of a residential facility in the precinct,
19.21 (ii) personally knows that the voter is a resident of the precinct, and (iii) is making the
19.22 statement on oath. The form must include a space for the voter's printed name, signature,
19.23 telephone number, and address.

19.24 The oath required by this subdivision and Minnesota Rules, part 8200.9939, must be
19.25 attached to the voter registration application.

19.26 (b) The operator of a residential facility shall prepare a list of the names of its employees
19.27 currently working in the residential facility and the address of the residential facility. The
19.28 operator shall certify the list and provide it to the appropriate county auditor no less than
19.29 20 days before each election for use in election day registration.

19.30 (c) "Residential facility" means transitional housing as defined in section 256E.33,
19.31 subdivision 1; a supervised living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under
19.32 section 144.50, subdivision 6; a nursing home as defined in section 144A.01, subdivision
19.33 5; an assisted living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under chapter 144G; a
19.34 veterans home operated by the board of directors of the Minnesota Veterans Homes under

chapter 198; a residence licensed by the commissioner of human services to provide a residential program as defined in section 245A.02, subdivision 14; a residential facility for persons with a developmental disability licensed by the commissioner of human services under section 252.28; setting authorized to provide housing support as defined in section 256I.03, subdivision 10a; a shelter for battered women as defined in section 611A.37, subdivision 4; a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter or dwelling designed to provide temporary living accommodations for the homeless; a facility where a provider operates a residential treatment program as defined in section 245.462, subdivision 23; or a facility where a provider operates an adult foster care program as defined in section 245A.02, subdivision 6c.

(d) For tribal band members, an individual may prove residence for purposes of registering by:

(1) presenting an identification card issued by the tribal government of a tribe recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, that contains the name, address, signature, and picture of the individual; or

(2) presenting an identification card issued by the tribal government of a tribe recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, that contains the name, signature, and picture of the individual and also presenting one of the documents listed in Minnesota Rules, part 8200.5100, subpart 2, item B.

(e) A county, school district, or municipality may require that an election judge responsible for election day registration initial each completed registration application.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2024.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 201.061, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **Additional proofs of residence permitted for students.** (a) ~~An eligible~~ If an eligible voter's name; student identification number, if available; and address within the precinct appear on a current residential housing list under section 135A.17 certified to the county auditor by the postsecondary educational institution, the voter may prove residence by presenting a current valid photo identification issued by a postsecondary educational institution in Minnesota ~~if the voter's name; student identification number, if available; and address within the precinct appear on a current residential housing list under section 135A.17, certified to the county auditor by the postsecondary educational institution;~~ identification

21.1 authorized in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2); or identification authorized in
 21.2 subdivision 3, paragraph (d), clause (1) or (2).

21.3 (b) This additional proof of residence for students must not be allowed unless the
 21.4 postsecondary educational institution submits to the county auditor no later than 60 days
 21.5 prior to the election a written agreement that the postsecondary educational institution will
 21.6 certify for use at the election accurate updated residential housing lists under section 135A.17.
 21.7 A written agreement is effective for the election and all subsequent elections held in that
 21.8 calendar year, including the November general election.

21.9 (c) The additional proof of residence for students must be allowed on an equal basis for
 21.10 voters who reside in housing meeting the requirements of section 135A.17, if the residential
 21.11 housing lists certified by the postsecondary educational institution meet the requirements
 21.12 of this subdivision.

21.13 (d) An updated residential housing list must be certified to the county auditor no ~~earlier~~
 21.14 later than 20 days prior to each election. The certification must be dated and signed by the
 21.15 chief officer or designee of the postsecondary educational institution and must state that the
 21.16 list is current and accurate and includes only the names of persons residing in the institution's
 21.17 housing and, for students who do not live in the institution's housing, that it reflects the
 21.18 institution's records as of the date of the certification.

21.19 (e) The county auditor shall instruct the election judges of the precinct in procedures for
 21.20 use of the list in conjunction with photo identification. The auditor shall supply a list to the
 21.21 election judges with the election supplies for the precinct.

21.22 (f) The county auditor shall notify all postsecondary educational institutions in the county
 21.23 of the provisions of this subdivision.

21.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

21.25 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 201.071, subdivision 1, is amended
 21.26 to read:

21.27 Subdivision 1. **Form.** Both paper and electronic voter registration applications must
 21.28 contain the same information unless otherwise provided by law. A voter registration
 21.29 application must contain spaces for the following required information: voter's first name,
 21.30 middle name, and last name; voter's previous name, if any; voter's current address; voter's
 21.31 previous address, if any; voter's date of birth; voter's municipality and county of residence;
 21.32 voter's telephone number, if provided by the voter; date of registration; current and valid
 21.33 Minnesota driver's license number or Minnesota state identification number, or if the voter

22.1 has no current and valid Minnesota driver's license or Minnesota state identification, the
22.2 last four digits of the voter's Social Security number; a box to indicate a voter's preference
22.3 to join the permanent absentee voter list; and voter's signature. The paper registration
22.4 application must provide a space for a voter to provide a physical description of the location
22.5 of their residence, if the voter resides in an area lacking a specific physical address. The
22.6 paper registration application may include the voter's email address, if provided by the voter.
22.7 The electronic voter registration application must include the voter's email address. The
22.8 registration application may include the voter's interest in serving as an election judge, if
22.9 indicated by the voter. The application must also contain the following certification of voter
22.10 eligibility:

22.11 "I certify that I:

22.12 (1) am at least 16 years old and understand that I must be at least 18 years old to be
22.13 eligible to vote;

22.14 (2) am a citizen of the United States;

22.15 (3) will have maintained residence in Minnesota for 20 days immediately preceding
22.16 election day;

22.17 (4) maintain residence at the address or location given on the registration form;

22.18 (5) am not under court-ordered guardianship in which the court order revokes my right
22.19 to vote;

22.20 (6) have not been found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote;

22.21 (7) am not currently incarcerated for a conviction of a felony offense; and

22.22 (8) have read and understand the following statement: that giving false information is a
22.23 felony punishable by not more than five years imprisonment or a fine of not more than
22.24 \$10,000, or both."

22.25 The certification must include boxes for the voter to respond to the following questions:

22.26 "(1) Are you a citizen of the United States?" and

22.27 "(2) Are you at least 16 years old and will you be at least 18 years old on or before the
22.28 day of the election in which you intend to vote?"

22.29 And the instruction:

22.30 "If you checked 'no' to either of these questions, do not complete this form."

The form of the voter registration application and the certification of voter eligibility must be as provided in this subdivision and approved by the secretary of state. Voter registration forms authorized by the National Voter Registration Act must also be accepted as valid. The federal postcard application form must also be accepted as valid if it is not deficient and the voter is eligible to register in Minnesota.

An individual may use a voter registration application to apply to register to vote in Minnesota or to change information on an existing registration.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2024.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.071, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Deficient registration.** No voter registration application is deficient if it contains the voter's name, address or location of residence, date of birth, current and valid Minnesota driver's license number or Minnesota state identification number, or if the voter has no current and valid Minnesota driver's license or Minnesota state identification number, the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number, if the voter has been issued a Social Security number, prior registration, if any, and signature. The absence of a zip code number does not cause the registration to be deficient. Failure to check a box on an application form that a voter has certified to be true does not cause the registration to be deficient. The election judges shall request an individual to correct a voter registration application if it is deficient or illegible. No eligible voter may be prevented from voting unless the voter's registration application is deficient or the voter is duly and successfully challenged in accordance with section 201.195 or 204C.12.

A voter registration application accepted prior to August 1, 1983, is not deficient for lack of date of birth. The county or municipality may attempt to obtain the date of birth for a voter registration application accepted prior to August 1, 1983, by a request to the voter at any time except at the polling place. Failure by the voter to comply with this request does not make the registration deficient.

A voter registration application accepted before January 1, 2004, is not deficient for lack of a valid Minnesota driver's license or state identification number or the last four digits of a Social Security number. A voter registration application submitted by a voter who does not have a Minnesota driver's license or state identification number, or a Social Security number, is not deficient for lack of any of these numbers.

A voter registration application submitted electronically through the website of the secretary of state prior to April 30, 2014, is not invalid as a result of its electronic submission.

24.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

24.2 Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 201.091, subdivision 4, is amended
24.3 to read:

24.4 Subd. 4. **Public information lists.** (a) The county auditor shall make available for
24.5 inspection a public information list which must contain the name, address, year of birth,
24.6 and voting history of each registered voter in the county. Data on applicants submitted
24.7 pursuant to section 201.061, subdivision 1b, are not part of the public information list until
24.8 the voter is registered or has voting history. The list must not include the party choice of
24.9 any voter who voted in a presidential nomination primary. The telephone number must be
24.10 included on the list if provided by the voter. The public information list may also include
24.11 information on voting districts. The county auditor may adopt reasonable rules governing
24.12 access to the list.

24.13 (b) No individual inspecting the public information list shall tamper with or alter it in
24.14 any manner. No individual who inspects the public information list or who acquires a list
24.15 of registered voters prepared from the public information list may use any information
24.16 contained in the list for purposes unrelated to elections, political activities, or law
24.17 enforcement. The secretary of state may provide copies of the public information lists and
24.18 other information from the statewide registration system for uses related to elections, political
24.19 activities, or in response to a law enforcement inquiry from a public official concerning a
24.20 failure to comply with any criminal statute or any state or local tax statute.

24.21 (c) Before inspecting the public information list or obtaining a list of voters or other
24.22 information from the list, the individual shall provide identification to the public official
24.23 having custody of the public information list and shall state in writing that any information
24.24 obtained from the list will not be used for purposes unrelated to elections, political activities,
24.25 or law enforcement. Requests to examine or obtain information from the public information
24.26 lists or the statewide registration system must be made and processed in the manner provided
24.27 in the rules of the secretary of state.

24.28 (d) Upon receipt of a statement signed by the voter that withholding the voter's name
24.29 from the public information list is required for the safety of the voter or the voter's family,
24.30 the secretary of state and county auditor must withhold from the public information list the
24.31 name of a registered voter.

24.32 (e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) and regardless of the purpose of the
24.33 publication, a recipient of a public information list must not:

(1) publish any of the information from the list on the Internet on any list, database, or other similar searchable format; or

(2) sell, loan, provide access to, or otherwise surrender any information obtained from the list to any person or entity, except that an individual who obtains the public information list on behalf of an organization, entity, or political subdivision may distribute the information to the organization's, entity's, or political subdivision's volunteers or employees for purposes related to elections, political activities, or law enforcement in the case where the information is provided in response to a law enforcement inquiry from a public official concerning a failure to comply with any criminal statute or any state or local tax statute. Nothing in this section prohibits the preparation, use, or transfer, for purposes related to elections or political activities, of a database that includes data obtained from the public information list which is aggregated with data obtained from other sources provided that such database is used exclusively for purposes related to elections or political activities and no information from the list is published on the Internet. The prohibitions of this paragraph do not apply if the subject of the information provides express written permission to use the subject's data in a manner otherwise prohibited by this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, "publish" means information is made available to the general public.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 201.1611, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Forms.** (a) All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting state or federal financial aid must provide voter registration forms to each student during the fall and spring of each year. In state election years, it must be provided 15 days in advance of the deadline for registering to vote for the state general election. If the voter registration forms are provided electronically, the electronic message must be devoted exclusively to voter registration.

(b) All school districts must make available paper or electronic voter registration applications each May and September to all students registered as students of the school district who ~~will be~~ are eligible to register or preregister to vote ~~at the next election after those months~~. A school district has no obligation to provide voter registration applications to students who participate in a postsecondary education option program or who otherwise maintain residence in the district but do not attend a school operated by the district. A school district fulfills its obligation to a student under this section if it provides a voter registration application to the student one time.

(c) The voter registration forms must contain spaces for the information required in section 201.071, subdivision 1, and applicable rules of the secretary of state. The institutions and school districts may request these forms from the secretary of state. Institutions must consult with their campus student government in determining the most effective means of distributing the forms and in seeking to facilitate election day registration of students under section 201.061, subdivision 3. School districts must advise students that completion of the voter registration application is not a school district requirement.

(d) The institutions must report to the secretary of state by November 30 of each year on their implementation of this section. At a minimum, the report must include how and when the forms were distributed and the voter engagement plan under subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2). Institutions may include information about methods that were effective in increasing student registrations.

