ARTICLE 5  
ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

Subdivision 1. Senate district. Notwithstanding the order of the Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel in Wattson v. Simon, Nos. A21-0243, A21-0546 (February 15, 2022), Senate District 12 consists of the district as described in that order, with the modification contained in file L12B-1, on file with the Geographic Information Systems Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission and published on its website on April 27, 2022.

Subd. 2. House of representatives districts. Notwithstanding the order of the Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel in Wattson v. Simon, Nos. A21-0243, A21-0546 (February 15, 2022), Senate District 12 is divided into two house of representatives districts as follows:

(a) House of Representatives District 12A consists of the district as described in that order.

(b) House of Representatives District 12B consists of all territory of Senate District 12, as modified by subdivision 1, that is not included in House of Representatives District 12A.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the state primary and state general elections conducted in 2024 for terms of office beginning on the first Monday in January of 2025, and for all elections held thereafter.

Sec. 2. NINTH DISTRICT.

Subdivision 1. Senate district. Notwithstanding the order of the Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel in Wattson v. Simon, Nos. A21-0243, A21-0546 (February 15, 2022), Senate District 9 consists of the district as described in that order, with the modification contained in file L12B-1, on file with the Geographic Information Systems Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission and published on its website on April 27, 2022.

Subd. 2. House of representatives districts. Notwithstanding the order of the Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel in Wattson v. Simon, Nos. A21-0243, A21-0546 (February 15, 2022), Senate District 9 is divided into two house of representatives districts as follows:

(a) House of Representatives District 9A consists of the district as described in that order.
(b) House of Representatives District 9B consists of all territory of Senate District 9, as modified by subdivision 1, that is not included in House of Representatives District 9A.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the state primary and state general elections conducted in 2024 for terms of office beginning on the first Monday in January of 2025, and for all elections held thereafter.

Sec. 3. [2.92] ACCESS TO MULTIUNIT FACILITIES BY UNITED STATES CENSUS EMPLOYEES.

Subdivision 1. Access required. It is unlawful for a person, either directly or indirectly, to deny access to an apartment house, dormitory, nursing home, manufactured home park, other multiple unit facility used as a residence, or area in which two or more single-family dwellings are located on private roadways, to an employee of the United States Census Bureau who displays a current, valid census credential and who is engaged in official census business. An employee granted access under this section must be permitted to knock on the doors of individual units to speak with residents and to leave census materials for residents at their doors, except that the manager of a nursing home may direct that the materials be left at a central location within the facility. The materials must be left in an orderly manner.

Subd. 2. Limitations. This section does not prohibit:

(1) denial of admittance into a particular apartment, room, manufactured home, or personal residential unit;
(2) in the case of a nursing home or an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 144G, denial of permission to visit certain persons for valid health reasons;
(3) limiting visits to a reasonable number of census employees or reasonable hours;
(4) requiring a prior appointment to gain access to the facility; or
(5) denial of admittance to or expulsion of an individual employee from a multiple unit dwelling for good cause.

Subd. 3. Compliance with federal law. A person in compliance with United States Code, title 13, section 223, and any guidance or rules adopted by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, governing access to a facility described in subdivision 1 is considered to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

Subd. 4. Applicability. This section applies from January 1 to July 1 in any year during which a decennial census is conducted under the authority of the United States Constitution, article 1, section 2.
Sec. 4. [5.305] VOTING OPERATIONS, TECHNOLOGY, AND ELECTION RESOURCES ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "account" means the voting operations, technology, and election resources account;

(2) "city" means a statutory or home rule charter city; and

(3) "local unit of government" means a county, city, or town.

Subd. 2. Account established; appropriation. The voting operations, technology, and election resources account is established in the special revenue fund. Money in the account is appropriated annually to the secretary of state for distribution as provided in this section.

Subd. 3. Distribution amount; payment. (a) The secretary of state must distribute the balance in the account annually as follows:

(1) 20 percent of the total balance is for allocation to each county in equal amounts; and

(2) 80 percent of the total balance is for allocation to each county in proportion to its share of registered voters on May 1 for the most recent statewide general election, as determined by the secretary of state.

(b) The secretary of state must distribute funds under this section no later than July 20 of each year.

Subd. 4. Allocation of funds among local units of government. (a) Upon receipt of funds, each county must segregate the funds in a county election funding account. The money in the account remains in the account until spent for any of the authorized purposes set forth in this section. The county and the local units of government located within the county must agree on a distribution plan for allocating funds from the account. If the county and a local unit of government do not agree on a distribution plan, the county must allocate the funds to that unit of local government as follows:

(1) 50 percent is retained by the county;

(2) 25 percent is allocated to each local unit of government responsible for administering absentee voting or mail voting in proportion to that unit of government's share of the county's registered voters on May 1 for the most recent statewide general election; and

(3) 25 percent is allocated to cities and townships in proportion to each city and township's share of registered voters in the county on May 1 for the most recent statewide general election.

The county must make distributions to cities and towns by December 31 each year.
(b) A city or township that is allocated funds under this subdivision must segregate the funds in an election funding account. The money in the account remains in the account until spent for any of the authorized purposes set forth in this section.

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

1. equipment;
2. hardware or software;
3. cybersecurity;
4. security-related infrastructure;
5. capital improvements to improve access to polling places for individuals with disabilities;
6. staff costs for election administrators, election judges, and other election officials;
7. printing and publication;
8. postage;
9. programming;
10. local match for state or federal funds; and
11. any other purpose directly related to election administration.

Subd. 6. Reports. (a) Annually by December 31, each county auditor must report to the secretary of state with an explanation of how the funds received pursuant to this section during the previous fiscal year were spent and a certification that they were spent in accordance with subdivisions 4 and 5. The county auditor's report must include the following: an itemized description of each actual expenditure listed by the general categories of expenditures identified in subdivision 5, the local unit of government making the expenditure, the balance in the county's election funding account, and the balance of any city's or town's election funding account. The county auditor's report must also include any other information required by the secretary of state.

(b) Each city and town receiving an allocation of funds under this section must provide the county auditor with the data necessary to submit this report no later than December 15 of each year.

(c) No later than January 31 of each year, the secretary of state must compile the reports received from each county auditor and submit a summary report on the expenditure of funds to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction.
over elections policy and finance. At a minimum, the summary report must identify
expenditures by county, city, and town and the purposes of each expenditure.

5B.06 VOTING BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANT; ABSENTEE BALLOT.

A program participant who is otherwise eligible to vote may register with the secretary
of state as a permanent absentee voter. Notwithstanding section 203B.04, subdivision 5, the
secretary of state is not required to send an absentee ballot application prior to each
election to a program participant registered as a permanent absentee voter under this section.
As soon as practicable before each election, the secretary of state shall determine the precinct
in which the residential address of the program participant is located and. Upon making
a precinct determination, the secretary of state shall either (1) request from and receive from
the county auditor or other election official the ballot for that precinct and shall forward
the absentee ballot to the program participant with the other, or (2) using the Minnesota
statewide voter registration system, prepare the program participant’s ballot for that precinct
and mail the absentee ballot to the program participant. The secretary of state shall include
with each mailed absentee ballot all corresponding materials for absentee balloting as
required by Minnesota law. The program participant shall complete the ballot and return it
to the secretary of state, who shall review the ballot in the manner provided by section
203B.121, subdivision 2. If the ballot and ballot materials comply with the requirements of
that section, the ballot must be certified by the secretary of state as the ballot of a program
participant, and must be forwarded to the appropriate electoral jurisdiction for tabulation
along with all other ballots. The name and address of a program participant must not be
listed in the statewide voter registration system.

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 5B.06, is amended to read:

A program participant who is otherwise eligible to vote may register with the secretary
of state as a permanent absentee voter. Notwithstanding section 203B.04, subdivision 5, the
secretary of state is not required to send an absentee ballot application prior to each
election to a program participant registered as a permanent absentee voter under this section.
As soon as practicable before each election, the secretary of state shall determine the precinct
in which the residential address of a program participant is located and. Upon making
a precinct determination, the secretary of state shall either (1) request from and receive from
the county auditor or other election official the ballot for that precinct and shall forward
the absentee ballot to the program participant with the other, or (2) using the Minnesota
statewide voter registration system, prepare the program participant’s ballot for that precinct
and mail the absentee ballot to the program participant. The secretary of state shall include
with each mailed absentee ballot all corresponding materials for absentee balloting as
required by Minnesota law. The program participant shall complete the ballot and return it
to the secretary of state, who shall review the ballot in the manner provided by section
203B.121, subdivision 2. If the ballot and ballot materials comply with the requirements of
that section, the ballot must be certified by the secretary of state as the ballot of a program
participant, and must be forwarded to the appropriate electoral jurisdiction for tabulation
along with all other ballots. The name and address of a program participant must not be
listed in the statewide voter registration system.

98.14 Subdivision 1. Investigate offenses against provisions of certain designated sections;
assist in enforcement. The attorney general shall investigate violations and assist in the
enforcement of the following laws as provided in this section:

(1) the law of this state respecting unfair, discriminatory, and other unlawful practices
in business, commerce, or trade, and specifically, but not exclusively, the Nonprofit
Corporation Act (sections 317A.001 to 317A.909); the Act Against Unfair Discrimination
and Competition (sections 325D.01 to 325D.07); the Unlawful Trade Practices Act (sections
325D.09 to 325D.16); the Antitrust Act (sections 325D.49 to 325D.66); section 325F.67
and other laws against false or fraudulent advertising; the antidiscrimination acts contained
in section 325D.67; the act against monopolization of food products (section 325D.68), the
act regulating telephone advertising services (section 325E.39), the Prevention of Consumer

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 135A.17, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Residential housing list. All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting federal financial aid may prepare a current list of students enrolled in the institution and residing in the institution's housing or within ten miles of the institution's campus. All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting state financial aid must, to the extent the information may be disclosed pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, part 99, prepare a current list of students enrolled in the institution and residing in the institution's housing or in the city or cities in which the campus is situated, if available.

The list shall include each student's current address, unless the student is enrolled in the Safe at Home address confidentiality program as provided in chapter 5B. The list shall be certified and sent to the appropriate county auditor or auditors for use in election day registration as provided under section 201.061, subdivision 3. A residential housing list provided under this subdivision may not be used or disseminated by a county auditor or the secretary of state for any other purpose.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 200.02, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Major political party. (a) "Major political party" means a political party that maintains a party organization in the state, political division or precinct in question and that has presented at least one candidate for election to the office of:

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

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

whose candidate received votes in each county in that election and received votes from not less than five percent of the total number of individuals who voted in that election;

(b) "Major political party" also means a political party that maintains a party organization in the state, political subdivision, or precinct in question and that has presented at least 45 candidates for election to the office of state representative, 23 candidates for election to the office of state senator, four candidates for election to the office of representative in Congress, and one candidate for election to each of the following offices: governor and lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and state auditor, at the last preceding state general election for those offices;
(c) "Major political party" also means a political party that maintains a party organization in the state, political subdivision, or precinct in question and whose members present to the secretary of state at any time before the close of filing for the state partisan primary ballot a petition for a place on the state partisan primary ballot, which petition contains valid signatures of a number of the party members equal to at least five percent of the total number of individuals who voted in the preceding state general election. A signature is valid only if signed no more than one year prior to the date the petition was filed.

(d) A political party whose candidate receives a sufficient number of votes at a state general election described in paragraph (a) or a political party that presents candidates at an election as required by paragraph (b) becomes a major political party as of January 1 following that election and retains its major party status for at least two state general elections even if the party fails to present a candidate who receives the number and percentage of votes required under paragraph (a) or fails to present candidates as required by paragraph (b) at subsequent state general elections.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to a party’s status at the state primary and general election held in 2024 and thereafter. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, beginning on the effective date of this section, the secretary of state, the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board, and any other office of the state or of a local unit of government with duties related to the administration or financing of elections may only recognize a political party as a major political party for purposes of those elections if the party has met the qualifying thresholds as amended by this section.
(4) provide for electronic transfer of completed voter registration applications from the Department of Public Safety to the secretary of state or the county auditor; (5) assign a unique identifier to each legally registered voter in the state; (6) provide for the acceptance of the Minnesota driver's license number, Minnesota state identification number, and last four digits of the Social Security number for each voter record; (7) coordinate with other agency databases within the state; (8) allow county auditors and the secretary of state to add or modify information in the system to provide for accurate and up-to-date records; (9) allow county auditors, municipal and school district clerks, and the secretary of state to have electronic access to the statewide registration system for review and search capabilities; (10) provide security and protection of all information in the statewide registration system and ensure that unauthorized access is not allowed; (11) provide access to municipal clerks to use the system; (12) provide a system for each county to identify the precinct to which a voter should be assigned for voting purposes; (13) provide daily reports accessible by county auditors on the driver's license numbers, state identification numbers, or last four digits of the Social Security numbers submitted on voter registration applications that have been verified as accurate by the secretary of state; and (14) provide reports on the number of absentee ballots transmitted to and returned and cast by voters under section 203B.16; and (15) provide reports necessary for early voting.

The appropriate state or local official shall provide security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the computerized list established under section 201.021.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.061, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

**Subdivision 1. Prior to election day.** (a) At any time except during the 20 days immediately preceding any regularly scheduled election, an eligible voter or any individual
who will be an eligible voter at the time of the next election may register to vote in the
precinct in which the voter maintains residence by completing a voter registration application
as described in section 201.071, subdivision 1. A completed application may be submitted:
(1) in person or by mail to the county auditor of that county or to the Secretary of State's
Office; or
(2) electronically through a secure website that shall be maintained by the secretary of
state for this purpose, if the applicant has an email address and provides the applicant's
verifiable Minnesota driver's license number, Minnesota state identification card number, or
the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number.

(b) A registration that is received in person or by mail no later than 5:00 p.m. on the
21st day preceding any election, or a registration received electronically through the secretary
of state's secure website no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 21st day preceding any election,
shall be accepted. An improperly addressed or delivered registration application shall be
forwarded within two working days after receipt to the county auditor of the county where
the voter maintains residence. A state or local agency or an individual that accepts completed
voter registration applications from a voter must submit the completed applications to the
secretary of state or the appropriate county auditor within ten calendar days after the
applications are dated by the voter.

(c) An application submitted electronically under paragraph (a), clause (2), may only
be transmitted to the county auditor for processing if the secretary of state has verified the
application information matches the information in a government database associated
with the applicant's driver's license number, state identification card number, or Social Security
number. The secretary of state must review all unverifiable voter registration applications
submitted electronically for evidence of suspicious activity and must forward any such
application to an appropriate law enforcement agency for investigation.

(d) An individual may not electronically submit a voter registration application on behalf
of any other individual, except that the secretary of state may provide features on the secure
website established under paragraph (a), clause (2), that allow third parties to connect
application programming interfaces that facilitate an individual's submission of voter
registration information while interacting with the third party.

(e) For purposes of this section, mail registration is defined as a voter registration
application delivered to the secretary of state, county auditor, or municipal clerk by the
United States Postal Service or a commercial carrier.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.061, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
Subd. 3. Election day registration. (a) An individual who is eligible to vote may register
on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the
individual maintains residence, by completing a registration application, making an oath in
the form prescribed by the secretary of state and providing proof of residence. An individual
may prove residence for purposes of registering by:

(1) in person or by mail to the county auditor of that county or to the Secretary of State's
Office; or
(2) electronically through a secure website that shall be maintained by the secretary of
state for this purpose, if the applicant has an email address and provides the applicant's
verifiable Minnesota driver's license number, Minnesota state identification card number,
or the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number.

(b) A registration that is received in person or by mail no later than 5:00 p.m. on the
21st day preceding any election, or a registration received electronically through the secretary
of state's secure website no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 21st day preceding any election,
shall be accepted. An improperly addressed or delivered registration application shall be
forwarded within two working days after receipt to the county auditor of the county where
the voter maintains residence. A state or local agency or an individual that accepts completed
voter registration applications from a voter must submit the completed applications to the
secretary of state or the appropriate county auditor within ten calendar days after the
applications are dated by the voter.

(c) An application submitted electronically under paragraph (a), clause (2), may only
be transmitted to the county auditor for processing if the secretary of state has verified the
application information matches the information in a government database associated
with the applicant's driver's license number, state identification card number, or Social Security
number. The secretary of state must review all unverifiable voter registration applications
submitted electronically for evidence of suspicious activity and must forward any such
application to an appropriate law enforcement agency for investigation.

(d) An individual may not electronically submit a voter registration application on behalf
of any other individual, except that the secretary of state may provide features on the secure
website established under paragraph (a), clause (2), that allow third parties to connect
application programming interfaces that facilitate an individual's submission of voter
registration information while interacting with the third party.

(e) For purposes of this section, mail registration is defined as a voter registration
application delivered to the secretary of state, county auditor, or municipal clerk by the
United States Postal Service or a commercial carrier.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.061, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
Subd. 3. Election day registration. (a) An individual who is eligible to vote may register
on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the
individual maintains residence, by completing a registration application, making an oath in
the form prescribed by the secretary of state and providing proof of residence. An individual
may prove residence for purposes of registering by:
(1) presenting a driver's license or Minnesota identification card issued pursuant to section 171.07;
(2) presenting any document approved by the secretary of state as proper identification;
(3) presenting one of the following:
   (i) a current valid student identification card from a postsecondary educational institution in Minnesota, if a list of students from that institution has been prepared under section 32.17; or
   (ii) a current student fee statement that contains the student's valid address in the precinct together with a picture identification card; or
(4) having a voter who is registered to vote in the precinct, or an employee employed by and working in a residential facility in the precinct and vouching for a resident in the facility, sign an oath in the presence of the election judge vouching that the voter or employee personally knows that the individual is a resident of the precinct. A voter who has been vouched for on election day may not sign a proof of residence oath vouching for any other individual on that election day. A voter who is registered to vote in the precinct may sign up to eight proof-of-residence oaths on any election day. This limitation does not apply to an employee of a residential facility described in this clause. The secretary of state shall provide a form for election judges to use in recording the number of individuals for whom a voter signs proof-of-residence oaths on election day. The form must include space for the maximum number of individuals for whom a voter may sign proof-of-residence oaths. For each proof-of-residence oath, the form must include a statement that the individual: (i) is registered to vote in the precinct or is an employee of a residential facility in the precinct, (ii) personally knows that the voter is a resident of the precinct, and (iii) is making the statement on oath. The form must include a space for the voter's printed name, signature, telephone number, and address.
   The oath required by this subdivision and Minnesota Rules, part 8200.9939, must be attached to the voter registration application.
(b) The operator of a residential facility shall prepare a list of the names of its employees currently working in the residential facility and the address of the residential facility. The operator shall certify the list and provide it to the appropriate county auditor no less than 20 days before each election for use in election day registration.
   (c) "Residential facility" means transitional housing as defined in section 256E.33, subdivision 1; a supervised living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under section 144.50, subdivision 6; a nursing home as defined in section 144A.01, subdivision 5; a residence registered with the commissioner of health as a housing with services establishment as defined in section 144D.01, subdivision 1; an assisted living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under chapter 144G; a veterans home operated by the board of directors of the Minnesota Veterans Homes under chapter 198; a residence licensed by the commissioner of health under chapter 144G; a veterans home operated by the board of directors of the Minnesota Veterans Homes under chapter 198; a residence licensed by

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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 256.03, subdivision 3; 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.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.061, is amended by adding a subdivision

to read:

Subd. 3a. Additional proofs of residence permitted for students. (a) An eligible 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.

(b) This additional proof of residence for students must not be allowed unless the

postsecondary educational institution submits to the county auditor no later than 60 days

prior to the election a written agreement that the postsecondary educational institution will

certify for use at the election accurate updated residential housing lists under section 135A.17,

A written agreement is effective for the election and all subsequent elections held in that

calendar year, including the November general election.

(c) The additional proof of residence for students must be allowed on an equal basis for

voters who reside in housing meeting the requirements of section 135A.17, if the residential

housing lists certified by the postsecondary educational institution meet the requirements

of this subdivision.
(d) An updated residential housing list must be certified to the county auditor no earlier than 30 days prior to each election. The certification must be dated and signed by the chief officer or designee of the postsecondary educational institution and must state that the list is current and accurate and includes only the names of persons residing as of the date of the certification.

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

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

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.071, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2023, chapter 12, section 2, is amended to read:

Section 201.071, subdivision 1.

1. Subdivision 1. Form. Both paper and electronic voter registration applications must contain the same information unless otherwise provided by law. A voter registration application must contain spaces for the following required information: voter's first name, middle name, and last name; voter's previous name, if any; voter's current address; voter's previous address, if any; voter's date of birth; voter's municipality and county of residence; voter's telephone number, if provided by the voter; date of registration; 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, the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number; and voter's signature. The paper voter registration application may include the voter's email address, if provided by the voter. The electronic voter registration application must include the voter's email address. The voter registration application may include the voter's interest in serving as an election judge, if indicated by the voter. The application must also contain the following certification of voter eligibility:

I certify that I:

(1) will be at least 18 years old on election day;

(2) am a citizen of the United States;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(10) have not been found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote.

