

2020 Candidate Information Packet

Special Election – Council Ward 6 & Minneapolis School Board



Elections & Voter Services

980 E Hennepin Ave
Minneapolis, MN 55414

vote.minneapolismn.gov
Call 311 or 612-673-3000
TTY 612-673-2157

2020 Candidate Information Packet

Special Election – Council Ward 6 & Minneapolis School Board



Note: This handout is distributed as background information for candidates. It is not a complete list of laws pertaining to election procedures and is not intended to be relied upon nor used to resolve any question or dispute with respect to any particular factual situation. Candidates and campaigns should seek their own legal counsel to ensure their efforts are in compliance with the law. In all matters, Minnesota Election Law is the final authority.

English: Attention: If you want help translating this information, call 311 or 612-673-3000.

Spanish: Atención. Si desea recibir asistencia gratuita para traducir esta información, llama 612-673-2700.

Somali: Ogow. Haddii aad dooneyso in lagaa kaalmeeyo tarjamadda macluumaadkani oo lacag la' aan wac 612-673-3500.

Hmong: Ceeb toom. Yog koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov xov no rau koj dawb, hu 612-673-2800.



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Important Phone Numbers & Web Sites

City of Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services

Candidate & Campaign Calls

Fax

TTY

E-mail: elections@minneapolismn.gov

Web: vote.minneapolismn.gov

Ranked Choice Voting Resources: <http://vote.minneapolismn.gov/rcv/index.htm>



twitter.com/votempls



facebook.com/votempls



youtube.com/cityofminneapolis



<https://www.instagram.com/votempls/>

Use the VOTE MINNEAPOLIS button on the 311 mobile app.

→ Android: <http://tinyurl.com/mplsand>

→ Apple: <http://tinyurl.com/mplsios>

Minneapolis 311

612-673-3000

612-331-VOTE (8683)

612-673-2756

612-673-2157

Hennepin County Elections

Fax

E-mail: hc.vote@hennepin.us

Web: hennepin.us/elections

612-348-5151

612-348-2151

Hennepin County Campaign Finance

Fax

E-mail: campaign.finance@hennepin.us

Web: hennepin.us/elections

612-596-7152

612-348-2151

Secretary of State Elections Office

TTY: Contact MN Relay Service at 711 and ask them to call the Secretary of State Elections office at (651) 215-1440

Email: secretary.state@state.mn.us

Web: sos.state.mn.us/elections-voting/

651-215-1440

Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH)

Fax

TTY

Web: mn.gov/oah

Choose: Self Help – Administrative Law Overview – Fair Campaign Practices

651-361-7900

651-539-0310

651-361-7878

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Tab 1:

**Introduction to 2020 Minneapolis
Elections**

A letter from the Director



Dear Candidate,

Congratulations on your decision to seek public office. Elections & Voter Services is dedicated to serving the citizens of Minneapolis by administering the election process with integrity and by promoting voter participation. Our actions are centered on a strong commitment to ensure all qualified voters have free, impartial, and equitable access to the ballot box. We believe that candidates for local office and elected officials play an equally important role in this process.

To assist you, we have created this Candidate Information Packet to serve as a condensed and comprehensive source of information. I encourage you to review it thoroughly.

Please be aware that the nature of the 2020 elections is subject to modifications due to COVID-19 health recommendations. We are working diligently with our partners at the County and State to determine best protocols to administer a safe and secure election for our voters. As changes emerge and are authorized, we will do our best to communicate them to our voters, candidates, and campaigns.

Throughout this election season you will also receive occasional email updates on our activities from City Clerk Casey Carl, or myself. These emails will provide notification on changes from COVID-19, reminders of key election dates, deadlines for voters, and progress on matters such as Early Voting, equipment testing, and changes to polling places.

Do not hesitate to contact our office if you have additional questions.

Website: vote.minneapolismn.gov

Public Phone: 612-673-3000 (311)

Candidate and Campaign Phone: 612-331-VOTE (8683)

Best of luck,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Grace Wachlarowicz".

Grace Wachlarowicz
City of Minneapolis
Assistant City Clerk, Director of Elections & Voter Services

2020 Election Calendars

Special Election – Council Ward 6*	
May 19	Candidate filing opens at 8:00 a.m. (M.S. 205.13, subd. 1a; M.S. 410.21)
May 25	Memorial Day – No Candidate Filing
June 2	Candidate filing closes at 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 205.13, subd. 1a)
June 4	Candidate withdrawal deadline. Office open until 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 205.13, subd. 6)
<i>Within 14 days of filing for office</i>	Deadline for candidates to file their Statement of Economic Interest with Minneapolis Elections (M.S. 383B.053, subd. 1)
June 26 – August 21	All noncommercial signs of any size may be posted in any number for the Special Election (M.S. 211B.045)
June 26 – August 10	Absentee voting period for Special Election (M.S. 203B.04, subd.1 &2; M.S. 203B.081, subd. 1; M.S. 203B.085; M.S. 204B.35, subd. 4)
July 3	Independence Day Recognized – No Absentee Voting
July 7	Deadline to submit a City Charter ballot question for the November General Election (M.S. 410.12, subd. 1)
July 21	Last day for voter pre-registration for the Special Election. By mail or in person until 5 p.m. and by OSS website until 11:59 p.m. (M.S. 201.061, subd. 1)
July 31	Public Accuracy Test at 10:00 a.m. of Central Count Tabulator and Poll Tabulator (M.S. 206.83)
August 1	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
August 4	Pre-election campaign finance report due to Hennepin County Elections
August 8	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
August 10	Extended hours for absentee voting: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
August 11	Special Election – Polls are open 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Deadline for returning absentee ballots to City Elections Building. 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. No public meetings or school events except regularly scheduled classes (M.S. 204C.03)
August 12	Ranked Choice Voting Tabulation begins for Special Election if a candidate does not receive enough first-choice rankings to win on election night.
August 19	<i>Tentative</i> - City Council meets as the Canvassing Board to certify election results
August 27	<i>Tentative</i> - Certificate of election issued to winner and swearing in ceremony
September 10	Post-election campaign finance report due to Hennepin County Elections
February 1, 2021	Annual campaign finance report due to Hennepin County Elections <i>(if committee still open)</i>

* In all matters, Minnesota Election Law or Minneapolis Charter is the final authority, not this calendar. Information is subject to change based on actions of the Minnesota Legislature, current rulemaking and the Minneapolis City Council.

Minneapolis School Board Election*	
May 19	Candidate filing opens at 8:00 a.m. (M.S. 205A.06, subd. 1a)
May 25	Memorial Day – no candidate filing
June 2	Candidate filing closes at 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 205A.06, subd. 1a)
June 4	Candidate withdrawal deadline. Office open until 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 205A.06, subd. 6)
<i>Within 14 days of filing for office</i>	Deadline for candidates to file their Statement of Economic Interest with Minneapolis Elections (M.S. 383B.053, subd. 1)
June 26 – November 13	All noncommercial signs of any size may be posted in any number (M.S. 211B.045)
June 26 – August 10	Absentee voting period for Primary (M.S. 203B.04, subd.1 &2; M.S. 203B.081, subd. 1; M.S. 203B.085; M.S. 204B.35, subd. 4)
July 3	Independence Day Recognized – No Absentee Voting
July 7	Deadline to submit a City Charter ballot question for the November General Election (M.S. 410.12, subd. 1)
July 21	Last day for voter pre-registration for the Primary. By mail or in person until 5 p.m. and by OSS website until 11:59 p.m. (M.S. 201.061, subd. 1)
July 31	Public Accuracy Test at 10:00 a.m. of Central Count Tabulator and Poll Tabulator (M.S. 206.83)
August 1	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
August 4	Pre-primary campaign finance report due to Hennepin County Elections
August 8	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
August 10	Extended hours for absentee voting: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
August 11	Primary – Polls are open 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Deadline for returning absentee ballots to City Elections Building. 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. No public meetings or school events except regularly scheduled classes (M.S. 204C.03)
September 7	Labor Day – Elections & Voter Services closed
September 18 – November 2	Absentee voting period for General Election (M.S. 203B.05, subd.1; M.S. 203B.085; M.S. 204B.35, subd. 4)
September 22	National Voter Registration Day
October 12	Indigenous People’s Day – No Absentee Voting
October 13	Last day for voter pre-registration for the General Election. By mail or in person until 5 p.m. and by OSS website until 11:59 p.m. (M.S. 201.061, subd. 1)
October 19 – October 30	Extended weekday hours for absentee voting: 7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
October 23	Public Accuracy Test at 10:00 a.m. of Central Count Tabulator and Poll Tabulator (M.S. 206.83)
October 24	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
October 25	Extended hours for absentee voting: 12 Noon – 5:00 p.m.
October 27	Pre-general campaign financial report due to Hennepin County Elections
October 31	Extended hours for absentee voting: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
November 1	Extended hours for absentee voting: 12 Noon – 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)
November 2	Extended hours for absentee voting: 7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (M.S. 203B.085)

November 3	<p>General Election – Polls are open 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.</p> <p>3:00 p.m. Deadline for returning absentee ballots to City Elections Building.</p> <p>6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. No public meetings or school events except regularly scheduled classes (M.S. 203B.085)</p>
November 6 – November 13	Period of time to conduct School Board Canvassing meeting of General Election Results
February 1, 2021	Annual campaign finance report due to Hennepin County <i>(if committee still open)</i>

* In all matters, Minnesota Election Law or Minneapolis Charter is the final authority, not this calendar. Information is subject to change based on actions of the Minnesota Legislature, current rulemaking and the Minneapolis City Council.

See these Election websites for further information.

City of Minneapolis

vote.minneapolismn.gov

- Voter registration drives, election results, absentee voting options, sample ballots, and maps

Hennepin County

www.hennepin.us/elections

- Election information for other cities in Hennepin County and campaign finance resources

MN Secretary of State

www.sos.state.mn.us

- Election results and requests for polling place lists, map orders, precinct finders, voter information

Additional Resources

Minneapolis 311 (612-673-3000)

Minneapolis 311 App

Android: <http://tinyurl.com/mplsand>

Apple: <http://tinyurl.colm/mplsios>

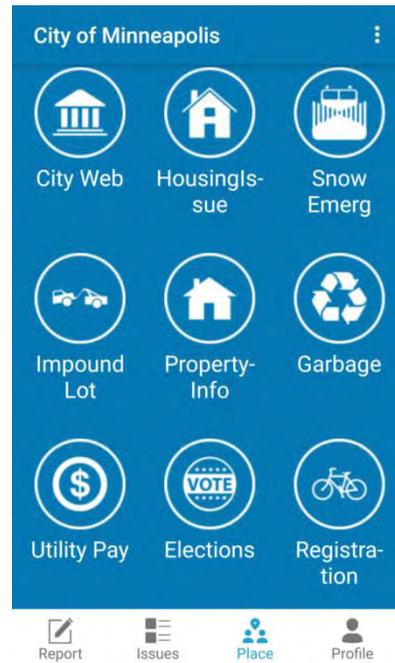
www.facebook.com/votempls

www.twitter.com/votempls

www.youtube.com/cityofminneapolis

www.instagram.com/votempls/

Email: elections@minneapolismn.gov



The elections icon will be added to the Minneapolis 311 app during election season

Voting in Minneapolis – 2020

vote.minneapolismn.gov
Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000
TTY/TTD 612-673-2157

State Primary & Special Election Date: Tuesday, August 11, 2020
General Election Date: Tuesday, November 3, 2020
Polls are open 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Minneapolis 311 is open until 8:00 p.m. to serve the voters.

Offices on the ballot in 2020

- City Council Member – Ward 6
- School Board – 1 At Large and 3 District Members – Districts 2, 4, 6

Voting in the 2020 Election

To vote in the 2020 elections, you must be a registered voter. You may pre-register to vote or you may register at the polls on Election Day. If you have moved, changed your name, or have not voted in the past four years, you must re-register to vote in 2020.

Voter Registration (*M.S. 201.061 Subd. 1*)

To be pre-registered, voter registration applications must be received by Election Officials 21 days before Election Day:

Deadline to pre-register for State Primary and Special Election: **Tuesday, July 21, 2020**

Deadline to pre-register for General Election: **Tuesday, October 13, 2020**

- Register at City, County and State government offices, or online at mnvotes.org
- Registration deadline is 5:00 p.m. if completed in person or by mail and 11:59 p.m. if online

To register on Election Day (*M.S. 201.061 Subd. 3*)

See the City website or call our office for a list of state authorized identification required as proof of residence. Allow extra time at the polls if you are not registered.

Absentee Voting (*M.S. 203B*)

State Primary & Special Election Absentee Voting: Friday, June 26 – Monday, August 10

General Election Absentee Voting: Friday, September 18 – Monday, November 2

- If your campaign is assisting voters in the vote-by-mail process, be aware that you are required by law to submit Absentee Ballot Applications **within 10 days** after it has been dated by the voter. To better serve these voters, it is recommended that forms be submitted as soon as possible.
- Voters may vote in person or complete the entire process by mail. Allow **at least seven to ten days** to complete the entire process. You may pick up an application for an absentee ballot in person, call to request one by mail, or print the application off our web site. We must receive your signed application before we can mail your ballot.
- Voters do not need to be pre-registered to vote by absentee ballot. The absentee ballot process may include voter registration if necessary.
- Special absentee voting procedures are available to voters with incapacitating health conditions, who are disabled or have personal safety concerns. See M.S. 203B.11 or call Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services for details.
- Absentee ballot application forms and a complete list of those that have applied for a ballot cannot be made available for public review until after 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. However, a list of those voters with an accepted absentee ballot is available by request before close of polls on Election Day (M.S. 201.091; M.S. 203B.12) – *see more in Tab 3, Campaigning and Election Day Reminders*
- Absentee votes are combined with results from the precincts before precinct totals are posted to the web.

New Minneapolis & Voter Services Building

980 E Hennepin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55414

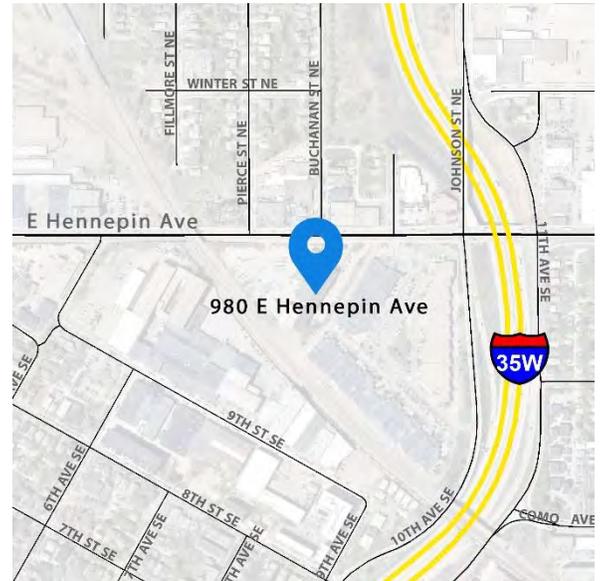
Our office moved in 2019, so that all election operations could be brought together under one roof. This means that the Early Vote Center, warehouse, mail ballot processing, candidate filing, election judge training, and administrative offices are all in the new building.