(e) By February 1 of each year, the secretary of state must report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over elections on the information under paragraph (d). The secretary must highlight best practices and innovative methods that were most effective in registering students to vote.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 203B.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Application procedures.** (a) Except as otherwise allowed by subdivision 2 or by section 203B.11, subdivision 4, an application for absentee ballots for any election may be submitted at any time not less than one day before the day of that election. The county auditor shall prepare absentee ballot application forms in the format provided by the secretary of state and shall furnish them to any person on request. By January 1 of each even-numbered year, the secretary of state shall make the forms to be used available to auditors through electronic means. An application submitted pursuant to this subdivision shall be in writing. An application may be submitted in person, by electronic facsimile device, by electronic mail, or by mail to:

(1) the county auditor of the county where the applicant maintains residence; or

(2) the municipal clerk of the municipality, or school district if applicable, where the applicant maintains residence.

~~For a federal, state, or county election,~~ (b) An absentee ballot application may alternatively be submitted electronically through a secure website that shall be maintained by the secretary of state for this purpose. Notwithstanding paragraph ~~(b)~~ (d), the secretary

27.1 of state must require applicants using the website to submit the applicant's email address
27.2 and verifiable Minnesota driver's license number, Minnesota state identification card number,
27.3 or the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number. This paragraph does not
27.4 apply to a town election held in March.

27.5 (c) An application submitted electronically under this paragraph may only be transmitted
27.6 to the county auditor for processing if the secretary of state has verified the application
27.7 information matches the information in a government database associated with the applicant's
27.8 driver's license number, state identification card number, or Social Security number. The
27.9 secretary of state must review all unverifiable applications for evidence of suspicious activity
27.10 and must forward any such application to an appropriate law enforcement agency for
27.11 investigation.

27.12 ~~(b)~~ (d) An application shall be approved if it is timely received, signed and dated by the
27.13 applicant, contains the applicant's name and residence and mailing addresses, date of birth,
27.14 and at least one of the following:

- 27.15 (1) the applicant's Minnesota driver's license number;
- 27.16 (2) Minnesota state identification card number;
- 27.17 (3) the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number; or
- 27.18 (4) a statement that the applicant does not have any of these numbers.

27.19 ~~(e)~~ (e) To be approved, the application must contain an oath that the information contained
27.20 on the form is accurate, that the applicant is applying on the applicant's own behalf, and
27.21 that the applicant is signing the form under penalty of perjury.

27.22 ~~(d)~~ (f) An applicant's full date of birth, Minnesota driver's license or state identification
27.23 number, and the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number must not be made
27.24 available for public inspection. An application may be submitted to the county auditor or
27.25 municipal clerk by an electronic facsimile device. An application mailed or returned in
27.26 person to the county auditor or municipal clerk on behalf of a voter by a person other than
27.27 the voter must be deposited in the mail or returned in person to the county auditor or
27.28 municipal clerk within ten days after it has been dated by the voter and no later than six
27.29 days before the election.

27.30 ~~(e)~~ (g) An application under this subdivision may contain an application under subdivision
27.31 5 to automatically receive an absentee ballot.

27.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective September 1, 2025, and applies to
27.33 elections occurring on or after November 4, 2025.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 203B.07, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Eligibility certificate.** A certificate of eligibility to vote by absentee ballot shall be printed on the back of the signature envelope. The certificate shall contain space for the voter's Minnesota driver's license number, state identification number, or the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number, or to indicate that the voter does not have one of these numbers. The space must be designed to ensure that the voter provides the same type of identification as provided on the voter's absentee ballot application for purposes of comparison. The certificate must also contain a statement to be signed and sworn by the voter indicating that the voter meets all of the requirements established by law for voting by absentee ballot and space for a statement signed by a person who is ~~registered to vote in Minnesota~~ at least 18 years of age on or before the day of the election and a citizen of the United States or by a notary public or other individual authorized to administer oaths stating that:

(1) the ballots were displayed to that individual unmarked;

(2) the voter marked the ballots in that individual's presence without showing how they were marked, or, if the voter was physically unable to mark them, that the voter directed another individual to mark them; and

(3) if the voter was not previously registered, the voter has provided proof of residence as required by section 201.061, subdivision 3.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for elections for which the absentee ballot period begins on or after January 1, 2025.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.09, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Write-in candidates.** (a) A candidate for county, state, or federal office who wants write-in votes for the candidate to be counted must file a written request with the filing office for the office sought not more than 84 days before the primary and no later than the seventh day before the general election. The filing officer shall provide copies of the form to make the request. The filing officer shall not accept a written request later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing a written request.

(b) The governing body of a statutory or home rule charter city may adopt a resolution governing the counting of write-in votes for local elective office. The resolution may:

(1) require the candidate to file a written request with the chief election official no later than the seventh day before the city election if the candidate wants to have the candidate's write-in votes individually recorded; or

(2) require that write-in votes for an individual candidate only be individually recorded if the total number of write-in votes for that office is equal to or greater than the fewest number of non-write-in votes for a ballot candidate.

If the governing body of the statutory or home rule charter city adopts a resolution authorized by this paragraph, the resolution must be adopted and the city clerk must notify the county auditor before the first day of filing for office. A resolution adopted under this paragraph remains in effect until a subsequent resolution on the same subject is adopted by the governing body of the statutory or home rule charter city.

(c) The governing body of a township, school board, hospital district, park district, soil and water district, or other ancillary elected district may adopt a resolution governing the counting of write-in votes for local elective office. The resolution may require that write-in votes for an individual candidate only be individually recorded if the total number of write-in votes for that office is equal to or greater than the fewest number of non-write-in votes for a ballot candidate. If a governing body adopts a resolution authorized by this paragraph, the resolution must be adopted and the clerk must notify the county auditor before the first day of filing for office. A resolution adopted under this paragraph remains in effect until a subsequent resolution on the same subject is adopted by the governing body.

(d) A candidate for president of the United States who files a request under this subdivision must include the name of a candidate for vice president of the United States. The request must also include the name of at least one candidate for presidential elector. The total number of names of candidates for presidential elector on the request may not exceed the total number of electoral votes to be cast by Minnesota in the presidential election.

(e) A candidate for governor who files a request under this subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking nomination as a candidate for lieutenant governor. A candidate for lieutenant governor who files a request under this subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking nomination as a candidate for governor.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.16, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Authority; location.** (a) By December 31 of each year, the governing body of each municipality and of each county with precincts in unorganized territory must

30.1 designate by ordinance or resolution any changes to a polling place location. A polling place
 30.2 must be maintained ~~for the following calendar year~~ unless changed in accordance with this
 30.3 paragraph, or:

30.4 (1) ~~by ordinance or resolution by December 31 of the previous year;~~

30.5 ~~(2)~~ pursuant to section 204B.175;

30.6 ~~(3)~~ (2) because a polling place has become unavailable;

30.7 ~~(4)~~ (3) because a township designates one location for all state, county, and federal
 30.8 elections and one location for all township only elections; and

30.9 ~~(5)~~ (4) pursuant to section 204B.14, subdivision 3.

30.10 (b) Polling places must be designated and ballots must be distributed so that no one is
 30.11 required to go to more than one polling place to vote in a school district and municipal
 30.12 election held on the same day. The polling place for a precinct in a city or in a school district
 30.13 located in whole or in part in the metropolitan area defined by section 200.02, subdivision
 30.14 24, shall be located within the boundaries of the precinct or within one mile of one of those
 30.15 boundaries unless a single polling place is designated for a city pursuant to section 204B.14,
 30.16 subdivision 2, or a school district pursuant to section 205A.11. The polling place for a
 30.17 precinct in unorganized territory may be located outside the precinct at a place which is
 30.18 convenient to the voters of the precinct. If no suitable place is available within a town or
 30.19 within a school district located outside the metropolitan area defined by section 200.02,
 30.20 subdivision 24, then the polling place for a town or school district may be located outside
 30.21 the town or school district within five miles of one of the boundaries of the town or school
 30.22 district.

30.23 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.295, subdivision 1, is amended
 30.24 to read:

30.25 Subdivision 1. **Duty.** The secretary of state or county auditor must contract with a
 30.26 translator certified by the American Translators Association to develop voting instructions
 30.27 and sample ballots in languages other than English, to be made available in polling places
 30.28 during elections as required by this section. At a minimum, the secretary of state must
 30.29 prepare voting instructions and make the instructions available in polling places in the three
 30.30 most commonly spoken non-English languages in the state as determined by the state
 30.31 demographer for the previous calendar year. For state elections, the secretary of state must
 30.32 prepare and provide example ballots to county auditors and post voting instructions in print,
 30.33 electronic, and audio-visual formats, on the secretary of state's website in at least the three

31.1 most commonly spoken non-English languages in the state as determined by the state
31.2 demographer for the previous calendar year.

31.3 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

31.4 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.295, subdivision 2, is amended
31.5 to read:

31.6 Subd. 2. **Designation of language minority districts.** ~~No later than 90 days before an~~
31.7 ~~election~~ By January 1 of each year, the secretary of state or county auditor, in consultation
31.8 with the state demographer, must determine the percentage of residents in each census tract
31.9 who are members of a language minority and who lack sufficient skills in English to vote
31.10 without assistance. Language minority districts will be designated if three percent or more
31.11 of the population in a corresponding census tract speak English "less than very well"
31.12 according to the most recent census data. The secretary of state must maintain the list of
31.13 designated language minority districts on its website. The state demographer must consider
31.14 the identified margin of error in the census data when identifying census tracts. Designations
31.15 made in January apply to elections for which absentee balloting begins on or after January
31.16 1 of each year and continue through the end of the calendar year.

31.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

31.18 Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.295, subdivision 3, is amended
31.19 to read:

31.20 Subd. 3. **Translation required; interpreter required.** (a) If the number of residents
31.21 determined under subdivision 2 equals three percent or more of a census tract, or if interested
31.22 citizens or organizations provide information that gives the secretary of state or county
31.23 auditor sufficient reason to believe a need exists, at least two copies of the translated voting
31.24 instructions and sample ballots must be provided to each precinct in that district during any
31.25 regular or special state election conducted in that district. If more than one language is
31.26 represented in three percent or more of residents as determined in subdivision 2, translated
31.27 materials must be provided in, at minimum, the highest determined language and any
31.28 language representing three percent or more of a census tract.

31.29 (b) If the number of residents determined under subdivision 2 equals 20 percent or more
31.30 of the population of a census tract, or if interested citizens or organizations provide
31.31 information that gives the secretary of state or county auditor sufficient reason to believe a
31.32 need exists, at least four copies of the translated voting instructions and sample ballots must
31.33 be provided to each precinct in that district during any regular or special state election

conducted in that district. If more than one language is represented in the 20 or more percent of residents as determined in subdivision 2, translated materials must be provided in, at minimum, the highest determined language and any language representing three percent or more of a census tract. In these precincts, the county auditor or municipal clerk must appoint at least one interpreter to translate in a specified language if ten or more registered voters in the precinct file a request for interpretive services for that language with the secretary of state or county auditor at least 30 days prior to the date of the election. This interpreter must wear a name tag or other badge indicating the interpreter's language certification. For purposes of section 204C.06 and any other applicable law, an interpreter appointed under this section is considered an election official and may be present in a polling place for the purpose of conducting duties assigned by the county auditor or municipal clerk.

(c) The county auditor must maintain a list of the designated language minority districts on its website, including the precinct name, languages that materials will be provided in, and, if applicable, where interpreters will be provided and the language they speak. This list must be posted no later than 90 days after receiving language minority district designations under subdivision 2 and must be updated as it is determined that materials or interpreters will be provided for additional districts.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2024.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204B.295, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. **Sample ballot format requirements.** For the purposes of this section, sample ballots must accurately reflect the offices, candidates, and rotation sequence on the ballots used in that polling place. Sample ballots may deviate from other ballot formatting requirements to the extent required to accommodate the translated content.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2024.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Persons allowed near polling place.** An individual shall be allowed to go to and from the polling place for the purpose of voting without unlawful interference. No one except an election official or an individual who is waiting to register or to vote or an individual who is conducting exit polling shall stand within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is located. ~~"Exit polling" is defined as approaching voters in a predetermined pattern as they leave the polling place after they have voted and asking voters to fill out an anonymous, written questionnaire.~~

33.1 Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.06, is amended by adding a subdivision
33.2 to read:

33.3 Subd. 1a. **Exit polling.** (a) "Exit polling" is defined as approaching voters in a
33.4 predetermined pattern as they leave the polling place after they have voted and asking voters
33.5 to fill out an anonymous, written questionnaire.