2. Subdivision 1. Form. Both paper and electronic voter registration applications must contain the same information unless otherwise provided by law. A voter registration application must contain spaces for the following required information: voter's first name, middle name, and last name; voter's previous name, if any; voter's current address; voter's previous address, if any; voter's date of birth; voter's municipality and county of residence; voter's telephone number, if provided by the voter; date of registration; 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, the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number; and voter's signature. The paper voter registration application may include the voter's email address, if provided by the voter. The electronic voter registration application must include the voter's email address. The voter registration application may include the voter's interest in serving as an election judge, if indicated by the voter. The application must also contain the following certification of voter eligibility:

I certify that I:

(1) will be at least 18 years old on election day;

(2) am a citizen of the United States;

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

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

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

(6) have not been found by a court to be legally incompetent to vote;
am not currently incarcerated for a conviction of a felony offense; and

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

And the instruction:

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

"(2) Will you be 18 years old on or before election day?"

An individual may use a voter registration application to apply to register to vote in

EFFECTIVE DATE, This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.071, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. School district assistance. School districts shall assist county auditors in determining the school district in which a voter maintains residence.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.091, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. Presidential primary political party list. The secretary of state must maintain a list of the voters who voted in a presidential nomination primary and the political party each voter selected. Information maintained on the list is private data on individuals as defined under section 13.02, subdivision 12, except that the secretary of state must provide disclosure to the chair of each major political party the list of voters who selected that party.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Moved within state. If any nonforwardable mailing from an election official is returned as undeliverable but with a permanent forwarding address in this state, the county auditor may change the voter's status to "inactive" in the statewide registration system and

EFFECTIVE DATE, This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.071, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. School district assistance. School districts shall assist county auditors in determining the school district in which a voter maintains residence.

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Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.091, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. Presidential primary political party list. The secretary of state must maintain a list of the voters who voted in a presidential nomination primary and the political party each voter selected. Information maintained on the list is private data on individuals as defined under section 13.02, subdivision 12, except that the secretary of state must provide disclosure to the chair of each major political party the list of voters who selected that party.

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shall transmit a copy of the mailing to the auditor of the county in which the new address is located. If an election is scheduled to occur in the precinct in which the voter resides, the auditor may wait to update the voter's address until the next list of address changes is received from the secretary of state. Once updated, the county auditor shall mail to the voter a notice stating the voter's name, address, precinct, and polling place, except that if the voter's record is challenged due to a felony conviction, noncitizenship, name change, incompetence, or a court's revocation of voting rights of individuals under guardianship, the auditor must not mail the notice. The notice must advise the voter that the voter's voting address has been changed and that the voter must notify the county auditor within 21 days if the new address is not the voter's address of residence. The notice must state that it must be returned if it is not deliverable to the voter at the named address.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.121, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Entry of registration information. (a) At the time a voter registration application is properly completed, submitted, and received in accordance with sections 201.061 and 201.071, the county auditor shall enter the information contained on it into the statewide registration system. Voter registration applications completed before election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within ten days after they have been submitted to the county auditor. Voter registration applications completed on election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within 42 days after the election, unless the county auditor notifies the secretary of state before the deadline has expired that the deadline will not be met. Upon receipt of a notification under this paragraph, the secretary of state must extend the deadline for that county auditor by an additional 28 days. The secretary of state may waive a county's obligations under this paragraph if, on good cause shown, the county demonstrates its permanent inability to comply.

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36.5 shall transmit a copy of the mailing to the auditor of the county in which the new address is located. If an election is scheduled to occur in the precinct in which the voter resides, the auditor may wait to update the voter's address until the next list of address changes is received from the secretary of state. Once updated, the county auditor shall mail to the voter a notice stating the voter's name, address, precinct, and polling place, except that if the voter's record is challenged due to a felony conviction, noncitizenship, name change, incompetence, or a court's revocation of voting rights of individuals under guardianship, the auditor must not mail the notice. The notice must advise the voter that the voter's voting address has been changed and that the voter must notify the county auditor within 21 days if the new address is not the voter's address of residence. The notice must state that it must be returned if it is not deliverable to the voter at the named address.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.121, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Entry of registration information. (a) At the time a voter registration application is properly completed, submitted, and received in accordance with sections 201.061 and 201.071, the county auditor shall enter the information contained on it into the statewide registration system. Voter registration applications completed before election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within ten days after they have been submitted to the county auditor. Voter registration applications completed on election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within 42 days after the election, unless the county auditor notifies the secretary of state before the deadline has expired that the deadline will not be met. Upon receipt of a notification under this paragraph, the secretary of state must extend the deadline for that county auditor by an additional 28 days. The secretary of state may waive a county's obligations under this paragraph if, on good cause shown, the county demonstrates its permanent inability to comply.

Subdivision 1. Entry of registration information. (a) At the time a voter registration application is properly completed, submitted, and received in accordance with sections 201.061 and 201.071, the county auditor shall enter the information contained on it into the statewide registration system. Voter registration applications completed before election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within ten days after they have been submitted to the county auditor. Voter registration applications completed on election day must be entered into the statewide registration system within 42 days after the election, unless the county auditor notifies the secretary of state before the deadline has expired that the deadline will not be met. Upon receipt of a notification under this paragraph, the secretary of state must extend the deadline for that county auditor by an additional 28 days. The secretary of state may waive a county's obligations under this paragraph if, on good cause shown, the county demonstrates its permanent inability to comply.

The secretary of state must post data on each county's compliance with this paragraph on the secretary of state's website including, as applicable, the date each county fully complied or the deadline by which a county's compliance must be complete.

(b) Upon receiving a completed voter registration application, the secretary of state may electronically transmit the information on the application to the appropriate county auditor as soon as possible for review by the county auditor before final entry into the statewide registration system. The secretary of state may mail the voter registration application to the county auditor.

Within ten days after the county auditor has entered information from a voter registration application into the statewide registration system, the secretary of state shall compare the voter's name, date of birth, and driver's license number, state identification number, or the last four digits of the Social Security number with the same information contained in the Department of Public Safety database.
The secretary of state shall provide a report to the county auditor on a weekly basis that includes a list of voters whose name, date of birth, or identification number have been compared with the same information in the Department of Public Safety database and cannot be verified as provided in this subdivision. The report must list separately those voters who have submitted a voter registration application by mail and have not voted in a federal election in this state.

The county auditor shall compile a list of voters for whom the county auditor and the secretary of state are unable to conclude that information on the voter registration application and the corresponding information in the Department of Public Safety database relate to the same person.

(f) The county auditor shall send a notice of incomplete registration to any voter whose name appears on the list and change the voter's status to "challenged." A voter who receives a notice of incomplete registration from the county auditor may either provide the information required to complete the registration clear the challenge at least 21 days before the next election or at the polling place on election day.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Use of change of address system. (a) At least once each month the secretary of state shall obtain a list of individuals registered to vote in this state who have filed with the United States Postal Service a change of their permanent address. The secretary of state may also periodically obtain a list of individuals with driver's licenses or state identification cards to identify those who are registered to vote who have applied to the Department of Public Safety for a replacement driver's license or state identification card with a different address, and a list of individuals for whom the Department of Public Safety received notification of a driver's license or state identification card cancellation due to a change of residency out of state. However, the secretary of state shall not load data derived from these lists into the statewide voter registration system within the 47 days before the primary election or 47 days before a November general election.

(b) If the address is changed to another address in this state, the secretary of state shall locate the precinct in which the voter resides maintains residence, if possible. If the secretary of state is unable to determine the precinct, the secretary may forward information to the appropriate county auditors for individual review. If the voter has not voted or submitted a voter registration application since the address change, upon receipt of information, the county auditor shall update the voter's address in the statewide voter registration system. The county auditor shall mail to the voter a notice stating the voter's name, address, precinct, and polling place, unless the voter's record is challenged due to a felony conviction, noncitizenship, name change, incompetence, or a court's revocation of voting rights of individuals under guardianship, in which case the auditor must not mail the notice. The notice must advise the voter that the voter's voting address has been changed.

(d) The secretary of state shall provide a report to the county auditor on a weekly basis that includes a list of voters whose name, date of birth, or identification number have been compared with the same information in the Department of Public Safety database and cannot be verified as provided in this subdivision. The report must list separately those voters who have submitted a voter registration application by mail and have not voted in a federal election in this state.

(e) The county auditor shall compile a list of voters for whom the county auditor and the secretary of state are unable to conclude that information on the voter registration application and the corresponding information in the Department of Public Safety database relate to the same person.

(f) The county auditor shall send a notice of incomplete registration to any voter whose name appears on the list and change the voter's status to "challenged." A voter who receives a notice of incomplete registration from the county auditor may either provide the information required to complete the registration clear the challenge at least 21 days before the next election or at the polling place on election day.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Use of change of address system. (a) At least once each month the secretary of state shall obtain a list of individuals registered to vote in this state who have filed with the United States Postal Service a change of their permanent address. The secretary of state may also periodically obtain a list of individuals with driver's licenses or state identification cards to identify those who are registered to vote who have applied to the Department of Public Safety for a replacement driver's license or state identification card with a different address, and a list of individuals for whom the Department of Public Safety received notification of a driver's license or state identification card cancellation due to a change of residency out of state. However, the secretary of state shall not load data derived from these lists into the statewide voter registration system within the 47 days before the primary election or 47 days before a November general election.

(b) If the address is changed to another address in this state, the secretary of state shall locate the precinct in which the voter resides maintains residence, if possible. If the secretary of state is unable to determine the precinct, the secretary may forward information to the appropriate county auditors for individual review. If the voter has not voted or submitted a voter registration application since the address change, upon receipt of information, the county auditor shall update the voter's address in the statewide voter registration system. The county auditor shall mail to the voter a notice stating the voter's name, address, precinct, and polling place, unless the voter's record is challenged due to a felony conviction, noncitizenship, name change, incompetence, or a court's revocation of voting rights of individuals under guardianship, in which case the auditor must not mail the notice. The notice must advise the voter that the voter's voting address has been changed.
and that the voter must notify the county auditor within 21 days if the new address is not the voter's address of residence. The notice must state that it must be returned if it is not deliverable to the voter at the named address.

(c) If the change of permanent address is to an address outside this state, the secretary of state shall notify by electronic means the auditor of the county where the voter formerly maintained residence that the voter has moved to another state. If the voter has not voted or submitted a voter registration application since the address change, the county auditor shall promptly mail to the voter at the voter's new address a notice advising the voter that the voter's status in the statewide voter registration system will be changed to "inactive" unless the voter notifies the county auditor within 21 days that the voter is retaining the former address as the voter's address of residence, except that if the voter's record is challenged due to a felony conviction, noncitizenship, name change, incompetence, or a court's revocation of voting rights of individuals under guardianship, the auditor must not mail the notice. If the notice is not received by the deadline, the county auditor shall change the voter's status to "inactive" in the statewide voter registration system.

(d) If, in order to maintain voter registration records, the secretary of state enters an agreement to share information or data with an organization governed exclusively by a group of states, the secretary must first determine that the data security protocols are sufficient to safeguard the information or data shared. If required by such an agreement, the secretary of state may share the following data from the statewide voter registration system and data released to the secretary of state under section 171.12, subdivision 7a:

(1) name;
(2) date of birth;
(3) address;
(4) driver's license or state identification card number;
(5) the last four digits of an individual's Social Security number; and
(6) the date that an individual's record was last updated.

If the secretary of state enters into such an agreement, the secretary and county auditors must process changes to voter records based upon that data in accordance with this section. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, when data is shared with the secretary of state by another state, the secretary of state must maintain the same data classification that the data had while it was in the possession of the state providing the data.
Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.145, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Commissioner of corrections report; state court administrator report. (a) The commissioner of corrections must report on individuals 17 years of age or older who have been convicted of a felony.

(b) The commissioner of corrections must report on individuals 16-17 years of age or older who are currently serving incarcerated for felony sentences under the commissioner's jurisdiction or on probation for felony offenses that resulted in the loss of civil rights, as indicated by the statewide supervision system established under section 241.065.

Each report under this subdivision must include the following information for each individual: name, address or last known residential address that is not a correctional facility, and date of birth. If available, each report must also include the individual's corrections' state identification number, last four digits of the Social Security number, driver's license or state identification card number, date of sentence, effective date of the sentence, county in which the conviction occurred, and date of discharge and most recent date of incarceration.

No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report under this subdivision, the secretary of state must determine if a person identified under paragraph (a) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report under this subdivision, the secretary of state must determine if any data newly indicates that a person identified under paragraph (a) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving the list from the secretary of state, the county auditor must challenge the status on the record in the statewide voter registration system of each individual named in the list.

The county auditor must identify an individual who registered to vote or voted while serving incarcerated for a felony sentence under the commissioner's jurisdiction or while on probation for a felony offense that resulted in the loss of civil rights during a period when the individual's civil rights were revoked. The county auditor must immediately send notice to the county attorney. The notice must include the name of the individual and any other identifying information as well as the evidence that shows the individual registered to vote or voted during the period when the individual's civil rights were revoked of incarceration.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.
Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.145, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Reports; restoration of right to vote. (a) The state court administrator must report on each individual whose guardianship was modified to restore the ward's right to vote or whose guardianship was terminated by order of the court under section 524.5-317 after being ineligible to vote for any of the reasons specified in subdivision 2, paragraph (b):

(b) The state court administrator must report on individuals previously convicted of a felony whose civil rights have been restored.

(c) The commissioner of corrections must report on individuals who were serving incarceration for a felony sentence under the commissioner's jurisdiction or who were on probation for a felony offense under the commissioner's jurisdiction that resulted in the loss of civil rights but who have been discharged from the sentence and have been released from incarceration.

(d) Each report under this subdivision must include the following information for each individual: name, address, date of birth, and, if available, the last four digits of the Social Security number. For reports required by paragraph (b) and (c), each the report must also include the individual's, if available: corrections' state identification number, driver's license or state identification card number, date of sentence, effective date of the sentence, county in which the conviction occurred, and date of discharge.

(e) No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report under this subdivision, the secretary of state must determine if a person identified under paragraph (a) or (b) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving a report under this subdivision, the secretary of state must determine if any data newly indicates that a person identified under paragraph (b) is registered to vote and must prepare a list of those registrants for the county auditor. No later than seven calendar days after receiving the list from the secretary of state, the county auditor must remove the challenge status on the record in the statewide voter registration system of each individual named in the list.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.
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 shall make available voter registration applications each May and September to all students registered as students of the school district who will be eligible 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 shall 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 and school districts must report to the secretary of state by November 30 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 received from institutions and school districts. The secretary must highlight best practices and innovative methods that were most effective in registering students to vote.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.1611, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. Voter information. (a) All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting state or federal financial aid must maintain a webpage to share resources to help students determine where and how they are eligible to vote. The webpage must include the following:

(1) resources from state and local election officials on voter registration and voting requirements including voter registration deadlines; residency requirements; acceptable methods of proving residency for same day registration, as applicable; and absentee voting options;

(b) All school districts shall make available voter registration applications each May and September to all students registered as students of the school district who will be eligible 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 shall 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. Institutions and school districts 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 received from institutions and school districts. The secretary must highlight best practices and innovative methods that were most effective in registering students to vote.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.1611, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. Voter information. (a) All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting state or federal financial aid must maintain a webpage to share resources to help students determine where and how they are eligible to vote. The webpage must include the following:

(1) resources from state and local election officials on voter registration and voting requirements including voter registration deadlines; residency requirements; acceptable methods of proving residency for same day registration, as applicable; and absentee voting options;
(2) applicable deadlines for requesting and submitting an absentee ballot, as well as additional options for early and in-person voting, and voting on election day;

(3) resources to help students who are registered in another state to apply for absentee ballots in that state, and may include resources from state and local election officials from that state;

(4) the campus vote coordinator's name and contact information; and

(5) the voter engagement plan required by paragraph (b), clause (2),

(b) All postsecondary institutions that enroll students accepting state or federal financial aid must designate a staff person as the campus vote coordinator. The campus vote coordinator must:

(1) ensure the institution complies with this section;

(2) report the number of physical and electronic voter registrations collected on an annual basis on the institution's voting website; and

(a) consult with the campus student association to develop a voter engagement plan that identifies goals and activities, resources to accomplish the identified goals and activities, and individual or key departments responsible for executing the identified goals and activities.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.195, is amended to read:

201.195 CHALLENGES.

Subdivision 1. Petition; hearing timing. (a) Upon petition filed with the county auditor, any voter registered within a county may challenge the eligibility or residence of any other voter registered within that county. A petition filed pursuant to this section must not include the name of more than one person whose right to vote is challenged. The county auditor must not accept a filing which challenges the eligibility of more than one voter. Petitions must be filed at least 45 days before the election, unless the voter registered or updated the voter's registration within 60 days before the election, in which case the petition must be filed at least ten days before the election, or within ten days after the voter's new or updated registration appeared on the public information list, whichever is later.

(b) The petition shall state the grounds for challenge, provide facts and circumstances supporting the challenge, and may include supporting documents, affidavits, or other evidence. The petition must be accompanied by an affidavit stating that the challenge is based on the challenger's personal knowledge, and that the filer exercised due diligence to personally verify the facts and circumstances establishing the basis for the challenge.

The filer has the burden to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the basis for challenging the individual's eligibility to vote is valid.

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Subdivision 1. Petition; hearing timing. (a) Upon petition filed with the county auditor, any voter registered within a county may challenge the eligibility or residence of any other voter registered within that county. A petition filed pursuant to this section must not include the name of more than one person whose right to vote is challenged. The county auditor must not accept a filing which challenges the eligibility of more than one voter. Petitions must be filed at least 45 days before the election, unless the voter registered or updated the voter's registration within 60 days before the election, in which case the petition must be filed at least ten days before the election, or within ten days after the voter's new or updated registration appeared on the public information list, whichever is later.

(b) The petition shall state the grounds for challenge, provide facts and circumstances supporting the challenge, and may include supporting documents, affidavits, or other evidence. The petition must be accompanied by an affidavit stating that the challenge is based on the challenger's personal knowledge, and that the filer exercised due diligence to personally verify the facts and circumstances establishing the basis for the challenge.

The filer has the burden to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the basis for challenging the individual's eligibility to vote is valid.
The following reasons, standing alone, do not constitute adequate grounds for a challenge:

1. A piece of mail sent to the voter by someone other than the county auditor that was returned as undeliverable;
2. Enrollment in an educational institution; or
3. Registration to vote at an address that is housing provided for students by an educational institution.

If the petition is incomplete, or if the basis for the challenge does not meet the requirements of this section, the county auditor must dismiss the petition and notify the filer in writing of the reasons for the dismissal.

Within five days after receipt of a petition that meets the requirements of this section, the county auditor shall set a date for a hearing on the challenge and notify the challenger by mail. A copy of the petition and notice of the hearing shall be served on the challenged voter by the county auditor in the same manner as in a civil action. The county auditor must inform the challenged individual that:

1. A hearing shall be held before the county auditor or the auditor’s designee who shall then make findings and affirm or dismiss the challenge. The hearing must be recorded by either video or audio recording. The recording must be retained for 22 months.
2. If the individual votes by mail, the individual's ballot will not be counted unless the challenge is resolved and
3. The individual may submit information prior to the hearing or present information at the hearing. This information may include a sworn statement, supporting documents, affidavits, witnesses, or other evidence supporting the challenged individual's eligibility to vote in the election.

If a challenge is affirmed, the voter whose registration has been challenged may appeal the ruling to the secretary of state. The voter must immediately notify the county auditor of the appeal, and upon receipt of this notice, the county auditor must submit the entire record of the hearing, including all documents and a recording of the hearing, to the secretary of state. The appeal shall be heard within five days but in any case before election day. Upon hearing the appeal the secretary of state shall affirm or reverse the ruling and shall give appropriate instructions to the county auditor.