Getting to our building

- We are in a business park near the intersection of E Hennepin Ave and I-35W.
- Enter the business park from E Hennepin Ave.
- Our suite is **inside** the business park and **does not** face the street.
- Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

Parking, transit and bike options

- The building has free public parking.
- Nearby bus routes include the 61, 25, and 4.
- Bike racks are located in the front of the building. A [Nice Ride hub](#) is located nearby.



From the North

Take I-35W exit 20 for Stinson Blvd turn left onto NE Stinson Blvd. Travel a ½ mile then turn right onto E Hennepin Ave. Travel a ½ mile. Immediately after the light at E Hennepin and NE Johnson St/10th Ave SE, turn left into the Hennepin Ave business park. Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

From the South

Take I-35W exit 19 for E Hennepin Ave and turn left to E Hennepin Ave. Immediately after the light at E Hennepin and NE Johnson St/10th Ave SE, turn left into the Hennepin Ave business park. Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

From North Minneapolis

Travel east on W Broadway Ave across the river. Once across the river, travel roughly 2 miles and turn right onto Johnson St NE. Turn right at E Hennepin Ave and immediately turn left into the Hennepin Ave business park. Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

From Dinkytown/University of Minnesota

Travel north on 15th Ave SE, then turn left onto Como Ave SE. Take a right at the fork to continue onto 11th Ave SE. Turn left to E Hennepin Ave. Immediately after the light at E Hennepin and NE Johnson St/10th Ave SE, turn left into the Hennepin Ave business park. Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

From Downtown Minneapolis

Travel north on 3rd Ave S, which becomes Central Ave SE once you cross the river. Turn right onto E Hennepin Ave and travel approximately 1 mile. Turn right into the Hennepin Ave business park. Once in the lot, take your first right and travel 300 feet to reach the building.

Exiting the facility

You can exit onto E Hennepin Ave, or travel to the southeast corner of the business park to exit southbound onto 10th Ave SE.

List of Polling Places 2020 - City of Minneapolis

FIRST WARD	SECOND WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – River Village, 2919 Randolph St NE</p> <p>2 – Waite Park Recreation Center, 1810 34th Ave NE</p> <p>3 – Northeast Middle School, 2955 Hayes St NE (enter via side door #4)</p> <p>4 – Audubon Park Recreation Center, 1320 29th Ave NE</p> <p>5 – Windom Park NE Recreation Center, 2251 Hayes St NE</p> <p>6 – Parker Skyview Highrise, 1815 Central Ave NE</p> <p>7 – Van Cleve Park Recreation Center (Gym), 901 15th Ave SE</p> <p>8 – Holland Highrise, 1717 Washington St NE</p> <p>9 – Edison High School (Gym lobby), 2030 Monroe St NE</p> <p>10 – Columbia Manor/Golf Club, 3300 Central Ave NE</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 2730 31st St E</p> <p>2 – Sullivan Community School, 3100 28th St E</p> <p>3 – Van Cleve Park Recreation Center (Multipurpose), 901 15th Ave SE</p> <p>4 – Weisman Art Museum, 333 River Parkway E</p> <p>5 – Pratt Community School, 66 Malcolm Ave SE</p> <p>6 – St. Frances Cabrini Church, 1500 Franklin Ave SE</p> <p>7 – Augsburg University Christensen Center, 720 22nd Ave S</p> <p>8 – Brackett Park Recreation Center, 2728 39th Ave S</p> <p>9 – Matthews Park Recreation Center, 2318 29th Ave S</p> <p>10 – Grace University Lutheran Church, 324 Harvard St SE</p> <p>11 – Longfellow High School, 3017 E 31st St</p>
THIRD WARD	FOURTH WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – University Lutheran Church of Hope, 601 13th Ave SE</p> <p>2 – First Congregational Church of MN, 500 8th Ave SE</p> <p>3 – Marcy Open School, 415 4th Ave SE</p> <p>4 – Spring Manor Highrise, 828 Spring St NE</p> <p>5 – Webster Elementary School, 425 5th St NE</p> <p>6 – East Side Neighborhood Services, 1700 2nd St NE</p> <p>7 – Soltvå Apartments, 701 2nd St N</p> <p>8 – River Towers Condominiums, 15 1st St S</p> <p>9 – Open Book, 1011 Washington Ave S</p> <p>10 – National Guard Armory, 1025 Broadway St NE</p> <p>11 – Neu Neu Event Center, 514 3rd St N, Ste 101</p> <p>12 – Minneapolis Central Library, 300 Nicollet Mall</p> <p>13 – University Lutheran Church of Hope, 601 13th Ave SE XX</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Creekview Park Recreation Center, 5001 Humboldt Ave N</p> <p>2 – Jenny Lind Elementary School, 5025 Bryant Ave N (park on Dupont Ave N side)</p> <p>3 – Cityview Community School, 3350 4th St N</p> <p>4 – Loring Community School, 2600 44th Ave N</p> <p>5 – Folwell Park Recreation Center, 1615 Dowling Ave N</p> <p>6 – Hamilton Manor Highrise, 1314 44th Ave N</p> <p>7 – Mastery School, 4021 Thomas Ave N ##</p> <p>8 – Lucy Craft Laney School, 3333 Penn Ave N ##</p>
FIFTH WARD	SIXTH WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Urban Research & Outreach Center (UROC), 2001 Plymouth Ave N</p> <p>2 – North Regional Library, 1315 Lowry Ave N</p> <p>3 – North Commons Park Recreation Center, 1801 James Ave N</p> <p>4 – North Point Health & Wellness Center, Inc., 1256 Penn Ave N ##</p> <p>5 – Franklin Middle School, 1501 Aldrich Ave N</p> <p>6C – Heritage Commons at Pond’s Edge, 350 Van White Memorial Blvd</p> <p>7 – Phyllis Wheatley Community Center – Bethune Park, 1301 10th Ave N</p> <p>8 – Farview Park Recreation Center, 621 29th Ave N</p> <p>9 – Harrison Park Recreation Center, 503 Irving Ave N</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Heltzer Manor Highrise, 2121 Minnehaha Ave</p> <p>2 – Seward Towers East, 2910 Franklin Ave E</p> <p>3 – Coyle Community Center, 420 15th Ave S</p> <p>4 – Elliot Park Recreation Center, 1000 14th St E</p> <p>5 – Phillips Community Center, 2323 11th Ave S</p> <p>6 – Mindekirken (Norwegian Lutheran Memorial Church), 924 21st St E</p> <p>7 – Ebenezer Towers, 2523 Portland Ave S</p> <p>8 – Ebenezer Park Apartments, 2700 Park Ave</p> <p>9 – Minnesota Church Center, 122 Franklin Ave W (Pillsbury Ave entrance)</p>
SEVENTH WARD	EIGHTH WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1C – Bryn Mawr Community School, 252 Upton Ave S</p> <p>2D – St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, 1917 Logan Ave S</p> <p>3 – First Unitarian Society, 900 Mount Curve Ave</p> <p>4D – Jones Harrison Residence, 3700 Cedar Lake Ave</p> <p>5 – St Mark’s Episcopal Cathedral, 519 Oak Grove St</p> <p>6 – Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1200 Marquette Ave</p> <p>7 – Bryn Mawr Community School, 252 Upton Ave S</p> <p>8 – Emerson Spanish Immersion School, 1421 Spruce Place</p> <p>9 – Temple Israel, 2324 Emerson Ave S (Fremont Ave entrance)</p> <p>10 – Minnesota Church Center, 122 Franklin Ave W (Pillsbury Ave entrance)</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Horn Towers Highrise, 3121 Pillsbury Ave</p> <p>2 – Lyndale Community School, 312 34th St W</p> <p>3 – Sabathani Community Center, 310 38th St E</p> <p>4 – St. Joan of Arc, 4537 3rd Ave S</p> <p>5 – St. Joan of Arc, 4537 3rd Ave S</p> <p>6 – Martin Luther King Park (Multipurpose), 4055 Nicollet Ave</p> <p>7 – Martin Luther King Park (Gym), 4055 Nicollet Ave</p> <p>8 – Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 4120 17th Ave S</p>

NINTH WARD	TENTH WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Central Gym Park Recreation Center, 3450 4th Ave S (4th Ave S entrance)</p> <p>2 – Powderhorn Park Recreation Center (Gym), 3400 15th Ave S</p> <p>3 – Andersen School, 1098 Andersen Lane (use door no. 15 off 12th Ave at 27th St)</p> <p>4 – Little Earth of United Tribes NELC, 2438 18th Ave S</p> <p>5 – Walker Community Church, 3104 16th Ave S</p> <p>6 – Corcoran Park Recreation Center, 3334 20th Ave S</p> <p>7 – Powderhorn Park Recreation Center (Multipurpose), 3400 15th Ave S</p> <p>8 – Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 2730 31st St E</p> <p>9 – Church of Gichitwaa Kateri, 3045 Park Ave</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Jefferson Community School (Auditorium), 1200 26th St W</p> <p>2 – Jefferson Community School (Lower Gym), 1200 26th St W</p> <p>3A – St. Mary’s Greek Orthodox Church, 3450 Irving Ave S</p> <p>4 – Bryant Square Park, 3101 Bryant Ave S</p> <p>5A – Walker Methodist Home, 3737 Bryant Ave S</p> <p>6 – First Universalist Church, 3400 Dupont Ave S</p> <p>7 – Whittier Park Recreation Center, 425 26th St W</p> <p>8 – Whittier International School, 315 26th St W</p> <p>9 – Minneapolis College of Art and Design (MCAD), 2501 Stevens Ave</p> <p>10 – Spring House Ministry Center, 610 W 28th St</p> <p>11 – Jefferson Community School (Lower Gym), 1200 26th St W XX</p>
ELEVENTH WARD	TWELFTH WARD
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Knox Presbyterian Church, 4747 Lyndale Ave S</p> <p>2 – Mayflower Church, 106 Diamond Lake Road E</p> <p>3 – Windom South Park Recreation Center, 5843 Wentworth Ave S</p> <p>4 – McRae Park Recreation Center, 906 47th St E</p> <p>5 – Pearl Park Recreation Center, 414 Diamond Lake Road E</p> <p>6 – Our Lady of Peace Church, 5426 12th Ave S</p> <p>7 – The Urban Refuge Church, 5501 Chicago Ave</p> <p>8 – Wenonah Campus-Lake Nokomis Community School, 5625 23rd Ave S</p> <p>9 – Keewaydin Park Recreation Center, 3030 53rd St E</p> <p>10 – Diamond Lake Lutheran Church, 5760 Portland Ave S</p>	<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Longfellow Park Recreation Center, 3435 36th Ave S</p> <p>2 – Howe Elementary School, 3733 43rd Ave S</p> <p>3 – St. Peder’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, 4600 42nd St E</p> <p>4 – Hiawatha School Park Recreation Center, 4305 42nd St E</p> <p>5 – Nokomis Community Center, 2401 Minnehaha Parkway E</p> <p>6 – Minnehaha United Methodist Church, 3701 50th St E</p> <p>7 – Minnesota Veterans Home, (Bldg no. 21) 5101 Minnehaha Ave</p> <p>8 – Sibley Park Recreation Center, 1900 40th St E</p> <p>9 – St. Helena Catholic Church, 3204 43rd St E (use parking lot entrance)</p> <p>10 – Morris Park Recreation Center, 5531 39th Ave S</p> <p>11 – Trinity Lutheran Church of Minnehaha Falls, 5212 41st Ave S</p> <p>12 – Roosevelt High School (Gym), 4029 28th Ave S</p> <p>13 – Keewaydin Campus-Lake Nokomis Community School (Gym), 5209 30th Ave S</p>
THIRTEENTH WARD	OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
<p>PRECINCT—</p> <p>1 – Bakken Museum, 3537 Zenith Ave S</p> <p>2 – St John’s Episcopal Church, 4201 Sheridan Ave S</p> <p>3 – Linden Hills Park Recreation Center, 3100 43rd St W</p> <p>4 – St Thomas the Apostle (Gym), 2914 W 44th St</p> <p>5 – Pershing Park Recreation Center, 3523 48th St W</p> <p>6 – Lynnhurst Park Recreation Center, 1345 Minnehaha Parkway W (use Parkway entrance)</p> <p>7 – Kenny Community School, 5720 Emerson Ave S</p> <p>8 – Armatage Park Recreation Center, 2500 57th St W</p> <p>9 – Anthony Middle School, 5757 Irving Ave S</p> <p>10 – St. Luke’s Episcopal Church, 4557 Colfax Ave S</p> <p>11 – Lake Harriet Methodist Church, 4901 Chowen Ave S</p> <p>12 – Christ the King Church, 5029 Zenith Ave S</p> <p>13 – Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, 5025 Knox Ave S</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">  Minneapolis City of Lakes </p> <p>Elections & Voter Services Division</p> <p>980 East Hennepin Ave Minneapolis, MN 55414</p> <p>vote.minneapolismn.gov</p> <p>Call 311 or 612-673-3000 TTY 612-673-2157</p>

= new polling location

XX = new precinct

NOTE: Polling places subject to change due to current COVID-19 health recommendations.