33.6 (b) An individual conducting exit polling must present photo identification to the head
33.7 judge upon arrival at the polling place, along with a letter or credential from the news media.

33.8 (c) A person must not conduct exit polling in a manner that unlawfully interferes with
33.9 a person going to or from the polling place or allows any person to view another person's
33.10 responses to the poll.

33.11 Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.19, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

33.12 Subd. 3. **Premature disclosure of count results.** No count results from any precinct
33.13 shall be disclosed by any election judge or other individual until all count results from that
33.14 precinct are available, nor shall the public media disclose any count results from any precinct
33.15 before the time when voting is scheduled to end in the state. Count results from absentee
33.16 ballots received by the county after 3:00 p.m. on election day may be added to the total
33.17 count results after the initial results reporting of the precinct. If the precinct results do not
33.18 include all absentee ballots, the county must report to the secretary of state and on the
33.19 county's website the number of absentee ballots remaining to be processed. After processing
33.20 the remaining ballots, the county must post on the county's website how many of the
33.21 remaining ballots were accepted and added to the totals and how many were rejected and
33.22 therefore not counted.

33.23 Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.20, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

33.24 Subdivision 1. **Determination of proper number.** The election judges shall determine
33.25 the number of ballots to be counted by ~~adding the number of return envelopes from accepted~~
33.26 ~~absentee ballots to~~ tallying the number of signed voter's certificates; or ~~to~~ the number of
33.27 names entered in the election register. The election judges shall then remove all the ballots
33.28 from the box. Without considering how the ballots are marked, the election judges shall
33.29 ascertain that each ballot is separate and shall count them to determine whether the number
33.30 of ballots in the box corresponds with the number of ballots to be counted.

33.31 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

34.1 Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.20, is amended by adding a subdivision
34.2 to read:

34.3 Subd. 5. **Precincts with ballot tabulators.** In precincts using ballot tabulators, once the
34.4 final count of ballots agrees with the number of ballots to be counted, election judges must
34.5 immediately prepare the summary statement in accordance with section 204C.24 and seal
34.6 the ballots in accordance with section 204C.25 for return to the county auditor.

34.7 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

34.8 Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204C.24, subdivision 1, is amended
34.9 to read:

34.10 Subdivision 1. **Information requirements.** Precinct summary statements shall be
34.11 submitted by the election judges in every precinct. For all elections, the election judges
34.12 shall complete three or more copies of the summary statements, and each copy shall contain
34.13 the following information for each kind of ballot:

34.14 (1) the number of ballots delivered to the precinct as adjusted by the actual count made
34.15 by the election judges, the number of unofficial ballots made, and the number of absentee
34.16 ballots delivered to the precinct;

34.17 (2) the number of votes each candidate received or the number of yes and no votes on
34.18 each question, the number of undervotes, the number of overvotes, and the number of
34.19 defective ballots with respect to each office or question;

34.20 (3) the number of spoiled ballots, the number of duplicate ballots made, the number of
34.21 absentee ballots rejected, and the number of unused ballots, presuming that the total count
34.22 provided on each package of unopened prepackaged ballots is correct;

34.23 (4) the number of voted ballots indicating only a voter's choices as provided by section
34.24 206.80, paragraph (b), clause (2), item (ii), in precincts that use an assistive voting device
34.25 that produces this type of ballot;

34.26 (5) the number of individuals who voted at the election in the precinct which must equal
34.27 the total number of ballots cast in the precinct, as required by sections 204C.20 and 206.86,
34.28 subdivision 1;

34.29 (6) the number of voters registering on election day in that precinct;

34.30 (7) the signatures of the election judges who counted the ballots certifying that all of the
34.31 ballots cast were properly piled, checked, and counted; and that the numbers entered by the

35.1 election judges on the summary statements correctly show the number of votes cast for each
35.2 candidate and for and against each question;

35.3 (8) the number of election judges that worked in that precinct on election day; and

35.4 (9) the number of voting booths used in that precinct on election day.

35.5 At least two copies of the summary statement must be prepared for elections not held
35.6 on the same day as the state elections.

35.7 Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.33, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

35.8 Subdivision 1. **County canvass.** The county canvassing board shall meet at the county
35.9 auditor's office between the third and ~~tenth~~ eighth days following the state general election.

35.10 After taking the oath of office, the board shall promptly and publicly canvass the general
35.11 election returns delivered to the county auditor. Upon completion of the canvass, the board
35.12 shall promptly prepare and file with the county auditor a report which states:

35.13 (a) the number of individuals voting at the election in the county and in each precinct;

35.14 (b) the number of individuals registering to vote on election day and the number of
35.15 individuals registered before election day in each precinct;

35.16 (c) the names of the candidates for each office and the number of votes received by each
35.17 candidate in the county and in each precinct;

35.18 (d) the number of votes counted for and against a proposed change of county lines or
35.19 county seat; and

35.20 (e) the number of votes counted for and against a constitutional amendment or other
35.21 question in the county and in each precinct.

35.22 The result of write-in votes cast on the general election ballots must be compiled by the
35.23 county auditor before the county canvass, except that write-in votes for a candidate for
35.24 federal, state, or county office must not be counted unless the candidate has timely filed a
35.25 request under section 204B.09, subdivision 3. The county auditor shall arrange for each
35.26 municipality to provide an adequate number of election judges to perform this duty or the
35.27 county auditor may appoint additional election judges for this purpose. The county auditor
35.28 may open the envelopes or containers in which the voted ballots have been sealed in order
35.29 to count and record the write-in votes and must reseal the voted ballots at the conclusion of
35.30 this process. The county auditor must prepare a separate report of votes received by precinct
35.31 for write-in candidates for federal, state, and county offices who have requested under
35.32 section 204B.09 that votes for those candidates be tallied.

Upon completion of the canvass, the county canvassing board shall declare the candidate duly elected who received the highest number of votes for each county and state office voted for only within the county. The county auditor shall transmit a certified copy of the county canvassing board report for state and federal offices to the secretary of state by messenger, express mail, or similar service immediately upon conclusion of the county canvass.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 204C.33, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **State canvass.** The State Canvassing Board shall meet at a public meeting space located in the Capitol complex area on the ~~third Tuesday~~ 16th day following the state general election to canvass the certified copies of the county canvassing board reports received from the county auditors and shall prepare a report that states:

(1) the number of individuals voting in the state and in each county;

(2) the number of votes received by each of the candidates, specifying the counties in which they were cast; and

(3) the number of votes counted for and against each constitutional amendment, specifying the counties in which they were cast.

If the 16th day falls on a state holiday, the canvassing board shall meet on the next business day.

All members of the State Canvassing Board shall sign the report and certify its correctness. Within three days after completing the canvass, the State Canvassing Board shall declare the result and declare the candidates duly elected who received the highest number of votes for each federal office and for each state office voted on in more than one county.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.35, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Publicly funded recounts.** (a) In a state primary when the difference between the votes cast for the candidates for nomination to:

(1) a state legislative office is less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes counted for that nomination or is ten votes or less and the total number of votes cast for the nomination is 400 votes or less; or

(2) a statewide federal office, state constitutional office, statewide judicial office, congressional office, or district judicial office is less than one-quarter of one percent of the

37.1 total number of votes counted for that nomination or is ten votes or less and the total number
37.2 of votes cast for the nomination is 400 votes or less;
37.3 and the difference determines the nomination, the canvassing board with responsibility for
37.4 declaring the results for that office shall manually recount the vote upon receiving a written
37.5 request from the candidate whose nomination is in question.

37.6 Immediately following the meeting of the board that has responsibility for canvassing
37.7 the results of the nomination, the filing officer must notify the candidate that the candidate
37.8 has the option to request a recount of the votes at no cost to the candidate. This written
37.9 request must be received by the filing officer no later than 5:00 p.m. on the second day after
37.10 the canvass of the primary for which the recount is being sought.

37.11 (b) In a state general election when the difference between the votes of a candidate who
37.12 would otherwise be declared elected to:

37.13 (1) a state legislative office is less than one-half of one percent of the total number of
37.14 votes counted for that office or is ten votes or less and the total number of votes cast for the
37.15 office is 400 votes or less; or

37.16 (2) a statewide federal office, state constitutional office, statewide judicial office,
37.17 congressional office, or district judicial office and the votes of any other candidate for that
37.18 office is less than one-quarter of one percent of the total number of votes counted for that
37.19 office or is ten votes or less if the total number of votes cast for the office is 400 votes or
37.20 less,

37.21 the canvassing board shall manually recount the votes upon receiving a written request from
37.22 the candidate whose election is in question.

37.23 Immediately following the meeting of the board that has responsibility for canvassing
37.24 the results of the general election, the filing officer must notify the candidate that the
37.25 candidate has the option to request a recount of the votes at no cost to the candidate. ~~This~~
37.26 Except as provided in subdivision 2b, the written request must be received by the filing
37.27 officer no later than 5:00 p.m. on the second day after the canvass of the election for which
37.28 the recount is being sought.

37.29 (c) A recount must not delay any other part of the canvass. The results of the recount
37.30 must be certified by the canvassing board as soon as possible.

37.31 (d) Time for notice of a contest for an office which is recounted pursuant to this section
37.32 shall begin to run upon certification of the results of the recount by the canvassing board.

38.1 Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.35, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

38.2 Subd. 2. **Discretionary candidate recounts.** (a) A losing candidate whose name was
38.3 on the ballot for nomination or election to a statewide federal office, state constitutional
38.4 office, statewide judicial office, congressional office, state legislative office, or district
38.5 judicial office may request a recount in a manner provided in this section at the candidate's
38.6 own expense when the vote difference is greater than the difference required by this section.
38.7 The votes shall be manually recounted as provided in this section if the candidate files a
38.8 request during the time for filing notice of contest of the primary or election for which a
38.9 recount is sought.

38.10 (b) The requesting candidate shall file with the filing officer a bond, cash, or surety in
38.11 an amount set by the filing officer for the payment of the recount expenses. The requesting
38.12 candidate is responsible for the following expenses: the compensation of the secretary of
38.13 state, or designees, and any election judge, municipal clerk, county auditor, administrator,
38.14 or other personnel who participate in the recount; necessary supplies and travel related to
38.15 the recount; the compensation of the appropriate canvassing board and costs of preparing
38.16 for the canvass of recount results; and any attorney fees incurred in connection with the
38.17 recount by the governing body responsible for the recount.

38.18 (c) A discretionary recount of a primary must not delay delivery of the notice of
38.19 nomination to the winning candidate under section 204C.32.

38.20 (d) The requesting candidate may provide the filing officer with a list of up to three
38.21 precincts that are to be recounted first and may waive the balance of the recount after these
38.22 precincts have been counted. If the candidate provides a list, the recount official must
38.23 determine the expenses for those precincts in the manner provided by paragraph (b).

38.24 (e) The results of the recount must be certified by the canvassing board as soon as
38.25 possible.

38.26 (f) If the winner of the race is changed by the optional recount, the cost of the recount
38.27 must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

38.28 (g) If a result of the vote counting in the manual recount is different from the result of
38.29 the vote counting reported on election day by a margin greater than ~~the standard for~~
38.30 ~~acceptable performance of voting systems provided in section 206.89, subdivision 4, two~~
38.31 votes and greater than one-quarter of one percent of the number of ballots counted, the cost
38.32 of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.35, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2b. **Recount for presidential electors.** Any request for recount for the election of presidential electors, whether publicly funded or discretionary, must be made by 5 p.m. on the day after the canvass is completed. Any recount of votes under this section for the election of presidential electors must be completed and certified by the canvassing board no later than six days after the recount is requested.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.36, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Discretionary candidate recounts. (a) A losing candidate for nomination or election to a county, municipal, or school district office may request a recount in the manner provided in this section at the candidate's own expense when the vote difference is greater than the difference required by subdivision 1, paragraphs (a) to (e). The votes shall be manually recounted as provided in this section if the requesting candidate files with the county auditor, municipal clerk, or school district clerk a bond, cash, or surety in an amount set by the governing body of the jurisdiction or the school board of the school district for the payment of the recount expenses.