A hearing before the secretary of state shall be conducted as a contested case and determined in accordance with chapter 14.
Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.225, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Technology requirements. An electronic roster must:

1. be able to be loaded with a data file that includes voter registration data in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;
2. allow for data to be exported in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;
3. allow for data to be entered manually or by scanning a Minnesota driver's license or identification card to locate a voter record or populate a voter registration application that would be printed and signed and dated by the voter. The printed registration application can be either a printed form, a label printed with voter information to be affixed to a preprinted form, or a combination of both a form and label, or an electronic record that the voter signs electronically and is printed following its completion at the polling place;
4. allow an election judge to update data that was populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card;
5. cue an election judge to ask for and input data that is not populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card that is otherwise required to be collected from the voter or an election judge;
6. immediately alert the election judge if the voter has provided information that indicates that the voter is not eligible to vote;
7. immediately alert the election judge if the electronic roster indicates that a voter has already voted in that precinct, the voter's registration status is challenged, or it appears the voter resides maintains residence in a different precinct;
8. provide immediate instructions on how to resolve a particular type of challenge when a voter's record is challenged;
9. provide for a printed voter signature certificate, containing the voter's name, address of residence, date of birth, voter identification number, the oath required by section 204C.10, and a space for the voter's original signature. The printed voter signature certificate can be either a printed form or a label printed with the voter's information to be affixed to the oath, or an electronic record that the voter signs electronically and is printed following its completion at the polling place;
10. contain only preregistered voters within the precinct, and not contain preregistered voter data on voters registered outside of the precinct unless being utilized for absentee or early voting under chapter 203B or for mail balloting on election day pursuant to section 204B.45, subdivision 2a;
11. be only networked within the polling location on election day, except for the purpose of updating absentee ballot records;

(1) be able to be loaded with a data file that includes voter registration data in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;
(2) allow for data to be exported in a file format prescribed by the secretary of state;
(3) allow for data to be entered manually or by scanning a Minnesota driver's license or identification card to locate a voter record or populate a voter registration application that would be printed and signed and dated by the voter. The printed registration application can be either a printed form, a label printed with voter information to be affixed to a preprinted form, or a combination of both a form and label, or an electronic record that the voter signs electronically and is printed following its completion at the polling place;
(4) allow an election judge to update data that was populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card;
(5) cue an election judge to ask for and input data that is not populated from a scanned driver's license or identification card that is otherwise required to be collected from the voter or an election judge;
(6) immediately alert the election judge if the voter has provided information that indicates that the voter is not eligible to vote;
(7) immediately alert the election judge if the electronic roster indicates that a voter has already voted in that precinct, the voter's registration status is challenged, or it appears the voter resides maintains residence in a different precinct;
(8) provide immediate instructions on how to resolve a particular type of challenge when a voter's record is challenged;
(9) provide for a printed voter signature certificate, containing the voter's name, address of residence, date of birth, voter identification number, the oath required by section 204C.10, and a space for the voter's original signature. The printed voter signature certificate can be either a printed form or a label printed with the voter's information to be affixed to the oath, or an electronic record that the voter signs electronically and is printed following its completion at the polling place;
(10) contain only preregistered voters within the precinct, and not contain preregistered voter data on voters registered outside of the precinct unless being utilized for absentee or early voting under chapter 203B or for mail balloting on election day pursuant to section 204B.45, subdivision 2a;
(11) be only networked within the polling location on election day, except for the purpose of updating absentee ballot records;
meet minimum security, reliability, and networking standards established by the
Office of the Secretary of State in consultation with the Department of Information
Technology Services;
be capable of providing a voter's correct polling place; and
perform any other functions necessary for the efficient and secure administration
of the participating election, as determined by the secretary of state.
Electronic rosters used only for election day registration do not need to comply with clauses
(1), (8), and (10). Electronic rosters used only for preregistered voter processing do not need
to comply with clauses (4) and (5).
Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 202A.18, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:
Subd. 2a. Preference ballot for governor. In a year when the office of governor appears
on the state general election ballot prior to the opening of nominations for the election of
permanent offices and delegates, a ballot must be distributed to permit caucus participants
in the manner provided by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall provide the appropriate
forms to the party for reporting the results.
Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.001, is amended to read:
Subd. 5. Early voting. "Early voting" means voting in person before election day as
provided in section 203B.30.
Subd. 2a. Preference ballot for governor. In a year when the office of governor appears
on the state general election ballot prior to the opening of nominations for the election of
permanent offices and delegates, a ballot must be distributed to permit caucus participants
in the manner provided by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall provide the appropriate
forms to the party for reporting the results.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of
early voting certification described in section 49
and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or
the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.01, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:
Subd. 5. Early voting. "Early voting" means voting in person before election day as
provided in section 203B.30.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of
the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or
the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:


Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Violation.

(a) No individual shall intentionally:

(1) make or sign any false certificate required by this chapter;

(2) make any false or untrue statement in any application for absentee ballots;

(3) apply for absentee ballots more than once in any election with the intent to cast an illegal ballot;

(4) exhibit a ballot marked by that individual to any other individual;

(5) do any act in violation of the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of casting an illegal vote in any precinct or for the purpose of aiding another to cast an illegal vote;

(6) use information from absentee ballot or early voting materials or records for purposes unrelated to elections, political activities, or law enforcement;

(7) provide assistance to an absentee or early voter except in the manner provided by section 204C.15, subdivision 1;

(8) solicit the vote of an absentee voter while in the immediate presence of the voter during the time the individual knows the absentee voter is voting;

(9) after an absentee ballot application after it has been signed by the voter, except by an election official for administrative purposes.

(b) Before inspecting information from absentee ballot or early voting materials or records, an individual shall provide identification to the public official having custody of the material or information.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes’ receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Prohibited methods of compensation. (a) No individual may be compensated for the solicitation, collection, or acceptance of absentee ballot applications from voters for submission to the county auditor or other local election official in a manner in which payment

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes’ receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
(h) No individual may be deprived of compensation or have compensation automatically reduced exclusively for failure to solicit, collect, or accept a minimum number of absentee ballot applications.

(c) No individual may receive additional compensation for collecting a certain number of absentee ballot applications.

(d) Violation of this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor.

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

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Generally. The full-time clerk of any city or town shall administer the provisions of sections 203B.04 to 203B.15 and 203B.30 if:

1. the county auditor of that county has designated the clerk to administer them; or
2. the clerk has given the county auditor of that county notice of intention to administer them.

The designation or notice must specify whether the clerk will be responsible for the administration of a ballot board as provided in section 203B.121.

A clerk of a city that is located in more than one county may only administer the provisions of sections 203B.04 to 203B.15 and 203B.30 if the clerk has been designated by each of the county auditors or has provided notice to each of the county auditors that the city will administer absentee voting. A clerk may only administer the provisions of sections 203B.04 to 203B.15 and 203B.30 if the clerk has technical capacity to access the statewide voter registration system in the secure manner prescribed by the secretary of state. The secretary of state must identify hardware, software, security, or other technical prerequisites necessary to ensure the security, access controls, and performance of the statewide voter registration system. A clerk must receive training approved by the secretary of state on the use of the statewide voter registration system before administering this section. A clerk may not use the statewide voter registration system until the clerk has received the required training. The county auditor must notify the secretary of state of any municipal clerk who will be administering the provisions of this section and the duties that the clerk will administer.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.06, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Delivery of ballots. (a) The commissioner of corrections must provide the secretary of state with a list of the names and mailing addresses of state adult correctional facilities. An application for an absentee ballot that provides an address included on the list provided by the commissioner of corrections must not be accepted and an absentee ballot must not be provided to the applicant. The county auditor or municipal clerk must promptly transmit a copy of the application to the county attorney. The Department of Corrections must implement procedures to ensure that absentee ballots issued under this chapter are not received or mailed by offenders incarcerated at state adult correctional facilities.

(b) If an application for absentee ballots is accepted at a time when absentee ballots are not yet available for distribution, the county auditor, or municipal clerk accepting the application shall file it and as soon as absentee ballots are available for distribution shall mail them to the address specified in the application. If an application for absentee ballots is accepted when absentee ballots are available for distribution, the county auditor or municipal clerk accepting the application shall promptly:

(1) mail the ballots to the voter whose signature appears on the application if the application is submitted by mail and does not request commercial shipping under clause (2);
(2) ship the ballots to the voter using a commercial shipper requested by the voter at the voter's expense;
(3) deliver the absentee ballots directly to the voter if the application is submitted in person;
(4) deliver the absentee ballots in a sealed transmittal envelope to an agent who has been designated to bring the ballots, as provided in section 203B.11, subdivision 4, to a voter who would have difficulty getting to the polls because of incapacitating health reasons, or who is disabled, or who is a patient in a health care facility, a resident of an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 144E; a participant in a residential program for adults licensed under section 245A.02, subdivision 14; or a resident of a shelter for battered women as defined in section 611A.37, subdivision 4.

(c) If an application does not indicate the election for which absentee ballots are sought, the county auditor or municipal clerk shall mail or deliver only the ballots for the next election occurring after receipt of the application. Only one set of ballots may be mailed, shipped, or delivered to an applicant for any election, except as provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 2, or when a replacement ballot has been requested by the voter for a ballot that has been spoiled or lost in transit.
Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.07, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Delivery of envelopes, directions. The county auditor or the municipal clerk shall prepare, print, and transmit a return envelope, a signature envelope, a ballot envelope, and a copy of the directions for casting an absentee ballot to each applicant whose application for absentee ballots is accepted pursuant to section 203B.04. The county auditor or municipal clerk shall provide first class postage for the return envelope. The directions for casting an absentee ballot shall be printed in at least 14-point bold type with heavy leading and may be printed on the ballot envelope. When a person requests the directions in Braille or on audio file, the county auditor or municipal clerk shall provide them in the form requested. The secretary of state shall prepare Braille and audio file copies and make them available:

When a voter registration application is sent to the applicant as provided in section 203B.06, subdivision 4, the directions or registration application shall include instructions for registering to vote.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.07, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Design of envelopes. (a) The return signature envelope shall be of sufficient size to conveniently enclose and contain the ballot envelope and a folded voter registration application. The return signature envelope shall be designed to open on the left-hand end.

(b) The return envelope must be designed in one of the following ways:

(1) it must be of sufficient size to contain an additional signature envelope that when and when the return envelope is sealed, it conceals the signature, identification, and other information, or

(2) it must be the signature envelope and provide an additional flap that when sealed, conceals the signature, identification, and other information.

[f] Election officials may open the flap or the additional return envelope at any time after receiving the returned ballot to inspect the returned certificate for completeness or to ascertain other information.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 return 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 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.

Subdivision 1. Marking and return by voter. (a) An eligible voter who receives absentee ballots as provided in this chapter shall mark them in the manner specified in the directions for casting the absentee ballots. The return envelope containing marked ballots may be mailed as provided in the directions for casting the absentee ballots, may be left with the county auditor or municipal clerk who transmitted the absentee ballots to the voter, or may be left in a drop box as provided in section 203B.082. If delivered in person, the return envelope must be submitted to the county auditor or municipal clerk by 3:00 p.m. on election day.

(b) The voter may designate an agent to deliver in person the sealed absentee ballot return envelope to the county auditor or municipal clerk or to deposit the return envelope in the mail. An agent may deliver or mail the return envelopes of not more than three voters in any election. Any person designated as an agent who tampers with either the return envelope or the voted ballots or does not immediately mail or deliver the return envelope to the county auditor or municipal clerk is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subdivision 2. Procedures on receipt of ballots. When absentee ballots are returned to a county auditor or municipal clerk, that official shall stamp or initial and date the return envelope and place it in a locked ballot container or other secured and locked space with other return envelopes received by that office. Within five days after receipt, the county auditor or municipal clerk shall deliver to the ballot board all ballots received, except that during the 14 days immediately preceding an election, the county auditor or municipal clerk shall deliver all ballots received to the ballot board within three days. Ballots received on election day either (1) after 3:00 p.m., if delivered in person, or (2) after 8:00 p.m., if delivered by mail or a package delivery service, shall be marked as received late by the county auditor or municipal clerk, and must not be delivered to the ballot board.
Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Alternative procedure.

Location; timing

date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate,

This section is effective

EFFECTIVE DATE.

to the county auditor by a public road.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subd. 3.

An eligible voter may vote by absentee ballot in the office of the county auditor and at any other polling place designated by the county auditor during the 46 days before the election, except as provided in this section.

Subd. 3.

At the request of a federally recognized Indian Tribe with a reservation in the county, the county auditor must establish an additional polling place for at least one day on the Indian reservation on a site agreed upon by the Tribe and the county auditor that is accessible to the county auditor by a public road.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Location; timing for early voting.

An eligible voter may vote using early voting during the 18 days before a federal, state, or county election, and during the 18 days before a municipal election if authorized under section 203B.05, in the office of the county auditor and at any other polling place designated by the county auditor. In elections in which early voting is provided, the alternative voting procedure authorized by subdivision 3 must not be provided.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) The county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election.

(b) If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name and address and, upon request of the election official, the voter's date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate shall be provided.

This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) The county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election.

(b) If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name and address and, upon request of the election official, the voter's date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate shall be provided.

This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) The county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election.

(b) If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name and address and, upon request of the election official, the voter's date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate shall be provided.

This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) The county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election.

(b) If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name and address and, upon request of the election official, the voter's date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk. The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate shall be provided.

This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes's receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
and the issuance of a ballot to the individual is evidence of the intent of the individual to vote at that election.

(c) After signing the voter's certificate, the voter shall be issued a ballot and immediately retire to a voting station or other designated location in the polling place to mark the ballot. The ballot must not be taken from the polling place. If the voter spoils the ballot, the voter may return it to the election official in exchange for a new ballot. After completing the ballot, the voter shall deposit the ballot into the ballot box.

(d) The election official must immediately record that the voter has voted in the manner provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 3.

(e) The election duties required by this subdivision must be performed by an election judge, the county auditor, a municipal clerk, or a deputy of the auditor or clerk.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) In elections not eligible to use early voting under subdivision 1a, the county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election. If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name, address, and date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk.

The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate and the issuance of a ballot to the individual is evidence of the intent of the individual to vote at that election.

(c) After signing the voter's certificate, the voter shall be issued a ballot and immediately retire to a voting station or other designated location in the polling place to mark the ballot. The ballot must not be taken from the polling place. If the voter spoils the ballot, the voter may return it to the election official in exchange for a new ballot. After completing the ballot, the voter shall deposit the ballot into the ballot box.

(d) The election official must immediately record that the voter has voted in the manner provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 3.

(e) The election duties required by this subdivision must be performed by the county auditor, municipal clerk, or a deputy of the auditor or clerk.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Alternative procedure. (a) In elections not eligible to use early voting under subdivision 1a, the county auditor may make available a ballot counter and ballot box for use by the voters during the 18 days before the election. If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided, a voter must be given the option either (1) to vote using the process provided in section 203B.08, subdivision 1, or (2) to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision.

(b) If a voter chooses to vote in the manner provided in this subdivision, the voter must state the voter's name, address, and date of birth to the county auditor or municipal clerk.

The voter shall sign a voter's certificate, which must include the voter's name, identification number, and the certification required by section 201.071, subdivision 1. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate and the issuance of a ballot to the individual is evidence of the intent of the individual to vote at that election.

(c) After signing the voter's certificate, the voter shall be issued a ballot and immediately retire to a voting station or other designated location in the polling place to mark the ballot. The ballot must not be taken from the polling place. If the voter spoils the ballot, the voter may return it to the election official in exchange for a new ballot. After completing the ballot, the voter shall deposit the ballot into the ballot box.

(d) The election official must immediately record that the voter has voted in the manner provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 3.

(e) The election duties required by this subdivision must be performed by an election judge, the county auditor, municipal clerk, or a deputy of the auditor or clerk.
This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 203B.05 to administer voting before election day may designate additional polling places with days and hours that differ from those required by section 203B.085. A designation authorized by this subdivision must be made at least 47 days before the election. The county auditor or municipal clerk must provide notice to the secretary of state at the time that the designations are made:

- **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

- Subd. 4. Temporary locations. A county auditor or municipal clerk authorized under section 203B.05 to administer voting before election day may designate additional polling places with days and hours that differ from those required by section 203B.085. A designation authorized by this subdivision must be made at least 47 days before the election. The county auditor or municipal clerk must provide notice to the secretary of state at the time that the designations are made:

  - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

- Subd. 5. Town elections. Voters casting absentee ballots in person for a town election held in March may do so during the 30 days before the election:

  - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

  - Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

    - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

    - Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

      - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

      - Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

        - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Subd. 7. Notice to voters. The county auditor must prepare a notice to the voters of the days, times, and locations for voting before election day as authorized by this section. This notice must be posted on the secretary of state's website, the county's website, and the website for each municipality in which a voting location under this section is located.

- Subd. 7. Notice to voters. The county auditor must prepare a notice to the voters of the days, times, and locations for voting before election day as authorized by this section. This notice must be posted on the secretary of state's website, the county's website, and the website for each municipality in which a voting location under this section is located.

- **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.
Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. Equipment. The county auditor must provide each polling place with at least one voting booth; a ballot box; an electronic ballot counter, unless it has not adopted use of one; and at least one electronic ballot marker for individuals with disabilities pursuant to section 206.57, subdivision 3.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.085, is amended to read:

The county auditor must provide each polling place with at least one voting booth; a ballot box; an electronic ballot counter, unless it has not adopted use of one; and at least one electronic ballot marker for individuals with disabilities pursuant to section 206.57, subdivision 3.

This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Subdivision 1. State general elections. Prior to a state general election, the county auditor's office in each county and the clerk's office in each city or town authorized under section 203B.081 to administer voting before election day must be open:

(1) until 7:00 p.m. on the Tuesday before the election;
(2) from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on the two Saturdays before the election;
(3) from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on the Sunday immediately before the election; and
(4) until 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election.

A polling place designated under 203B.081, subdivision 4, may be open alternate days and hours.

Subd. 2. Other elections. In elections other than the state general election, the county auditor's office in each county and the clerk's office in each city or town authorized under section 203B.05 to administer absentee ballot voting before election day must be open for acceptance of absentee ballot applications and casting of absentee ballots, voting as authorized under section 203B.081 from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and until 5:00 p.m. on the day immediately preceding a primary, special, or general election unless that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday. Town clerks' offices; and county auditors' offices if the county auditor has agreed to perform those duties on behalf of the township, must be open for absentee voting from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on the Saturday before a town general election held in March. The school district clerk, when performing the county auditor's election duties, need not comply with this section.

Subd. 3. Voters in line. All voters in line at a time when a polling place is scheduled to close must be allowed to vote in the same manner as provided in section 204C.05, subdivision 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Subd. 4. Other provisions. In elections other than the state general election, the county auditor's office in each county and the clerk's office in each city or town authorized under section 203B.05 to administer absentee ballot voting before election day must be open for acceptance of absentee ballot applications and casting of absentee ballots, voting as authorized under section 203B.081.

This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Subd. 5.(EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.)

Subd. 6.(EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.)

Subd. 7.(EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.)

Subd. 8.(EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.)
Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Generally. (a) Each full-time municipal clerk or school district clerk who has authority under section 203B.05 to administer absentee voting laws shall must designate election judges to deliver absentee ballots in accordance with this section. The county auditor must also designate election judges to perform the duties in this section. A ballot may be delivered only to an eligible voter who is a temporary or permanent resident or patient in one of the following facilities located in the municipality in which the voter maintains residence: a health care facility or hospital located in the municipality in which the voter maintains residence, or veterans home operated by the board of directors of the Minnesota veterans homes under chapter 198.

(b) At the discretion of a full-time municipal clerk, school district clerk, or county auditor, absentee ballots may be delivered in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph (a) to a shelter for battered women as defined in section 611A.37, subdivision 4, or to an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 144G.

Subdivision 2. Twenty days before an election. During the 20 days preceding an election, the election judges shall must deliver absentee ballots only to an eligible voter who has applied for absentee ballots to the county auditor or municipal clerk under section 203B.04, subdivision 1.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.11, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Thirty days before an election. During the 30 days preceding an election, the election judges shall must deliver absentee ballots only to an eligible voter who has applied for absentee ballots to the county auditor or municipal clerk under section 203B.04, subdivision 1.

Subd. 4. Agent delivery of ballots. During the seven days preceding an election and until 8:00 p.m. on election day, an eligible voter who would have difficulty getting to the polls because of incapacitating health reasons, or who is disabled, or who is a patient of a health care facility, a resident of a facility licensed under chapter 144G, a participant in a residential program for adults licensed under section 245A.02, subdivision 14, or a resident of a shelter for battered women as defined in section 611A.37, subdivision 4, may designate an agent to deliver the ballots to the voter from the county auditor or municipal clerk. An agent must have a preexisting relationship with the voter. A candidate at the election may not be designated as an agent.

The voted ballots must be returned to the county auditor or municipal clerk no later than 8:00 p.m. on election day. The voter must complete an affidavit requesting the auditor
or clerk to provide the agent with the ballots in a sealed transmittal envelope. The affidavit
must include a statement from the voter stating that the ballots were delivered to the voter
by the agent in the sealed transmittal envelope. An agent may deliver ballots to no more
than three persons in any election. The secretary of state shall provide samples of the affidavit
and transmission envelope for use by the county auditors.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.12, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Names of persons; rejected absentee ballots.

(a) The names of voters who have submitted an absentee ballot to the county auditor or municipal clerk that has not been accepted may not be made available for public inspection until the close of voting on election day.

(b) After the close of voting on election day, the lists must be available to the public in the same manner as public information lists in section 201.091, subdivisions 4, 5, and 9.

Subd. 9. Names of persons; early voting.
The secretary of state must maintain a list of voters who cast a ballot using the early voting procedures established in section 203B.30 for all elections at which those procedures are used. The list must be available to the public in the same manner as public information lists in section 201.091, subdivisions 4, 5, and 9.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of early voting certification described in section 49

Subd. 10. Administration; applicable laws.

(a) The governing body of each county, municipality, and school district with responsibility to accept and reject absentee ballots or to administer early voting must, by ordinance or resolution, establish a ballot board. The board must consist of a sufficient number of election judges appointed as provided in sections 204B.19 to 204B.22. The board may include deputy county auditors or deputy city clerks who have received training in the processing and counting of absentee ballots. Each member of the ballot board must be provided adequate training on the processing and counting of absentee ballots, including but not limited to instruction on accepting and rejecting absentee ballots, storage of absentee ballots, timelines and deadlines, the role of the ballot board, procedures for opening absentee ballot envelopes, procedures for counting absentee ballots, and procedures for reporting absentee ballot totals.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the reviser of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Subd. 11. Government body; applicable laws.