City of Minneapolis

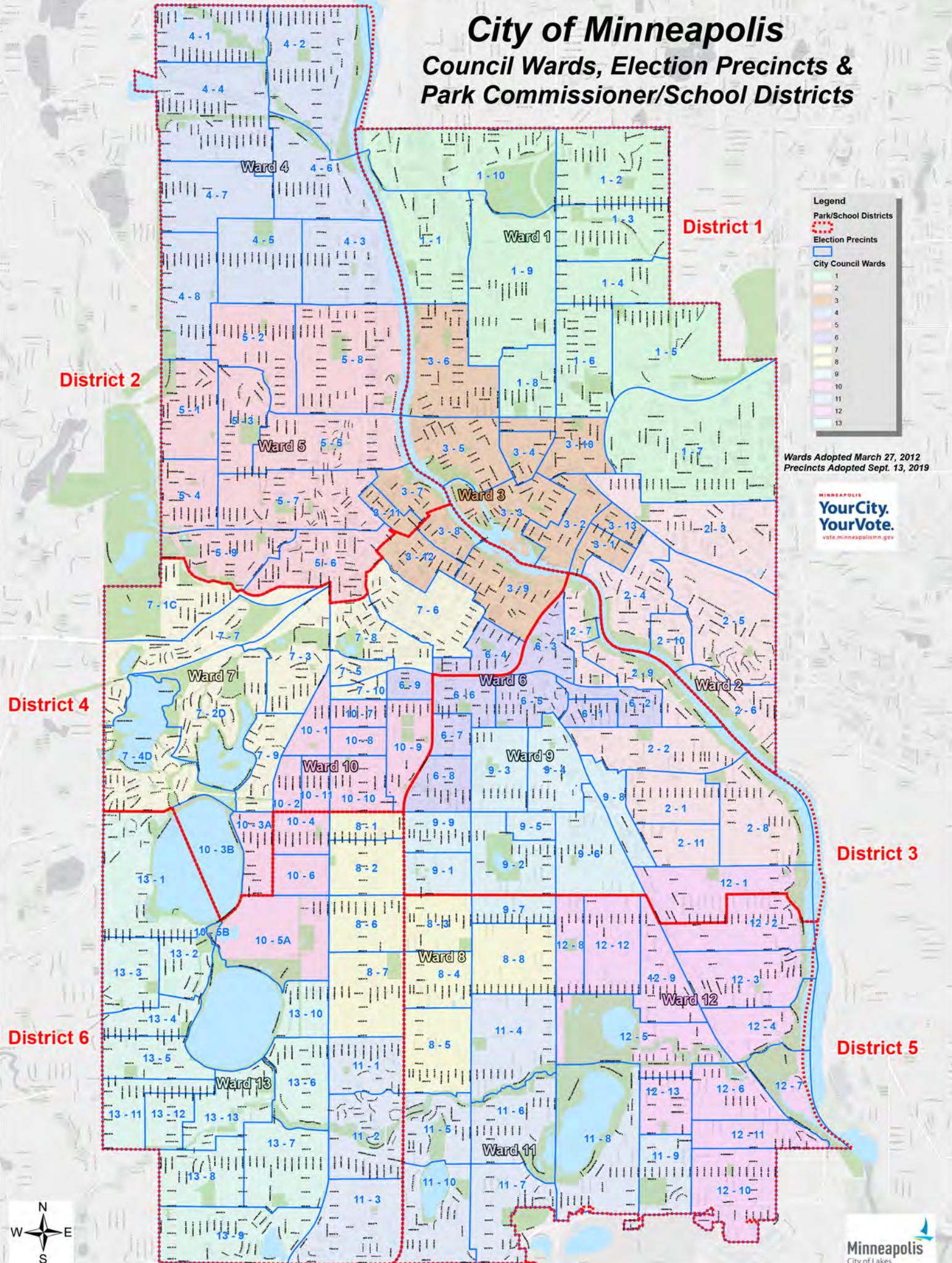
Council Wards, Election Precincts & Park Commissioner/School Districts

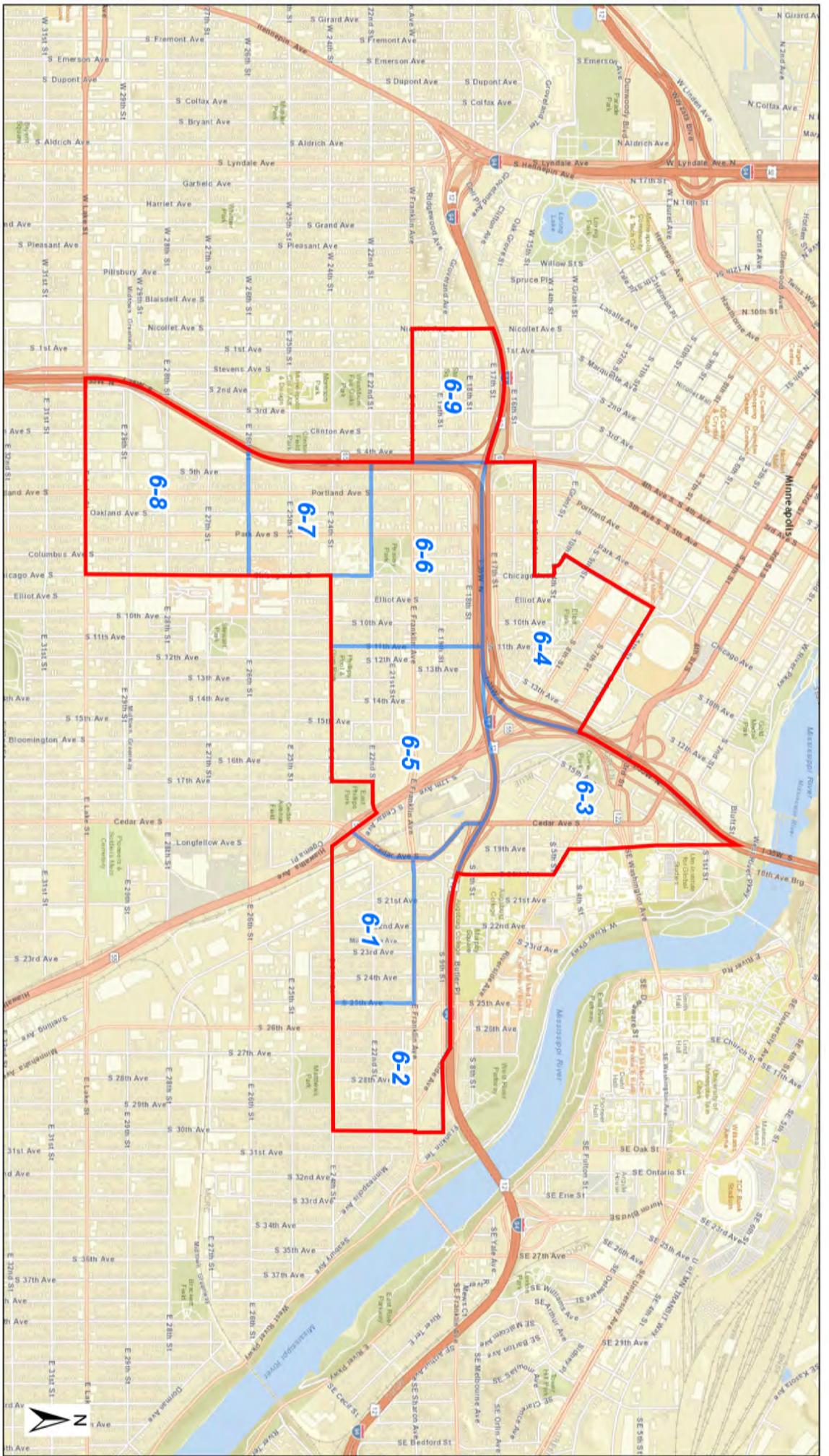
Legend

- Park/School Districts
- Election Precincts
- City Council Wards

Wards Adopted March 27, 2012
Precincts Adopted Sept. 13, 2019

MINNEAPOLIS
YourCity.
YourVote.
vote.minneapolismn.gov





Ward 6 Voting Precincts

Wards Adopted March 27, 2012; Precincts Adopted April 1, 2016

Tab 2:

Filing for Office

Minneapolis Office Responsibilities



Minneapolis City Council Member

The City Council governs Minneapolis through its legislative, administrative, and financial power over many City functions. The Council levies taxes, enacts ordinances and resolutions, licenses businesses, and exercises budgetary and policy control over City departments. Council Members represent the interests of their constituents, and meet regularly with constituents to discuss city programs, services and developments affecting the ward that they represent and the City as a whole. The Council functions with committees. Departments report to the Council through an assigned committee. Committee recommendations are forwarded to the full Council for its consideration. Council actions then go to the Mayor for approval or veto. The 2020 annual rate of pay for Council Members is \$103,590.24 plus benefits.



Minneapolis Special School District #1 – Board Directors

By answering the call to public service, each school board director commits to contributing to the formation of an effective and responsible school board which acts in the interests of the entire district and all of its students. School board directors govern in the interests of the district as a whole. Directors make no personal promises or undertake any independent action that might compromise the Board as a whole. Authority rests with the school board as whole in legal session, not in individual Directors, unless expressly authorized.

The entire school board typically meets twice per month, once at a business meeting and once at a Committee of the Whole, as well as meeting in smaller subcommittees such as Finance Committee or Policy Committee. Board directors may also represent the Board on external committees. Most directors are compensated \$20,000 annually, with the Chair and Vice-Chair, elected by the school board, compensated \$22,000 annually.

For a more thorough explanation of duties please read the policies listed here:

<http://policy.mpls.k12.mn.us/directors>

How to File for Office

Filing for office is the process that a candidate completes to have their name placed on the ballot. During this process, candidates will complete necessary paperwork, either pay a filing fee or submit a petition in lieu of filing fee and receive basic instructions on financial reporting requirements.

Offices Eligible for 2020 Candidate Filing Period

City Council Member – Ward 6

- *Will complete the unexpired portion of the Ward 6 Council term, which ends on January 3, 2022.*

School Board – 1 At-Large and 3 District Commissioners – Districts 2, 4, and 6

- *Terms are for four years and elected candidates will take office in January 2021.*

Eligibility to Hold Office (Article VII, Section 6 of the Minnesota Constitution)

- Be eligible to vote in Minnesota
- Have not filed for the same or any other office at the upcoming primary or general election
- Twenty-one (21) years of age or more
- Resided in the district which the candidates seek election for at least thirty days prior to Election Day
- If a major political party candidate, have either participated in the party's most recent precinct caucuses or intend to vote a majority of that party's candidates at the next general election
- **School Board Only** – Not be convicted of an offense for which registration is required under Minnesota Statutes 243.166

Eligible candidates are required to file for office at:

Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services
980 East Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55414-1314

Filing Dates

May 19, 2020 through June 2, 2020 - 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Office closed May 25)

Candidate filing closes on Tuesday, June 2, 2020 at 5:00 p.m.

Candidates may withdraw no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 4, 2020.

Alternative Procedures -

- **Due to COVID-19:** Candidates are encouraged to schedule an appointment to file at elections@minneapolismn.gov. Candidates may also reach out to discuss alternative options to diminish or eliminate time spent in the office.
- **Absent from State:** Candidates who will be absent from the state during the filing period may arrange to file prior to departure.

Filing Fee – Cash or check payments accepted

City Council Member - \$250

School Board Member - \$20

Petitions Requirements

Candidates may present a petition with the signatures of eligible voters in lieu of the filing fee. (M.S.205.13, subd. 4; 205A.06, subd. 4; 204B.11). Petitions can only be signed by those eligible to vote for the candidate and the forms must meet certain legal requirements. Templates for petitions are produced by the Minnesota Secretary of State.

**2020 Signature Requirements for Petitions in Place of Filing Fee –
City Council Member**

Office	Total ballots cast in Election District in November 7, 2017 Municipal Election	Number of signatures required for Petition in Place of Filing Fee
City Council Member Ward 6	7,397	370

Special School District #1 Board Member

Office	Total ballots cast in Election District in November 8, 2016 General Election	Number of signatures required for Petition in Place of Filing Fee
School Board Member at Large	219,832	500
School Board Member District 2	28,569	500
School Board Member District 4	40,348	500
School Board Member District 6	41,923	500

Filing Paperwork & Examples

Affidavit of Candidacy – *required*

Completed affidavits are uploaded to the Elections & Voter Services website for public viewing. Affidavits must be notarized and be submitted with a filing fee or petition in lieu of a filing fee.

Campaign Manager Contact Information – *requested*

This form is requested to allow our office direct communication with campaigns on relevant Minneapolis specific election issues. Information shared on this form is not public and only utilized by our office.

Address of Residence Form – *if private data box is selected on affidavit of candidacy*

When a candidate requests their private address not be disclosed on the Affidavit of Candidacy, they must complete the Address of Residence Form. This non-public form provides necessary information to officials and may only be utilized in cases where candidates have submitted a police report or have an order for protection regarding safety.

Correction to Affidavit of Candidacy – *as needed*

Once an Affidavit of Candidacy has been accepted and notarized, only minor changes can be made without requiring completion of a new one. Minor changes will be noted on a correction form and uploaded with the original affidavit.

Candidate Name Pronunciation Form – *optional*

This form is utilized for the programming of AutoMARKs, an assistive voting device used in polling places. Candidates can specify particular pronunciation of their name for when the AutoMARKs reads the ballot to the voter.

Affidavit of Withdrawal – *as needed*

When a candidate no longer wants their name to be placed on the ballot, an Affidavit of Withdrawal must be completed no later than Thursday, June 4 at 5:00 p.m.



Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State
AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDACY

Filing # _____
Cash/Check # _____
Amount \$ _____

Instructions

All information on this form is available to the public. Information provided will be published on the [Secretary of State's website](#). If filing for partisan office and not a major party candidate, you must file both an affidavit of candidacy and a nominating petition. (*Minn. Stat.* 204B.03)

Candidate Information

Name and Office

Candidate Name (as it will appear on the ballot)

Office Sought

District #

For Partisan Office, Provide Political Party or Principle

For Judicial Office, Provide Name of Incumbent

Residence Address

Do not complete if residence address is to be private and checkbox below is marked. All address and contact information is optional for federal, judicial, county attorney, and county sheriff office candidates.

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

My residence address is to be classified as private data. I certify a police report has been submitted or I have an order for protection for my (or my family's) safety, or my address is otherwise private by Minnesota law. I have attached a separate form listing my residence address.

Campaign Address and Contact

Candidate Phone Number (Required)

Campaign Contact Address (Required for those who have checked the box above):

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Website

Email

Affirmation

For all offices, I swear (or affirm) that this is my true name or the name by which I am generally known in the community.

If filing for a state or local office, I also swear (or affirm) that:

- I am eligible to vote in Minnesota;
- I have not filed for the same or any other office at the upcoming primary or general election (except as provided in *M.S.* 204B.06, subd. 1 (2));
- I am, or will be on assuming office, 21 years of age or more;
- I will have maintained residence in this district for at least 30 days before the general election; and
- If a major political party candidate, I either participated in the party's most recent precinct caucuses or intend to vote for a majority of that party's candidates at the next general election.