(b) The requesting candidate may provide the filing officer with a list of up to three precincts that are to be recounted first and may waive the balance of the recount after these precincts have been counted. If the candidate provides a list, the recount official must determine the expenses for those precincts in the manner provided by paragraph (b).

(c) A discretionary recount of a primary must not delay delivery of the notice of nomination to the winning candidate under section 204C.32.

(d) The results of the recount must be certified by the canvassing board as soon as possible.

(e) If the winner of the race is changed by the optional recount, the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

(f) If a result of the vote counting in the manual recount is different from the result of the vote counting reported on election day by a margin greater than ~~the standard for acceptable performance of voting systems provided in section 206.89, subdivision 4~~ two votes and greater than one-quarter of one percent of the number of ballots recounted, the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.36, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Discretionary ballot question recounts.** ~~A recount may be conducted for a ballot question when the difference between the votes for and the votes against the question is less than or equal to the difference provided in subdivision 1.~~ A recount for a ballot question may be requested by any person eligible to vote on the ballot question. A written request for a recount must be filed with the filing officer of the county, municipality, or school district placing the question on the ballot and must be accompanied by a petition containing the signatures of 25 voters eligible to vote on the question. Upon receipt of a written request when the difference between the votes for ~~and the votes against~~ the question and the number required for passage is less than or equal to the difference provided in subdivision 1, the county auditor shall recount the votes for a county question at the expense of the county, the governing body of the municipality shall recount the votes for a municipal question at the expense of the municipality, and the school board of the school district shall recount the votes for a school district question at the expense of the school district. If the difference between the votes for ~~and the votes against~~ the question and the number required for passage is greater than the difference provided in subdivision 1, the person requesting the recount shall also file with the filing officer of the county, municipality, or school district a bond, cash, or surety in an amount set by the appropriate governing body for the payment of recount expenses. The written request, petition, and any bond, cash, or surety required must be filed during the time for notice of contest for the election for which the recount is requested.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 205.16, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Sample ballot, publication.** For every municipal election not held in conjunction with a statewide election, the municipal clerk must, at least two weeks before the election, publish a notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 in the official newspaper of the municipality, except that the governing body of a fourth class city or a town not located within a metropolitan county as defined in section 473.121 may dispense with publication.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205.16, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Notice to auditor.** At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every municipal election, the municipal clerk shall provide a written notice to the county auditor, including the date of the election, the offices to be voted on at the election, and the title and language for each ballot question to be voted on at the election. At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every municipal

41.1 election, the municipal clerk must provide written notice to the county auditor of any special
41.2 election canceled under section 205.10, subdivision 6.

41.3 Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205.16, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

41.4 Subd. 5. **Notice to secretary of state.** At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every municipal election
41.5 for which a notice is provided to the county auditor under subdivision 4, the county auditor
41.6 shall provide a notice of the election to the secretary of state, in a manner and including
41.7 information prescribed by the secretary of state.

41.8 Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.05, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

41.9 Subd. 3. **Cancellation.** A special election ordered by the school board on its own motion
41.10 under subdivision 1 may be canceled by motion of the school board, but not less than ~~74~~
41.11 84 days before ~~an any election held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled election for~~
41.12 ~~federal, state, county, city, or school board office or a special election for federal office, or~~
41.13 ~~46 days before any other election.~~

41.14 Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.07, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

41.15 Subd. 3. **Notice to auditor.** At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every school district election, the
41.16 school district clerk shall provide a written notice to the county auditor of each county in
41.17 which the school district is located. The notice must include the date of the election, the
41.18 offices to be voted on at the election, and the title and language for each ballot question to
41.19 be voted on at the election. For the purposes of meeting the timelines of this section, in a
41.20 bond election, a notice, including a proposed question, may be provided to the county auditor
41.21 before receipt of a review and comment from the commissioner of education and before
41.22 actual initiation of the election. At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every school district election,
41.23 the school district clerk must provide written notice to the county auditor of any special
41.24 election canceled under section 205A.05, subdivision 3.

41.25 Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.07, subdivision 3b, is amended to read:

41.26 Subd. 3b. **Notice to secretary of state.** At least ~~74~~ 84 days before every school district
41.27 election for which a notice is provided to the county auditor under subdivision 3, the county
41.28 auditor shall provide a notice of the election to the secretary of state, in a manner and
41.29 including information prescribed by the secretary of state.

42.1 Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.11, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

42.2 Subd. 2. **Combined polling place.** (a) When no other election is being held in a school
42.3 district, the school board may designate combined polling places at which the voters in
42.4 those precincts may vote in the school district election.

42.5 (b) By December 31 of each year, the school board must designate, by resolution, any
42.6 changes to combined polling places. The combined polling places designated in the resolution
42.7 are the polling places ~~for the following calendar year~~, unless a change is made in accordance
42.8 with this paragraph or:

42.9 (1) pursuant to section 204B.175; or

42.10 (2) because a polling place has become unavailable.

42.11 (c) If the school board designates combined polling places pursuant to this subdivision,
42.12 polling places must be designated throughout the district, taking into account both
42.13 geographical distribution and population distribution. A combined polling place must be at
42.14 a location designated for use as a polling place by a county or municipality.

42.15 (d) In school districts that have organized into separate board member election districts
42.16 under section 205A.12, a combined polling place for a school general election must be
42.17 arranged so that it does not include more than one board member election district.

42.18 Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 206.61, subdivision 1, is amended
42.19 to read:

42.20 Subdivision 1. **Official responsible for providing ballots.** (a) The official charged with
42.21 providing paper ballots when they are used shall provide all ballot cards, sample ballots,
42.22 precinct summary statements, and other necessary supplies needed for electronic voting
42.23 systems, except as otherwise provided by this section.

42.24 (b) At general elections and primaries the county auditor of each county in which an
42.25 electronic voting system is used shall provide all ballot cards and other necessary printed
42.26 forms and supplies needed for the electronic voting system, including all forms needed for
42.27 voting on candidates and questions, the ballots for which are required by the election laws
42.28 to be provided by the state when paper ballots are used.

42.29 (c) In precincts using a ballot format as provided by section 206.80, paragraph (b), clause
42.30 (2), item (ii), voters must be provided the option of voting with a regularly printed optical
42.31 scan ballot or paper ballot in precincts that hand count ballots.

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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. The postelection review must not begin before the ~~11th~~ ninth day after the state general election and must be complete no later than the ~~18th~~ 14th day after the state general election.

At the canvass of the state general election, the county canvassing boards must select the precincts to be reviewed by lot. The ballots to be reviewed for a precinct include both the ballots counted at the polling place for that precinct and the absentee ballots counted centrally by a ballot board for that precinct. 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 website.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.89, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Scope and conduct of review.** The county canvassing board shall appoint the postelection review official as defined in subdivision 1. The postelection review must be conducted of the votes cast for president or governor; United States senator; and United States representative. The postelection review official may conduct postelection review of the votes cast for additional offices.

The postelection review must be conducted in public at the location where the voted ballots have been securely stored after the state general election or at another location chosen by the county canvassing board. The postelection review official for each precinct selected must conduct the postelection review and may be assisted by election judges designated by the postelection review official for this purpose. The party balance requirement of section

204B.19 applies to election judges designated for the review. The postelection review must consist of a manual count of the ballots used in the precincts selected and must be performed in the manner provided by section 204C.21. The postelection review must be conducted in the manner provided for recounts under section 204C.361 to the extent practicable. The review must be completed no later than ~~two days~~ one day before the meeting of the state canvassing board to certify the results of the state general election.

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.89, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Additional review.** (a) If the postelection review in one of the reviewed precincts reveals a difference greater than the thresholds specified in subdivision 4, the postelection review official must, within ~~two days~~ one day, conduct an additional review of the races indicated in subdivision 3 in at least three precincts in the same jurisdiction where the discrepancy was discovered. If all precincts in that jurisdiction have been reviewed, the county auditor must immediately publicly select by lot at least three additional precincts for review. The postelection review official must complete the additional review within ~~two days~~ one day after the precincts are selected and report the results immediately to the county auditor. If the second review in any of the reviewed precincts also indicates a difference in the vote totals compiled by the voting system that is greater than the thresholds specified in subdivision 4, the county auditor must conduct a review of the ballots from all the remaining precincts in the county for the races indicated in subdivision 3. This review must be completed and the results must be reported to the secretary of state within ~~one week~~ six days after the second review was completed.

(b) If the results from the countywide reviews from one or more counties comprising in the aggregate more than ten percent of the total number of persons voting in the election clearly indicate that an error in vote counting has occurred, the secretary of state must notify the postelection review official of each county in the district that they must conduct manual recounts of all the ballots in the district for the affected office using the procedure outlined in section 204C.35. The recount must be completed and the results reported to the appropriate canvassing board within ~~two weeks~~ one week after the postelection review official received notice from the secretary of state.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.89, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Report of results.** Upon completion of the postelection review, the postelection review official must immediately report the results to the county auditor. The county auditor must then immediately submit the results of the postelection review electronically or in

45.1 writing to the secretary of state not later than ~~two days~~ one day before the State Canvassing
45.2 Board meets to canvass the state general election. The secretary of state shall report the
45.3 results of the postelection review at the meeting of the State Canvassing Board to canvass
45.4 the state general election.

45.5 Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 208.06, is amended to read:

45.6 **208.06 ELECTORS AND ALTERNATES TO MEET AT STATE CAPITOL.**

45.7 The presidential electors and alternate presidential electors, before 12:00 M. on the day
45.8 before that fixed by Congress for the electors to vote for president and vice president of the
45.9 United States, shall notify the governor that they are at the State Capitol and ready at the
45.10 proper time to fulfill their duties as electors. The governor or the governor's designee shall
45.11 deliver to the electors present a certificate of the names of all the electors. The electors shall
45.12 meet at 12:00 p.m. in the ~~executive chamber of the~~ State Capitol ~~and~~. The electors shall
45.13 perform all the duties imposed upon them as electors by the Constitution and laws of the
45.14 United States and this state in the manner provided in section 208.46.

45.15 Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 208.44, is amended to read:

45.16 **208.44 CERTIFICATION OF ELECTORS.**

45.17 In submitting this state's certificate of ascertainment as required by United States Code,
45.18 title 3, section ~~6~~ 5, the governor shall certify this state's electors and state in the certificate
45.19 that:

45.20 (1) the electors will serve as electors unless a vacancy occurs in the office of elector
45.21 before the end of the meeting at which elector votes are cast, in which case a substitute
45.22 elector will fill the vacancy; and

45.23 (2) if a substitute elector is appointed to fill a vacancy, the governor will submit an
45.24 amended certificate of ascertainment stating the names on the final list of this state's electors.

45.25 Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 208.47, is amended to read:

45.26 **208.47 ELECTOR REPLACEMENT; ASSOCIATED CERTIFICATES.**

45.27 (a) After the vote of this state's electors is completed, if the final list of electors differs
45.28 from any list that the governor previously included on a certificate of ascertainment prepared
45.29 and transmitted under United States Code, title 3, section ~~6~~ 5, the secretary of state
45.30 immediately shall prepare an amended certificate of ascertainment and transmit it to the
45.31 governor for the governor's signature.

(b) The governor immediately shall deliver the signed amended certificate of ascertainment to the secretary of state and a signed duplicate original of the amended certificate of ascertainment to all individuals entitled to receive this state's certificate of ascertainment, indicating that the amended certificate of ascertainment is to be substituted for the certificate of ascertainment previously submitted.

(c) The secretary of state shall prepare a certificate of vote. The electors on the final list shall sign the certificate. The secretary of state shall process and transmit the signed certificate with the amended certificate of ascertainment under United States Code, title 3, sections 9, 10, and 11.

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 209.01, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Statewide office.** For purposes of this chapter, "statewide office" means the office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or United States senator, ~~or presidential elector or alternate.~~

Sec. 63. **[209A.01] DEFINITIONS.**

The definitions in chapter 200 apply to this chapter.

Sec. 64. **[209A.02] CONTESTANT; GROUNDS.**

Any eligible voter, including a candidate, wishing to contest the election of the presidential elector or alternate in the courts of this state whether over an irregularity in the conduct of an election or canvass of votes, over the question of who received the largest number of votes legally cast, on the grounds of deliberate, serious, and material violations of Minnesota election law, or on any other ground must do so according to this chapter.