(a) The governing body of each county, municipality, and school district with responsibility to accept and reject absentee ballots or to administer early voting must, by ordinance or resolution, establish a ballot board. The board must consist of a sufficient number of election judges appointed as provided in sections 204B.19 to 204B.22. The board may include deputy county auditors or deputy city clerks who have received training in the processing and counting of absentee ballots. Each member of the ballot board must be provided adequate training on the processing and counting of absentee ballots, including but not limited to instruction on accepting and rejecting absentee ballots, storage of absentee ballots, timelines and deadlines, the role of the ballot board, procedures for opening absentee ballot envelopes, procedures for counting absentee ballots, and procedures for reporting absentee ballot totals.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the reviser of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
(b) Each jurisdiction must pay a reasonable compensation to each member of that jurisdiction's ballot board for services rendered during an election.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by this section, all provisions of the Minnesota Election Law apply to a ballot board.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Duties of ballot board; absentee ballots. (a) The members of the ballot board shall take possession of all signature envelopes delivered to them in accordance with section 203B.08. Upon receipt from the county auditor, municipal clerk, or school district clerk, two or more members of the ballot board shall examine each signature envelope and shall mark it accepted or rejected in the manner provided in this subdivision. Election judges performing the duties in this section must be of different major political parties, unless they are exempt from that requirement under section 205.075, subdivision 4, or section 205A.10, subdivision 2.

(b) The members of the ballot board shall mark the signature envelope "Accepted" and initial or sign the signature envelope below the word "Accepted" if a majority of the members of the ballot board examining the envelope are satisfied that:

- the voter's name and address on the signature envelope are the same as the information provided on the absentee ballot application;
- the voter signed the certification on the envelope;
- digits of the voter's Social Security number are the same as a number on the voter's absentee ballot application or voter record. If the number does not match, the election judges must compare the signature provided by the applicant to determine whether the ballots were returned by the same person to whom they were transmitted;
- the voter has not already voted at that election, either in person or, if it is after the close of business on the seventh 19th day before the election by absentee ballot as provided by section 203B.001.

(5) the certificate has been completed as prescribed in the directions for casting an absentee ballot; and

(6) the voter has not already voted at that election, either in person or, if it is after the close of business on the seventh 19th day before the election by absentee ballot as provided by section 203B.001.

This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.
The signature envelope from accepted ballots must be preserved and returned to the county auditor. There is no other reason for rejecting an absentee ballot beyond those permitted by this section. Failure to place the ballot within the secrecy envelope before placing it in the outer white envelope is not a reason to reject an absentee ballot.

If an envelope has been rejected at least five days before the election, the envelope must remain sealed and the official in charge of the ballot board shall provide the voter with a replacement absentee ballot and signature envelope in place of the rejected ballot. If an envelope is rejected within five days of the election, the envelope must remain sealed and the official in charge of the ballot board must attempt to contact the voter by telephone or email to notify the voter that the voter's ballot has been rejected. The official must document the attempts made to contact the voter.

The official in charge of the absentee ballot board must mail the voter a written notice of absentee ballot rejection between six and ten weeks following the election. If the official determines that the voter has otherwise cast a ballot in the election, no notice is required. If an absentee ballot arrives after the deadline for submission provided by this chapter, the notice must be provided between six to ten weeks after receipt of the ballot. A notice of absentee ballot rejection must contain the following information:

1. The date on which the absentee ballot was rejected or, if the ballot was received after the required deadline for submission, the date on which the ballot was received;
2. The reason for rejection; and
3. The name of the appropriate election official to whom the voter may direct further questions, along with appropriate contact information.

An absentee ballot signature envelope marked "Rejected" may not be opened or subject to further review except in an election contest filed pursuant to chapter 209.
House Language H1830-3

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Senate Language UEH1830-1

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Record of voting. (a) When applicable, the county auditor or municipal clerk must immediately record that a voter's absentee ballot has been accepted. After the close of business on the seventeenth day before the election, a voter whose record indicates that an absentee ballot has been accepted must not be permitted to cast another ballot at that election. In a state primary, general, or state special election for federal or state office, the auditor or clerk must also record this information in the statewide voter registration system.

(b) The roster must be marked, and a supplemental report of absentee and early voters who submitted a voter registration application with their ballot must be created, no later than the start of voting on election day to indicate the voters that have already cast a ballot at the election. The roster may be marked either:

1. (1) by the county auditor or municipal clerk before election day;
2. (2) by the ballot board before election day; or
3. (3) by the election judges at the polling place on election day.

The record of a voter whose absentee ballot was received after the close of business on the seventh day before the election is not required to be marked on the roster or contained in a supplemental report as required by this paragraph.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Senate Language UEH1830-1

Subd. 3. Record of voting. (a) When applicable, the county auditor or municipal clerk must immediately record that a voter's absentee ballot has been accepted. After the close of business on the seventeenth day before the election, a voter whose record indicates that an absentee ballot has been accepted must not be permitted to cast another ballot at that election. In a state primary, general, or state special election for federal or state office, the auditor or clerk must also record this information in the statewide voter registration system.

(b) The roster must be marked, and a supplemental report of absentee and early voters who submitted a voter registration application with their ballot must be created, no later than the start of voting on election day to indicate the voters that have already cast a ballot at the election. The roster may be marked either:

1. (1) by the county auditor or municipal clerk before election day;
2. (2) by the ballot board before election day; or
3. (3) by the election judges at the polling place on election day.

The record of a voter whose absentee ballot was received after the close of business on the seventh day before the election is not required to be marked on the roster or contained in a supplemental report as required by this paragraph.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the certification described in section 49 and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Record of voting. (a) When applicable, the county auditor or municipal clerk must immediately record that a voter's absentee ballot has been accepted. After the close of business on the seventeenth day before the election, a voter whose record indicates that an absentee ballot has been accepted must not be permitted to cast another ballot at that election. In a state primary, general, or state special election for federal or state office, the auditor or clerk must also record this information in the statewide voter registration system.

(b) The roster must be marked, and a supplemental report of absentee and early voters who submitted a voter registration application with their ballot must be created, no later than the start of voting on election day to indicate the voters that have already cast a ballot at the election. The roster may be marked either:

1. (1) by the county auditor or municipal clerk before election day;
2. (2) by the ballot board before election day; or
3. (3) by the election judges at the polling place on election day.

The record of a voter whose absentee ballot was received after the close of business on the seventh day before the election is not required to be marked on the roster or contained in a supplemental report as required by this paragraph.
House Language H1830-3

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Senate Language UEH1830-1

S1362-2

118.25 EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment to paragraph (a) is effective June 1, 2023. The amendment to paragraph (b) is effective the day following final enactment.

118.19 Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

118.20 Subd. 4. Opening of envelopes. After the close of business on the seventh day before the election, the ballots from secrecy envelopes within the signature envelopes marked "Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided in section 206.86, subdivision 5, initialed by the members of the ballot board, and deposited in the appropriate ballot box. If more than one voted ballot is enclosed in the ballot envelope, the ballots must be returned in the manner provided by section 204C.25 for return of spoiled ballots, and may not be counted.

118.27 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.21, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

119.17 Subdivision 1. Form. Absentee ballots under sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 shall conform to the requirements of the Minnesota Election Law, except that modifications in the size or form of ballots or envelopes may be made if necessary to satisfy the requirements of the United States postal service. The return envelope must be designed in one of the following ways:

119.18 (1) it must be of sufficient size to contain an additional a signature envelope that when sealed and when the return envelope is sealed, it conceals the signature, identification, and other information; or

119.19 (2) it must be the signature envelope and provide an additional flap that when sealed, conceals the signature, identification, and other information:

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

101.2 Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.121, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

101.2 Subd. 4. Opening of envelopes. After the close of business on the seventh day before the election, the ballots from secrecy envelopes within the signature envelopes marked "Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided in section 206.86, subdivision 5, initialed by the members of the ballot board, and deposited in the appropriate ballot box. If more than one voted ballot is enclosed in the ballot envelope, the ballots must be returned in the manner provided by section 204C.25 for return of spoiled ballots, and may not be counted.

101.9 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

101.12 Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.16, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

101.13 Subd. 2. Indefinite residence outside United States. Sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 provide the exclusive voting procedure for United States citizens who are living indefinitely outside the territorial limits of the United States who meet all the qualifications of an eligible voter except residence in Minnesota, but who are authorized by federal law to vote in Minnesota because they or, if they have never resided in Minnesota for at least 20 days immediately prior to their departure from the United States. Individuals described in this subdivision shall be permitted to vote only for the offices of president, vice-president, senator in Congress, and representative in Congress.

101.14 Subd. 4. Opening of envelopes. After the close of business on the seventh day before the election, the ballots from secrecy envelopes within the signature envelopes marked "Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided in section 206.86, subdivision 5, initialed by the members of the ballot board, and deposited in the appropriate ballot box. If more than one voted ballot is enclosed in the ballot envelope, the ballots must be returned in the manner provided by section 204C.25 for return of spoiled ballots, and may not be counted.

101.15 Subdivision 1. Form. Absentee ballots under sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 shall conform to the requirements of the Minnesota Election Law, except that modifications in the size or form of ballots or envelopes may be made if necessary to satisfy the requirements of the United States postal service. The return envelope must be designed in one of the following ways:

101.16 (1) it must be of sufficient size to contain an additional a signature envelope that when sealed and when the return envelope is sealed, it conceals the signature, identification, and other information; or

101.17 (2) it must be the signature envelope and provide an additional flap that when sealed, conceals the signature, identification, and other information:

101.18 Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.16, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

101.19 Subd. 2. Indefinite residence outside United States. Sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 provide the exclusive voting procedure for United States citizens who are living indefinitely outside the territorial limits of the United States who meet all the qualifications of an eligible voter except residence in Minnesota, but who are authorized by federal law to vote in Minnesota because they or, if they have never resided in Minnesota for at least 20 days immediately prior to their departure from the United States. Individuals described in this subdivision shall be permitted to vote only for the offices of president, vice-president, senator in Congress, and representative in Congress.

101.20 Subdivision 1. Form. Absentee ballots under sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 shall conform to the requirements of the Minnesota Election Law, except that modifications in the size or form of ballots or envelopes may be made if necessary to satisfy the requirements of the United States postal service. The return envelope must be designed in one of the following ways:

101.21 (1) it must be of sufficient size to contain an additional a signature envelope that when sealed and when the return envelope is sealed, it conceals the signature, identification, and other information; or

101.22 (2) it must be the signature envelope and provide an additional flap that when sealed, conceals the signature, identification, and other information:
The flap or the additional return envelope must be perforated to permit election officials to inspect the returned certificate for completeness or to ascertain other information at any time after receiving the returned ballot without opening the return signature envelope.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.21, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Back of return signature envelope.** On the back of the return signature envelope a certificate shall appear with space for:

1. the voter's address of present or former residence in Minnesota;
2. the voter's current email address, if the voter has one;
3. a statement indicating the category described in section 203B.16 to which the voter belongs;
4. a statement that the voter has not cast and will not cast another absentee ballot in the same election or elections;
5. a statement that the voter personally marked the ballots without showing them to anyone, or if physically unable to mark them, that the voter directed another individual to mark them; and
6. the same voter's passport number, Minnesota driver's license or state identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number as provided on the absentee ballot application; if the voter does not have access to any of these documents, the voter may attest to the truthfulness of the contents of the certificate under penalty of perjury.

The certificate shall also contain a signed oath in the form required by section 705 of the Help America Vote Act, Public Law 107-252, which must read:

"I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that:

1. I am a member of the uniformed services or merchant marine on active duty or an eligible spouse or dependent of such a member; a United States citizen temporarily residing outside the United States; or other United States citizen residing outside the United States; and I am a United States citizen, at least 18 years of age (or will be by the date of the election), and I am eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction; I have not been convicted of a felony, or other disqualifying offense, or been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or, if so, my voting rights have been reinstated; and I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any other jurisdiction in the United States except the jurisdiction cited in this voting form. In voting, I have marked and sealed my ballot in private and have not allowed any person to observe the marking of the ballot, except for those authorized to assist voters under state or federal law. I have not been influenced.

2. The information on this form is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may constitute grounds for a conviction for perjury."

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REVISOR FULL-TEXT SIDE-BY-SIDE
Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.23, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Duties.

(a) The absentee ballot board must examine all returned absentee ballot envelopes for ballots issued under sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 and accept or reject the absentee ballots in the manner provided in section 203B.24. If the certificate of voter eligibility is not printed on the return or administrative signature envelope, the certificate must be attached to the ballot secrecy envelope.

(b) The absentee ballot board must immediately examine the return signature envelopes or certificates of voter eligibility that are attached to the ballot envelopes and mark them "accepted" or "rejected" during the 45 days before the election. If an envelope has been rejected at least five days before the election, the ballots in the envelope must be considered spoiled ballots and the official in charge of the absentee ballot board must provide the voter with a replacement absentee ballot and return envelope envelopes in place of the spoiled ballot.

(c) If a county has delegated the responsibility for administering absentee balloting to a municipality under section 203B.05, accepted absentee ballots must be delivered to the appropriate municipality's absentee ballot board. The absentee ballot board with the authority to open and count the ballots must do so in accordance with section 203B.121, subdivisions 4 and 5.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.24, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Check of voter eligibility; proper execution of certificate. Upon receipt of an absentee ballot returned as provided in sections 203B.16 to 203B.27, the election judges shall compare the voter's name with the names recorded under section 203B.19 in the statewide registration system to insure that the ballot is from a voter eligible to cast an absentee ballot under sections 203B.16 to 203B.27. The election judges shall mark the signature envelope "Accepted" and initial or sign the signature envelope below the word "Accepted" if the election judges are satisfied that:

1. the voter's name and address on the signature envelope appears in substantially the same form as on the application records provided to the election judges by the county auditor;
2. the voter has signed the federal oath prescribed pursuant to section 705(b)(2) of the Help America Vote Act, Public Law 107-252;
3. the voter has set forth the same voter's passport number, or Minnesota driver's license or state identification card number, or the last four digits of the voter's Social Security number as submitted on the application, if the voter has one of these documents;
4. the voter is not known to have died; and
5. the voter has not already voted at that election, either in person or by absentee ballot.

If the identification number described in clause (3) does not match the number as submitted on the application, the election judges must make a reasonable effort to satisfy...
Any eligible Minnesota voter who is within the United States may request that ballots, instructions, and a certificate of voter eligibility be transmitted to the voter electronically. Upon receipt of a properly completed application requesting electronic transmission, the county auditor shall electronically transmit the requested materials to the voter. The county auditor is not required to provide return postage to voters to whom ballots are transmitted electronically.

Emergency response providers.

Emergency response providers.

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themselves through other information provided by the applicant, or by an individual authorized to apply on behalf of the voter, that the ballots were returned by the same person to whom the ballots were transmitted.

An absentee ballot cast pursuant to sections 203B.16 to 203B.27 may only be rejected for the lack of one of clauses (1) to (5). In particular, failure to place the ballot within the outer white signature envelope is not a reason to reject an absentee ballot.

Choice judges must note the reason for rejection on the back of the envelope in the space provided for that purpose.

Failure to return unused ballots shall not invalidate a marked ballot, but a ballot shall not be counted if the certificate on the outer white signature envelope is not properly executed.

In all other respects the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law governing deposit and counting of ballots shall apply. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the counting of the absentee ballot of a deceased voter does not invalidate the election.

Sec. 29 [203B.29] TRANSMISSION OF BALLOTS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

Subdivision 1. Emergency response providers. Any eligible Minnesota voter who is a trained or certified emergency response provider or utility worker who is deployed during the time period authorized by law for absentee voting, on election day, or during any state of emergency declared by the President of the United States or any governor of any state within the United States may request that ballots, instructions, and a certificate of voter eligibility be transmitted to the voter electronically. Upon receipt of a properly completed application requesting electronic transmission, the county auditor shall electronically transmit the requested materials to the voter. The county auditor is not required to provide return postage to voters to whom ballots are transmitted electronically.

Subd. 2. Reasonable accommodation for voter with disability. Any eligible Minnesota voter with a print disability, including any voter with disabilities that interfere with the effective reading, writing, or use of printed materials, may request that ballots, instructions, and a certificate of voter eligibility be transmitted to the voter electronically in an accessible format that meets Election Assistance Commission minimum accessibility requirements.

Upon receipt of a properly completed application requesting electronic transmission, the county auditor shall electronically transmit the requested materials to the voter. The county auditor must also mail the voter materials required under section 203B.07.

Subd. 3. Returning voted ballots. A voter receiving a ballot electronically under subdivision 1 or 2 must print and return the voter’s voted ballot and the certificate of voter eligibility to the county auditor in a sealed envelope. A voter must not return the ballot or certificate of voter eligibility electronically. A ballot that is returned electronically must not be accepted and must not be counted.

Subd. 3. Returning voted ballots. A voter receiving a ballot electronically under subdivision 1 or 2 must print and return the voter’s voted ballot and the certificate of voter eligibility to the county auditor in a sealed envelope. A voter must not return the ballot or certificate of voter eligibility electronically. A ballot that is returned electronically must be rejected and must not be counted.

PAGE R41A5 REVISOR FULL-TEXT SIDE-BY-SIDE
Subd. 1. Definition. For purposes of this section, "early voting official" means the county auditor, the city clerk, a deputy of the auditor or clerk, or an election judge.

Subd. 2. Voting procedure. (a) When a voter appears in an early voting polling place, the voter must state the voter's name, address, and, if requested, the voter's date of birth to the early voting official. The early voting official must confirm that the voter's registration is current in the statewide voter registration system and that the voter has not already cast a ballot in the election. If the voter's status is challenged, the voter may resolve the challenge as provided in section 204C.12. An individual who is not registered to vote or whose name or address has changed must register in the manner provided in section 201.061, subdivision 3.

(b) Each voter must sign the certification provided in section 204C.10. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate and the issuance of a ballot to the individual is evidence of the intent of the individual to vote at that election. After the voter signs the certification, two early voting officials must initial the ballot and issue it to the voter. The voter must immediately retire to a voting station or other designated location in the polling place to mark the ballot. The voter must not take a ballot from the polling place. If the voter spoils the ballot, the voter may return it to the early voting official in exchange for a new ballot. After completing the ballot, the voter must deposit the ballot into the ballot counter and ballot box. The early voting official must immediately record that the voter has voted in the manner provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. Processing of ballots. The early voting official must remove and secure ballots cast during the early voting period following the procedures in section 203B.121, subdivision 4, or as provided in section 203B.125. The absentee ballot board must count the ballots after the polls have closed on election day following the procedures in section 203B.121, subdivision 5, paragraph (b).

Effective date. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2024, or the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification, whichever is later.

Subd. 1. Form of affidavit. An affidavit of candidacy shall state the name of the office sought and, except as provided in subdivision 4, shall state that the candidate: (1) is an eligible voter; (2) has no other affidavit on file as a candidate for any office at the same primary or next ensuing general election, except that a candidate for soil and water conservation district official sought and, except as provided in subdivision 4, shall state that the candidate: (1) is an eligible voter; (2) has no other affidavit on file as a candidate for any office at the same primary or next ensuing general election, except that a candidate for soil and water conservation district
supervisor in a district not located in whole or in part in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, or Washington County, may also have on file an affidavit of candidacy for mayor or council member of a statutory or home rule charter city of not more than 2,500 population contained in whole or in part in the soil and water conservation district or for town supervisor in a town of not more than 2,500 population contained in whole or in part in the soil and water conservation district as authorized by subdivision 9; and

(3) is, or will be on assuming the office, 21 years of age or more, and will have maintained
residence in the district from which the candidate seeks election for 30 days before the
general election.

An affidavit of candidacy must include a statement that the candidate's name as written
on the affidavit for ballot designation is the candidate's true name or the name by which the
candidate is commonly and generally known in the community.

An affidavit of candidacy for partisan office shall also state the name of the candidate's
political party or political principle, stated in three words or less. An affidavit of
candidacy must allow the candidate to request, if eligible, that the candidate's address of
residence be classified as private data, and to provide the certification required under
paragraph (c).

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.06, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

Subd. 1b. Address, electronic mail address, and telephone number. (a) An affidavit
of candidacy must state a telephone number where the candidate can be contacted. An
affidavit must also state the candidate's or campaign's nongovernment issued electronic
mail address or an attestation that the candidate and the candidate's campaign do not possess
an electronic mail address. An affidavit must also state the candidate's address of residence
determined under section 200.031, or at the candidate's request in accordance with
paragraph (c), the candidate's campaign contact address. The form for the affidavit of
candidacy must allow the candidate to request, if eligible, that the candidate's address of
residence be classified as private data, and to provide the certification required under
paragraph (c) for classification of that address.

(b) If an affidavit for an office where a residency requirement must be satisfied by the
close of the filing period is filed as provided by paragraph (c), the filing officer must, within
one business day of receiving the filing, determine whether the address provided in the
affidavit of candidacy is within the area represented by the office the candidate is seeking.