If filing for one of the following offices, I also swear (or affirm) that I meet the requirements listed below:

- **United States Senator** – I will be an inhabitant of this state when elected and I will be at least 30 years old and a citizen of the United States for not less than nine years on the next January 3rd, or if filled at special election, within 21 days after the election.
- **United States Representative** – I will be an inhabitant of this state when elected and I will be at least 25 years old and a citizen of the United States for not less than seven years on the next January 3rd, or if filled at special election, within 21 days after the election.
- **Governor or Lieutenant Governor** – I will be at least 25 years old on the first Monday of the next January and a resident of Minnesota for not less than one year on election day. I am filing jointly with _____
- **Supreme Court Justice, Court of Appeals Judge, District Court Judge, or County Attorney** – I am learned in the law and licensed to practice law in Minnesota. My Minnesota attorney license number is _____ and a copy of my license is attached.
- **State Senator or State Representative** – I will be a resident of Minnesota not less than one year and of this district for six months on the day of the general or special election.
- **County Sheriff** – I am a licensed peace officer in Minnesota. My Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training license number is _____ and a copy of my license is attached.
- **School Board Member** – I have not been convicted of an offense for which registration is required under *Minn. Stat.* 243.166.
- **County, Municipal, School District, or Special District Office** – I meet any other qualifications for that office prescribed by law.

Candidate Signature _____ Date _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

 Notary public or other officer empowered to take and certify acknowledgement

(Notary stamp)

CAMPAIGN MANAGER CONTACT INFORMATION

Candidate Information

Candidate Name (as it will appear on the ballot) _____

Office Sought _____ District # _____

Campaign Manager Information

Campaign Manager Name _____

Campaign Manager Phone Number(s) _____

Campaign Manager Address:

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Campaign Manager Email: _____

DATA PRACTICES ADVISORY

(Minnesota Statutes, Section 13.04, Subdivision 2)

You have an opportunity to supply your Campaign Manager's contact information. Before supplying such information, you are informed of the following:

- A. The purpose of obtaining your Campaign Manager's contact information is to enable the City of Minneapolis to communicate with your Campaign Manager on election process issues. Such election process issues may include, but not be limited to: the implementation of emergency election procedures; changes to election process; changes to polling places; any observation of a possible election law violation occurring in or around any Early Vote Center, any polling place, and the Elections & Voter Services building; and issues relevant to the election for the office for which you filed an Affidavit of Candidacy.
- B. You are not legally required to provide your Campaign Manager's contact information. If you do provide your Campaign Manager's contact information, your Campaign Manager may directly receive communications from the City of Minneapolis on upcoming election process issues. If you do not provide your Campaign Manager's contact information, your Campaign Manager may not receive direct communications from the City of Minneapolis on upcoming election process issues.
- C. If you do provide your Campaign Manager's contact information, election administrators and agents of the City of Minneapolis may have access to the contact information. In addition, the contact information will be public, unless there is some specific circumstance that would make the information not public under an applicable law.

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE FORM

Instructions

This form is to be attached to the Affidavit of Candidacy when a candidate has checked the Private Data box.

The address of residence is classified as private data at the request of the candidate. The address of residence is used by the filing officer who received the affidavit of candidacy, upon written request of a registered voter, to determine whether the address of residence listed by the candidate is actually located in the area represented by the office sought, pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes*, section 204B.06, subd. 1b (b). While the candidate is not required to provide the address of residence, failure to provide the address of residence will result in an incomplete affidavit of candidacy and the rejection of the affidavit of candidacy, which will result in the omission of the candidate's name from any ballot in the election for which the candidate attempts to file the affidavit of candidacy and pay the filing fee. This information will be available to the filing officer to whom the written request is delivered, to employees of that filing officer and to other elections officials with whom that filing officer consults in order to obtain information necessary to make the determination whether the address of residence listed by the candidate is actually located in the area represented by the office sought.

Candidate and Address of Residence

Candidate Name

Office Sought

Street Address

City

MN ZIP Code

Statement

Pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* 204B.06, subd. 1b (c), I have requested that my address of residence be classified as private data. I certify that a police report has been submitted, or I have an order for protection regarding my safety or my family's safety.

Signature of candidate

Date



Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services

Affidavit of Candidacy
Filing # _____

Correction to Affidavit of Candidacy:

Only minor corrections can be made without requiring completion of a new affidavit

Candidate's Name: _____

Office Filed For: _____

Minor Correction Requested:

- Phone Number _____
- Email _____
- Website _____
- Other _____

For completion by election official only

Received by: _____

Date and Time Received: _____

Request Completed (select only one) :

In-person: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____



Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services

Candidate Name Pronunciation Form:

Used for AutoMARK, an assistive voting device in polling places

Candidate's Name (clearly print): _____

Office Filed For : _____

Candidate Name's Phonetic Pronunciation: _____

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

AFFIDAVIT OF WITHDRAWAL

Instructions

Generally, a candidate who has filed an affidavit of candidacy may remove his or her name from the ballot by filing an affidavit of withdrawal by 5 p.m. no later than 2 days after the end of the filing period. The affidavit of withdrawal is filed with the same filing officer where the original affidavit of candidacy was filed. The withdrawal affidavit should include the candidate's name and office for which they filed and include a request to have their name withdrawn from the ballot. See the [Candidate Withdrawal](#) webpage for details regarding U.S. Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and candidates for State Constitutional Offices (Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Auditor).

Statement

I,
certify that I filed an affidavit of candidacy for the office of
on _____, 2020. I request that my name be withdrawn from the ballot,
pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* 204B.12, subd. 1.

Signature

Date

Campaign Registration & Statement of Economic Interest

Filed with Hennepin County Elections

Campaign registration and reporting: Candidates who raise or spend funds over \$100 must register their campaign committees with the Hennepin County Elections within **14 days** of exceeding the \$100 limit. Candidates must also submit regular fundraising and expenditure reports. The information collected in these reports is listed on Hennepin County's website to be viewed by members of the public. Completion of these reports in a timely manner is a requirement of Minnesota Statutes.

In Hennepin County, which includes Minneapolis, campaign finance reporting is governed by M.S. 383B.041-.058 and portions of M.S. 211A and MS 211B. Requirements specified in M.S. 211A.02 that are followed by other parts of the state may not apply to Minneapolis candidates.

For additional information call 612-596-7152 or visit the website <http://www.hennepin.us/elections> and select "Campaign Finance." You can also refer to Tab 4: Hennepin County Elections of this packet.

Failure to Meet Deadlines: Candidates who fail to file this registration and reporting in a timely manner may be subject to fees that can lead to criminal penalties and being found guilty of a misdemeanor (M.S. 383B.054, subd. 5).

Filed with Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services

Statement of Economic Interest: Candidates for municipal and school board office must file a personal financial disclosure with the Minneapolis Elections Office within **14 days** of filing their candidacy. Candidates will receive Statement of Economic Interest forms when they file for office. While this information is not listed publicly, it is subject to the Government Data Practices Act.

Individuals elected to office will be required to complete a supplementary statement each year they remain in office.

Completion of this form in a timely manner is a requirement of M.S.10A.09.

Failure to Meet Deadline: Starting 10 days after the deadline, candidates who fail to submit this paperwork will have their name and information submitted to the Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board for further action. Candidates may then be subject to civil penalties and fines up to \$1,000 (M.S. 10A.09, subd. 7).

INSTRUCTIONS for COMPLETION of the REGISTRATION AND STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

1. "Principal Campaign Committee" means the single political committee designated by a candidate."

Note: A candidate for elective office in the Cities of Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, and Minneapolis, or for Hennepin County Government, shall register a Principal Campaign Committee within 14 days after the date by which contributions have been received or expenditures made in excess of \$100. The Principal Campaign Committee may include people other than the candidate, serving as Chair, Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer. The candidate may serve as any or all of the Principal Campaign Committee officers.

Even if the candidate uses only his/her own money to fund the campaign, a Principal Campaign Committee **must** be registered within 14 days after spending in excess of \$100.

2. "Political Committee" means any political party, association or person other than an individual that seeks as its major purpose to influence the outcome of any election.
3. "Political Fund" means any accumulation of dues or voluntary contributions by an association other than a political committee, which accumulation is collected or expended for the purpose of influencing the outcome of any election.
4. **Principal Campaign Committee:** If this is a New Registration or an Amendment for a Principal Campaign Committee, please indicate on line #9 the elective office sought or held by the candidate for which this registration applies. If applicable, indicate the District or Ward seat that is sought or held by the candidate.
5. On line #10, please provide the address and phone number for the Chair, Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer at which they are to receive phone calls and written correspondence regarding the activities of the Principal Campaign Committee, Political Committee or Political Fund. Please note that, if appropriate, this address and phone number may be the same as that listed on line #5 for the mailing address and phone number of your Committee or Fund.
6. No financial transactions into or from your Principal Campaign Committee, Political Committee or Political Fund Account are permitted during any time that the office of treasurer is vacant.
7. At any time when information on this Registration changes, you must submit an Amended Registration and Statement of Organization form, or a letter clearly identifying the change, signed by the Treasurer and submitted to the Campaign Finance Office.

Revised May 2014

Hennepin County Taxpayer Services Department
PSL 012 Government Center
300 S Sixth St
Minneapolis, MN 55487-0012

Contact us at: (612)596-7152
campaign.finance@hennepin.us
www.hennepin.us/electionscf

REGISTRATION AND STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

New Registration

Amendment

1. **Principal Campaign Committee** (Cities of Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, & Minneapolis, or Hennepin County Government elective offices) (See registration form instructions.) Complete Items 4-10 and 12-13.
2. **Political Committee** (See registration form instructions.) Complete items 4-7, 10, 12-13.
3. **Political Fund** (See registration form instructions.) Complete items 4-7, 10-13.

4. NAME OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

5. MAILING ADDRESS OF COMMITTEE OR FUND (Include City, State, Zip Code):

6. E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

7. TELEPHONE OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

8. NAME OF CANDIDATE - If Principal Campaign Committee: _____

CANDIDATE'S ADDRESS: _____

CANDIDATE'S PHONE: _____

9. OFFICE SOUGHT OR HELD BY CANDIDATE:

Bloomington: Mayor Council District No. _____

Brooklyn Park: Mayor Council District No. _____

Minneapolis: Mayor Council Ward No. ____ Library Board Park Board District No. _____

Minneapolis School District #1 District No.(1-6 OR at Large) _____ Board of Estimate/Taxation

Hennepin County: Attorney Sheriff Commissioner District No. _____

Three Rivers Park District No. _____

10. COMMITTEE OFFICERS: NAME MAILING ADDRESS FOR COMMITTEE BUSINESS PHONE

Chair: _____

Treasurer: _____

E-mail address _____

Deputy Treasurer (if any): _____

11. ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORTING A POLITICAL FUND: _____

12. DEPOSITORY/BANK (Location of Committee Funds): _____

Address: _____

13. CERTIFICATION: Any individual who signs and certifies to be true a statement which the individual knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

I, (Print Name) _____, The Treasurer CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS FORM IS COMPLETE, TRUE AND CORRECT. Once submitted, all information within this form is public data.

(Signature of Treasurer)

(Date)

Campaign Finance & Public Disclosure Board

190 Centennial Office Building, 658 Cedar St, St Paul, MN 55155

cfb.mn.gov



Statement of Economic Interest

Candidate for local official position in a metropolitan governmental unit under Minn. Stat. §§ 10A.01, subds. 22, 24; and 10A.09, subds. 1, 6a

Filing instructions

- Your statement is due at the county or city with which you are filing for office within 14 days after filing an affidavit of candidacy.
- This form may be filed by mail or fax.
- Please contact your county or city if you have any questions.

Individual information	Employment information
Name	Occupation
Address at which you wish to receive mail from the county or city (You may use either a home or business address.)	Name of employer - indicate if self-employed or not employed (You may need to include your employer as a source of compensation on page 2)
City, state, zip	Business address
Telephone (daytime)	City, state, zip of business
Email address	

Local office information

Name of county or city	Office sought including district or ward if applicable
------------------------	--

Period covered (fill in dates)

Original statement _____, _____ to _____, _____
First day of month prior Date affidavit of candidacy filed

Certification

I, _____, certify that the information contained on this form, including information
(print name) on the schedules, is complete, true, and correct.

Signature of candidate

Date

Notice: Any person who signs and certifies to be true a statement which the person knows contains false information or omits required information is subject to a civil penalty imposed by the Board of up to \$3,000 and is subject to criminal prosecution for a gross misdemeanor.

This document is available in alternative formats to individuals with disabilities by calling 651-539-1180; 800-657-3889; or through the Minnesota Relay Service at 800-627-3529.

Sources of compensation

List all businesses from which you received more than \$250 in compensation in any calendar month during the reporting period. You should include any employer listed on the first page if it is a business as described below.

“Business” means an association, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other organized legal entity. An individual acting alone in the individual's own capacity, such as in the form of a sole proprietorship, is not a business for purposes of this statement, nor is a government agency.

“Compensation” means any payment for labor or personal services as a director, officer, owner, member, partner, employer, or employee of a business. Compensation does not include payments that do not result from the performance of services, such as rental income, social security payments, unemployment compensation, workers’ compensation, pension benefits, or insurance benefits.

----- Check each applicable box -----

Name of source	Director	Officer	Owner	Member	Partner	Employer	Employee

Business ownership

If you own 25% or more of a business **and** received more than \$250 in any month during the reporting period as an employee of that business, list the business or professional activity category from page 4 that best describes the main function of the business.

Business or professional activity category (See page 4)

Independent contracting

If you received more than \$2,500 for work as an independent contractor in the past 12 months, list the business or professional activity category from page 4 that best describes the nature of that work.

Business or professional activity category (See page 4)

Securities

List all businesses whose securities valued at more than \$10,000 you individually or jointly held at any time during the reporting period. Use the definition of business from the Sources of compensation section on the previous page.

“Securities” means stocks, shares, bonds, warrants, options, pledges, notes, mortgages, annuities, debentures, leases, and commercial paper. “Securities” does not include shares of mutual funds, shares of exchange-traded funds, or defined benefit pension plans. For stocks, list the name of the business- do not list the exchange symbol, total shares, or value.

For retirement accounts like IRAs or 401(k)s, list the individual investments items, other than mutual and exchange-traded funds, held through the account. For example, if you have an IRA managed by Charles Schwab, do not list Charles Schwab – IRA. Instead, obtain an itemized listing of the investments held in the IRA and report those investments, other than mutual and exchange-traded funds, that meet the definition of security and exceed \$10,000 in value.

Name of business in which security is held	Name of business in which security is held

Real property

Do not report your homestead. Report interests in all other real property located in Minnesota that you held individually or jointly at any time during the reporting period. You must report the following interests: a fee simple interest (you are an owner, even if you owe a mortgage), a contract for deed as a buyer or seller, or a mortgage that you hold as a seller.