Sec. 65. **[209A.03] NOTICE OF CONTEST.**

Subdivision 1. **Manner; time; contents.** Service of a notice of contest must be made in the same manner as the service of summons in civil actions. The notice of contest must specify the grounds on which the contest will be made. The contestant shall serve notice of the contest on the parties enumerated in this section. Notice must be served and filed on or before 5:00 p.m. one day after the canvass is completed, except that if the election is being recounted pursuant to section 204C.35, the time for notice of a contest shall begin to run upon certification of the results of the recount by the canvassing board.

47.1 Subd. 2. **Notice filed with court.** The contestant shall file the notice of contest under
47.2 this section with the supreme court.

47.3 Subd. 3. **Notice served on parties.** The notice of contest must be served on all candidates
47.4 for the office and on any other party as required by the court. A copy must also be furnished
47.5 to the governor and secretary of state. If personal or substituted service on any party cannot
47.6 be made, an affidavit of the attempt by the person attempting to make service and the
47.7 affidavit of the person who sent a copy of the notice to the contestee by certified mail are
47.8 sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the court to decide the contest.

47.9 Sec. 66. **[209A.04] CONTESTEE'S ANSWER.**

47.10 Subdivision 1. **Contest of vote count.** If a notice of contest questions only which of the
47.11 parties to the contest received the highest number of votes legally cast at the election, the
47.12 contestee need not file an answer, unless the contestee desires to raise issues not specified
47.13 in the notice of contest.

47.14 Subd. 2. **Other contests.** For all other election contests the contestee's answer to the
47.15 notice of contest must be filed and served on all candidates for the office and on any other
47.16 party as required by the court. A copy must also be furnished to the governor and secretary
47.17 of state. The answer must so far as practicable conform to the rules for pleading in civil
47.18 actions. Service and filing of the answer must be made two days after service of the notice
47.19 of contest. The contestee's answer must be served in the same manner as the answer in a
47.20 civil action or in the manner the court may order. Any other notices must be served in the
47.21 manner and within the times the court may order.

47.22 Sec. 67. **[209A.05] VENUE.**

47.23 The court for the election contest of presidential electors shall be the supreme court.

47.24 Sec. 68. **[209A.06] GUARDING AND INSPECTING THE BALLOTS.**

47.25 The provisions of sections 209.05 and 209.06 apply to election contests filed under this
47.26 section. The chief justice of the supreme court shall appoint any inspectors required under
47.27 this section.

47.28 Sec. 69. **[209A.07] PLEADINGS; PROCEDURE.**

47.29 The notice of contest and any answer are the pleadings in the case and may be amended
47.30 in the discretion of the supreme court. The contest proceedings must be brought as soon as
47.31 practicable. The court shall proceed in the manner provided for the trial of civil actions so

far as practicable, but must issue its decision at least one day before the deadline to submit the certificate of ascertainment as required under the laws of the United States.

Sec. 70. **[209A.08] RESULTS OF CONTEST.**

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** When the court decides an election contest under this chapter, the court may invalidate and revoke any election certificate which has been issued to a presidential elector. If the contest involved an error in the counting of ballots, the official authorized to issue the certificate of election shall issue the certificate to the person entitled to it, but if a contestant succeeds in a contest where there is no question as to which of the candidates received the highest number of votes cast at the election, the contestant is not, by reason of the disqualification of the contestee, entitled to the certificate of election.

Subd. 2. **Defective ballots.** In a contested election, if the court decides that a serious and material defect in the ballots used changed the outcome of the election, the election must be declared invalid.

Subd. 3. **Costs of contest.** If the contestee succeeds, costs of the contest must be paid by the contestant. If the contestant succeeds, costs of the contest must be paid by the contestee, except that if the contestee loses because of an error in the counting of ballots or canvass of the returns or because of any other irregularity in the election procedure, costs must be paid, in the discretion of the judge, by the election jurisdictions responsible for errors which resulted in the reversal of the prior results of the election.

Sec. 71. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

~~Subd. 3. **Candidate.** "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to a county, municipal, school district, or other political subdivision office. This definition does not include an individual seeking a judicial office. For purposes of sections 211A.01 to 211A.05 and 211A.07, "candidate" also includes a candidate for the United States Senate or House of Representatives.~~

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4a. **Committee.** "Committee" means a group established by a candidate of two or more persons working together to support the election of the candidate to a political subdivision office. A committee may accept contributions and make disbursements on behalf of the candidate.

49.1 Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.01, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

49.2 Subd. 7. **Filing officer.** "Filing officer" means the officer authorized by law to accept
49.3 affidavits of candidacy or nominating petitions for an office ~~or the officer authorized by~~
49.4 ~~law to place a ballot question on the ballot.~~

49.5 Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.01, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

49.6 Subd. 8. **Political purposes.** An act is done for "political purposes" if it is of a nature,
49.7 done with the intent, or done in a way to influence or tend to influence, directly or indirectly,
49.8 voting for a candidate at a primary or an election or if it is done because a person is about
49.9 to vote, has voted, or has refrained from voting for a candidate at a primary or an election.

49.10 Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 211A.02, subdivision 1, is amended
49.11 to read:

49.12 Subdivision 1. **When and where filed by committees or candidates.** (a) A committee
49.13 or a candidate who receives contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750 in a
49.14 calendar year shall submit an initial report to the filing officer within 14 days after the
49.15 candidate or committee receives or makes disbursements of more than \$750 and ~~shall~~ must
49.16 continue to make the reports listed in paragraph (b) required by this subdivision until a final
49.17 report is filed.

49.18 (b) ~~The committee or~~ In a year in which a candidate must file a report by January 31 of
49.19 ~~each year following the year when the initial report was filed and in a year when receives~~
49.20 contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750 or the candidate's name or a ballot
49.21 ~~question~~ appears on the ballot, the candidate or committee shall must file a report:

49.22 (1) ten days before the primary or special primary. ~~This report is required if a primary~~
49.23 is held in the jurisdiction, regardless of whether the candidate or issue is on the primary
49.24 ballot or. If a primary is not conducted, the report is due ten days before the primary date
49.25 specified in section 205.065;

49.26 (2) ten days before the general election or special election; and

49.27 (3) 30 days after a general or special election.

49.28 The reporting obligations in this paragraph begin with the first report due after the reporting
49.29 period in which the candidate reaches the spending threshold specified in paragraph (a). A
49.30 candidate who did not file for office is not required to file reports required by this paragraph
49.31 that are due after the end of the filing period. A candidate whose name will not be on the
49.32 general election ballot is not required to file the reports required by clauses (2) and (3).

50.1 (c) Until a final report is filed, a candidate must file a report by January 31 of each year.
 50.2 Notwithstanding subdivision 2, clause (4), the report required by this subdivision must only
 50.3 include the information from the previous calendar year.

50.4 Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

50.5 Subd. 2. **Information required.** The report to be filed by a candidate or committee must
 50.6 include:

50.7 (1) the name of the candidate ~~or ballot question~~ and office sought;

50.8 (2) the printed name, address, telephone number, signature, and email address, if available,
 50.9 of the person responsible for filing the report;

50.10 (3) the total cash on hand designated to be used for political purposes;

50.11 (4) the total amount of contributions received and the total amount of disbursements for
 50.12 the period from the last previous report to five days before the current report is due;

50.13 (5) ~~the amount, date, and purpose for each disbursement~~ if disbursements made to the
 50.14 same vendor exceed \$100 in the aggregate during the period covered by the report, the name
 50.15 and address for the vendor and the amount, date, and purpose for each disbursement; and

50.16 (6) the name, address, and employer, or occupation if self-employed, of any individual
 50.17 ~~or committee entity~~ that during the year period covered by the report has made one or more
 50.18 contributions that in the aggregate exceed \$100, and the amount and date of each contribution.
 50.19 The filing officer must restrict public access to the address of any individual who has made
 50.20 a contribution that exceeds \$100 and who has filed with the filing officer a written statement
 50.21 signed by the individual that withholding the individual's address from the financial report
 50.22 is required for the safety of the individual or the individual's family.

50.23 Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

50.24 Subdivision 1. **Penalty.** A candidate who intentionally fails to file a report required by
 50.25 section 211A.02 or a certification required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The
 50.26 treasurer of a committee ~~formed to promote or defeat a ballot question~~ who intentionally
 50.27 fails to file a report required by section 211A.02 or a certification required by this section
 50.28 is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each candidate or treasurer of a committee ~~formed to promote~~
 50.29 ~~or defeat a ballot question~~ shall must certify to the filing officer that all reports required by
 50.30 section 211A.02 have been submitted to the filing officer or that the candidate or committee
 50.31 has not received contributions or made disbursements exceeding \$750 in the calendar year.
 50.32 The certification ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the filing officer no later than seven days after

51.1 the general or special election. The secretary of state ~~shall~~ must prepare blanks for this
51.2 certification. An officer who issues a certificate of election to a candidate who has not
51.3 certified that all reports required by section 211A.02 have been filed is guilty of a
51.4 misdemeanor.

51.5 Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.06, is amended to read:

51.6 **211A.06 FAILURE TO KEEP ACCOUNT; PENALTY.**

51.7 A candidate, treasurer, or other individual who receives money for a committee is guilty
51.8 of a misdemeanor if the individual:

51.9 (1) fails to keep a correct account as required by law;

51.10 (2) mutilates, defaces, or destroys an account record; or

51.11 (3) in the case of a committee, refuses upon request to provide financial information to
51.12 a candidate; and

51.13 (4) does any of these things with the intent to conceal receipts or disbursements, the
51.14 purpose of receipts or disbursements, or the existence or amount of an unpaid debt or the
51.15 identity of the person to whom it is owed.

51.16 Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.07, is amended to read:

51.17 **211A.07 BILLS WHEN RENDERED AND PAID.**

51.18 A person who has a bill, charge, or claim against a ~~candidate's~~ candidate or a committee
51.19 ~~shall~~ must render it in writing to the candidate or committee within 60 days after the material
51.20 or service is provided. A bill, charge, or claim that is not presented within 60 days after the
51.21 material or service is provided must not be paid.

51.22 Sec. 80. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.12, is amended to read:

51.23 **211A.12 CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.**

51.24 (a) A candidate or ~~a candidate's~~ committee may not accept aggregate contributions made
51.25 or delivered by an individual or an association, a political committee, political fund, or
51.26 political party unit in excess of \$600 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in
51.27 other years; except that a candidate or a candidate's committee for an office whose territory
51.28 has a population over 100,000 may not accept aggregate contributions made or delivered
51.29 by an individual or an association, a political committee, political fund, or political party
51.30 unit in excess of \$1,000 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in other years.

52.1 (b) The following deliveries are not subject to the bundling limitation in this section:

52.2 (1) delivery of contributions collected by a member of the candidate's committee, such
52.3 as a block worker or a volunteer who hosts a fundraising event, to the committee's treasurer;
52.4 and

52.5 (2) a delivery made by an individual on behalf of the individual's spouse.

52.6 (c) Notwithstanding sections 211A.02, subdivision 3, and 410.21, this section supersedes
52.7 any home rule charter.

52.8 (d) For purposes of this section, the terms "political committee," "political fund," and
52.9 "political party unit" have the meanings given in section 10A.01.

52.10 Sec. 81. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211A.14, is amended to read:

52.11 **211A.14 CONTRIBUTIONS AND SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE**
52.12 **SESSION.**

52.13 A legislator or state constitutional officer who is a candidate ~~for a county, city, or town~~
52.14 ~~office,~~ under this chapter, and the candidate's principal campaign committee, and any other
52.15 political committee with the candidate's name or title may not solicit or accept a contribution
52.16 from a political committee, political fund, or ~~registered~~ lobbyist during a regular session of
52.17 the legislature. For purposes of this section, the terms "political committee," "political fund,"
52.18 and "lobbyist" have the meanings given in section 10A.01.

52.19 Sec. 82. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 211B.076, subdivision 4, is amended
52.20 to read:

52.21 Subd. 4. **Dissemination of personal information about an election official.** (a) A
52.22 person may not knowingly and without consent make publicly available, including but not
52.23 limited to through the Internet, personal information about an election official or an election
52.24 official's family or household member if:

52.25 (1) the ~~dissemination~~ public availability of information poses an imminent and serious
52.26 threat to the official's safety or the safety of an official's family or household member; and

52.27 (2) the person making the information publicly available knows or reasonably should
52.28 know of any imminent and serious threat.