For all other candidates who filed an affidavit for an office whose residency requirement must be satisfied by
the close of the filing period, a registered voter in this state may request in writing that
the filing officer receiving the affidavit of candidacy review the address as provided in this
paragraph, at any time up to one day after the last day for filing for office. If requested, the
filing officer must determine whether the address provided in the affidavit of candidacy is
within the area represented by the office the candidate is seeking. If the filing officer
determines that the address is not within the area represented by the office, the filing officer
must immediately notify the candidate and the candidate's name must be removed from the
ballot for that office. A determination made by a filing officer under this paragraph is subject
to judicial review under section 204B.44.

(3) is, or will be on assuming the office, 21 years of age or more, and will have maintained
residence in the district from which the candidate seeks election for 30 days before the
general election.

An affidavit of candidacy must include a statement that the candidate's name as written
on the affidavit for ballot designation is the candidate's true name or the name by which the
candidate is commonly and generally known in the community.

An affidavit of candidacy for partisan office shall also state the name of the candidate's
political party or political principle, stated in three words or less.
If the candidate requests that the candidate's address of residence be classified as private data, the candidate must list the candidate's address of residence on a separate form to be attached to the affidavit. The candidate must also certify on the affidavit that either:

1. a police report has been submitted, or an order for protection has been issued, or the candidate has a reasonable fear in regard to the safety of the candidate or the candidate's family.

2. that the candidate's address is otherwise private pursuant to Minnesota law.

The address of residence provided by a candidate who makes a request for classification on the candidate's affidavit of candidacy and provides the certification required by this paragraph is classified as private data, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, but may be reviewed by the filing officer as provided in this subdivision.

The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to affidavits of candidacy for a candidate for:

1. judicial office;
2. the office of county attorney;
3. county sheriff.

Affidavits of candidacy shall state the following additional information on the affidavit:

For a candidate for:

1. governor or lieutenant governor, that on the first Monday of the next January the candidate will be 25 years of age or older and, on the day of the state general election, a resident of Minnesota for not less than one year;

2. supreme court justice, court of appeals judge, or district court judge, that the candidate is learned in the law and will not turn 70 years of age before the first Monday in January of the following year;

3. county, municipal, school district, or special district office, that the candidate meets any other qualifications for that office prescribed by law;

4. senator or representative in the legislature, that on the day of the general or special election to fill the office the candidate will have maintained residence not less than six months in the legislative district from which the candidate seeks election.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.06, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. Multiple affidavits of candidacy. Notwithstanding subdivision 1, clause (2):

1. a candidate for soil and water conservation district supervisor in a district not located in whole or in part in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, or Washington County may also have on file an affidavit of candidacy for:
(i) mayor or council member of a statutory or home rule charter city of not more than
2,500 population contained in whole or in part in the soil and water conservation district;
or
(ii) town supervisor in a town of not more than 2,500 population contained in whole or
in part in the soil and water conservation district; and

(2) a candidate for school board member may also have on file an affidavit of candidacy
for town board supervisor, unless that town board is exercising the powers of a statutory
city under section 368.01 or an applicable special law.

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.09, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Candidates in state and county general elections. (a) Except as
otherwise provided by this subdivision, affidavits of candidacy and nominating petitions
for county, state, and federal offices filled at the state general election shall be filed not
more than 84 days nor less than 70 days before the state primary. The affidavit may be
prepared and signed at any time between 60 days before the filing period opens and the last
day of the filing period.

(b) Notwithstanding other law to the contrary, the affidavit of candidacy must be signed
in the presence of a notarial officer or an individual authorized to administer oaths under
section 358.10.

(c) This provision does not apply to candidates for presidential elector nominated by
major political parties. Major party candidates for presidential elector are certified under
section 208.03. Other candidates for presidential electors may file petitions at least 77 days
before the general election day pursuant to section 204B.07. Nominating petitions to fill
vacancies in nominations shall be filed as provided in section 204B.13. No affidavit or
petition shall be accepted later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing.

(d) Affidavits and petitions for county offices must be filed with the county auditor of
that county. Affidavits and petitions for federal offices must be filed with the secretary
of state. Affidavits and petitions for state offices must be filed with the secretary of state or
with the county auditor of the county in which the candidate resides maintains residence.

(e) Affidavits other than those filed pursuant to subdivision 1a must be submitted by
mail or by hand, notwithstanding chapter 325L, or any other law to the contrary and must
be received by 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 petition. The petition must include the candidate’s name and address and
describe the office for which the candidate is a write-in candidate. The petition must
be filed with the county auditor of the county in which the candidate resides maintains
residence. The petition shall be accepted later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing.

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Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 petition. The petition must include the candidate’s name and address and
describe the office for which the candidate is a write-in candidate. The petition must
be filed with the county auditor of the county in which the candidate resides maintains
residence. The petition shall be accepted later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing.

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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 at least
seven days 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 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.

(d) A candidate for president of the United States who files a request under this
subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking nomination as a candidate for
vice president of the United States. A candidate for vice president of the United States who
files a request under this subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking
nomination as a candidate for 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;
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;
A candidate for governor who files a request under this subdivision must file
jointly with another individual seeking nomination as 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.

(f) A candidate for president of the United States who files a request under this
subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking nomination as a candidate for
vice president of the United States. A candidate for vice president of the United States who
files a request under this subdivision must file jointly with another individual seeking
nomination as a candidate for 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.

(g) 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;
A candidate for governor who files a request under this subdivision must file
jointly with another individual seeking nomination as 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.
Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.13, is amended by adding a subdivision:

Subd. 1a. Candidates for federal office. This section does not apply to a vacancy in nomination for a federal office.

Subd. 2. Separate precincts; combined polling place. (a) The following shall constitute at least one election precinct:

(1) each city ward; and

(2) each town and each statutory city.

(b) A single, accessible, combined polling place may be established no later than November 1 of a presidential nomination primary to schedule to occur in the following year or May 1 of any other year:

(1) for any city of the third or fourth class, any town, or any city having territory in more than one county, in which all the voters of the city or town shall cast their ballots;

(2) for contiguous precincts in the same municipality;

(3) for up to four contiguous municipalities located entirely outside the metropolitan area, as defined by section 200.02, subdivision 24, that are contained in the same county; or

(4) for noncontiguous precincts located in one or more counties.

Subject to the requirements of paragraph (c), a single, accessible, combined polling place may be established after May 1 of any year in the event of an emergency.

A copy of the ordinance or resolution establishing a combined polling place must be filed with the county auditor within 30 days after approval by the governing body, and the county auditor must provide notice within ten days to the secretary of state, in a manner and including information prescribed by the secretary of state. A polling place combined under clause (3) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality. A polling place combined under clause (4) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality.

A polling place combined under clause (4) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality and the secretary of state and may be located outside any of the noncontiguous precincts. A municipality withdrawing from participation in a combined polling place must do so by filing a resolution of withdrawal with the county auditor no later than October 1 if a presidential nomination primary is scheduled to occur in the following year or April 1 of any other year, and the county auditor must provide notice within ten days to the secretary of state, in a manner and including information prescribed by the secretary of state.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.14, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Separate precincts; combined polling place. (a) The following shall constitute at least one election precinct:

(1) each city ward; and

(2) each town and each statutory city.

(b) A single, accessible, combined polling place may be established no later than November 1 of a presidential nomination primary to schedule to occur in the following year or May 1 of any other year:

(1) for any city of the third or fourth class, any town, or any city having territory in more than one county, in which all the voters of the city or town shall cast their ballots;

(2) for contiguous precincts in the same municipality;

(3) for up to four contiguous municipalities located entirely outside the metropolitan area, as defined by section 200.02, subdivision 24, that are contained in the same county; or

(4) for noncontiguous precincts located in one or more counties.

Subject to the requirements of paragraph (c), a single, accessible, combined polling place may be established after May 1 of any year in the event of an emergency.

A copy of the ordinance or resolution establishing a combined polling place must be filed with the county auditor within 30 days after approval by the governing body, and the county auditor must provide notice within ten days to the secretary of state, in a manner and including information prescribed by the secretary of state. A polling place combined under clause (3) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality. A polling place combined under clause (4) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality.

A polling place combined under clause (4) must be approved by the governing body of each participating municipality and the secretary of state and may be located outside any of the noncontiguous precincts. A municipality withdrawing from participation in a combined polling place must do so by filing a resolution of withdrawal with the county auditor no later than October 1 if a presidential nomination primary is scheduled to occur in the following year or April 1 of any other year, and the county auditor must provide notice within ten days to the secretary of state, in a manner and including information prescribed by the secretary of state.
The secretary of state shall provide a separate polling place roster for each precinct served by the combined polling place, except that in a precinct that uses electronic rosters the secretary of state shall provide separate data files for each precinct. A single set of election judges may be appointed to serve at a combined polling place. The number of election judges required must be based on the total number of persons voting at the last similar election in all precincts to be voting at the combined polling place. Separate ballot boxes must be provided for the ballots from each precinct. The results of the election must be reported separately for each precinct served by the combined polling place, except in a polling place established under clause (2) where one of the precincts has fewer than ten registered voters, in which case the results of that precinct must be reported in the manner specified by the secretary of state.

(c) If a local elections official determines that an emergency situation preventing the safe, secure, and full operation of a polling place on election day has occurred or is imminent, the local elections official may combine two or more polling places for that election pursuant to this subdivision. To the extent possible, the polling places must be combined and the election conducted according to the requirements of paragraph (b), except that:

(1) polling places may be combined after May 1 and until the polls close on election day;

(2) any city or town, regardless of size or location, may establish a combined polling place under this paragraph;

(3) the governing body is not required to adopt an ordinance or resolution to establish the combined polling place;

(4) a polling place combined under paragraph (b), clause (3) or (4), must be approved by the local election official of each participating municipality;

(5) the local elections official must immediately notify the county auditor and the secretary of state of the combination, including the reason for the emergency combination and the location of the combined polling place. As soon as possible, the local elections official must also post a notice stating the reason for the combination and the location of the combined polling place. The notice must also be posted on the governing board's website, if one exists. The local elections official must also notify the election judges and request that local media outlets publicly announce the reason for the combination and the location of the combined polling place; and

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

Section 61. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 designate by ordinance or resolution a polling place for each election precinct. The polling places designated in the ordinance or resolution are the polling places for the following calendar year, unless a change is made; any changes to a polling place location. A polling place must be maintained for the following calendar year unless changed:

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

(2) pursuant to section 204B.175;

(3) because a polling place has become unavailable;

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

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

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

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.19, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. High school students Trainee election judges. (a) Notwithstanding any other requirements of this section, a student enrolled in a high school in Minnesota or who is in a home school in compliance with sections 120A.22 and 120A.24, who has attained the age of 16 is eligible to be appointed as a without party affiliation trainee election judge in the county in which the student resides maintains residence, or a county adjacent to the county in which the student resides maintains residence. The student must meet qualifications for trainee election judges specified in rules of the secretary of state. A student appointed under this subdivision while enrolled in a high school or receiving instruction in a home school must include a statement that the polling place hours at the combined polling place will be extended until the specified time.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 designate by ordinance or resolution a polling place for each election precinct. The polling places designated in the ordinance or resolution are the polling places for the following calendar year, unless a change is made; any changes to a polling place location. A polling place must be maintained for the following calendar year unless changed:

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

(2) pursuant to section 204B.175;

(3) because a polling place has become unavailable;

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

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

(b) Polling places must be designated and ballots must be distributed so that no one is required to go to more than one polling place to vote in a school district and municipal election held on the same day. The polling place for a precinct in a city or in a school district located in whole or in part in the metropolitan area defined by section 200.02, subdivision 24, shall be located within the boundaries of the precinct or within one mile of one of those boundaries unless a single polling place is designated for a city pursuant to section 204B.14, subdivision 2, or a school district pursuant to section 205A.11. The polling place for a precinct in unorganized territory may be located outside the precinct at a place which is convenient to the voters of the precinct. If no suitable place is available within a town or within a school district located outside the metropolitan area defined by section 200.02, subdivision 24, then the polling place for a town or school district may be located outside the town or school district within five miles of one of the boundaries of the town or school district.
may continue to serve as a trainee election judge after the student graduates and until the
student reaches the age of 18.

(b) A student appointed as a trainee election judge may be excused from school attendance
during the hours that the student is serving as a trainee election judge if the student submits
a written request signed and approved by the student's parent or guardian to be absent from
school and a certificate from the appointing authority stating the hours during which the
student will serve as a trainee election judge to the principal of the school at least ten days
prior to the election. Students shall not serve as a trainee election judges judge shall not
serve after 10:00 p.m. Notwithstanding section 177.24 to the contrary, trainee election judges
may be paid not less than two-thirds of the minimum wage for a large employer. The principal
of the school may approve a request to be absent from school conditioned on acceptable
academic performance at the time of service as a trainee election judge.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.21, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Appointing authority; powers and duties. Election judges for precincts in a
municipality shall be appointed by the governing body of the municipality. Election judges
for precincts in unorganized territory and for performing election-related duties assigned
by the county auditor shall be appointed by the county board. Election judges for a precinct
composed of two or more municipalities must be appointed by the governing body of the
municipality or municipalities responsible for appointing election judges as provided in the
agreement to combine for election purposes. Except as otherwise provided in this section,
appointments shall be made from the list of voters who maintain residence in each
precinct, furnished pursuant to subdivision 1, subject to the eligibility requirements and
other qualifications established or authorized under section 204B.19. At least two election
judges in each precinct must be affiliated with different major political parties. If no lists
have been furnished or if additional election judges are required after all listed names in
that municipality have been exhausted, the appointing authority may appoint other individuals
who meet the qualifications to serve as an election judge, including persons on the list
furnished pursuant to subdivision 1 who indicated a willingness to travel to the municipality,
and persons who are not affiliated with a major political party. An individual who is appointed
from a source other than the list furnished pursuant to subdivision 1 must provide to the
appointing authority the individual's major political party affiliation or a statement that the individual
does not affiliate with any major political party. An individual who refuses to provide the individual's major political party affiliation or a statement that the individual
does not affiliate with a major political party must not be appointed as an election judge.

The appointments shall be made at least 25 days before the election at which the election
judges will serve, except that the appointing authority may pass a resolution authorizing
the appointment of additional election judges within the 25 days before the election if the
appointing authority determines that additional election judges will be required.
Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.26, is amended to read:

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Senate Language UEH1830-1

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113.14 Sec. 64. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.26, is amended to read:

204B.26 ELECTION JUDGES; VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

A county auditor or municipal clerk may remove any precinct election official at any
time if the official engages in a neglect of duty, malfeasance, misconduct in office, or for
other cause. Any individual who serves as an election judge in violation of any of the
provisions of sections 204B.19 to 204B.25, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

113.20 Sec. 65. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Election supplies; duties of county auditors and clerks. (a) Except as
otherwise provided for absentee ballots in this section and in section 204B.35, subdivision
4, the county auditor shall complete the preparation of the election materials for which the
auditor is responsible at least four days before every state primary and state general election.
At any time after all election materials are available from the county auditor but not later
than four days before the election each municipal clerk shall secure from the county auditor:

(1) the forms that are required for the conduct of the election;

(2) any printed voter instruction materials furnished by the secretary of state;

(3) any other instructions for election officers; and

(4) a sufficient quantity of the official ballots, registration files, envelopes for ballot
returns, and other supplies and materials required for each precinct in order to comply with
the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law. The county auditor may furnish the election
supplies to the municipal clerks in the same manner as the supplies are furnished to precincts
in unorganized territory pursuant to section 204B.29, subdivision 1.
(b) The county auditor must prepare and make available election materials for early
driving to city clerks designated to administer early voting under section 203B.05 at least
one day prior to the beginning of the early voting period as provided in section 203B.08.

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

113.22 Subd. 2. Election supplies; duties of county auditors and clerks. (a) Except as
otherwise provided for absentee ballots in this section and in section 204B.35, subdivision
4, the county auditor shall complete the preparation of the election materials for which the
auditor is responsible at least four days before every state primary and state general election.
At any time after all election materials are available from the county auditor but not later
than four days before the election each municipal clerk shall secure from the county auditor:

(1) the forms that are required for the conduct of the election;

(2) any printed voter instruction materials furnished by the secretary of state;

(3) any other instructions for election officers; and

(4) a sufficient quantity of the official ballots, registration files, envelopes for ballot
returns, and other supplies and materials required for each precinct in order to comply with
the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law. The county auditor may furnish the election
supplies to the municipal clerks in the same manner as the supplies are furnished to precincts
in unorganized territory pursuant to section 204B.29, subdivision 1.
(b) The county auditor must prepare and make available election materials for early
driving to city clerks designated to administer early voting under section 203B.05 on
or before the 19th day before the election.

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

113.24 Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Allocation of election expenses.

The secretary of state shall develop procedures
for the allocation of election expenses among counties, municipalities, and school districts
for elections that are held concurrently. The following expenses must be included in the
114.12 Subd. 2. Allocation of election expenses. The secretary of state shall develop procedures
for the allocation of election expenses among counties, municipalities, and school districts
for elections that are held concurrently. The following expenses must be included in the

114.9 Sec. 66. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.32, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Allocation of election expenses.

The secretary of state shall develop procedures
for the allocation of election expenses among counties, municipalities, and school districts
for elections that are held concurrently. The following expenses must be included in the

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Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.32, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Allocation of election expenses. The secretary of state shall develop procedures
for the allocation of election expenses among counties, municipalities, and school districts
for elections that are held concurrently. The following expenses must be included in the
procedures: salaries of election judges; postage for absentee ballots and applications; preparation of polling places; preparation and testing of electronic voting systems; ballot preparation; publication of election notices and sample ballots, including the notice required by section 204D.16; transportation of ballots and election supplies, and compensation for administrative expenses of the county auditor, municipal clerk, or school district clerk.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 67. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.35, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. Electronic voting systems. Notwithstanding sections 204B.35 to 204B.44 and chapter 204D, a jurisdiction may prepare blank paper ballots if the jurisdiction employs an electronic voting system and the required information is instead displayed on a touch screen or other electronic device in a format that substantially meets the requirements of law.

Sec. 68. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Authorization. A town of any size not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, or a city having fewer than 400 registered voters on June 1 of an election year and not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, may provide balloting by mail at any municipal, county, or state election with no polling place other than the office of the auditor or clerk or other locations designated by the auditor or clerk. The governing body may apply to the county auditor for permission to conduct balloting by mail. The county board may provide for balloting by mail in unorganized territory. The governing body of any municipality may designate for mail balloting any precinct having fewer than 100 registered voters, subject to the approval of the county auditor.

Voted ballots may be returned in person to any location designated by the county auditor or municipal clerk.

Sec. 69. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Procedure. Voting prior to election day. Notice of the election and the special mail procedure must be given at least ten weeks prior to the election. Not more than 46 days nor later than 14 days before a regularly scheduled election and not more than 30 days nor later than 14 days before any other election, the auditor shall mail ballots by nonforwardable mail to all voters registered in the city, town, or unorganized territory. No later than 14 days before the election, the auditor must make a subsequent mailing of ballots to those voters who register to vote after the initial mailing but before the 20th day before the election. Eligible voters not registered at the time the ballots are mailed may apply for ballots as

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Authorization. A town of any size not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, or a city having fewer than 400 registered voters on June 1 of an election year and not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, may provide balloting by mail at any municipal, county, or state election with no polling place other than the office of the auditor or clerk or other locations designated by the auditor or clerk. The governing body may apply to the county auditor for permission to conduct balloting by mail. The county board may provide for balloting by mail in unorganized territory. The governing body of any municipality may designate for mail balloting any precinct having fewer than 100 registered voters, subject to the approval of the county auditor.

Voted ballots may be returned in person to any location designated by the county auditor or municipal clerk.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Procedure. Notice of the election and the special mail procedure must be given at least ten weeks prior to the election. Not more than 46 days nor later than 14 days before a regularly scheduled election and not more than 30 days nor later than 14 days before any other election, the auditor shall mail ballots by nonforwardable mail to all voters registered in the city, town, or unorganized territory. No later than 14 days before the election, the auditor must make a subsequent mailing of ballots to those voters who register to vote after the initial mailing but before the 20th day before the election. Eligible voters not registered at the time the ballots are mailed may apply for ballots as provided in chapter 203B. Ballot

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.35, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. Electronic voting systems. Notwithstanding sections 204B.35 to 204B.44 and chapter 204D, a jurisdiction may prepare blank paper ballots if the jurisdiction employs an electronic voting system and the required information is instead displayed on a touch screen or other electronic device in a format that substantially meets the requirements of law.

Sec. 69. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Authorization. A town of any size not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, or a city having fewer than 400 registered voters on June 1 of an election year and not located in a metropolitan county as defined by section 473.121, may provide balloting by mail at any municipal, county, or state election with no polling place other than the office of the auditor or clerk or other locations designated by the auditor or clerk. The governing body may apply to the county auditor for permission to conduct balloting by mail. The county board may provide for balloting by mail in unorganized territory. The governing body of any municipality may designate for mail balloting any precinct having fewer than 100 registered voters, subject to the approval of the county auditor.