Report an option to buy if the value of the option is more than \$2,500 or if the fair market value of the optioned property is more than \$50,000 even if the value of the option itself is \$2,500 or less. For each property list the county in which the property is located. Also list the street address and city, or if the property does not have a street address, the section, township, and range where the property is located and the approximate acreage.

Upon written request and for good cause shown, the Board may waive the requirement that an official disclose the address of a secondary residence of the official. Contact Board staff if you want to request this waiver.

----- Check one -----

MN County	Street address and city; or section, township, and range	Own (Even if paying a mortgage)	Contract for deed (As buyer or seller)	Option to buy: Option value greater than \$2,500	Option to buy: Property value greater than \$50,000	Mortgage (Only if held as seller)	Acreage (If applicable)

Pari-mutuel horse racing interests

Report any investment, ownership, or interest in property connected to pari-mutuel horse racing in the United States or Canada, including a race horse. Include direct, indirect, partial or full interests held by you or an immediate family member.

----- Check one -----

	Partial interest	Full interest	Description of interest (Horse, stable, etc.)
Official direct interest			
Official indirect interest			
Family interest			

Business and professional activity categories

Use these categories for the business ownership and independent contracting categories on page 2.

If you need more information to decide which category to use, please see the chart on the Internal Revenue Service website at <https://www.irs.gov/instructions/i1040sc#idm140495537003200>.

Accommodation
Administrative and Support Services
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, & Fishing
Agriculture & Forestry Support Activities
Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Industries
Broadcasting (except internet) & Telecommunications (including internet service providers)
Construction of Buildings
Construction - Heavy and Civil Engineering
Construction - Specialty Trade Contractors
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities
Data Processing Services (including internet publishing)
Educational Services
Food Services & Drinking Places
Health Care - Ambulatory Health Care Services
Health Care - Hospitals
Health Care - Nursing & Residential Care Facilities
Information (publishing industries except internet)
Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Related Activities
Manufacturing - Chemical
Manufacturing - Food
Manufacturing - Leather & Allied Product
Manufacturing - Nonmetallic Mineral Product
Manufacturing - Other
Mining
Motion Picture & Sound Recording
Museums, Historical Sites, & Similar Institutions
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Industries
Personal & Laundry Services
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services)
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (Computer Systems Design & Related Services)
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (Legal, Accounting, Payroll, & Tax Preparation Services)
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (Specialized Design Services)
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (Other)
Real Estate
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations
Rental & Leasing Services
Repair & Maintenance Services
Retail - Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers
Retail - Clothing & Accessories Stores
Retail - Electronic & Appliance Stores
Retail - Food & Beverage Stores
Retail - Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores
Retail - Gasoline Stations
Retail - General Merchandise Stores
Retail - Health & Personal Care Stores
Retail - Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers
Retail - Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores
Retail - Miscellaneous Store Retailers
Retail - Nonstore Retailers
Securities, Commodity Contracts, & Other Financial Investments & Related Activities
Social Assistance
Transportation
Transportation (couriers and messengers)
Unclassified Establishments (unable to classify)
Utilities
Warehousing & Storage Facilities
Waste Management & Remediation Services
Wholesale Trade - Merchant Wholesalers (Durable Goods)
Wholesale Trade - Merchant Wholesalers (Nondurable Goods)
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents & Brokers

Ballot Order Information

Minnesota law determines the order of offices and candidates displayed on the ballot.

Candidate Order:

Nonpartisan candidates, such as Minneapolis Ward 6 City Council and School Board, have their names algorithmically rotated on ballots by precinct. This means that each candidate's name appears substantially an equal number of times in each position of that candidate group. (MN Rules 8220.0825)

Major partisan candidates are listed in reverse order of their average vote in the last election, while minor party partisan candidates are listed by lot.

2020 State Primary Ballot:

The races that appear on the August 11, 2020 State Primary ballot will be determined based on how many candidates file for each office (M.S. 205A.03, subd. 1). Partisan races will appear on the front of the ballot with instructions for voters to only cast votes for candidates in one political party. Minnesota currently has four major political parties that could be displayed on the partisan side of the ballot. These parties are: Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, Grassroots-Legalize Cannabis Party, Legal Marijuana Now Party, and Republican Party of Minnesota.

Nonpartisan races will appear on the back of the ballot.

2020 General Election Ballot:

On the November 3, 2020 General Election ballot, the presidential election will appear first with candidates for U.S. President and Vice-President appearing together so that a single vote is cast for both. This is followed with U.S. senator displayed second, U.S. representative third, state senator is fourth, state representative is fifth. State offices follow in the order that has been specified by the Secretary of State. (MS 204D.13 subd. 1).

Minneapolis voters can expect to see the following offices on their ballot:

Federal Offices

U.S. President and Vice President

U.S. Senator

U.S. Representative, District 5

State Offices

State Senator 59, 60, 61, 62, 63

State Representative District 59A, 59B, 60A, 60B, 61A, 61B, 62A, 62B, 63A, 63B

School Board

Minneapolis School Board Members at Large (1 seat)

Minneapolis School Board Members District 2

Minneapolis School Board Members District 4

Minneapolis School Board Members District 6

Judicial Offices

Various offices

2020 Sample Ballots:

Sample ballots for each election will generally be made available at least 45 days before Election Day and can be accessed online at <https://myballotmn.sos.state.mn.us/>.

Important Note for Ward 6 Candidates:

Ranked Choice Voting will be utilized for the Special Election – Ward 6 Council Election that will also appear on the August 11 ballot. It will only appear on ballots for Ward 6 voters. No other races on the ballot will be conducted using Ranked Choice Voting. Information about how Ranked Choice Voting works can be found online at <https://vote.minneapolismn.gov/ranked-choice-voting/>.

Tab 3:

Campaigning and Election Day Reminders

Accepted Absentee Ballot List Request Procedures

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 203B.12 and 201.091, individuals may request a copy of the accepted absentee ballot voter list. This list may not be used for purposes that do not directly relate to the election, political activities, or law enforcement.

Requests for this list must be made to Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services by completing the “Voter Accepted Absentee Ballot List Request” form and returning it one of three ways:

1. Scan and email to Jon Martin at Jon.Martin@minneapolismn.gov
2. Return in person at the Elections & Voter Services Building located at 980 E Hennepin Ave. Please enter through the door on the left.
3. Fax to 612-673-2756

Once requested, the accepted absentee ballot voter list report will be produced by the division on a weekly basis, unless otherwise requested. The report will come in a comma-delimited text format which can be opened in most spreadsheet and database programs. Users are responsible for having the necessary software and technical knowledge to access this data. This report will be current as of the time it is run.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Minneapolis is only able to produce this list for municipal elections and Special School District #1 board elections. For the August 11 Primary, requests can only be made for precincts within Minneapolis Ward 6 or school district boundaries on the ballot.

Any other requests for accepted absentee ballot voter lists must be made to Hennepin County Elections and/or the Secretary of State.



Voter Accepted Absentee Ballot List Request

To the City of Minneapolis Election & Voter Services, Attn: Absentee Voting

In accordance with Minnesota Statute 203B.12, I hereby request the Accepted Absentee Ballot list for:

Ward/District: _____ Precinct: _____ City-Wide: _____

My Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Email: _____

I certify that I am a registered voter in Minnesota. Any information obtained will **not** be used for purposes unrelated to elections, political activities, or law enforcement per Minnesota Statute 201.091. I understand that lists will only be provided weekly on Friday, unless requested differently.

Date *Signature*

Office use only:

<i>Date received</i>	<i>Date processed</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Email sent to. (please attach the email)</i>

Campaign Sign Regulations & Enforcement

Minneapolis has an ordinance restricting the placement of lawn signs (Minneapolis Ordinance 543.310). In state and federal election years (2020), this ordinance is overruled by MN Statute 211B.045 from 46 days before the primary until 10 days after the special or general election and allows campaign signs to be posted in any size and number.

August 21, 2020 = Deadline for Special Election – Council Ward 6 candidates

November 13, 2020 = Deadline for Minneapolis School Board candidates

Further questions regarding these matters should be directed to Minneapolis 311.



2020 Campaign Sign Information

Topic	Regulated By	Contact for Complaint
Content of a sign	M.S. 211B	Office of Administrative Hearings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 651-361-7837 Select “Fair Campaign Practices” at www.mn.gov/oah/
Signs in CITY streets and/or right of ways, on city boulevards, on boulevard trees or utility poles	Minneapolis Ordinance 543.310	Minneapolis 311: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000 Minneapolis311@minneapolismn.gov, Add “Campaign Sign Complaint” to the subject line
Signs in STATE or FEDERAL street and/or right of ways	M.S 173.15 and M.S. 160.27	Minnesota Department of Transportation Metropolitan District Office: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 651-234-7500, ask for “Permits”
Signs on CORPORATE property	M.S. 211B.15 A Panel of the Office of Administrative Hearings ruled MS 211B.11 applies only to public property, and not to private property	Office of Administrative Hearings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 651-361-7837 Select “Fair Campaign Practices” at www.mn.gov/oah/
Size, placement or height of placement of signs	Minneapolis Ordinance 543.310	Minneapolis 311: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000 Minneapolis311@minneapolismn.gov, Add “Campaign Sign Complaint” to the subject line
Quantity of signs in a state general election year beginning 46 days before the state primary until 10 days after the general election	M.S. 211B.045	Minneapolis 311: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000 Minneapolis311@minneapolismn.gov, Add “Campaign Sign Complaint” to the subject line
On Election Day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs on public property within 100 feet of a building that is a polling place 	M.S. 211B.045 A Panel of the Office of Administrative Hearings ruled MS 211B.11 applies only to public property, and not to private property.	Minneapolis 311: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000 Minneapolis311@minneapolismn.gov, Add “Campaign Sign Complaint” to the subject line

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the public property of a building that is a polling place (park, school, library, public housing) 		
Signs up past 10 days of an election including the candidate's name	Minneapolis Ordinance 543.380 and M.S. 211B.045	Minneapolis 311 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis 311 or 612-673-3000 Minneapolis311@minneapolismn.gov, Add "Campaign Sign Complaint" to the subject line

Minnesota Statute 211B.045 NONCOMMERCIAL SIGNS EXEMPTION.

All noncommercial signs of any size may be posted in any number beginning 46 days before the state primary in a state general election year until ten days following the state general election. Municipal ordinances may regulate the size and number of noncommercial signs at other times.

Minneapolis Ordinance 543.310 NON-COMMERCIAL SPEECH.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these sign regulations, all signs of any size containing non-commercial speech may be posted from August 1 in any general election year until ten (10) days following the general election and thirteen (13) weeks prior to any special election until ten (10) days following the special election. These signs shall not be posted on the public right-of-way, including boulevard tree and utility poles.

April 30, 2018

RE: Placement of Signs along Trunk Highways

To CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE:

The Minnesota Department of Transportation reminds the public that placing signs, including campaign signs, along trunk highways is prohibited. State law (Minnesota Statutes, section 160.2715) prohibits the placement, painting, printing or affixing of advertisements on any object within the limits of a trunk highway. This restriction includes driving lanes, inside and outside shoulders, ditches and sight corners at intersections. The trunk highway system includes state, U.S., and interstate highways in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Outdoor Advertising Control Act (Minnesota Statutes, section 173.15), which applies to land next to trunk highway right of way, prohibits placing advertising devices on private land without consent of the owner or occupant; on trees, shrubs, or public utility poles; or by painting on rocks or other natural features.

These laws protect the safety of the traveling public and those who might place signs. They ensure Minnesota complies with federal highway beautification laws. Right-of-way is used for a variety of purposes, including providing a safe place for vehicles that leave travel lanes, snow storage, location for public utilities, draining excess water away from roads, vegetation growth for aesthetics and erosion control and even pollinator habitat. Unauthorized signs and people stopping to place signs within the limits of the highway can compromise these functions.

County, city, and township employees administer applicable laws on roads under their jurisdiction. MnDOT is responsible for the trunk highway system. Please contact local MnDOT offices for assistance when placing signs where trunk highway right of way cannot be clearly identified. Make sure those who place signs on your behalf know the law. Illegally placed signs will be removed by MnDOT employees and temporarily stored; please contact local MnDOT offices (<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/maintenance/district.html>) promptly to retrieve signs that have been removed.

Thank you for your cooperation,



Charles A. Zelle
Commissioner

Campaigning in Multiple Unit Dwellings

211B.20 DENIAL OF ACCESS BY POLITICAL CANDIDATES TO MULTIPLE UNIT DWELLINGS.

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.

(c) A candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers granted access under this section must be permitted 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, but 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.

Subdivision 2. Exceptions. Subdivision 1 does not prohibit:

- (1) denial of admittance into a particular apartment, room, manufactured home, or personal residential unit;
- (2) requiring reasonable and proper identification as a necessary prerequisite to admission to a multiple unit dwelling;
- (3) in the case of a nursing home or a registered housing with services establishment providing assisted living services meeting the requirements of section [144G.03](#), subdivision 2, denial of permission to visit certain persons for valid health reasons;
- (4) limiting visits by candidates or volunteers accompanied by the candidate to a reasonable number of persons or reasonable hours;
- (5) requiring a prior appointment to gain access to the facility; or
- (6) denial of admittance to or expulsion from a multiple unit dwelling for good cause.



Procedures for Political Solicitation in Minneapolis Public Housing Authority Apartment Buildings for 2020 Elections

General Election: Tuesday, November 3, 2020

Primary Election: Tuesday, August 11, 2020

This document explains Minneapolis Public Housing Authority's (MPHA) procedures for political solicitation in MPHA apartment buildings for the 2020 elections. This procedure complies with Minnesota State law and MPHA staff will enforce it. A candidate who has filed for election to a public office and representatives who are with the candidate are permitted on the premises for the purpose of campaigning door to door and distributing campaign literature door to door. The number of persons and the visits shall be reasonable.

To gain access to a MPHA building after business hours, the candidate and/or the candidate's representative must contact the MPHA Low Income Public Housing Department, at 612-342-1225. Also, all candidates and their representatives shall have reasonable and proper identification to enter the premises. Candidates and their representatives shall not request admittance to tenant units.

Signs of a political nature may not be posted on or within any community space or grounds. However, tenants may post signs in their unit windows, subject to the following guidelines:

- Signs may be posted
 - ✓ must be removed by November 13, 2020 – 10 days after general election
- Signs from window to window or between apartments are not permitted.
- Signs may not cover more than 15% of the total glass area in the room.

Political gatherings are permitted if non-restrictive in nature and are open to all tenants and their guests. If resident organizations invite a candidate for a certain elected office to attend a meeting, they are encouraged to give all candidates for the same office the opportunity to attend. This is especially true, if controversial issues will be discussed. If you have any questions, please contact the Coordinator of Low Income Public Housing at 612-342-1225.