52.29 (b) As used in this subdivision, "personal information" means ~~the~~ a home telephone
52.30 number, cell number, personal email address, name of the official's minor child, photographs

53.1 ~~of the official's minor child, home address of the election official or a member of an election~~
53.2 ~~official's family, directions to that a home, or photographs of that a home.~~

53.3 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
53.4 committed on or after that date.

53.5 Sec. 83. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.17, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

53.6 Subdivision 1. **Forfeiture of nomination or office.** Except as provided in subdivision
53.7 2, if a candidate is found guilty of violating this chapter or section 609.771 or an offense
53.8 was committed by another individual with the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the
53.9 candidate, the court, after entering the adjudication of guilty, shall enter a supplemental
53.10 judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office. If the court
53.11 enters the supplemental judgment, it shall transmit to the filing officer a transcript of the
53.12 supplemental judgment, the nomination or office becomes vacant, and the vacancy must be
53.13 filled as provided by law.

53.14 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
53.15 committed on or after that date.

53.16 Sec. 84. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.18, is amended to read:

53.17 **211B.18 DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATE NOT TO HOLD VARIOUS POSITIONS.**

53.18 A candidate whose election to office has been set aside for a violation of this chapter or
53.19 section 609.771 may not be appointed, during the period fixed by law as the term of the
53.20 office, to fill a vacancy in that office. A candidate or other individual who is convicted of
53.21 a violation of this chapter or section 609.771 may not be appointed, during the period fixed
53.22 by law as the term of the office with respect to which the election was held and the offense
53.23 was committed, to fill a vacancy that may occur in the office. An appointment to an office
53.24 made contrary to the provisions of this section is void.

53.25 A candidate or other individual who is convicted of a violation of this chapter or section
53.26 609.771 is not qualified, during the period fixed by law as the term of the office with respect
53.27 to which the election was held and the offense was committed, to fill a vacancy in an office
53.28 for which the legislature may establish qualifications under article XII, section 3, of the
53.29 Minnesota Constitution.

53.30 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
53.31 committed on or after that date.

54.1 Sec. 85. [241.062] COLLECTION OF INCARCERATED PERSON'S ADDRESS.

54.2 (a) As part of an incarcerated person's intake process, the commissioner of corrections
54.3 must make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the information listed in section 2.93,
54.4 subdivision 3, clauses (1) to (5), is collected and recorded. The information must be collected
54.5 in compliance with the format and guidelines developed pursuant to section 2.93, subdivision
54.6 5. An incarcerated person who was participating in the Safe at Home program established
54.7 in chapter 5B, who has safety concerns about providing a last residential address, or who
54.8 has safety concerns for people residing at that address may decline to provide an address.

54.9 (b) The incarcerated person's last residential address and the information listed in section
54.10 2.93, subdivision 3, clauses (1) to (5), collected on intake and maintained by the
54.11 commissioner are private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12.

54.12 (c) Beginning in 2030, the commissioner must provide the information described in this
54.13 section electronically to the director of the Legislative Coordinating Commission as required
54.14 in section 2.93.

54.15 Sec. 86. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 243.205, is amended by adding a
54.16 subdivision to read:

54.17 Subd. 3a. **Form of notice.** The notice required by subdivision 2 must include all of the
54.18 following information:

54.19 (1) the statement "Your right to vote has been restored.";

54.20 (2) a statement that says the person is eligible to vote if the person meets the eligibility
54.21 requirements;

54.22 (3) a list of the eligibility requirements to vote;

54.23 (4) a statement that a voter registration application is attached to the notice and
54.24 information on all the ways to register to vote;

54.25 (5) information on where to find a list of documents to be used to provide current proof
54.26 of residence;

54.27 (6) the statement "If you violate the conditions of release, the commissioner may revoke
54.28 your release after due process and reimprison you. If that occurs, your right to vote is lost
54.29 again while you are in prison."; and

54.30 (7) information on where the person may find more information about voting rights.

Sec. 87. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 375.08, is amended to read:

375.08 BOARD TO FILL VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or section 375.081, when a vacancy occurs in the office of an elected county auditor, county treasurer, county recorder, sheriff, county attorney, county surveyor, or coroner, the county board shall must fill it by appointment at a regular or special meeting. For that purpose it shall meet at the usual place of meeting, upon one day's notice from the chair or clerk, which shall be served personally upon each member in the same manner as a district court summons. The A person appointed shall to a vacancy pursuant to this paragraph must give the bond and take the oath required by law, and serve the remainder of the term, and until a successor qualifies.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff or county attorney less than 84 days before the state primary in the year preceding the end of the term, the county board may fill the vacancy by appointment at a regular or special meeting. A person appointed to fill a vacancy pursuant to this paragraph serves only until the successor is elected. The person elected at the general election to the office for the ensuing term must take office immediately after receiving the certificate of election, filing the bond, and taking the oath of office.

(c) When a vacancy occurs in an office that has a chief deputy or first assistant, the chief deputy or first assistant may perform all the duties and functions of the office until it is filled by appointment by the county board.

Sec. 88. [375.081] VACANCY IN OFFICE OF SHERIFF OR COUNTY ATTORNEY; OPTIONAL SPECIAL ELECTION.

As an alternative to the appointment procedure provided in section 375.08, a vacancy in the office of sheriff or county attorney may be filled at a special election as provided in this section. The county board may, by resolution, call for a special election to be held on a date authorized by section 205.10, subdivision 3a. The person elected at the special election must take office immediately after receipt of the certificate of election and upon filing the bond and taking the oath of office and must serve the remainder of the unexpired term. This section does not apply to a vacancy that occurs less than 84 days before the state primary in the year preceding the end of the term.

Sec. 89. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 447.32, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Election notices.** At least two weeks before the first day to file affidavits of candidacy, the clerk of the district shall publish a notice stating the first and last day on

which affidavits of candidacy may be filed, the places for filing the affidavits and the closing time of the last day for filing. The clerk shall post a similar notice in at least one conspicuous place in each city and town in the district at least ten days before the first day to file affidavits of candidacy.

At least ~~74~~ 84 days prior to every hospital district election, the hospital district clerk shall provide a written notice to the county auditor of each county in which the hospital district is located. The notice must include the date of the election, the offices to be voted on at the election, and the title and language for each ballot question to be voted on at the election. The county auditor shall immediately provide a notice to the secretary of state in a manner and including information prescribed by the secretary of state.

The notice of each election must be posted in at least one public and conspicuous place within each city and town included in the district at least two weeks before the election. It must be published in the official newspaper of the district or, if a paper has not been designated, in a legal newspaper having general circulation within the district, at least two weeks before the election. Failure to give notice does not invalidate the election of an officer of the district. A voter may contest a hospital district election in accordance with chapter 209. Chapter 209 applies to hospital district elections.

Sec. 90. **[471.3422] WEBSITE DOMAIN REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.**

(a) By June 1, 2026, every county and each municipality that administers elections shall use a .gov domain for the website address used by the county or municipality.

(b) If a municipality has applied for a .gov domain but has not fully transitioned to using a .gov domain by June 1, 2026, the municipality is not in violation of this section. Such a municipality is in violation of this section if the municipality has not fully transitioned to using a .gov domain by June 1, 2028.

Sec. 91. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 609.5151, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

(1) "family or household member" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) "law enforcement official" means both peace officers as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, and persons employed by a law enforcement agency; and

57.1 (3) "personal information" means a home telephone number, cell number, personal email
57.2 address, name of the official's minor child, photographs of the official's minor child, home
57.3 address, directions to a home, or photographs of a home.

57.4 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
57.5 committed on or after that date.

57.6 Sec. 92. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 609.5151, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

57.7 Subd. 2. **Crime described.** (a) It is a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly and without
57.8 consent make publicly available, including but not limited to through the Internet, personal
57.9 information about a law enforcement official or an official's family or household member,
57.10 if:

57.11 (1) the ~~dissemination~~ public availability of information poses an imminent and serious
57.12 threat to the official's safety or the safety of an official's family or household member; and

57.13 (2) the person making the information publicly available knows or reasonably should
57.14 know of the imminent and serious threat.

57.15 (b) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person violates paragraph (a) and
57.16 a law enforcement official or an official's family or household member suffers great bodily
57.17 harm or death as a result of the violation.

57.18 (c) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section is guilty
57.19 of a gross misdemeanor.

57.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
57.21 committed on or after that date.

57.22 Sec. 93. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 609.771, subdivision 2, is amended
57.23 to read:

57.24 Subd. 2. **Use of deep fake to influence an election; violation.** (a) A person who
57.25 disseminates a deep fake or enters into a contract or other agreement to disseminate a deep
57.26 fake is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3 if the person
57.27 knows or ~~reasonably should know that~~ acts with reckless disregard about whether the item
57.28 being disseminated is a deep fake and dissemination:

57.29 (1) takes place within 30 days before a political party nominating convention, or after
57.30 the start of the absentee voting period prior to a presidential nomination primary, state

58.1 primary, local primary, special primary, or special election or 90 days before an a general
58.2 election;

58.3 (2) is made without the consent of the depicted individual; and

58.4 (3) is made with the intent to injure a candidate or influence the result of an election.

58.5 (b) This subdivision does not apply to a broadcaster who disseminates a deep fake
58.6 produced by a candidate if the broadcaster's dissemination is required by federal law.

58.7 (c) A regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; a radio or television
58.8 broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, or
58.9 producer; or a streaming service is not in violation of this section if the entity distributes
58.10 political advertisements prohibited by this section as part of a bona fide newscast, news
58.11 interview, news documentary, or on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event if the
58.12 broadcast or publication clearly acknowledged through content or a disclosure, in a manner
58.13 that can easily be heard and understood or read by the average listener or viewer, that there
58.14 are questions about the authenticity of the election communication.

58.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes
58.16 committed on or after that date.

58.17 Sec. 94. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 609.771, subdivision 3, is amended
58.18 to read:

58.19 Subd. 3. **Use of deep fake to influence an election; penalty.** (a) A person convicted of
58.20 violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

58.21 (1) if the person commits the violation within five years of one or more prior convictions
58.22 under this section, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of
58.23 not more than \$10,000, or both;

58.24 (2) if the person commits the violation with the intent to cause violence or bodily harm,
58.25 to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000,
58.26 or both; or

58.27 (3) in other cases, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of
58.28 not more than \$1,000, or both.

58.29 (b) In the case of a candidate convicted of violating subdivision 2, the court must enter
58.30 a supplemental judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office
58.31 in accordance with section 211B.17.

(c) A candidate or other individual convicted of violating subdivision 2 is disqualified from being appointed to that office or any other office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under the Minnesota Constitution, article XII, section 3, in accordance with section 211B.18.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 95. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 609.771, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Injunctive relief.** A cause of action for injunctive or equitable relief may be maintained against any person who is reasonably believed to be about to violate or who is in the course of violating this section by:

(1) the attorney general;

(2) a county attorney or city attorney;

(3) the depicted individual; or

(4) a candidate for nomination or election to a public office who is injured or likely to be injured by dissemination.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 96. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 609.771, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. **Severability.** If any one or more provision, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this section or the application of it to any person or circumstance is found to be unconstitutional, it is declared to be severable and the balance of this section shall remain effective notwithstanding that unconstitutionality. The legislature intends that it would have passed this section, and each provision, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word, regardless of the fact that any one provision, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word is declared unconstitutional.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024.

60.1 Sec. 97. **COLLECTION OF CURRENT INCARCERATED PERSON'S ADDRESS.**

60.2 Prior to April 1, 2030, the commissioner of corrections must make reasonable efforts to
60.3 collect from or confirm with each incarcerated person the following information:

60.4 (1) the residential address of the person immediately prior to incarceration or, if the
60.5 person resided in an area lacking a specific physical address immediately prior to
60.6 incarceration, a description of the physical location where the person regularly stayed
60.7 immediately prior to being incarcerated; and

60.8 (2) the following demographic information: the racial and ethnic information collected
60.9 by the census and whether the person is over the age of 18.

60.10 This section only applies to an incarcerated person who was incarcerated prior to the date
60.11 the commissioner started routinely collecting the information in clauses (1) and (2) as part
60.12 of the intake process.