Voted ballots may be returned in person to any location designated by the county auditor or municipal clerk.
provided in chapter 203B. Ballot return envelopes, with return postage provided, must be
preaddressed to the auditor or clerk and the voter may return the ballot by mail or in person
to the office of the auditor or clerk. The auditor or clerk must appoint a ballot board to
examine the mail and absentee ballot return envelopes and mark them "accepted" or "rejected"
within three days of receipt if there are 14 or fewer days before election day, or within five
days of receipt if there are more than 14 days before election day. The board may consist
of deputy county auditors or deputy municipal clerks who have received training in the
processing and counting of mail ballots, who need not be affiliated with a major political
party. Election judges performing the duties in this section must be of different major
political parties, unless they are exempt from that requirement under section 205.075,
subdivision 4, or section 205A.10. If an envelope has been rejected at least five days before
the election, the ballots in the envelope must remain sealed and the auditor or clerk shall
provide the voter with a replacement ballot and return envelope in place of the spoiled ballot.
If the ballot is rejected within five days of the election, the envelope must remain sealed
and the official in charge of the ballot board must attempt to contact the voter by telephone
or email to notify the voter that the voter's ballot has been rejected. The official must
document the attempts made to contact the voter.

If the ballot is accepted, the county auditor or municipal clerk must mark the roster to
indicate that the voter has already cast a ballot in that election. After the close of business
on the seventeenth day before the election, the ballots from return envelopes marked
"Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided by section 206.86,
subdivision 5, initiated by the members of the ballot board, and deposited in the ballot box.
In all other respects, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law governing deposit
and counting of ballots apply.

The mail and absentee ballots for a precinct must be counted together and reported as
one vote total. No vote totals from mail or absentee ballots may be made public before the
close of voting on election day.

The costs of the mailing shall be paid by the election jurisdiction in which the voter
 maintains residence. Any ballot received by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election
must be counted.

Sec. 70. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.45, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:
Subd. 2a. Procedure; voting on election day. (a) The county auditor may make available
a ballot counter and ballot box for use during voting hours on election day by the voters
voting under this section. If a ballot counter and ballot box is provided on election day, a
voter must be given the option to either:

(1) vote using the procedures provided in subdivision 2; or

return envelopes, with return postage provided, must be preaddressed to the auditor or clerk
and the voter may return the ballot by mail or in person to the office of the auditor or clerk.
The auditor or clerk must appoint a ballot board to examine the mail and absentee ballot
return envelopes and mark them "accepted" or "rejected" within three days of receipt if there
are 14 or fewer days before election day, or within five days of receipt if there are
more than 14 days before election day. The board may consist of deputy county auditors or
deputy municipal clerks who have received training in the processing and counting of mail
ballots, who need not be affiliated with a major political party. Election judges performing
the duties in this section must be of different major political parties, unless they are exempt
from that requirement under section 205.075, subdivision 4, or section 205A.10. If an
envelope has been rejected at least five days before the election, the ballots in the envelope
must remain sealed and the auditor or clerk shall provide the voter with a replacement ballot
and return envelope in place of the spoiled ballot. If the ballot is rejected within five days
of the election, the envelope must remain sealed and the official in charge of the ballot board
must attempt to contact the voter by telephone or email to notify the voter that the voter's
ballot has been rejected. The official must document the attempts made to contact the voter.

If the ballot is accepted, the county auditor or municipal clerk must mark the roster to
indicate that the voter has already cast a ballot in that election. After the close of business
on the seventeenth day before the election, the ballots from return envelopes marked
"Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided by section 206.86,
subdivision 5, initiated by the members of the ballot board, and deposited in the ballot box.
In all other respects, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law governing deposit
departing and counting of ballots apply.

The mail and absentee ballots for a precinct must be counted together and reported as
one vote total. No vote totals from mail or absentee ballots may be made public before the
close of voting on election day.

The costs of the mailing shall be paid by the election jurisdiction in which the voter
 maintains residence. Any ballot received by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election
must be counted.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective June 1, 2023.
(b) When a voter appears in the designated polling place, the voter must state the voter's name, address, and, if requested, the voter's date of birth to the mail ballot voting official. The mail ballot voting official must confirm that the voter's registration is current in the statewide voter registration system and that the voter has not already cast a ballot in the election. If the voter's status is challenged, the voter may resolve the challenge as provided in section 204C.12. An individual who is not registered to vote or whose name or address has changed must register in the manner provided in section 201.061, subdivision 3. A voter who has already cast a ballot in the election must not be provided with a ballot.

e) Each voter must sign the certification provided in section 204C.10. The signature of an individual on the voter's certificate and the issuance of a ballot to the individual is evidence of the intent of the individual to vote at that election. After signing the voter certification, two mail ballot voting officials must initial the ballot and issue it to the individual. After completing the ballot, the voter must deposit the ballot into the ballot counter and ballot box. The mail ballot voting official must immediately record that the voter has voted in the manner provided in section 203B.121, subdivision 3.

(d) The mail ballot voting official must remove and secure the ballots following the procedures in section 203B.121, subdivision 5, paragraph (a). The absentee ballot board must count the ballots after the polls have closed on election day following the procedures in section 203B.121, subdivision 5, paragraph (b).

e) For purposes of this subdivision, "mail ballot voting official" means the county auditor, the city clerk, a deputy of the auditor or clerk, or an election judge assigned by the auditor or clerk.

Sec. 71. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.46, is amended to read:

A county, municipality, or school district submitting questions to the voters at a special election may conduct an election by mail with no polling place other than the office of the auditor or clerk. No offices may be voted on at a mail election, except in overlapping school and municipality jurisdictions, where a mail election may include an office when one of the jurisdictions also has a question on the ballot. Notice of the election must be given to the county auditor at least 74 days prior to the election. This notice shall also fulfill the requirements of Minnesota Rules, part 8210.3000. The special mail ballot procedures must be posted at least six weeks prior to the election. Not more than 46 nor later than 14 days prior to the election, the auditor or clerk shall mail ballots by nonforwardable mail to all voters registered in the county, municipality, or school district. No later than 14 days before the election, the auditor or clerk must make a subsequent mailing of ballots to those voters who have already cast a ballot in the election. Not more than 46 nor later than 14 days prior to the election, the auditor or clerk shall make a subsequent mailing of ballots to all voters registered in the county, municipality, or school district.
who register to vote after the initial mailing but before the 20th day before the election.

Eligible voters not registered at the time the ballots are mailed may apply for ballots pursuant to chapter 203B. The auditor or clerk must appoint a ballot board to examine the mail and absentee ballot return envelopes and mark them "Accepted" or "Rejected" within three days of receipt if there are 14 or fewer days before election day, or within five days of receipt if there are more than 14 days before election day. The board may consist of deputy county auditors, deputy municipal clerks, or deputy school district clerks who have received training in the processing and counting of mail ballots, who need not be affiliated with a major political party. Election judges performing the duties in this section must be of different major political parties, unless they are exempt from that requirement under section 205.075, subdivision 4, or section 205A.10. If an envelope has been rejected at least five days before the election, the ballots in the envelope must remain sealed and the auditor or clerk must provide the voter with a replacement ballot and return envelope in place of the spoiled ballot.

If the ballot is rejected within five days of the election, the envelope must remain sealed and the official in charge of the ballot board must attempt to contact the voter by telephone or email to notify the voter that the voter's ballot has been rejected. The official must document the attempts made to contact the voter.

If the ballot is accepted, the county auditor or municipal clerk must mark the roster to indicate that the voter has already cast a ballot in that election. After the close of business on the seventh 10th day before the election, the ballots from return envelopes marked "Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided by section 206.86, subdivision 5, initialed by the ballot board, and deposited in the appropriate ballot box. In all other respects, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law governing deposit and counting of ballots apply.

The mail and absentee ballots for a precinct must be counted together and reported as one vote total. No vote totals from ballots may be made public before the close of voting on election day.

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204B.49, is amended to read:

204B.49 "I VOTED" STICKERS.

The secretary of state, county auditor, municipal clerk, school district clerk, or an election judge may provide a sticker containing the words "I VOTED," and nothing more, to an individual who:

(1) has successfully deposited a ballot into a ballot box, under section 203B.081, subdivision 3, or 204C.13, subdivision 5;

(2) is provided an absentee ballot under section 203B.07, subdivision 1, or 203B.21, subdivision 2; or

(3) is provided a ballot by mail under section 204B.45 or 204B.46.

After the close of business on the seventh 10th day before the election, the ballots from return envelopes marked "Accepted" may be opened, duplicated as needed in the manner provided by section 206.86, subdivision 5, initialed by the ballot board, and deposited in the appropriate ballot box. In all other respects, the provisions of the Minnesota Election Law governing deposit and counting of ballots apply.

The mail and absentee ballots for a precinct must be counted together and reported as one vote total. No vote totals from ballots may be made public before the close of voting on election day.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective June 1, 2023.
Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Right to be absent. Every employee who is eligible to vote in an election has the right to be absent from work for the time necessary to appear at the employee's polling place, cast a ballot, and return to work on the day of that election or during the 61.5
time period allowed under section 203B.081 for voting in person before election day, without
61.6
penalty or deduction from salary or wages because of the absence. An employer or other
61.7
person may not directly or indirectly refuse, abridge, or interfere with this right or any other
61.8
election right of an employee.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.07, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Restrictions on conduct. An election judge shall not be appointed as a challenger. The election judges shall permit challengers appointed pursuant to this section to be present in the polling place during the hours of voting and to remain there until the votes are counted and the results declared. No challenger shall handle or inspect registration cards, files, or lists. Challengers shall not prepare in any manner any list of individuals who have or have not voted. They shall not attempt to influence voting in any manner. They shall, in accordance with section 204C.12, challengers must not converse with a voter except to determine, in the presence of an election judge, whether the voter is eligible to vote in the precinct.

Embassy of the United States, Washington, D.C.

April 27, 2023

Elections Administration

Senate Language S1362-2

UEH1830-1

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.10, as amended by Laws 2023, chapter
12, section 5, is amended to read:

204C.10 POLLING PLACE ROSTER; VOTER SIGNATURE CERTIFICATE; VOTER RECEIPT.

(a) An individual seeking to vote shall sign a polling place roster or voter signature certificate which states that the individual:

(1) is at least 18 years of age;
(2) is a citizen of the United States;
(3) has resided maintained residence in Minnesota for 20 days immediately preceding the election;
(4) maintains residence at the address shown;
(5) is not under a guardianship in which the court order revokes the individual's right to vote;
(6) has not been found by a court of law to be legally incompetent to vote;

(RS)
126.18 (7) has the right to vote because, if the individual was convicted of a felony, the individual is not currently incarcerated for that conviction;
126.20 (8) is registered; and
126.21 (9) has not already voted in the election.
126.22 The roster must also state: "I understand that deliberately providing false information is a felony punishable by not more than five years imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000, or both."
126.25 (b) At the presidential nomination primary, the polling place roster must also state: "I am in general agreement with the principles of the party for whose candidate I intend to vote." This statement must appear separately from the statements required in paragraph (a).
126.28 The felony penalty provided for in paragraph (a) does not apply to this paragraph.
126.29 (c) A judge may, before the applicant signs the roster or voter signature certificate, confirm the applicant's name, address, and date of birth.
126.30 (d) After the applicant signs the roster or voter signature certificate, the judge shall give the applicant a voter's receipt. The voter shall deliver the voter's receipt to the judge in charge of ballots as proof of the voter's right to vote, and thereupon the judge shall hand to the voter the ballot. The voters' receipts must be maintained during the time for notice of filing an election contest.
126.34 (e) Whenever a challenged status appears on the polling place roster, an election judge must ensure that the challenge is concealed or hidden from the view of any voter other than the voter whose status is challenged.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2023.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.15, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Physical assistance in marking ballots. A voter who claims a need for assistance because of inability to read English or physical inability to mark a ballot may obtain the aid of two election judges who are members of different major political parties. The election judges shall mark the ballots as directed by the voter and in as secret a manner as circumstances permit. A voter in need of assistance may alternatively obtain the assistance of any individual the voter chooses. Only the following persons may not provide assistance to a voter: the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union, or a candidate for election. The person who assists the voter shall, unaccompanied by an election judge, retire with that voter to a booth and mark the ballot as directed by the voter. No person who assists another voter as provided in the preceding sentence shall mark the ballots of more than three voters at one election. Before the ballots are deposited, the voter may show them privately to an election judge to ascertain that they are marked as the voter directed. An election judge or other individual assisting a voter shall be unaccompanied by an election judge and shall mark only the ballot of the voter assisted. Before the ballots are deposited, the voter may show them privately to an election judge to ascertain that they are marked as the voter directed. An election judge or other individual assisting a voter shall be unaccompanied by an election judge and shall mark only the ballot of the voter assisted.
not in any manner request, persuade, induce, or attempt to persuade or induce the voter to vote for any particular political party or candidate. The election judges or other individuals who assist the voter shall not reveal to anyone the name of any candidate for whom the voter has voted or anything that took place while assisting the voter.

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.19, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Premature disclosure of count results. No count results from any precinct shall be disclosed by any election judge or other individual until all count results from that precinct are available; nor shall the public media disclose any count results from any precinct before the time when voting is scheduled to end in the state; Count results from absentee ballots received by the county after 3:00 p.m. on election day may be added to the total count results after the initial results reporting of the precinct. If the precinct results do not include all absentee ballots, the county must report to the secretary of state and on the county’s website the number of absentee ballots remaining to be processed.

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.24, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

1. the number of ballots delivered to the precinct as adjusted by the actual count made by the election judges, the number of unofficial ballots made, and the number of absentee ballots delivered to the precinct;
2. the number of votes each candidate received or the number of yes and no votes on each question, the number of undervotes, the number of overvotes, and the number of defective ballots with respect to each office or question;
3. the number of spoiled ballots, the number of duplicate ballots made, the number of absentee ballots rejected, and the number of unused ballots, presuming that the total count provided on each package of unopened prepackaged ballots is correct;
4. the number of voted ballots indicating only a voter's choices as provided by section 206.80, paragraph (b), clause (2), item (ii); and
5. the number of individuals who voted at the election in the precinct which must equal the total number of ballots cast in the precinct, as required by sections 204C.20 and 206.86, subdivision 1; and
6. the number of voters registering on election day in that precinct; and
7. the signatures of the election judges who counted the ballots certifying that all of the ballots cast were properly piled, checked, and counted; and that the numbers entered

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.24, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

1. the number of ballots delivered to the precinct as adjusted by the actual count made by the election judges, the number of unofficial ballots made, and the number of absentee ballots delivered to the precinct;
2. the number of votes each candidate received or the number of yes and no votes on each question, the number of undervotes, the number of overvotes, and the number of defective ballots with respect to each office or question;
3. the number of spoiled ballots, the number of duplicate ballots made, the number of absentee ballots rejected, and the number of unused ballots, presuming that the total count provided on each package of unopened prepackaged ballots is correct;
4. the number of voted ballots indicating only a voter's choices as provided by section 206.80, paragraph (b), clause (2), item (ii); and
5. the number of individuals who voted at the election in the precinct which must equal the total number of ballots cast in the precinct, as required by sections 204C.20 and 206.86, subdivision 1; and
6. the number of voters registering on election day in that precinct; and
7. the signatures of the election judges who counted the ballots certifying that all of the ballots cast were properly piled, checked, and counted; and that the numbers entered
by the election judges on the summary statements correctly show the number of votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question;

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

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

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

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204C.28, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. County auditor. (a) Every county auditor must remain at the auditor's office to receive delivery of the returns, to permit public inspection of the summary statements, and to tabulate the votes until all have been tabulated and the results made known, or until 24 hours have elapsed since the end of the hours for voting, whichever occurs first, unless the county auditor adjourns absentee ballot counting. Every county auditor shall, in the citron where the election judges or the election judges who deliver the returns, make a record of all materials delivered, the time of delivery, and the names of the municipal clerk or election judges who made delivery. The record must include the number of ballots delivered to the precinct, as certified by section 204B.28, and the total number of ballots returned, as certified by the election judges under section 204C.24. A discrepancy between the number of ballots delivered to the precinct and the number of total ballots returned by election judges that cannot be reconciled by taking into account the adjustments made by the election judge counts and any unofficial ballots must be noted, but does not necessarily require disqualification of the votes from that precinct or invalidation of the election. The county auditor must file the record and all envelopes containing ballots in a safe and secure place with envelope seals unbroken. Access to the record and ballots must be strictly controlled. Accountability and a record of access must be maintained by the county auditor during the period for contesting elections or, if a contest is filed, until the contest has been finally determined. Thereafter, the record must be retained in the auditor's office for the same period as the ballots as provided in section 204B.40.

(b) The county auditor must file all envelopes containing ballots in a safe place with seals unbroken. If the envelopes are opened by proper authority for examination or recount as specifically authorized by a court or statute, the county auditor shall have the envelopes sealed again and signed by the individuals who made the inspection or recount. The envelopes may be opened by the county canvassing board auditor if necessary to procure election returns that the election judges inadvertently may have sealed in the envelopes with the ballots. In that case, the envelopes shall be sealed again and signed in the same manner as otherwise provided in this subdivision.

Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2022, 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 following the state general election.
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.

Upon completion of the canvass, the State Canvassing Board shall declare the candidates
duly elected who received the highest number of votes for each federal and state office. All
members of the State Canvassing Board shall sign the report and certify its correctness. The
State Canvassing Board shall declare the result within three days after completing the
canvass.

Subd. 5. Challenged ballots. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a canvassing
board may direct a recount official to make images of ballots challenged by a candidate in
a recount available to the public.

Subd. 6. 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 within three days after completing the canvass 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.

Subd. 7. The county canvassing board must also instruct the county auditor
of the State Canvassing Board shall declare
the
report and certify its

Subd. 8. All members of the State Canvassing Board shall sign the report and certify its

Subd. 9. The county canvassing board shall declare the result within three days after completing the
canvass.
for nomination of the major political party that received the next smallest average vote at the last state general election must be placed in the second column, and so on. The average vote shall be computed in the manner provided in section 204D.12, subdivision 2, by dividing the total number of votes counted for all of the party's candidates for statewide office at the state general election by the number of those candidates at the election.

Sec. 83. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.08, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. State and county nonpartisan primary ballot. The state and county nonpartisan primary ballot shall be headed "State and County Nonpartisan Primary Ballot." It shall be printed in the manner provided in the rules of the secretary of state. The names of candidates for nomination to the supreme court, court of appeals, district court, and all county offices, and all school district offices shall be placed on this ballot.

No candidate whose name is placed on the state and county nonpartisan primary ballot shall be designated or identified as the candidate of any political party or in any other manner except as expressly provided by law.

Sec. 84. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Sample ballot. At least 46 days before the state primary the county auditor shall prepare a sample ballot for each precinct for public inspection and transmit an electronic copy of these sample ballots to the secretary of state. The names of the candidates to be voted for in the county shall be placed on the sample ballots, with the names of the candidates for each office arranged in the base rotation as determined by section 206.61, subdivision 5. The county auditor shall post the sample ballots in a conspicuous place in the auditor's office and shall cause them to be published. At least one week before the state primary, the county auditor must publish a notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the county.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.08, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. State and county nonpartisan primary ballot. The state and county nonpartisan primary ballot shall be headed "State and County Nonpartisan Primary Ballot." It shall be printed in the manner provided in the rules of the secretary of state. The names of candidates for nomination to the supreme court, court of appeals, district court, and all county offices, and all school district offices shall be placed on this ballot.

No candidate whose name is placed on the state and county nonpartisan primary ballot shall be designated or identified as the candidate of any political party or in any other manner except as expressly provided by law.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Sample ballot. At least 46 days before the state primary the county auditor shall prepare a sample ballot for each precinct for public inspection and transmit an electronic copy of these sample ballots to the secretary of state. The names of the candidates to be voted for in the county shall be placed on the sample ballots, with the names of the candidates for each office arranged in the base rotation as determined by section 206.61, subdivision 5. The county auditor shall post the sample ballots in a conspicuous place in the auditor's office and shall cause them to be published. At least one week before the state primary, the county auditor must publish a notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the county.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.
on the state general election ballot after the names of the candidates for that office who were
nominated by major political parties. No later than 11 weeks before the state general election,
the secretary of state shall determine by lot the order of candidates nominated by petition.
The drawing of lots must be by political party or principle.

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. Rotation of names; other partisan offices. Except as provided in subdivision 2, the names of candidates for partisan offices on the state general election ballot shall be rotated in the manner provided for rotation of names on state partisan primary ballots by section 204D.08, subdivision 3.

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Nominees by petition; placement on ballot political party or principle. The names of candidates nominated by petition for a partisan office voted on at the state general election shall be placed on the state general election ballot after the names of the candidates for that office who were nominated at the state primary. No later than 11 weeks before the state general election, the secretary of state shall determine by lot the order of candidates nominated by petition. The drawing of lots must be by political party or principle. For candidates nominated by petition for partisan office, the political party or political principle of the candidate as stated on the petition shall be placed after the name of a candidate nominated by petition. The word "nonpartisan" shall not be used to designate any partisan candidate whose name is placed on the state general election ballot by nominating petition.
counties, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 4. When published, the notice must be sized so that it comprises a minimum of one full newspaper page. When published, the notice must be sized so that it comprises a minimum of one full newspaper page.