TO: Candidates, Political Campaigns, Political Parties, Political Committees and Other Interested Persons

FROM: Minnesota Attorney General's Office

DATE: April 27, 2020

RE: Minnesota's Automatic Dialing-Announcing Device Law

This memorandum is to provide guidance to candidates, political campaigns, political parties, political committees, and others concerning Minnesota's automatic dialing-announcing device law. It is similar to memoranda first issued by the Minnesota Attorney General's Office ("AGO") in 2004.

Minnesota's ADAD Law

A copy of Minnesota's automatic dialing-announcing device law, which is contained at Minn. Stat. §§ 325E.26-.31, is attached.

The law provides as follows:

A caller shall not use or connect to a telephone line an automatic dialing-announcing device unless: (1) the subscriber has knowingly or voluntarily requested, consented to, permitted, or authorized receipt of the message; or (2) the message is immediately preceded by a live operator who obtains the subscriber's consent before the message is delivered.

Minn. Stat. § 325E.27(a) (2018). An "automatic dialing-announcing device," or "ADAD," is defined as "a device that selects and dials telephone numbers and that, working alone or in conjunction with other equipment, disseminates a prerecorded or synthesized voice message to the telephone number called." *Id.* § 325E.26, subd. 2. "Caller" includes "a person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or legal or commercial entity who attempts to contact, or who contacts, a subscriber in this state by using a telephone or a telephone line." *Id.*, subd. 3. "Subscriber" is defined as "a person who has subscribed to telephone service from a telephone company or the other persons living or residing with the subscribing person." *Id.*, subd. 5.

The ADAD law does not apply to "messages to subscribers with whom the caller has a current business or personal relationship." *Id.* § 325E.27.

The attached law also contains other provisions relating to the use of ADADs in Minnesota. For example, all ADADs (to the extent their use is not prohibited) must be designed and operated to disconnect within ten (10) seconds after termination of the telephone call by the subscriber. *Id.* § 325E.28. ADADs may not be used before 9:00 a.m. or after 9:00 p.m. *Id.* § 325E.30. In addition, where an ADAD message is immediately preceded by a live operator, the operator must make certain disclosures to the subscriber. *See Id.* § 325E.29.

The constitutionality of the ADAD statute has been upheld by the Minnesota Supreme Court and the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. *See Gresham v. Swanson*, 866 F.3d 853, 856

(8th Cir. 2017) (upholding constitutionality of ADAD statute in challenge by telephone-solicitation firm and its managing member); *Van Bergen v. State*, 59 F.3d 1541, 1556 (8th Cir. 1995) (upholding constitutionality of ADAD statute in challenge by political candidate); *State v. Casino Mktg. Group, Inc.*, 491 N.W.2d 882, 891-92 (Minn. 1992) (upholding constitutionality of ADAD statute in challenge by telephone-solicitation firm).

Enforcement of the ADAD Law

The AGO is authorized to enforce the ADAD law and seek a court order to enjoin violations of it. *See, e.g.*, Minn. Stat. §§ 8.31, 325E.31. This Office generally intends to follow the following policy:

Upon receiving a verified and substantiated complaint that the above statute has been violated, the AGO will promptly contact the campaign that had allegedly violated the law and advise it of the alleged ADAD violations. Upon thereafter receiving verified and substantiated complaints from at least three or more individuals involving an identified committee, the AGO may ask the committee to sign an Assurance of Discontinuance. If the committee does not do so promptly, the AGO may file a lawsuit and seek a temporary restraining order to enjoin further violations of the law.

In order for a complaint to be verified and substantiated, the complainant must sign an affidavit that documents the following:

- 1) The date and time the subscriber received the ADAD message;
- 2) Where available (i.e., when left on an answering machine), a recording of the text of the message;
- 3) Substantiation of the identity of the caller;
- 4) A statement that the subscriber (which includes persons living or residing with the subscriber) did not knowingly or voluntarily request, consent to, permit, or authorize receipt of the message;
- 5) A statement that the message was not immediately preceded by a live operator who obtained the subscriber's consent (or the consent of a person living or residing with the subscriber) before the message was delivered; and
- 6) A statement that the subscriber (which includes other persons living or residing with the subscriber) does not have a current business or personal relationship with the caller.

The policy adopted in 2004 required at least three signed affidavits to balance the legitimate enforcement of the statute with "the potential for mischief by political opponents." The AGO intends to continue the same general policy in 2020.

Attachment

To: Candidates

From: Casey Carl, Minneapolis City Clerk
Grace Wachlarowicz, Minneapolis Elections Director

Date: May 5, 2020

Re: Voter and Campaign Violation Process

1. Introduction

The City of Minneapolis takes potential voter and campaign violations seriously. When there are potential voter or campaign violations, the City will take appropriate action under law. This memo provides information on appropriate actions and processes related to potential voter or campaign violations.

2. Potential Voter Violations

Non-Exclusive List of Statutory Voter Violations:

Some potential voter violation laws include, but are not limited to:

- Voting when the voter knows the voter is not eligible to vote (MS § 201.014)
Examples:
Voting when
 - not 18 years of age or older.
 - not a citizen of the United States.
 - the voter hasn't maintained residence in Minnesota for 20 days immediately preceding the election.
 - a court order or felony conviction would prohibit voting.
- Voting in the precinct in which the voter does not maintain residence (MS § 201.016, subd. 1)
Examples:
 - Voting in a precinct when the voter lives in a different precinct.
 - Voting in a precinct when the voter lives in a different city.
- Various voter registration prohibitions (MS § 201.018 and § 201.054)
Examples:
 - Registering or attempting to register to vote when not eligible to vote.
 - Registering or attempting to register to vote in more than one precinct.
 - Misrepresenting one's identity when attempting to register to vote.

- Aiding or counseling others to do what is prohibited in the examples above.
- Certification of mark of registered voter when the person certifying is not registered in the voter's precinct (MS § 201.056)
 - Examples:**
 - When a voter makes a mark (instead of a signature) on a registration application, the individual certifying the mark is not registered to vote in the same precinct as the voter.
- Electronically submitting a voter registration application on behalf of another (MS § 201.061)
 - Examples:**
 - An individual who is working for a candidate's campaign submits an online voter registration application on behalf of another person.
 - An individual submits an online voter registration on behalf of their spouse.
- Violation of voter registration application and early voting application certification requirements (MS § 201.071 and §203B.081)
 - Examples:**

An individual certifying on a voter registration or early voting voter application that

 - the individual will be at least 18 years old on election day, when that is not true.
 - the individual is a U.S. citizen, when that is not true.
 - the individual resides at a listed address, when that is not true.
 - there is no court order or felony conviction which would make them ineligible to vote, when that is not true.
- Absentee ballot application prohibitions (MS § 203B.03)
 - Examples:**
 - Making any false or untrue statement on an absentee ballot application.
 - Soliciting the vote of an absentee voter while the voter is voting.
 - Altering an absentee ballot application after it has been signed by the voter.
- Agent delivery of absentee ballots prohibitions (MS § 203B.08)
 - Examples:**
 - An agent tampering with the ballot that the agent is delivering.
 - An agent not immediately mailing or delivering the completed ballot.
- Unlawful voting, including misrepresentation of identity, voting more than once, and assisting or counseling others to vote illegally (MS § 204C.14)
 - Examples:**
 - Misrepresenting the individual's identity when applying for a ballot or voting.
 - Voting more than once at the same election.
 - Aiding or counseling another to vote in a precinct when the other individual is not eligible to vote in that precinct.
- Mismatching ballot of others and disclosure of how ballot of another was marked (MS § 204C.16)
 - Examples:**
 - An individual who is legally assisting a voter to mark their ballot marks the ballot different than requested by the voter.

- An individual who is legally assisting a voter to mark their ballot tells another how the voter had voted.
- Voter shall not reveal in a polling place the candidate for whom the voter intends to vote or has voted (MS § 204C.17)
 - Examples:**
 - While waiting in line in a polling place, a voter tells a neighbor that the voter is going to vote for a specific candidate.
 - After voting, a voter tells a friend in the polling place that the voter voted for a specific candidate.
 - A voter shows their marked ballot to a friend in the polling place, when the friend has not assisted the voter in voting.

Process for Potential Voter Violations:

Minnesota Statutes Sections 201.27 and 201.275 provide required reporting, investigation, and prosecutorial requirements related to potential voter violations. The City of Minneapolis complies with those statutes and other applicable election laws.

Generally, the process related to potential voter violations includes the following:

Role of the City of Minneapolis:

- The City of Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services has a process for its election administrators and election judges to document potential voter violations.
- If the Minneapolis City Clerk has knowledge or reason to believe that a violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 201 has occurred, the Minneapolis City Clerk is required to immediately report this knowledge or belief, along with any evidence of the alleged violation, to the Hennepin County Attorney’s Office and the Minnesota Secretary of State. The City of Minneapolis may also notify the Minneapolis Police Department of the alleged violation.

Role of the Hennepin County Attorney:

- Upon receiving an affidavit alleging a violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 201, a county attorney shall promptly forward it to a law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for investigation.
- If there is probable cause for instituting a prosecution, the county attorney shall proceed according to the generally applicable standards regarding the prosecutorial functions and duties of a county attorney, provided that the county attorney is not required to proceed with the prosecution if the complainant withdraws the allegation.

Role of the Minneapolis Police Department:

- If the Minneapolis Police Department is notified by affidavit of an alleged violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 201, the Minneapolis Police Department shall promptly investigate the alleged violation.

3. Potential Campaign Violations

Candidates are provided a Candidate Information Packet upon filing an Affidavit of Candidacy. The Candidate Information Packet contains information on campaign laws specific to the year in which a candidate files an Affidavit of Candidacy. Candidates are urged to read those packets and understand the requirements and limitations of campaign laws. The Candidate Information Packet will also be accessible, along with other important election information, on the City of Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services Candidate Resources webpage: <https://vote.minneapolismn.gov/run-for-office/candidate-resources/>

The Candidate Information Packet includes the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State's 2020 State of Minnesota Campaign Manual. The Campaign Manual can also be found at the Minnesota Secretary of State's website at: <https://www.sos.state.mn.us/media/2003/minnesota-campaign-manual.pdf>. State law requires the Secretary of State to publish an easily understandable annotated digest of fair campaign practices. The digest includes Chapters 211A and 211B of the Minnesota Statutes.

A complaint alleging a violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 211A or 211B must be filed with the State of Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH). These complaints may be heard by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. The panel may dismiss the matter, issue a reprimand, impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and/or refer the complaint to a county attorney for criminal proceedings. Further information on the OAH process can be found on the OAH Fair Campaign Practices webpage: <https://mn.gov/oah/self-help/administrative-law-overview/fair-campaign.jsp>

Some potential violations of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 211A include but are not limited to:

- Candidate intentionally fails to file a financial report required or to certify that a report has been filed. (MS § 211A.05)
- A treasurer or other individual who receives money for a committee doesn't keep a correct account of the money; or mutilates, defaces, or destroys an account record. A committee that refuses, upon request, to provide financial information to a candidate. (MS § 211A.06)
- Candidate or a candidate's committee accepts aggregate contributions in excess of the amount allowed under statute. (MS § 211A.12)
- Candidate for political subdivision office accepts contributions from the principal campaign committee of a candidate. Candidate for political subdivision office makes contributions to a principal campaign committee, unless the contribution is made from the personal funds of the candidate for political subdivision office. (MS § 211A.13)

Some potential violations of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 211B include but are not limited to:

- False claims of support or endorsement.
- Not following written campaign material requirements.
- Not following signage requirements.
- Not following political advertisement requirements.
- Undue influence on voters.
- Campaigning in or around polling places.
- Not following requirements for spending money collected for political purposes.

- Offering to give a voter something of monetary value, or to obtain for the voter something of value, to induce the voter to vote in a certain way.

The City of Minneapolis expects candidates to comply with campaign laws. The City of Minneapolis cannot provide legal advice to candidates. However, if the City of Minneapolis receives allegations that a candidate may not be complying with campaign laws, the City of Minneapolis may reach out to the candidate or the campaign manager to bring the alleged violation to their attention and to raise awareness of election and campaign laws. In addition, the City of Minneapolis may refer others to the State of Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings when applicable and may take other appropriate legal actions to ensure the integrity and fairness of elections.

4. Summation

The City of Minneapolis, including Elections & Voter Services, takes voter and candidate laws seriously. Our goal is to make candidates aware of voter, campaign, and election laws so that everyone can participate in a fair election. If the City of Minneapolis receives allegations of violations of election or campaign laws, the City of Minneapolis may communicate with candidates, or campaign managers, as applicable, to raise their awareness of election and campaign laws. The City of Minneapolis may refer others to the State of Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings when applicable and may take other appropriate legal actions to ensure the integrity and fairness of elections.

Polling Place Procedures and Conduct

Early Vote Centers and Election Day polling places are the same, so all regulations apply to both.

Who can be in or near a polling place (M.S. 204C.06)

Individuals cannot be in or near the polling place unless authorized to be there. In addition to election officials and voters, these people are:

1. Someone that a voter has requested assistance from
See rules below
2. Minor children accompanying their parents
3. Vouchers
4. Observers
With written authorization from Office of the Secretary of State, Hennepin County Auditor, Minneapolis City Clerk, or Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services
5. Peace officers or Sergeant-at-arms
If requested by election officials to keep order
6. Challengers
See expanded packet section on this
7. Teachers and students
If participating in mock election authorized by Secretary of State
8. Someone making a written complaint
9. Exit pollsters
Can be within 100 feet of building, but not in the room where people vote
10. Media
11. Service animals

Rules for assisting voters (M.S. 204C.15)

Voter assistance includes physical assistance, language interpretation, and physically marking a ballot at the voter's direction. Voters can get help from election judges or any person of their choice. The only individuals who may not assist a voter are the voter's employer or an officer/agent of the voter's union.

1. Assistants must come with the voter, remain with them, and leave when finished
2. Assistants can only assist at the voter's request
3. Assistants cannot influence how they vote
4. Assistants cannot reveal how the person voted to anyone

Prohibited Polling Place Activities (M.S. 204C.06, M.S. 211B.11)

1. May not gather/linger in the polling place or within 100 feet of the building
2. May not discuss candidates or issues. This includes voters waiting in line and election judges.
3. May not campaign in the polling place or within 100 feet of the building.
4. May not wear or display political or campaign materials that relate to candidates, ballot questions, or political parties on the ballot. This include vehicles parking within the 100 feet boundary for curbside voting or transport for a voter
5. May not take official ballots or election materials from the polling place
6. Cannot be intoxicated or have liquor in the polling
7. May not engage in disorderly conduct
8. May not smoke

Challengers in the Polls

An election judge, an eligible voter in the voting precinct, or an appointed challenger may challenge someone's eligibility to vote. To do this, they must have personal knowledge the voter is not eligible. Suspicion is not a basis for making a challenge. Poll watching is not allowed in Minnesota, so challengers may not engage in these activities.