60.13 Sec. 98. **STATE AND LOCAL LOBBYING ACTIVITY; STUDY REQUIRED.**

60.14 The Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board must study and, if appropriate,
60.15 make recommendations to the legislature on the definition of "lobbyist" for purposes of the
60.16 Minnesota Statutes. The study and recommendations must focus primarily on whether the
60.17 law does or should distinguish between activities that constitute lobbying of a state
60.18 government official and activities that constitute lobbying of a local official. If the study
60.19 determines that a distinction between these activities is appropriate, the board must
60.20 recommend options for the legislature to consider in adopting that distinction by law. The
60.21 board must submit a report describing the study, its results, and any associated
60.22 recommendations to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees
60.23 with jurisdiction over campaign finance and lobbyist registration policy no later than January
60.24 15, 2025.

60.25 Sec. 99. **TRANSITION TO NEW VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS.**

60.26 Notwithstanding the requirements of this act, a completed voter registration application
60.27 submitted by a voter is not deficient for purposes of registering that voter if the application
60.28 form was printed or provided to the voter prior to the effective date of any modification
60.29 required by this act. Beginning on the effective date of a modification required by this act,
60.30 an election official must not print or copy a blank voter registration application that does
60.31 not include the required modification.

60.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2024.

61.1 Sec. 100. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

61.2 The revisor of statutes must title Minnesota Statutes, chapter 209A, "Election Contests
61.3 - Presidential Elections."

61.4 Sec. 101. **REPEALER.**

61.5 (a) Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 211A.01, subdivisions 2 and 4; 211A.02,
61.6 subdivision 4; and 383B.031, are repealed.

61.7 (b) Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, sections 10A.201, subdivision 11; and 243.205,
61.8 subdivision 3, are repealed.

61.9 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** The repeal of Minnesota Statutes, section 10A.201, subdivision
61.10 11, is effective January 1, 2025, and applies to communications disseminated on or after
61.11 that date.

61.12 Sec. 102. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

61.13 Unless otherwise specified, this article is effective July 1, 2024.

61.14 **ARTICLE 2**

61.15 **MINNESOTA VOTING RIGHTS ACT**

61.16 Section 1. **[200.50] MINNESOTA VOTING RIGHTS ACT.**

61.17 Sections 200.50 to 200.59 may be cited as the "Minnesota Voting Rights Act."

61.18 Sec. 2. **[200.52] DEFINITIONS.**

61.19 Subdivision 1. **Application.** As used in sections 200.50 to 200.59, the terms as defined
61.20 in this section have the meanings given.

61.21 Subd. 2. **Disparity.** "Disparity" means any variance that is supported by validated
61.22 methodologies and, where relevant, is statistically significant.

61.23 Subd. 3. **Government official.** "Government official" means any individual who is
61.24 elected or appointed to an office in this state or a political subdivision or who is authorized
61.25 to act in an official capacity on behalf of the state or a political subdivision.

61.26 Subd. 4. **Language minority group.** "Language minority group" means a language
61.27 minority group as that term is defined in the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended,
61.28 as of the effective date of this act.

62.1 Subd. 5. **Method of election.** (a) "Method of election" means the method by which
62.2 candidates are elected to the legislative body of a political subdivision, and includes at-large
62.3 method of election, district-based method of election, or any alternative method of election.
62.4 Method of election also includes the districting or redistricting plan used to elect candidates
62.5 to the legislative body of a political subdivision.

62.6 (b) "At-large method of election" means a method of electing candidates to the legislative
62.7 body of a political subdivision in which candidates are voted on by all voters of the political
62.8 subdivision or that combines at-large with district-based elections. At-large method of
62.9 election does not include any alternative method of election.

62.10 (c) "District-based method of election" means a method of electing candidates to the
62.11 legislative body of a political subdivision in which, for political subdivisions divided into
62.12 districts, a candidate for any district is required to reside in the district and candidates
62.13 representing or seeking to represent the district are voted on by only the voters who reside
62.14 in the district. District-based method of election does not include any alternative method of
62.15 election.

62.16 (d) "Alternative method of election" means a method of electing candidates to the
62.17 legislative body of a political subdivision other than an at-large method of election or a
62.18 district-based method of election and includes but is not limited to cumulative voting, limited
62.19 voting, and proportional ranked choice voting.

62.20 Subd. 6. **Political subdivision.** "Political subdivision" means a county, city, town, or
62.21 school district.

62.22 Subd. 7. **Politically cohesive.** "Politically cohesive" means that members of a group
62.23 tend to prefer the same candidates, electoral choices, or policies.

62.24 Subd. 8. **Protected class.** "Protected class" means a class of citizens who are members
62.25 of a racial, color, or language minority group, or who are members of a federally recognized
62.26 Indian Tribe, including a class of two or more such groups.

62.27 Subd. 9. **Polarized voting.** "Polarized voting" means voting in which the candidate or
62.28 electoral choice preferred by a protected class diverges from the candidate or electoral choice
62.29 preferred by other voters.

62.30 Subd. 10. **Vote; voting.** "Vote" or "voting" includes any action necessary to cast a ballot
62.31 and make that ballot count in any election, including but not limited to: registering to vote;
62.32 applying for an absentee ballot; and any other action required by law as a prerequisite to

63.1 casting a ballot and having that ballot counted, canvassed, certified, and included in the
63.2 appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to an election.

63.3 Subd. 11. **Voting eligible population.** "Voting eligible population" means those
63.4 individuals who are eligible to register and vote, regardless of whether the individuals are
63.5 registered to vote.

63.6 **Sec. 3. [200.53] CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF AUTHORITY.**

63.7 A law, rule, local law, charter provision, local ordinance, or local code relating to the
63.8 right to vote, or which grants authority to prescribe or maintain voting or elections policies
63.9 and practices, must be construed or applied liberally in favor of a voter's exercise of the
63.10 right of suffrage. To the extent a court is afforded discretion on an issue, including but not
63.11 limited to discovery, procedure, admissibility of evidence, or remedies, the court must
63.12 exercise that discretion and weigh other equitable discretion in favor of this right.

63.13 **Sec. 4. [200.54] VOTER SUPPRESSION AND VOTE DILUTION PROHIBITED.**

63.14 Subdivision 1. **Voter suppression.** (a) A political subdivision or any other government
63.15 official or entity responsible for election administration must not adopt or apply a
63.16 qualification for eligibility to vote or other prerequisite to voting; adopt or apply any law,
63.17 ordinance, rule, standard, practice, procedure, or policy regarding the administration of
63.18 elections; or take any other action or fail to take any action that results in, is likely to result
63.19 in, or is intended to result in a denial or abridgement of the right to vote by a member of a
63.20 protected class.

63.21 (b) A violation of this subdivision may be established if:

63.22 (1) the challenged qualification, law, ordinance, rule, standard, practice, procedure,
63.23 policy, or action results in:

63.24 (i) a disparity in voter participation;

63.25 (ii) access to voting opportunities; or

63.26 (iii) the opportunity or ability to participate in the political process between a protected
63.27 class and other members of the electorate; and

63.28 (2) the totality of the circumstances show that the challenged qualification, law, ordinance,
63.29 rule, standard, practice, procedure, policy, or action is related to social and historical
63.30 conditions affecting members of the protected class.

64.1 Subd. 2. **Vote dilution.** (a) A political subdivision or any other government official or
64.2 entity responsible for election administration must not adopt or enforce any method of
64.3 election, or cause an annexation, incorporation, dissolution, consolidation, or division of a
64.4 political subdivision, that has the effect of impairing the equal opportunity or ability of
64.5 members of a protected class to nominate or elect candidates of their choice as a result of
64.6 diluting the vote of members of that protected class.

64.7 (b) A violation of paragraph (a) exists when it is shown that:

64.8 (1) either:

64.9 (i) elections in a political subdivision exhibit polarized voting resulting in an impairment
64.10 of the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates
64.11 of their choice; or

64.12 (ii) based on the totality of the circumstances, the equal opportunity or ability of protected
64.13 class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice is impaired; and

64.14 (2) one or more new methods of election or changes to the existing method of election
64.15 exist that the court could order pursuant to section 200.58 would likely mitigate the
64.16 impairment.

64.17 (c) To the extent that a new method of election or change to the existing method of
64.18 election that is presented under paragraph (b), clause (2), is a proposed district-based plan
64.19 that provides protected class members with one or more reasonably configured districts in
64.20 which the protected class members would have an equal opportunity or ability to nominate
64.21 or elect candidates of the protected class members' choice, it is not necessary to show that
64.22 members of a protected class comprise a majority of the total population, voting age
64.23 population, voting eligible population, or registered voter population in any such district or
64.24 districts.

64.25 (d) The fact that members of a protected class are not geographically compact does not
64.26 preclude a finding of a violation of this subdivision but may be a factor in determining
64.27 whether an appropriate remedy exists that would likely mitigate the impairment.

64.28 (e) For claims brought on behalf of a protected class, including one consisting of two
64.29 or more racial, color, Tribal, or language minority groups that are politically cohesive in
64.30 the political subdivision, the court shall consider only the combined electoral preferences
64.31 of those racial, color, Tribal, or language minority groups in determining whether voting
64.32 by the protected class is polarized from other voters. It is not necessary to demonstrate that
64.33 voting by members of each racial, color, Tribal, or language minority group within a protected

65.1 class, or by any subgroup within a racial, color, or language minority group, is separately
65.2 polarized from other voters.

65.3 (f) Evidence concerning the causes of, or the reasons for, the occurrence of polarized
65.4 voting is not relevant to the determination of whether polarized voting occurs, or whether
65.5 candidates or electoral choices preferred by a protected class would usually be defeated.
65.6 Evidence concerning alternate explanations for polarized voting patterns or election
65.7 outcomes, including but not limited to partisan explanations, must not be considered.

65.8 (g) Evidence concerning projected changes in population or demographics may only be
65.9 considered when determining whether an appropriate remedy exists that would likely mitigate
65.10 the impairment.

65.11 **Sec. 5. [200.55] RELEVANT FACTORS FOR DETERMINING VIOLATION.**

65.12 Subdivision 1. **Factors established.** In determining whether, under the totality of the
65.13 circumstances, a violation of section 200.54 has occurred with respect to a protected class,
65.14 a court may consider any of the following factors:

65.15 (1) the history of discrimination affecting members of the protected class;

65.16 (2) the extent to which members of the protected class are disadvantaged, or otherwise
65.17 bear the effects of past public or private discrimination, in any areas that may hinder their
65.18 ability to participate effectively in the political process, including education, employment,
65.19 health, criminal justice, housing, transportation, land use, or environmental protection;

65.20 (3) whether members of the protected class vote at a lower rate than other voters;

65.21 (4) the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns or by government
65.22 officials;

65.23 (5) the extent to which members of the protected class have been elected to office;

65.24 (6) the extent to which members of the protected class have faced barriers with respect
65.25 to accessing the ballot, receiving financial support, or receiving any other support for their
65.26 candidacies for elective office;

65.27 (7) the extent to which candidates who are members of a protected class face hostility
65.28 or barriers while campaigning due to the protected class membership;

65.29 (8) the extent of polarized voting;

65.30 (9) the use of any standard, practice, procedure, or policy that may enhance the dilutive
65.31 effects of a challenged method of election;

66.1 (10) the lack of responsiveness by elected officials to the particularized needs of protected
66.2 class members or a community of protected class members;

66.3 (11) whether the challenged method of election, ordinance, resolution, rule, policy,
66.4 standard, regulation, procedure, or law was designed to advance, and does materially advance,
66.5 an important state interest that is substantiated and supported by evidence; and

66.6 (12) other factors the court may deem relevant.

66.7 Subd. 2. **Necessity of factors.** No one factor in subdivision 1 is dispositive or necessary
66.8 to establish the existence of a violation of section 200.54, nor shall any specified number
66.9 or combination of factors be required in establishing that such a violation has occurred. The
66.10 court shall consider a particular factor only if and to the extent evidence pertaining to that
66.11 factor is introduced. The absence of evidence as to any particular factor does not preclude
66.12 a finding of a violation of section 200.54.