(c) The notice required by paragraph (b) must, at minimum, include the following:

(1) a statement that the voter's official ballot will have the names of all candidates for the voter's precinct;
(1) a statement that the voter's official ballot will have the names of all candidates for the voter's precinct;

(2) the web address where a voter may view the voter's sample ballot based on the voter's address;
(2) the web address where a voter may view the voter's sample ballot based on the voter's address;

(3) the county's website where a list of sample ballots for each county precinct may be viewed;
(3) the county's website where a list of sample ballots for each county precinct may be viewed;

(4) how a voter may obtain a free copy of a sample ballot specific to the voter's address; and
(4) how a voter may obtain a free copy of a sample ballot specific to the voter's address; and

(5) contact information for the appropriate local election official, including a phone number and email address.
(5) contact information for the appropriate local election official, including a phone number and email address.

The notice may include information about contests on the ballot; names, offices, and party affiliation, if any, of candidates; polling place locations; poll hours; and absentee voting information.
The notice may include information about contests on the ballot; names, offices, and party affiliation, if any, of candidates; polling place locations; poll hours; and absentee voting information.

(d) For purposes of this section, "stakeholder" means local government election officials and representatives of the Minnesota Newspaper Association.
(d) For purposes of this section, "stakeholder" means local government election officials and representatives of the Minnesota Newspaper Association.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 87. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.19, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
Sec. 87. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.19, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
Sec. 88. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.22, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

As provided in subdivision 2, the county auditor 111shall 111must 111prepare separate ballots for a special primary and special election as required by sections 204D.17 to 204D.27. The ballots 111shall 111must 111be headed "Special Primary Ballot" or "Special Election Ballot" as the case may be, followed by the date of the special primary or special election. Immediately below the title of each office to be filled in the election district from which the candidate is to vote and the instructions to voters may use the singular form of the word when referring to candidates and offices when only one office is to be filled at the special election. Otherwise the form of the ballots 111shall 111must comply as far as practicable with the laws relating to ballots for state primaries and state general elections. The county auditor 111shall 111must 111post a sample of each ballot in the auditor's office as soon as prepared and not later than four days before the special primary or special election. Publication of the sample ballot notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 for a special primary or special election is not required.

Subd. 1. Form. Except as provided in subdivision 2, the county auditor 111shall 111must 111prepare separate ballots for a special primary and special election as required by sections 204D.17 to 204D.27. The ballots 111shall 111must 111be headed "Special Primary Ballot" or "Special Election Ballot" as the case may be, followed by the date of the special primary or special election. Immediately below the title of each office to be filled in the election district from which the candidate is to vote and the instructions to voters may use the singular form of the word when referring to candidates and offices when only one office is to be filled at the special election. Otherwise the form of the ballots 111shall 111must comply as far as practicable with the laws relating to ballots for state primaries and state general elections. The county auditor 111shall 111must 111post a sample of each ballot in the auditor's office as soon as prepared and not later than four days before the special primary or special election. Publication of the sample ballot notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 for a special primary or special election is not required.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Subd. 5. Nominating petition; cities of the first class. A nominating petition filed on behalf of a candidate for municipal office in a city of the first class shall be signed by eligible voters who reside maintain residence in the election district from which the candidate is to vote.

Sec. 90. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

A nominating petition filed on behalf of a candidate for municipal office in a city of the first class shall be signed by eligible voters who resides maintain residence in the election district from which the candidate is to vote and state general elections. The county auditor 111shall 111must 111be headed "Special Primary Ballot" or "Special Election Ballot" as the case may be, followed by the date of the special primary or special election. Immediately below the title of each office to be filled in the election district from which the candidate is to vote and the instructions to voters may use the singular form of the word when referring to candidates and offices when only one office is to be filled at the special election. Otherwise the form of the ballots 111shall 111must comply as far as practicable with the laws relating to ballots for state primaries and state general elections. The county auditor 111shall 111must 111post a sample of each ballot in the auditor's office as soon as prepared and not later than four days before the special primary or special election. Publication of the sample ballot notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 for a special primary or special election is not required.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state's approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 204D.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Form. Except as provided in subdivision 2, the county auditor 111shall 111must 111prepare separate ballots for a special primary and special election as required by sections 204D.17 to 204D.27. The ballots 111shall 111must 111be headed "Special Primary Ballot" or "Special Election Ballot" as the case may be, followed by the date of the special primary or special election. Immediately below the title of each office to be filled in the election district from which the candidate is to vote and the instructions to voters may use the singular form of the word when referring to candidates and offices when only one office is to be filled at the special election. Otherwise the form of the ballots 111shall 111must comply as far as practicable with the laws relating to ballots for state primaries and state general elections. The county auditor 111shall 111must 111post a sample of each ballot in the auditor's office as soon as prepared and not later than four days before the special primary or special election. Publication of the sample ballot notice to voters pursuant to section 204D.16 for a special primary or special election is not required.

Subd. 2.
be elected. The number of signers shall be at least 500, or two percent of the total number of individuals who voted in the municipality, ward, or other election district at the last preceding municipal general election, whichever is greater. Sec. 92. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205.16, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Sample ballot, publication. For every municipal election, the municipal clerk must, at least two weeks before the election, publish a sample ballot 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. 93. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205.175, subdivision 3, is amended to read: Subd. 3. Other municipalities. The governing body of a municipality other than a municipality described in subdivision 1, during which the polling places will remain open for voting at the next succeeding and all subsequent municipal elections. The resolution shall remain in force until it is revoked by the municipal governing body or changed because of request by voters as provided in this subdivision. If a petition requesting longer voting hours, signed by a number of voters equal to 20 percent of the votes cast at the last municipal election, is presented to the municipal clerk no later than 30 days prior to the municipal election, then the polling places for that election shall open at 10:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. The municipal clerk shall give ten days' notice of the changed voting hours and notify the county auditor and secretary of state of the change. Municipalities covered by this subdivision shall certify their election hours to the county auditor in January of each year. Sec. 94. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Other school districts. At a school district election in a school district other than one described in subdivision 1, the school board, by resolution adopted before giving notice of the election, may designate the time during which the polling places will remain open for voting at the next succeeding and all later school district elections. All polling places must be open between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. The resolution must remain in force until it is revoked by the school board or changed because of request by voters as provided in this subdivision. If a petition requesting longer voting hours, signed by a number of voters equal to 20 percent of the votes cast at the last school district election, is presented to the school district clerk no later than 30 days before a school district election, then the polling places for that election must open at 10:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. 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.
school district clerk must give ten days' published notice and posted notice of the changed voting hours and notify appropriate county auditors and the secretary of state of the change.

Sec. 95. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.10, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. School district canvassing board. For the purpose of a recount of a special election conducted under section 126C.17, subdivision 9, or 475.59, the school district canvassing board shall consist of one member of the school board other than the clerk, selected by the board, the clerk of the school board, the county auditor of the county in which the greatest number of school district residents reside maintain residence, and the mayor or chair of the town board of the school district's most populous municipality. Any member of the canvassing board may appoint a designee to appear at the meeting of the canvassing board, except that no designee may be a candidate for public office. If one of the individuals fails to appear at the meeting of the canvassing board, the county auditor shall appoint an eligible voter of the school district, who must not be a member of the school board, to fill the vacancy. Not more than two school board members shall serve on the canvassing board at one time. Four members constitute a quorum.

The school board shall serve as the school district canvassing board for the election of school board members.

Sec. 96. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 205A.12, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Board elections. If the proposal for the establishment of election districts is approved by the voters, the board shall specify the election districts from which vacancies shall be filled as they occur until such time as each board member represents an election district. A candidate for school board in a subsequent election must file an affidavit of candidacy to be elected as a school board member for the election district in which the candidate resides maintains residence. If there are as many election districts as there are members of the board, one and only one member of the board shall be elected from each election district. In school districts where one or more board members are elected by election districts, candidates must indicate on the affidavit of candidacy the number of the district from which they seek election or, if appropriate, that they seek election from one of the offices elected at large. If the election districts have two or three members each, the terms of the members must be staggered. Each board member must be a resident of the election district for which elected but the creation of an election district or a change in election district boundaries shall not disqualify a board member from serving for the remainder of a term. Sec. 97. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.58, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Municipalities. (a) The governing body of a municipality, at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, may provide for the use of an electronic voting system in one or more precincts and at all elections in the precincts, subject
to approval by the county auditor. Once a municipality has adopted the use of an electronic
voting system in one or more precincts, the municipality must continue to use an electronic
voting system for state elections in those precincts. The governing body shall
must disseminate information to the public about the use of a new voting system at least 60 days
prior to the election and shall must provide for instruction of voters with a demonstration
voting system in a public place for the six weeks immediately prior to the first election at
which the new voting system will be used.

No system may be adopted or used (b) A municipality must not adopt or use a system
unless it has been approved by the secretary of state pursuant to section 206.57.

Sec. 98. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.58, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Counties. (a) The governing body of a county may provide for the use of an
voting system in one or more precincts of the county at all elections. Once a
county has adopted the use of an electronic voting system in one or more precincts, the
county must continue to use an electronic voting system for state elections in those precincts.

(b) The governing body of the municipality shall must give approval before an electronic voting
system may be adopted or used in the municipality under the authority of this section.

No system may be adopted or used (b) A county must not adopt or use a system unless
it has been approved by the secretary of state pursuant to section 206.57.

Sec. 99. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.61, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

(c) In precincts using a ballot format as provided by section 206.80, paragraph (b), clause
(2), voters must be provided the option of voting with a regularly printed optical scan ballot.

Sec. 100. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.80, is amended to read:

206.80 ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS.

(a) An electronic voting system may not be employed unless it:

(1) permits every voter to vote in secret;
(2) permits every voter to vote for all candidates and questions for whom or upon which the voter is legally entitled to vote;

(3) provides for write-in voting when authorized;

(4) automatically rejects, except as provided in section 206.84 with respect to write-in votes, all votes for an office or question when the number of votes cast on it exceeds the number which the voter is entitled to cast;

(5) permits a voter at a primary election to select secretly the party for which the voter wishes to vote;

(6) automatically rejects all votes cast in a primary election by a voter when the voter votes for candidates of more than one party; and

(7) provides every voter an opportunity to verify votes recorded on the permanent paper ballot, either visually or using assistive voting technology, and to change votes or correct any error before the voter's ballot is cast and counted, produces an individual, discrete, permanent, paper ballot cast by the voter, and preserves the paper ballot as an official record available for use in any recount.

(b) An electronic voting system purchased on or after June 4, 2005, may not be employed unless it:

(1) accepts and tabulates, in the polling place or at a counting center, a marked optical scan ballot; or

(2) creates a marked optical scan ballot that can be tabulated in the polling place or at a counting center by automatic tabulating equipment certified for use in this state and the ballot is:

(i) a marked optical scan ballot; or

(ii) a marked paper ballot indicating, at a minimum, the date of the election; the name of the precinct; an electronically readable precinct identifier or ballot style indicator; and the voter's votes for each office or question, generated from the voter's use of a touch screen or other electronic device on which a complete ballot meeting the information requirements of any applicable law was displayed electronically.

(c) The use of multiple ballot formats of electronic voting systems in a jurisdiction is not a violation of a voter's right to vote in secret, provided that a record of the ballot formats of electronic voting system used by a voter is not recorded by the election judges or any other elections official in any form.
Sec. 101. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.83, is amended to read:

206.83 TESTING OF VOTING SYSTEMS.

Within 14 At least three days before election day voting equipment is used, the official in charge of elections shall have the voting system tested to ascertain that the system will correctly mark ballots using all methods supported by the system, including through assistive technology, and count the votes cast for all candidates and on all questions. Public notice of the time and place of the test must be given at least two days in advance by publication once in official newspapers. The test must be observed by at least two election judges, who are not of the same major political party, and must be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the press, and the public. The test must be conducted by (1) processing a preaudited group of ballots punched or marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each question, and must include for each office one or more ballot cards which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the voting system tabulator and electronic ballot marker to reject those votes; and (2) processing an additional test deck of ballots marked using the electronic ballot marker for the precinct, including ballots marked using the electronic ballot display, audio ballot reader, and any assistive voting technology used with the electronic ballot marker. If any error is detected, the cause must be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count must be made before the voting system may be used in the election. After the completion of the test, the programs used and ballot cards must be sealed, retained, and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

Subdivision 1. Prohibited connections. The county auditor and municipal clerk must secure ballot recording and tabulating systems physically and electronically against unauthorized access. Except for wired connections within the polling place, ballot recording and tabulating systems must not be connected to or operated on, directly or indirectly, any electronic network, including a local area network, a wide-area network, the Internet, or the World Wide Web. Wireless communications may not be used in any way in a vote recording or vote tabulating system. Wireless, device-to-device capability is not permitted. No connection by modem is permitted.

Transfer of information from the ballot recording or tabulating system to another system for network distribution or broadcast must be made by disk, tape, or other physical means of communication, other than direct or indirect electronic connection of the vote recording or vote tabulating system. A county auditor or municipal clerk may not create or disclose, or permit any other person to create or disclose, an electronic image of the hard drive of any vote recording or tabulating system or any other component of an electronic voting system, except as authorized in writing by the secretary of state or for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.

Within 14 At least three days before election day voting equipment is used, the official in charge of elections shall have the voting system tested to ascertain that the system will correctly mark ballots using all methods supported by the system, including through assistive technology, and count the votes cast for all candidates and on all questions. Public notice of the time and place of the test must be given at least two days in advance by publication once in official newspapers. The test must be observed by at least two election judges, who are not of the same major political party, and must be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the press, and the public. The test must be conducted by (1) processing a preaudited group of ballots punched or marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each question, and must include for each office one or more ballot cards which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the voting system tabulator and electronic ballot marker to reject those votes; and (2) processing an additional test deck of ballots marked using the electronic ballot marker for the precinct, including ballots marked using the electronic ballot display, audio ballot reader, and any assistive voting technology used with the electronic ballot marker. If any error is detected, the cause must be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count must be made before the voting system may be used in the election. After the completion of the test, the programs used and ballot cards must be sealed, retained, and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

Sec. 102. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.845, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Within 14 The county auditor or municipal clerk must secure ballot recording and tabulating systems physically and electronically against unauthorized access. Except for wired connections within the polling place, ballot recording and tabulating systems must not be connected to or operated on, directly or indirectly, any electronic network, including a local area network, a wide-area network, the Internet, or the World Wide Web. Wireless communications may not be used in any way in a vote recording or vote tabulating system. Wireless, device-to-device capability is not permitted. No connection by modem is permitted.

Transfer of information from the ballot recording or tabulating system to another system for network distribution or broadcast must be made by disk, tape, or other physical means of communication, other than direct or indirect electronic connection of the vote recording or vote tabulating system. A county auditor or municipal clerk may not create or disclose, or permit any other person to create or disclose, an electronic image of the hard drive of any vote recording or tabulating system or any other component of an electronic voting system, except as authorized in writing by the secretary of state or for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.
Sec. 103. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.845, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Ballots in precincts with multiple styles of voting system.

Subd. 10. After the municipal clerk or county auditor has received data from automatic tabulating equipment, textual data from the file is public, with the following exceptions, which are protected nonpublic data under section 13.02:

1. data that indicate the date, time, or order in which a voter cast a ballot;
2. (2) data that indicate the method with which a voter cast a ballot;
3. (3) data files that do not include all ballots cast in a precinct;
4. (4) data files that provide data in the order it was generated; and
5. (5) data from precincts in which fewer than ten votes were cast.

Data stored as images are protected nonpublic data under section 13.02.

Sec. 104. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 206.86, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5a. Counting write-in votes. In the event the write-in votes with the votes cast on the ballot card. If the total number of votes for any office exceeds the number allowed by law, a notation to that effect must be entered on the back of the ballot card and the card must be returned to the counting center in an envelope.
marked "defective ballots"; however, valid votes on ballot cards containing invalid votes
must be counted as provided in section 206.86, subdivision 5. When the write-in votes are
recorded on ballot cards that can be examined for write-in
votes by the automatic tabulating equipment and the automatic tabulating equipment rejects
all votes for an office or question when the number of votes cast on it exceeds the number
which the voter is entitled to cast, the judges shall examine the ballot cards with write-in
votes and count the valid write-in votes.

Sec. 106. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 207A.12, is amended to read:

207A.12 CONDUCTING PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION PRIMARY.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, the presidential nomination primary must be
conducted, and the results canvassed and returned, in the manner provided by law for the
state primary.

(b) An individual seeking to vote at the presidential nomination primary must be
registered to vote pursuant to section 201.054, subdivision 1. The voter must request the
ballot of the party for whose candidate the individual wishes to vote. Notwithstanding section
204C.18, subdivision 1, the election judge must record in the polling place roster the name
of the political party whose ballot the voter requested. When posting voter history pursuant
to section 201.171, the county auditor must include the name of the political party whose
ballot the voter requested. The political party ballot selected by a voter is private data on
individuals as defined under section 13.02, subdivision 12, except as provided in section
201.091, subdivision 4a. A voter eligible to cast a ballot as provided in section 5B.06 must
be permitted to cast a ballot at the presidential nomination primary consistent with the
requirements of that section.

(c) Immediately after the state canvassing board declares the results of the presidential
nomination primary, the secretary of state must notify the chair of each party of the results.

(d) The results of the presidential nomination primary must bind the election of delegates
in each party.

Sec. 107. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 207A.15, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Reimbursable local expenses. (a) The secretary of state shall reimburse
the counties and municipalities for expenses incurred in the administration of the presidential
nomination primary from money contained in the presidential nomination primary elections
account. The following expenses are eligible for reimbursement: preparation and printing
of ballots; postage for absentee ballots; publication of the sample ballot
pursuant to section 204D.16; preparation of polling places in an amount not to exceed $150
per polling place; preparation of electronic voting systems in an amount not to exceed $100
per precinct; compensation for temporary staff or overtime payments; salaries of election
judges; compensation of county canvassing board members; and other expenses as approved
by the secretary of state.
(b) Within 60 days after the results of a presidential nomination primary are certified by the State Canvassing Board, the county auditor must submit a request for payment of the costs incurred by the county for conducting the presidential nomination primary, and the municipal clerk must submit a request for payment of the costs incurred by the municipality for conducting the presidential nomination primary. The request for payment must be submitted to the secretary of state, and must be accompanied by an itemized description of actual county or municipal expenditures, including copies of invoices. In addition, the county auditor or municipal clerk must certify that the request for reimbursement is based on actual costs incurred by the county or municipality in the presidential nomination primary.

(c) The secretary of state shall provide each county and municipality with the appropriate forms for requesting payment and certifying expenses under this subdivision. The secretary of state must complete the issuance of reimbursements to the counties and municipalities no later than 90 days after the results of the presidential nomination primary have been certified by the State Canvassing Board.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective December 1, 2023, or upon the secretary of state’s approval of the notice required by Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.16, paragraph (b), whichever is earlier. The secretary of state must notify the revisor of statutes of the approval date.

Sec. 108. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 208.05, is amended to read:

208.05 STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

The State Canvassing Board at its meeting on the date provided in section 204C.33 shall open and canvass the returns made to the secretary of state for presidential electors and alternates, prepare a statement of the number of votes cast for the persons receiving votes for these offices, and declare the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes for each office duly elected, except that if the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote governs the appointment of presidential electors, the State Canvassing Board shall declare duly elected the candidates for presidential electors and alternates identified in accordance with the provisions of that agreement. When it appears that more than the number of persons to be elected as presidential electors or alternates have the highest and an equal number of votes, the secretary of state, in the presence of the board shall decide by lot which of the persons shall be declared elected, except that if the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote governs the appointment of presidential electors, no such drawing of lots shall be conducted. The governor shall transmit to each person declared elected a certificate of election, signed by the governor, sealed with the state seal, and countersigned by the secretary of state.
Article I - Membership

Each member state shall conduct a statewide popular election for president and vice president of the United States.

Article III - Manner of Appointing Presidential Electors in Member States

Prior to the time set by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, the chief election official of each member state shall determine the number of votes for each presidential slate in each state of the United States and in the District of Columbia in which votes have been cast in a statewide popular election and shall add such votes together to produce a national popular vote total for each presidential slate. The chief election official of each member state shall designate the presidential slate with the largest national popular vote total as the national popular vote winner. The presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment of the elector slate nominated in association with the presidential slate receiving the largest number of popular votes within that official's own state. If, for any reason, the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state in association with the national popular vote winner is less than or greater than that state's number of electoral votes, the presidential candidate on the presidential slate that has been designated as the national popular vote winner shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors for that state and that state's presidential elector certifying official shall certify the appointment of such nominees. The chief election official of each member state shall immediately release to the chief election official of each other member state the result of such certification within 24 hours.

Article II - Right of the People in Member States to Vote for President and Vice President

Any state of the United States and the District of Columbia may become a member of this agreement by enacting this agreement.

Article II - Right of the People in Member States to Vote for President and Vice President

Prior to the time set by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state in association with the national popular vote winner is less than or greater than that state's number of electoral votes, the presidential candidate on the presidential slate that has been designated as the national popular vote winner shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors for that state and that state's presidential elector certifying official shall certify the appointment of such nominees. The chief election official of each member state shall immediately release to the chief election official of each other member state the result of such certification within 24 hours.

The Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote is enacted into law and entered into with all other states legally joining in it in substantially the following form:

The Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote is enacted into law and entered into with all other states legally joining in it in substantially the following form:
public all vote counts or statements of votes as they are determined or obtained. This article shall govern the appointment of presidential electors in each member state in any year in which this agreement is, on July 20, in effect in states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes.