Election officials have the right to ask for credentials from challengers and can eject a challenger who violates these provisions after being asked to in cases of any prohibited activity.

Types of Appointed Challengers

- Partisan appointments – major political parties can appoint voters who are residents of Minnesota from that party to act as challengers
- Nonpartisan appointments – Nonpartisan candidates can appoint voters who are residents of Minnesota to act as challengers at the polling place for each precinct
- Ballot question appointments – Upon receiving a written petition signed by at least 25 eligible voters, the mayor of a city, school board of a school district, or board of supervisors of a town may appoint one voter who is a resident of Minnesota for each precinct

Code of Conduct for Appointed Challengers

- A challenger can only challenge a voter's eligibility based upon their personal knowledge that the voter is not eligible to vote there.
- A challenger cannot speak to the voter, and should only speak to the judge when initiating a challenge. All challenges must be made in writing.
- Challengers cannot be disruptive, handle or inspect voter registration applications, files or lists.
- They cannot make lists of who did or did not vote.
- Challengers cannot take photos within the polling place.
- Challengers cannot go within six feet of the ballot counter.
- Challengers cannot attempt to influence voting.
- Challengers cannot compile lists of voters to challenge on the basis of mail sent by a political party that was returned as undeliverable or if receipt by the intended recipient was not acknowledged in the case of registered mail. (M.S. 204C.07)

204C.07 CHALLENGERS.

Subd. 1. Partisan elections.

At an election to fill partisan offices, the chair of an authorized committee of each major political party may appoint by written certificate voters from that political party to act as challengers of voters at the polling place for each precinct. Only one challenger from each major political party for each precinct shall be allowed to remain in the polling place at one time.

Subd. 2. Nonpartisan elections.

At an election to fill nonpartisan offices, each nonpartisan candidate may appoint by written certificate voters to act as challengers of voters at the polling place for each precinct. Only one challenger for each candidate shall be allowed to remain in the polling place for each precinct at one time.

Subd. 3. Elections on a question.

At an election where a question is to be voted upon in an election jurisdiction, the appropriate mayor of a city, school board of a school district, or board of supervisors of a town, upon receiving a written petition signed by at least 25 eligible voters, shall appoint by written certificate one voter for each precinct in the municipality, or school district if applicable, to act as a challenger of voters in the polling place for that precinct. The petition must be delivered to the clerk of the municipality or school conducting the election.

Subd. 3a. Residence requirement.

A challenger must be a resident of this state. Appointed challengers seeking admission to a polling place to serve in that capacity must prove their status as a resident of this state by presenting one of the documents listed in section [201.061, subdivision 3](#). Challengers need not prove residence in the precinct in which they seek to act as a challenger.

Subd. 4. Restrictions on conduct.

An election judge may 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 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.

Subd. 5. Prohibited challenges.

Challengers and the political parties that appointed them must not compile lists of voters to challenge on the basis of mail sent by a political party that was returned as undeliverable or if receipt by the intended recipient was not acknowledged in the case of registered mail. This subdivision applies to any local, state, or national affiliate of a political party that has appointed challengers, as well as any subcontractors, vendors, or other individuals acting as agents on behalf of a political party.

A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.

204C.12 CHALLENGES TO VOTERS; PENALTY

Subd. 1. Manner of challenging.

An election judge shall, and an authorized challenger or other voter may, challenge an individual whom the person knows or reasonably believes is not an eligible voter.

Subd. 2. Statement of grounds; oath.

A challenger must be a resident of this state. The secretary of state shall prepare a form that challengers must complete and sign when making a challenge. The form must include space to state the ground for the challenge, a statement that the challenge is based on the challenger's personal knowledge, and a statement that the challenge is made under oath. The form must include a space for the challenger's printed name, signature, telephone number, and address.

An election judge shall administer to the challenged individual the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all questions put to you concerning your eligibility to vote at this election?"

The election judge shall then ask the challenged individual sufficient questions to test that individual's residence and right to vote.

Subd. 3. Determination of residence.

In determining the legal residence of a challenged individual, the election judges shall be governed by the principles contained in section [200.031](#). If the challenged individual's answers to the questions show ineligibility to vote in that precinct, the individual shall not be allowed to vote. If the individual has marked ballots but not deposited them in the ballot boxes before the election judges determine ineligibility to vote in that precinct, the marked ballots shall be placed unopened with the spoiled ballots. If the answers to the questions fail to show that the individual is not eligible to vote in that precinct and the challenge is not withdrawn, the election judges shall verbally administer the oath on the voter certificate to the individual. After taking the oath and completing and signing the voter certificate, the challenged individual shall be allowed to vote.

Subd. 4. Refusal to answer questions or sign a polling place roster.

A challenged individual who refuses to answer questions or sign a polling place roster or voter signature certificate as required by this section must not be allowed to vote. A challenged individual who leaves the polling place and returns later willing to answer questions or sign a polling place roster or voter signature certificate must not be allowed to vote.

Subd. 5. Election judges; penalty.

An election judge who fails to carry out the duties prescribed by this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sample letter - Show letter to the Head Election Judge in each precinct you visit.

CHALLENGER LETTER

Election Date: _____

To Election Judges, City of Minneapolis:

_____ is authorized to represent

_____, **(candidate for office)**

_____, at this polling place.

When I seek admission to the polling place to serve as a Challenger, I will

- show this letter to the Head Election Judge and
- prove that I am a resident of the State of Minnesota using one of the documents allowed for Election Day registration.

I understand I am not to handle or inspect registration applications, files or lists, or prepare in any manner any list of individuals who have or have not voted, or attempt to influence voting in any manner, or converse with a voter except to determine, in the presence of an election judge whether the voter is eligible to vote in the precinct. *(MS204C.07 Subd. 4)*

I shall complete a form for each challenge that I make to a voter's eligibility.
(MS204C.12 Subd. 2)

I also understand that I shall not touch or interfere with ballots during the counting process at 8:00 p.m.
(MS204C.19 Subd. 1)

Signature of Challenger

Challenger's Minnesota Address

Challenge's Phone Number

Signature of Chair representing a major political party
or Signature of Candidate for Nonpartisan office

Phone number of Chair **or** Candidate

Date

Tab 4:

Hennepin County Elections

Hennepin County Elections

Hennepin County is the filing officer for principal candidate committees, political committees and political funds designated in Minnesota Statute 383B.041. This statute covers offices in Minneapolis like Special School District #1 and the Special Election – Council Ward 6. This means that Hennepin County serves as the primary office for information, resources, and assistance in campaign registration and financial reporting.

While much of this information has been incorporated into this packet, candidates and campaigns can find and download additional resources from the Hennepin County website at <https://www.hennepin.us/residents/elections/campaign-finance>.

Example resources include:

- Completed campaign registration forms
- Blank versions of all registration and reporting forms
- Instructions for completing financial reporting requirements
- 2020 reporting deadlines
- Contribution limits

HENNEPIN COUNTY

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE LAW

MINNESOTA STATUTES 383B.041 THROUGH 383B.058

Revised April 2019

Also includes:

MINNESOTA STATUTES 211A
(As applicable)
MINNESOTA STATUTES 211B

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INDEX OF M.S. 383B.041 TO 383B.058
Based on Minnesota Statutes, 2019

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**MINNESOTA STATUTES 383B.041 TO 383B.058
HENNEPIN COUNTY FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE LAW**

383B.041 CAMPAIGN FINANCING, DISCLOSURE OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

Sections 383B.041 to 383B.058 apply to the financing of campaigns for county elections in Hennepin County and for city elections in home rule charter cities and statutory cities located wholly within Hennepin County, having a population of 75,000 or more, and for school board elections in the Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis, and to disclosure of economic interests by candidates and elected public officials of those jurisdictions. The provisions of sections 211A.02 to 211A.07 do not apply to the financing of campaigns for elections subject to the provisions of sections 383B.041 to 383B.058.

History: 1980 c 362 s 1; 1987 c 218 s 2; 1988 c 578 art 1 s 5

383B.042 Definitions.

Subd 1. **For county campaign finance provisions.** For the purposes of sections 383B.041 to 383B.058, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them. The terms defined in Chapter 200, also apply to sections 383B.041 to 383B.058, unless a different meaning is specified in this section.

Subd. 2. **Advance of credit** "Advance of credit" means any money owed for goods provided or services rendered. An advance of credit is an expenditure in the year in which the goods or services are used or consumed. "Advance of credit" does not mean "loan" as defined in subdivision 12.

Subd. 3. **Association** "Association" means a business, corporation, firm, partnership, committee, labor organization, club, or any other group of two or more persons, which includes more than an immediate family, acting in concert.

Subd. 4. **Business with which the individual is associated** "Business with which the individual is associated" means any association in connection with which the individual is compensated in excess of \$50 except for actual and reasonable expenses in any month as a director, officer, owner, member, partner, employer or employee, or is a holder of securities worth \$2,500 or more at fair market value.

Subd. 5. **Candidate** "Candidate" means an individual, not within the definition of candidate of section 10A.01, subdivision 10, who seeks nomination or election to any county office in Hennepin County, to any city office in any home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly within Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more or to the school board of Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis.

Subd. 6. **City** "City" means any statutory or home rule charter city wholly within Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more.

Subd. 7. **Contribution** "Contribution" means a transfer of funds or a donation in kind. "Contribution" includes any loan or advance of credit to a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee, if that loan or advance of credit is (a) forgiven, or (b) paid by an entity other than the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee to which the loan or advance of credit is made.

"Contribution" does not include services provided without compensation by an individual volunteering personal time on behalf of a candidate, political committee or political fund, or the publishing or broadcasting of news items or editorial comments by the news media.

Subd. 8. **Donation in kind** "Donation in kind" means anything of value other than money or negotiable instruments given by an individual or association to a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election.

Subd. 9. **Election** "Election" means any election held to nominate or elect any candidate or to decide any question on a county ballot in Hennepin County or on the ballot of any home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly within Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more, or on the ballot of Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis.

Subd. 10. **Expenditure** "Expenditure" means a purchase or payment of money or anything of value, or an advance of credit, made or incurred for the purpose of influencing the outcome of any election. "Expenditure" does not include services provided without compensation by an individual volunteering personal time on behalf of a candidate, political committee or political fund, or the publishing or broadcasting of news items or editorial comments by the news media.

Subd. 11. **Filing officer** "Filing officer" means the official responsible under law for administration of the election laws for Hennepin County.

Subd. 12. **Loan** "Loan" means an advance of money or anything of value made to a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee.

Subd. 13. **Political committee** "Political committee" means any political party, association or person other than an individual that seeks as its major purpose to influence the outcome of any election for a city ballot issue or for any city office in the city of Bloomington; for a city or school district ballot issue and for any city or school district office in the city of Minneapolis, and in Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis; or for any countywide ballot issue or county office in Hennepin County; and not to influence the outcome of any other election.

History: 2005 c 11 s 1

Subd. 14. **Political fund** "Political fund" means any accumulation of dues or voluntary contributions by an association other than a political committee, which accumulation is collected or expended for the purpose of influencing the outcome of any election for a city ballot issue or for any city office in the city of Bloomington; for a city or school district ballot issue and for any city or school district office in the city of Minneapolis, and in Special School District No.1, Minneapolis; or for any countywide ballot issue or county office in Hennepin County; and not for the purpose of influencing the outcome of any other election.

History: 2005 c 11 s 2

Subd. 15. **Population** "Population" means population as determined by the most recent federal census.

Subd. 16. **Principal campaign committee** "Principal campaign committee" means the single political committee designated by a candidate for election for any city office in the city of Bloomington; for any city office in the city of Minneapolis; for any school district office in Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis; or for any county office in Hennepin County.

History: 2005 c 11 s 3

Subd. 17. **Transfer of funds** "Transfer of funds or transfer" means money or negotiable instruments given by an individual or association to a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee for the purpose of influencing the outcome of any election.

History: 1980 c 362 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 218 s 3, 4; 1999 c 220 s 50

383B.043 POLITICAL COMMITTEES; COUNTY AND CERTAIN OTHER ELECTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Officers.** Every political committee shall have a chair and a treasurer, who may be the same individual. The treasurer may designate deputy treasurers and shall be responsible for their accounts. The treasurer shall designate a single depository and account for all contributions received by the political committee.

Subd. 2. **Prohibitions; acceptance of certain contributions; commingling of funds.** No contribution shall be accepted and no expenditure shall be made by or on behalf of a political committee while the office of treasurer is vacant. No anonymous contribution in excess of \$20 shall be retained by the political committee but shall be forwarded to the state campaign finance and public disclosure board and deposited in the general fund. No funds of the political committee shall be commingled with the personal funds of any officer, member or associate of the committee. Any individual who violates a provision of this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 362 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 63

383B.044 POLITICAL FUNDS.

Subdivision 1. **When required.** No association other than a political committee shall transfer more than \$100 in aggregate in any one year to candidates or political committees or make any expenditure unless the transfer or expenditure is made from a political fund.

Subd. 2. **Treasurer; commingling of funds; anonymous contributions.** Each association which has a political fund shall elect or appoint a treasurer of the political fund. No contributions to the political fund shall be accepted and no expenditures from the fund shall be made while the office of treasurer is vacant. The contents of the political fund shall not be commingled with any other funds or with the personal funds of any officer or member of the fund. No anonymous contribution in excess of \$20 shall be retained by the political fund but shall be forwarded to the state campaign finance and public disclosure board and deposited in the general fund.

Subd. 3. **Use of dues and membership fees.** Notwithstanding subdivision 1, the association may, if not prohibited by other law, deposit in its political fund money derived from dues or membership fees. The treasurer of the fund, in any report required by section 383B.049, shall disclose the name of any member whose dues, membership fees and contributions deposited in the political fund in any one year exceed \$50 in the aggregate.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.** Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 362 s 4; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 63

383B.045 PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Every candidate who receives contributions or makes expenditures in excess of \$100 shall designate and cause to be formed a single political committee which shall be known as the candidate's principal campaign committee. The candidate shall make expenditures only through the candidate's principal campaign committee. The candidate may be the chair and treasurer of the principal campaign committee.