66.13 Subd. 3. **Claims involving a political subdivision.** To the extent a claim concerns a
66.14 political subdivision, evidence of the factors in subdivision 1 is most probative if the evidence
66.15 relates to the political subdivision in which the alleged violation occurred, but still holds
66.16 probative value if the evidence relates to the geographic region in which that political
66.17 subdivision is located or to this state.

66.18 Subd. 4. **Evidence of intent.** Evidence concerning the intent of voters, elected officials,
66.19 or the political subdivision to discriminate against members of a protected class is not
66.20 required to find a violation of section 200.54.

66.21 Subd. 5. **Factors that must be excluded.** In determining whether a violation of section
66.22 200.54 has occurred, a court shall not consider any of the following:

66.23 (1) the number of protected class members not burdened by the challenged qualification,
66.24 prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure;

66.25 (2) the degree to which the challenged qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or
66.26 procedure has a long pedigree or was in widespread use at some earlier date;

66.27 (3) the use of an identical or similar qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or
66.28 procedure in other states or jurisdictions;

66.29 (4) the availability of other forms of voting unimpacted by the challenged qualification,
66.30 prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure to all members of the electorate, including
66.31 members of the protected class;

(5) an impact on potential criminal activity by individual voters, if those crimes have not occurred in the political subdivision in substantial numbers, or if the connection between the challenged policy and any claimed prophylactic effect is not supported by substantial evidence; or

(6) mere invocation of interests in voter confidence or prevention of fraud.

Sec. 6. **[200.56] PRESUIT NOTICE.**

Subdivision 1. Notice required. (a) Except as provided in this section, before filing an action a prospective plaintiff shall send a notice letter to the political subdivision identifying the potential violation, the affected protected class, and the type of remedy the potential plaintiff believes may address the potential violation. The party may not file an action related to the violations described in the notice within 60 days after sending the notice letter.

(b) The notice letter required by paragraph (a) must include a legal analysis setting forth the potential violations of section 200.54 with specificity. The letter must establish a voter suppression claim, a vote dilution claim, or both. The letter must include a discussion of any relevant factors established in section 200.55, subdivision 1, and must include evidence to support the claims.

Subd. 2. Responsibility of political subdivision. The political subdivision shall work in good faith with the party that provided notice to implement a remedy that cures the potential violation. If the political subdivision adopts a resolution identifying a remedy, affirming its intent to enact and implement a remedy, and establishing a timeline and specific steps it will take to do so, the political subdivision shall have 90 days after passing the resolution to enact and implement a remedy, during which time the party who sent a notice letter under this section may not file an action related to those violations against that political subdivision.

Subd. 3. Approval of remedies. If the political subdivision lacks authority to enact or implement an identified remedy, the political subdivision may nonetheless enact and implement the remedy upon approval by the district court. To seek approval, the political subdivision must file a petition in district court that identifies with specificity the law or other authority that prevents the remedy from being enacted or implemented. The venue for a petition under this subdivision is in the district court of the county where the challenged act or practice occurred, or in the District Court of Ramsey County. The district court may authorize the political subdivision to implement or enact the identified remedy notwithstanding the applicable law or authority to the contrary, if the court determines that the prospective plaintiff is likely to succeed in a lawsuit on the merits of the alleged violation;

that the proposed remedy would address the alleged violation; and that the proposed remedy is narrowly tailored to that purpose.

Subd. 4. When presuit notice is not required. Notwithstanding subdivisions 1 and 2, a prospective plaintiff may file an action without first providing a notice letter if:

(1) the party is seeking preliminary relief with respect to an upcoming election in accordance with section 200.57;

(2) the party is seeking to intervene or join an action that alleges a substantially similar violation; or

(3) following the party's submission of a notice letter, the political subdivision has enacted a remedy that would not remedy the violation identified in the party's notice letter.

Subd. 5. Cost sharing. (a) If a political subdivision enacts or implements a remedy in response to a notice letter submitted under subdivision 1, the political subdivision and the party who sent the notice letter must mutually agree on a reimbursement amount to be paid by the political subdivision to that party. The reimbursement amount must reflect the reasonable costs associated with producing and sending the letter and any accompanying evidence, subject to the limitations of this subdivision.

(b) To be eligible for a reimbursement, the party who submitted the notice letter must submit a request to the political subdivision in writing. The request must:

(1) be received by the political subdivision within 30 days of its enactment or adoption of the remedy; and

(2) be substantiated with financial documentation including, as applicable, detailed invoices for expert analysis and reasonable attorney fees.

(c) The cumulative amount of reimbursements to all parties must not exceed \$20,000. Reimbursement amounts for attorney fees are limited to amounts calculated using a lodestar methodology.

(d) To the extent a party requests reimbursement for a purported notice letter that fails to comply with the requirements in subdivision 1, or the request fails to comply with this subdivision, the political subdivision may dismiss the request. If the request is dismissed, the political subdivision must notify the party in writing of the reasons for the dismissal.

Sec. 7. [200.57] RIGHT OF ACTION; VENUE; PRELIMINARY RELIEF.

Subdivision 1. Right of action. (a) The attorney general, a county attorney, any individual aggrieved by a violation of this act, any entity whose membership includes individuals

aggrieved by a violation of this act, any entity whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of this act, or any entity that would expend resources in order to fulfill its mission as a result of a violation of this act, may file an action in the district court for the county where the challenged act or practice has occurred, or in the district court of Ramsey County. Actions brought under this act are subject to expedited pretrial and trial proceedings and must receive an automatic calendar preference.

(b) In an action related to a districting or redistricting plan, any individual with standing to challenge any single district shall be deemed to have standing to challenge the districting or redistricting plan as a whole.

Subd. 2. **Preliminary relief.** In any action seeking a temporary injunction or other preliminary relief under this act before an election, the court shall grant relief only if, in addition to any other factors considered in seeking an injunction or preliminary relief, the court determines that it is possible to implement appropriate preliminary relief that would address the alleged violation before the election.

Sec. 8. **[200.58] REMEDIES.**

Notwithstanding any other law, if the court finds a violation of any provision of section 200.54, the court has authority to order remedies that are tailored to best mitigate the violation. Any remedy ordered by the court must be constructed in favor of the factors listed in section 200.53, subdivision 1. The court may consider, among others, any remedy that has been ordered by a federal court or the court of another state jurisdiction, including through a court-approved consent decree or settlement adopted in the context of similar facts or to remedy a similar violation. The court shall consider remedies proposed by any parties and may consider remedies proposed by interested nonparties. The court may not provide deference or priority to a proposed remedy offered by a defendant or political subdivision simply because the remedy has been proposed by the defendant or political subdivision.

Sec. 9. **[200.59] FEES AND COSTS.**

In any action brought under this act, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. If a party prevails on only a portion of their action, the court shall award costs and fees attributable only to that portion of the action. If the party against whom the action was filed prevails in the action, the court shall not award that party any costs or fees unless the court finds the action is frivolous.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.175, is amended to read:

204B.175 CHANGE OF POLLING PLACE IN AN EMERGENCY.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** When an emergency occurs after the deadline to designate a polling place for the purpose of absentee or early voting pursuant to section 203B.081, or after the deadline to designate a polling place pursuant to section 204B.16 but before the polls close on election day, a new polling place may be designated ~~for that election~~ pursuant to this section. For purposes of this section, an emergency is any situation that prevents the safe, secure, and full operation of a polling place, or when required to remedy a potential violation of section 200.54.

Subd. 2. **Changing polling place.** If a local election official determines that an emergency has occurred or is imminent, the local election official must procure a polling place that is as near the designated polling place as possible and that complies with the requirements of section 204B.16, subdivisions 4 and 5. If it is not possible to locate a new polling place in the precinct, the polling place may be located outside of the precinct without regard to the distance limitations in section 204B.16, subdivision 1. If a polling location is changed to remedy a potential violation of section 200.54, the location of the polling place must be selected to remedy the violation. The local election official must certify to the appropriate governing body the expenses incurred because of the change. These expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the election.

Subd. 2a. **Designation of additional polling places.** A local election official may designate additional polling locations, notwithstanding the deadlines in section 203B.081, if additional designations are required to remedy a potential violation of section 200.54. The local election official must certify to the appropriate governing body the expenses incurred because of the change. These expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the election.

Subd. 3. **Notice.** (a) Upon making the determination to relocate a polling place, the local election official must immediately notify the county auditor and the secretary of state. The notice must include the reason for the relocation and the reason for the location of the new polling place. As soon as possible, the local election official must also post a notice stating the reason for the relocation and the location of the new polling place. The notice must also be posted on the website of the public body, if there is one. The local election official must also notify the election judges and request that local media outlets publicly announce the reason for the relocation and the location of the polling place. If the relocation occurs more

71.1 than 14 days prior to the election, the local election official must mail a notice to impacted
71.2 voters of the reason for the relocation and the location of the polling place.

71.3 (b) On election day, the local election official must post a notice in large print in a
71.4 conspicuous place at the polling place where the emergency occurred, if practical, stating
71.5 the location of the new polling place. The local election official must also post the notice,
71.6 if practical, in a location visible by voters who vote from their motor vehicles as provided
71.7 in section 204C.15, subdivision 2. If polling place hours are extended pursuant to section
71.8 204C.05, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), the posted notices required by this paragraph must
71.9 include a statement that the polling place hours at the new polling place will be extended
71.10 until the specified time.

71.11 Sec. 11. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

71.12 This article is effective the day following final enactment.

10A.201 ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS; DEFINITIONS.

Subd. 11. **Targeted to the relevant electorate.** "Targeted to the relevant electorate" means the communication can be received by 10,000 or more individuals:

(1) in the district the candidate seeks to represent, in the case of a candidate for representative, senator, or other office represented by district; or

(2) in the entire state, if the candidate seeks a statewide office.

211A.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subd. 2. **Ballot question.** "Ballot question" means a proposition placed on the ballot to be voted on by the voters of one or more political subdivisions but not by all the voters of the state.

Subd. 4. **Committee.** "Committee" means a corporation or association or persons acting together to influence the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate or to promote or defeat a ballot question. Promoting or defeating a ballot question includes efforts to qualify or prevent a proposition from qualifying for placement on the ballot.

211A.02 FINANCIAL REPORT.

Subd. 4. **Congressional candidates.** Candidates for election to the United States House of Representatives or Senate and any political committees raising money and making disbursements exclusively on behalf of any one of those candidates may file copies of their financial disclosures required by federal law in lieu of the financial statement required by this section. A candidate or committee whose report is published on the Federal Election Commission website has complied with the filing requirements of this section.

243.205 NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF RIGHT TO VOTE.

Subd. 3. **Form of notice.** The notice required by subdivision 2 must appear substantially as follows:

"NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

Your receipt of this notice today means that your right to vote in Minnesota has been restored. Before you can vote on election day, you still need to register to vote. To register, you may complete a voter registration application online or complete a paper application and return it to the Office of the Secretary of State or to your county auditor. You may also register to vote in your polling place on election day. You will not be permitted to cast a ballot until you register to vote. The first time you appear at your polling place to cast a ballot, you may be required to provide proof of your current residence."

383B.031 BOARD VACANCIES: MORE OR NOT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OUT.

Subdivision 1. **More than six months; special election.** Notwithstanding the provisions of section 375.101, if a vacancy occurs in a seat on the Board of County Commissioners of Hennepin County more than six months before the general election in which a commissioner will next be selected to occupy such seat the county auditor shall, within seven days after the vacancy occurs, call a special election within the affected district to fill such vacancy. The auditor shall specify a date for the election to be held on a date authorized by section 205.10, subdivision 3a. Candidates shall file with the county auditor prior to the 35th day before the election. The primary election shall be held 14 days before the election. If no more than two candidates file for the office, the primary election shall be canceled and the date of the general election advanced 14 days.

Subd. 2. **Minnesota Statutes controls; affidavit of candidacy.** Each person who wishes to file as a candidate in the election for which provision is made in subdivision 1 shall submit to the county auditor an affidavit for candidacy. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, the special election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1965, chapter 203. The candidate who receives a plurality of the votes cast in the special election shall be certified the winner.

Subd. 3. **Not more than six months; general election.** A vacancy in a seat on a board of county commissioners which occurs not more than six months before the general election in which a commissioner will next be selected to occupy the seat shall be filled at the general election.

Subd. 4. **Elected for unexpired term.** A person elected to the office of commissioner pursuant to the provisions of this section shall hold office for the unexpired term of the person's predecessor.