Article IV - Other Provisions

This agreement shall take effect when states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes have enacted this agreement in substantially the same form and the enactments by such states have taken effect in each state. Any member state may withdraw from this agreement, except that a withdrawal occurring six months or less before the end of a president's term shall not become effective until a president or vice president shall have been qualified to serve the next term. The chief executive of each member state shall promptly notify the chief executive of all other states of when this agreement has been enacted and has taken effect in that official's state, when the state has withdrawn from this agreement, and when this agreement takes effect generally. This agreement shall terminate if the electoral college is abolished. If any provision of this agreement is held invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

Article V - Definitions

For purposes of this agreement:

(1) "chief election official" means the state official or body that is authorized to certify the total number of popular votes for each presidential slate;
(2) "chief executive" means the governor of a state of the United States or the mayor of the District of Columbia;
(3) "elector slate" means a slate of candidates who have been nominated in a state for the position of presidential elector in association with a presidential slate;
(4) "presidential elector" means an elector for president and vice president of the United States;
(5) "presidential elector certifying official" means the state official or body that is authorized to certify the appointment of the state's presidential electors;
(6) "presidential slate" means a slate of two persons, the first of whom has been nominated as a candidate for president of the United States and the second of whom has been nominated as a candidate for vice president of the United States, or any legal successors to such persons, regardless of whether both names appear on the ballot presented to the voter in a particular state;
(7) "state" means a state of the United States and the District of Columbia; and

For purposes of this agreement:

(1) "chief election official" means the state official or body that is authorized to certify the total number of popular votes for each presidential slate;
(2) "chief executive" means the governor of a state of the United States or the mayor of the District of Columbia;
(3) "elector slate" means a slate of candidates who have been nominated in a state for the position of presidential elector in association with a presidential slate;
(4) "presidential elector" means an elector for president and vice president of the United States;
(5) "presidential elector certifying official" means the state official or body that is authorized to certify the appointment of the state's presidential electors;
(6) "presidential slate" means a slate of two persons, the first of whom has been nominated as a candidate for president of the United States and the second of whom has been nominated as a candidate for vice president of the United States, or any legal successors to such persons, regardless of whether both names appear on the ballot presented to the voter in a particular state;
(7) "state" means a state of the United States and the District of Columbia; and
When the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote governs the appointment of presidential electors, the provisions of that agreement shall take precedence over any conflicting law of this state.

If the contest relates to a nomination or election for statewide office, the contestant shall file the notice of contest with the court administrator of District Court in Ramsey County. For contests relating to any other office, the contestant shall file the notice of contest with the court administrator of district court in the county where the contestee maintains residence.

If the contest relates to a constitutional amendment, the contestant shall file the notice of contest with the court administrator of District Court in Ramsey County. If the contest relates to any other question, the contestant shall file the notice of contest with the court administrator of district court for the county or any one of the counties where the question appeared on the ballot.
Sec. 46. [211B.076] INTIMIDATION AND INTERFERENCE RELATED TO THE PERFORMACE OF DUTIES BY AN ELECTION OFFICIAL; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "election official" means a member of a canvassing board, the county auditor or municipal clerk charged with duties relating to elections, a member of an absentee ballot board, an election judge, an election judge trainee, or any other individual assigned by a state entity or municipal government to perform official duties related to elections.

Subd. 2. Intimidation. (a) A person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten force, coercion, violence, restraint, damage, harm, or loss, including loss of employment or economic reprisal, against another with the intent to influence an election official in the performance of a duty of election administration.

(b) In a civil action brought to prevent and restrain violations of this subdivision or to require the payment of civil penalties, the plaintiff may show that the action or attempted action would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated. The plaintiff does not need to show that the defendant intended to cause the victim to feel intimidated.

Subd. 3. Interfering with or hindering the administration of an election. A person may not intentionally hinder, interfere with, or prevent an election official's performance of a duty related to election administration.

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

1. (1) the dissemination poses an imminent and serious threat to the official's safety or the safety of an official's family or household member; and
2. (2) the person making the information publicly available knows or reasonably should know of any imminent and serious threat.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "personal information" means the home address of the election official or a member of an election official's family, directions to that home, or photographs of that home.

Subd. 5. Obstructing access. A person may not intentionally and physically obstruct an election official's access to or egress from a polling place, meeting of a canvassing board, place where ballots and elections equipment are located or stored, or any other place where the election official performs a duty related to election administration.

Subd. 6. Tampering with voting equipment. (a) A person may not access without authorization, tamper with, or facilitate unauthorized access to or tampering with an electronic voting system, electromechanical voting equipment, or an election night reporting system before, during, or after any election required by law.
(b) A person may not knowingly publish or cause to be published passwords or other confidential information relating to an electronic voting system. In addition to any other remedies and penalties provided by this section, the secretary of state, county auditor, or municipal clerk must immediately revoke any authorized access rights of a person found to be in violation of this paragraph.

Subd. 7. Tampering with ballot box. A person may not willfully tamper with or open a ballot box, including a ballot drop box, except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.

Subd. 8. Tampering with statewide voter registration system, registration list, or polling place roster. Except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law, a person may not mutilate or erase any name, figure, or word on a voter registration list or polling place roster; remove or destroy a registration list or polling place roster; or mutilate, erase, or remove any part of a list or roster from the place where it has been deposited with an intention to destroy it, to procure or prevent the election of any person, or to prevent any voter from voting.

Subd. 9. Unauthorized access to statewide voter registration system. A person may not knowingly access, or attempt to access, the statewide voter registration system except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.

Subd. 10. Vicarious liability; conspiracy. A person may be held vicariously liable for any damages resulting from the violation of this section and may be identified in an order restraining violations of this section if that person:

1. intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, abets, incites, compels, or coerces a person to violate any provision of this section or attempts to aid, advise, hire, counsel, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a person to violate any provision of this section;

2. conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with another to either commit a violation of this section or aid, advise, hire, counsel, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a third person to violate any provision of this section.

Subd. 11. Criminal penalties; civil remedies. (a) Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

1. The attorney general, a county attorney, or an election official may bring a civil action to prevent or restrain a violation of this section if there is a reasonable basis to believe that an individual or entity is committing or intends to commit a prohibited act.

1. The attorney general, or an election official injured by an act prohibited by this section, may bring a civil action pursuant to section 8.31 to recover damages, together with costs of investigation and reasonable attorney fees, and receive other equitable relief as determined by the court. An action brought by an election official under section 8.31, to be in violation of this paragraph.

Subd. 7. Tampering with ballot box. A person may not willfully tamper with or open a ballot box, including a ballot drop box, except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.

Subd. 8. Tampering with statewide voter registration system, registration list, or polling place roster. Except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law, a person may not mutilate, change, or erase any name, figure, or word in the statewide voter registration list or polling place roster; remove or destroy a registration list or polling place roster; or mutilate, erase, or remove any part of a list or roster from the place where it has been deposited with an intention to destroy it, to procure or prevent the election of any person, or to prevent any voter from voting.

Subd. 9. Unauthorized access to statewide voter registration system. A person may not knowingly access, or attempt to access, the statewide voter registration system except for the purpose of conducting official duties as expressly authorized by law.

Subd. 10. Vicarious liability; conspiracy. A person may be held vicariously liable for any damages resulting from the violation of this section and may be identified in an order restraining violations of this section if that person:

1. intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, abets, incites, compels, or coerces a person to violate any provision of this section or attempts to aid, advise, hire, counsel, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a person to violate any provision of this section;

2. conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with another to either commit a violation of this section or aid, advise, hire, counsel, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a third person to violate any provision of this section.

Subd. 11. Criminal penalties; civil remedies. (a) Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

1. The attorney general, a county attorney, or an election official may bring a civil action to prevent or restrain a violation of this section.

1. The attorney general, or an election official injured by an act prohibited by this section, may bring a civil action pursuant to section 8.31 to recover damages, together with costs of investigation and reasonable attorney fees, and receive other equitable relief as determined by the court. An action brought by an election official under section 8.31,
subdivision 3a, is in the public interest. In addition to all other damages, the court may impose a civil penalty of up to $1,000 for each violation.

(d) Civil remedies allowable under this section are cumulative and do not restrict any other right or remedy otherwise available. An action for a penalty or remedy under this section must be brought within two years of the date the violation is alleged to have occurred.

The complaint process provided in sections 211B.31 to 211B.36 does not apply to violations of this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2023, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 113. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Soliciting near polling places. (a) A person may not display campaign material, post signs, or distribute pamphlets, advertisements, flyers, signs, banners, stickers, buttons, badges, pencils, pens, shirts, hats, or any similar item. For purposes of this paragraph, "item" includes pamphlets, advertisements, flyers, signs, banners, stickers, buttons, badges, pencils, pens, shirts, hats, or any similar item.

(e) This section applies to areas established by the county auditor or municipal clerk for absentee or early voting as provided in chapter 203B.

(d) This section applies only during the hours in which a polling place is open for voting.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 15, 2023, and applies to violations occurring on or after that date.

Sec. 131. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Soliciting near polling places. A person may not display campaign material, post signs, or distribute pamphlets, advertisements, flyers, signs, banners, stickers, buttons, badges, pencils, pens, shirts, hats, or any similar item. A person may not provide political badges, political buttons, or other political insignia that displays: (1) the name, likeness, logo, or slogan of a candidate who appears on the ballot; (2) the number, title, subject, slogan, or logo of a ballot question that appears on the ballot; (3) the name, likeness, logo, or slogan of a political party represented by a candidate on the ballot.

For purposes of this paragraph, "item" includes pamphlets, advertisements, flyers, signs, banners, stickers, buttons, badges, pencils, pens, shirts, hats, or any similar item.

(e) This section applies to areas established by the county auditor or municipal clerk for absentee or early voting as provided in chapter 203B.

(d) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) apply during voting hours.

(1) throughout the absentee and early voting periods.
(i) within a polling place; and
(ii) within 100 feet of the room in which a polling place is situated, to the extent practicable; and
(2) on the day of a primary or general election:
(i) within a polling place or
(ii) within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is situated, or
(iii) anywhere on the public property on which a polling place is situated, on primary or election day. This section applies to areas established by the county auditor or municipal clerk for absentee voting as provided in chapter 203B.

Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the distribution of "I VOTED" stickers as provided in section 204B.49.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 15, 2023.

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.15, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Permitted activity; political party. It is not a violation of this section for a political party, as defined in section 200.02, subdivision 7, to form a nonprofit corporation for the sole purpose of holding real property to be used exclusively as the party's headquarters.

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.20, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Prohibition. (a) It is unlawful for a person, either directly or indirectly, to deny access to an apartment house, dormitory, nursing home, manufactured home park, other multiple unit facility used as a residence, or an area in which two or more single-family dwellings are located on private roadways to a candidate who has:
(1) organized a campaign committee under applicable federal or state law;
(2) filed a financial report as required by section 211A.02; or
(3) filed an affidavit of candidacy for elected office.
A candidate granted access under this section must be allowed to be accompanied by campaign volunteers.

Sec. 114. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.15, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Sec. 115. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.20, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Prohibition. (a) It is unlawful for a person, either directly or indirectly, to deny access to an apartment house, dormitory, nursing home, manufactured home park, other multiple unit facility used as a residence, or an area in which two or more single-family dwellings are located on private roadways to a candidate who has:
(1) organized a campaign committee under applicable federal or state law;
(2) filed a financial report as required by section 211A.02; or
(3) filed an affidavit of candidacy for elected office.
A candidate granted access under this section must be allowed to be accompanied by campaign volunteers.
(b) Access to a facility or area is only required if it is located within the district or territory that will be represented by the office to which the candidate seeks election, and the candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers seek access exclusively for the purpose of campaigning for a candidate or registering voters. The candidate must be seeking election to office at the next general or special election to be held for that office.

A candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers granted access under this section must be permitted to knock on the doors of individual units to speak with residents and to leave campaign materials for residents at their doors, except that the manager of a nursing home may direct that the campaign materials be left at a central location within the facility. The campaign materials must be left in an orderly manner.

(d) If a facility or area contains multiple buildings, a candidate and accompanying volunteers must be permitted to access more than one building on a single visit, but access is limited to only one building at a time. If multiple candidates are traveling together, each candidate and that candidate's accompanying volunteers is limited to one building at a time, and all of the candidates and accompanying volunteers traveling together must not be restricted to accessing the same building at the same time.

(e) A violation of this section is a petty misdemeanor.

Sec. 116. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 211B.32, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Administrative remedy; exhaustion. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), a complaint alleging a violation of chapter 211A or 211B must be filed with the office. The complaint must be finally disposed of by the office before the alleged violation may be prosecuted by a county attorney.

(b) Complaints arising under those sections and related to those individuals and associations specified in section 10A.022, subdivision 3, must be filed with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board.

(c) Violations of section 211B.076 may only be enforced as provided in that section.

Sec. 117. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 367.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Vacancies. (a) When a vacancy occurs in a town office, the town board shall fill the vacancy by appointment. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the person appointed shall hold office until the next annual town election, when a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in a town office:

(b) Access to a facility or area is only required if it is located within the district or territory that will be represented by the office to which the candidate seeks election, and the candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers seek access exclusively for the purpose of campaigning for a candidate or registering voters. The candidate must be seeking election to office at the next general or special election to be held for that office.

A candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers granted access under this section must be permitted to knock on the doors of individual units to speak with residents and to leave campaign materials for residents at their doors, except that the manager of a nursing home may direct that the campaign materials be left at a central location within the facility. The campaign materials must be left in an orderly manner.

(d) If a facility or area contains multiple buildings, a candidate and accompanying volunteers must be permitted to access more than one building on a single visit, but access is limited to only one building at a time. If multiple candidates are traveling together, each candidate and that candidate's accompanying volunteers is limited to one building at a time, and all of the candidates and accompanying volunteers traveling together must not be restricted to accessing the same building at the same time.

(e) A violation of this section is a petty misdemeanor.
(1) with more than one year remaining in the term; and
(2) on or after the 14th day before the first day to file an affidavit of candidacy for the
town election;
the vacancy must be filled by appointment. The person appointed serves until the next annual
town election following the election for which affidavits of candidacy are to be filed, when
a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.
(c) A vacancy in the office of supervisor must be filled by an appointment committee
comprised of the remaining supervisors and the town clerk.
(d) Any person appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of supervisor must, upon
assuming the office, be an eligible voter, be 21 years of age, and have resided maintained
residence in the town for at least 30 days.
(e) When, because of a vacancy, more than one supervisor is to be chosen at the
same election, candidates for the offices of supervisor shall file for one of the specific terms being
filled.
(f) When, for any reason, the town board or the appointment committee fails to fill a
vacancy in the position of an elected town officer by appointment, a special election may
called. To call a special election, the supervisors and town clerk, or any two of them
together with at least 12 other town freeholders, must file a statement in the town clerk's
office. The statement must tell why the election is called and that the interests of the town
require the election. When the town board or the appointment committee fails to fill a
vacancy by appointment, a special town election may also be called on petition of 20 percent
of the voters of the town. The percentage is of the number of voters at the last general
election. A special town election must be conducted in the manner required for the annual
town election.
(g) Law enforcement vacancies must be filled by appointment by the town board.
Sec. 118. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 447.32, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
Subd. 4. Candidates; ballots; certifying election. A person who wants to be a candidate
for the hospital board shall file an affidavit of candidacy for the election either as member
at large or as a member representing the city or town where the candidate resided maintains
residence. The affidavit of candidacy must be filed with the city or town clerk not more
than 98 days nor less than 84 days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in
November of the year in which the general election is held. The city or town clerk must
forward the affidavits of candidacy to the clerk of the hospital district or, for the first election,
the clerk of the most populous city or town immediately after the last day of the filing period.
A candidate may withdraw from the election by filing an affidavit of withdrawal with the
clerk of the district no later than 5:00 p.m. two days after the last day to file affidavits of
candidacy.
Voting must be by secret ballot. The clerk shall prepare, at the expense of the district, necessary ballots for the election of officers. Ballots must be prepared as provided in the rules of the secretary of state. The ballots must be marked and initialed by at least two judges as official ballots and used exclusively at the election. Any proposition to be voted on may be printed on the ballot provided for the election of officers. The hospital board may also authorize the use of voting systems subject to chapter 206. Enough election judges may be appointed to receive the votes at each polling place. The election judges shall act as clerks of election, count the ballots cast, and submit them to the board for canvass.

After canvassing the election, the board shall issue a certificate of election to the candidate who received the largest number of votes cast for each office. The clerk shall deliver the certificate to the person entitled to it in person or by certified mail. Each person certified shall file an acceptance and oath of office in writing with the clerk within 30 days after the date of delivery or mailing of the certificate. The board may file any office as provided in subdivision 1 if the person elected fails to qualify within 30 days, but qualification is effective if made before the board acts to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 120. EARLY VOTING CERTIFICATION.

The secretary of state must certify to the revisor of statutes that the statewide voter registration system has been tested and shown to properly allow for tracking of the information required to conduct early voting and can handle the expected volume of use.

As used in this article, "early voting certification" means the certification required by this section.

Subdivision 1. Scope: A Secretary of State Voting Task Force is established. The purpose of the task force is to engage election officials, state and local lawmakers, and community members to study voter engagement, education, and improvements to the election system, which can include but is not limited to assessing ranked choice voting. The task force must make recommendations.

Subd. 2. Membership: (a) The task force consists of:

(1) the secretary of state or their designee;
(2) the state election director or their designee;
(3) four representatives of counties with experience administering elections, appointed by the Minnesota Association of County Officers, as follows:

(i) one representative from the seven-county metropolitan area;
(ii) two representatives from outside the seven-county metropolitan area; and
(iii) one representative may come from a jurisdiction that has implemented ranked choice voting;

(iv) four representatives of cities with experience administering elections, appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities, as follows:

(i) one representative from the seven-county metropolitan area;

(ii) two representatives from outside the seven-county metropolitan area; and

(iii) one representative may come from a jurisdiction that has implemented ranked choice voting;

(5) one member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(6) one member of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate;

(7) one member of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives;

(8) one member of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate;

(9) one representative of community-based organizations with demonstrated experience and interest in voting methods and election administration, appointed by the governor;

(10) one representative who has experience administering elections at the county or city level, appointed by the governor;

(11) one town clerk with experience administering elections, appointed by the Minnesota Association of Townships;

(12) one representative appointed by the Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans;

(13) one representative appointed by the Minnesota Council on Latino Affairs;

(14) one representative appointed by the Council for Minnesotans of African Heritage;

(15) one representative appointed by the Indian Affairs Council;

(16) one representative appointed by the Minnesota Council on Disability;

(17) one representative appointed by the Minnesota Commission of the Deaf, DeafBlind, and Hard of Hearing;

(18) three public members appointed by the governor;

(19) two public members appointed by the senate majority leader;

(20) one public member appointed by the senate minority leader;
two public members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; and

one public member appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(b) The secretary of state, or the secretary's designee, serves as the chair of the task force.

Members of the task force and subcommittees are governed by Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 6:

Subd. 3. Organization. (a) Appointments to the task force must be made no later than August 1, 2023. No later than August 15, 2023, the secretary of state, or the secretary's designee, must convene the first meeting of the task force. Appointing authorities described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (18) to (22), must give preference to appointees who are new Americans; seniors; infrequent voters; Black, Indigenous, or people of color; individuals with disabilities; or residents of greater Minnesota. Appointing authorities described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (18) to (22), must not appoint political party chairs, officers or employees of a political party, elected officials, family members of elected officials, or registered lobbyists.

(b) The task force and any subcommittees it establishes are subject to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D.

(c) Members of the task force are governed by Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 6.

Subd. 4. Staff. The Legislative Coordinating Commission must provide support staff, office space, and administrative services for the task force.

Subd. 5. Duties. The task force must study voter engagement and education and improvements to the election system, which may include but is not limited to the technical aspects of implementing ranked choice voting. The task force may form subcommittees to study topics they deem appropriate. Subcommittees may meet regularly and provide reports to the task force as requested.

Subd. 6. Report. The task force must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over elections policy and finance. The report may include:

(1) findings; conclusions; or recommendations relating to voter-facing issues, voter engagement and education, and technical aspects of implementing ranked choice voting;

(2) draft legislation, if any, to implement the task force's recommendations; and

(3) any reports submitted to the task force by the subcommittees.

Subd. 7. Sunset. The task force and any subcommittees it creates expire on March 1, 2025, or upon submission of the report to the legislature, whichever is earlier.
135.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2023, provided that the designated appointing authorities may take actions necessary to name members to serve on the task force beginning the day following final enactment.

135.2

82.28 Sec. 81. **REPEALER.**

145.18 Sec. 119. **REPEALER.**

145.19 Subd. 1. **Caucus participation.** Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 202A.16, is repealed.

145.20

145.21 Subd. 2. **Ballot order; partisan candidates.** Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 204D.04, subdivision 1; and 204D.13, subdivisions 2 and 3, are repealed.

145.22

145.23 Subd. 3. **Absentee voting.** Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 2, is repealed effective June 1, 2023.

145.24

145.5 Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 203B.081, subdivision 2, is repealed.

145.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2023.