History: 1980 c 362 s 5; 1986 c 444

383B.046 REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES, POLITICAL FUNDS, AND PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Subdivision 1. **Filing office; deadline.** Every political committee, political fund and principal campaign committee as defined in section 383B.042, subdivisions 13, 14, and 16, shall register with the filing officer within 14 days after the date by which the committee or fund has received contributions or made expenditures in excess of \$100. A political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee that is registered with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board under section 10A.14 need not register under this section.

Subd. 2. **Statement required.** A political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee registers by filing a statement of organization that includes:

- (a) the name and address of the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee;
- (b) the name and address of the chair, the treasurer, and any deputy treasurers;
- (c) the name and address of the depository used by the committee or fund;
- (d) the name and address of any supporting association of a political fund; and
- (e) a statement as to whether the committee is a principal campaign committee.

The statement of organization shall be filed by the treasurer of the political committee, political fund or principal campaign committee. **History:** 1980 c 362 s 6; 1986 c 444; 2005 c 11 s 4

383B.047 ACCOUNTS WHICH MUST BE KEPT.

Subdivision 1. **Contributions; expenditures; transfers.** The treasurer of any political committee, political fund or principal campaign committee shall keep an account of:

- (1) the sum of all contributions made to the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee;
- (2) the name and address of each source of a transfer or donation in kind together with the date and amount;
- (3) each expenditure made by or on behalf of the committee or fund together with the date and amount; and
- (4) the name and address of each political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee to which transfers have been made, together with the date and amount.

Subd. 2. **Authorization of expenditures; receipts.** Each expenditure by a political committee, political fund or principal campaign committee shall be authorized by the treasurer. The treasurer may authorize not more than \$20 per week as petty cash for miscellaneous expenditures. The treasurer shall obtain a receipted bill stating the particulars for every expenditure made by or on behalf of the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee.

History: 1980 c 362 s 7; 2005 c 11 s 5

383B.048 CAMPAIGN REPORTS.

Subdivision 1. **Committees required to report; deadlines.** (a) The treasurer of any political committee, political fund or principal campaign committee required to register pursuant to section 383B.046 shall file campaign reports with the filing officer. In each year in which the name of the candidate is on the ballot, the report of the principal campaign committee shall be filed one week before a regular primary and a regular election. Political committees and political funds shall file campaign reports one week before a regular primary or regular election.

(b) The treasurer of a principal campaign committee shall file reports one week before a special primary or other special election and 30 days after a special election.

(c) The reports shall cover the period from the day after the end of the previous reporting period to one week before the filing date.

(d) A campaign report shall be filed by all treasurers on January 31 of each year covering the period from the day after the end of the previous reporting period to December 31 of the preceding calendar year.

Subd. 2. **Content of reports.** Each campaign report required under this section shall disclose:

- (1) the amount of liquid assets on hand at the beginning of the reporting period;
- (2) the name, address and employer, or occupation if self-employed, of each individual, committee or political fund that made transfers or donations in kind to the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee in an aggregate amount or value in excess of \$100, together with the amount and date;
- (3) the sum of all contributions made to the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee;

(4) each loan made or received by the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee within the year in aggregate in excess of \$100, together with the name, address, occupation and the principal place of business, if any, of the lender and any endorser and the date and amount of the loan. A loan made to a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee which is forgiven or is repaid by an entity other than that political committee or fund shall be reported as a contribution;

(5) the sum of all receipts, including all contributions and loans, during the reporting period;

(6) the name and address of each person to whom aggregate expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee within the year in excess of \$100, the amount, date and purpose of each expenditure and the ballot question or the name and address of the candidate supported or opposed by the expenditure;

(7) the sum of all expenditures made by the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee;

(8) the amount and nature of any advance of credit incurred by the political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee continuously reported until paid or forgiven. An advance of credit incurred by a political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee which is forgiven or is paid by an entity other than that political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee shall be reported as a donation in kind;

(9) the name and address of each political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee to which aggregate transfers in excess of \$100 have been made within the year, together with the amount and date of each transfer;

(10) the sum of all transfers made to political committees, political funds, or principal campaign committees; and

(11) the sum of all disbursements not made to influence the outcome of an election.

Subd. 3. **Party Sample Ballots.** Expenditures by a political party as defined in section 200.02, subdivision 7, or a substate unit of such a party, for the preparation, display and distribution of an official party sample ballot containing the names of three or more individuals whose names are to appear on the ballot shall not be considered contributions or expenditures on behalf of any candidate.

Subd. 4. **Termination reports.** (a) A political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee created pursuant to section 383B.046 may dissolve upon filing of a termination report indicating that the committee or fund has settled all of its debts and disposed of all assets in excess of \$100. The termination report shall include all information required in a periodic campaign report.

(b) Political committees and political funds that were created for purposes of supporting or opposing candidates or ballot issues beyond the scope of those identified in section 383B.042, subdivision 5, 13, or 14, may terminate their registration with Hennepin County. Termination of a registration under this provision does not require termination of the political committee or political fund and does not require settlement of all debts and disposition of all assets in excess of \$100.

History: 1980 c 362 s 8; 1986 c 475 s 21; 1987 c 214 s 10; 2005 c 11 s 6

383B.049 EXPENDITURES BY INDIVIDUALS.

Subdivision 1. **Reports.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, any individual who makes expenditures in an aggregate amount of \$100 or more in any year, which expenditures are not required to be reported by any political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee as contributions to that political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee, shall file campaign reports in the form required by section 383B.048 with respect to those expenditures.

Subd. 2. **Exception; independent expenditures.** An individual shall not be required to report any expenditure which is made without the cooperation or express or implied consent of any candidate, political committee, political fund, or agent of a candidate, political committee, or political fund, unless the expenditure expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or the approval or rejection of a clearly identified county or city ballot question at any election.

History: 1980 c 362 s 9; 2005 c 11 s 7

383B.05 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED.

Subdivision 1. **Earmarked contributions.** Any individual, political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee that receives a contribution from any person or association in an aggregate in excess of \$50 with the express or implied condition that the contribution or any part of it be directed to a particular candidate shall disclose to the ultimate recipient and in any report required by section 383B.048, the original source of the contribution, the fact that it was earmarked and the candidate to whom it is directed. The ultimate recipient of any earmarked contribution shall also disclose the original source and the individual, political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee through which it was directed. Any individual, political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee that knowingly accepts earmarked funds and fails to make the disclosure required by this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Bills when rendered and paid.** Every person who has a bill, charge or claim against any political committee, political fund, or principal campaign committee for any expenditure shall render in writing to the treasurer of the committee or fund the bill, charge or claim within 60 days after the material or service is provided. Failure to present the bill, charge or claim as required by this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor. **History:** 1980 c 362 s 10; 2005 c 11 s 8

383B.051 CIRCUMVENTION PROHIBITED.

Any person who attempts to circumvent disclosure of the source or amount of contributions or expenditures by redirecting funds through or contributing funds on behalf of another person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 362 s 11

383B.052 ECONOMIC REPRISALS PROHIBITED.

No individual or association shall engage in economic reprisals or threaten loss of employment or physical coercion against any individual or association because of the political contributions or political activity of that individual or association. This subdivision does not apply to compensation for employment or loss of employment when the political affiliation or viewpoint of the employee is a bona fide occupational qualification of the employment. Any individual or association that violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor. **History:** 1980 c 362 s 12

383B.053 ECONOMIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE.

Subdivision 1. **Officials required to file; deadlines.** Every candidate for county office, every elected official of Hennepin County, every candidate for office and every elected official of a home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly within Hennepin County and having a population of 75,000 or more, and every candidate for school board and every elected official in special school district No. 1, Minneapolis shall file statements of economic interest as required by this section with the filing officer. A candidate shall file an original statement within 14 days of the filing of an affidavit or petition to appear on the ballot. Every individual required to file a statement shall file a supplementary statement on April 15 of each year in which the individual remains a candidate or elected official. An official required to file a statement of economic interest under section 10A.09 is not required to comply with this section.

Subd. 2. **Content of statement.** An individual required to file a statement of economic interest shall disclose:

- (1) The individual's name, address, occupation and principal place of business;
- (2) The name of each business with which the individual is associated and the nature of that association;
- (3) A listing of all real property within the state, excluding homestead property, in which the individual holds: (i) a fee simple interest, a mortgage, a contract for deed as buyer or seller, or an option to buy, whether direct or indirect, and which interest has a market value in excess of \$2,500 as shown on the real estate tax statement for the property or (ii) an option to buy, which property has a fair market value of \$50,000 or more;
- (4) A listing of all real property within the state in which a partnership of which the individual is a member holds: (i) a fee simple interest, a mortgage, a contract for deed as buyer or seller, or an option to buy, whether direct or indirect, if the individual's share of the partnership interest has a market value in excess of \$2,500 as shown on the real estate tax statement for the property or (ii) an option to buy, which property has a fair market value of \$50,000 or more; and

(5) In supplementary statements only, the amount of each honorarium in excess of \$50 received since the last statement, together with the name and address of the source.

Any listing under clause (3) or (4) shall indicate the street address and the municipality or the section, township range and approximate acreage, whichever applies, and the county wherein the property is located.

History: 1980 c 362 s 13; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 218 s 5; 1990 c 608 art 2 s 5; 2005 c 11 s 9

383B.054 REPORTS AND STATEMENTS; REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Certification.** A report or statement required by sections 383B.046 to 383B.054 shall be signed and certified as true by the individual required to file the report. Any individual who signs and certifies to be true a report or statement which the individual knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Transmittal, retention, public inspection.** The filing officer shall promptly transmit to the appropriate city clerk a copy of each statement and report filed by a candidate for city office, a political committee or fund that discloses contributions or expenditures to influence a city or an elected city official. The filing officer and each city clerk shall retain the statements, reports and copies and make them available for public inspection for a period of five years after the date of receipt by the filing officer.

Subd. 3. **Changes and corrections.** Any material changes in information previously submitted and any corrections to a report or statement shall be reported in writing to the filing officer within ten days following the date of the event prompting the change or the date upon which the individual filing became aware of the inaccuracy. The change or correction shall identify the form and the paragraph containing the information to be changed or corrected. Any individual who willfully fails to report a material change or correction is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Record keeping.** Each individual required to file any report or statement or to keep any account pursuant to sections 383B.046 to 383B.054 shall maintain and preserve for four years the records, including any vouchers, canceled checks, bills, invoices, worksheets and receipts, that will provide in sufficient detail the necessary information from which the accounts and the filed reports and statements may be verified, explained, clarified and checked for accuracy and completeness.

Subd. 5. **Penalties.** The filing officer shall notify by certified mail or personal service any individual who fails to file a statement or report required by sections 383B.046 to 383B.054. Except for any campaign report of a principal campaign committee due before an election, if an individual fails to file any statement or report within seven days after receiving a notice, the filing officer may impose a late filing fee of \$5 per day, not to exceed \$100, commencing on the eighth day after receiving notice. If a treasurer of a principal campaign committee fails to file a campaign report due before an election within three days of the date due, regardless of whether the treasurer has received any notice, the filing officer may impose a late filing fee of \$50 per day, not to exceed \$500, commencing on the fourth day after the date the statement was due. The filing officer shall further notify by certified mail or personal service any individual who fails to file any statement or report within 21 days after receiving a first notice that the individual may be subject to a criminal penalty for failure to file the statement or report. An individual who knowingly fails to file the statement or report within seven days after receiving a second notice from the filing officer is guilty of a misdemeanor. A filing officer who violates any provision of this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6. **Recovery of late filing fees.** A filing officer may bring an action in the Fourth Judicial District Court to recover any late filing fee imposed pursuant to subdivision 5. All money recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of Hennepin County.

Subd. 7. **Reports of violations.** If any individual other than a county official or candidate for county office fails to file the required statement or report within seven days after a second notice as provided in subdivision 5, the filing officer shall inform the Hennepin County attorney that a second notice was sent and that the individual failed to file the required statement or report. If a county official or candidate fails to file a report or statement after a second notice as provided in subdivision 5, the filing officer shall notify the

attorney general.

Subd. 8. **Report by subordinate.** (a) Any deputy, clerk, employee or other subordinate of a filing officer who has knowledge or reason to believe that a violation of sections 383B.041 to 383B.057 has occurred, shall immediately transmit a report of that knowledge or belief to that filing officer, together with any evidence of the violation coming into the subordinate's possession.

(b) Any filing officer who has knowledge or reason to believe that a violation of sections 383B.041 to 383B.058 has occurred shall immediately transmit a report of that knowledge or belief to the county attorney of the county in which the violation is thought to have occurred, together with any evidence of the violation coming into the filing officer's possession.

(c) The filing officer shall also immediately send a copy of the report to the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board.

(d) A violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 362 s 14; 1986 c 444; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 63; 1998 c 254 art 2 s 39

383B.055 DUTIES OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD; FILING OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Board: advisory opinions, disclosure exemptions** The State Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board shall:

(1) issue and publish advisory opinions concerning the requirements of sections 383B.041 to 383B.057 upon application in writing by the county filing officer of Hennepin County or any individual or association who wishes to use the opinion to guide the applicant's own conduct; and

(2) exempt any individual or association required to disclose information under sections 383B.046 to 383B.05 from any requirement of those sections in the same manner as it exempts any individual or association from disclosure requirements under chapter 10A. An individual or association exempted from the disclosure provisions of chapter 10A, shall also be exempt from the disclosure provisions of sections 383B.046 to 383B.05.

Subd. 2. **Filing officer: develop, distribute needed forms.** The county filing officer of Hennepin County shall develop forms for all statements and reports required to be filed under sections 383B.041 to 383B.054. The filing officer shall furnish sufficient copies of the forms to all officers with whom candidates file affidavits or applications of candidacy and nominating petitions.

Subd. 3. **Candidacy filing officer: forms to candidates; penalty.** An officer who receives affidavits or applications of candidacy or nominating petitions shall mail or deliver a copy of each form required to be filed by a candidate to each candidate who files an affidavit, application or petition with that officer or for whom a write-in vote is cast on the ballot of that jurisdiction. Any officer who fails to carry out the duties imposed by this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 362 s 15; 1986 c 444; 1990 c 608 art 7 s 4, 5; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 63

383B.056 PENALTIES.

Except as expressly provided to the contrary in sections 383B.041 to 383B.055, a violation of sections 383B.041 to 383B.055 is not a crime.

History: 1980 c 362 s 16

383B.057 PROSECUTION OF VIOLATIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a violation of a criminal provision of sections 383B.041 to 383B.056 shall be prosecuted by the Hennepin County attorney in the Fourth Judicial District Court. A violation by a county official or candidate shall be prosecuted by the attorney general in the district court of Ramsey County.

History: 1980 c 362 s 17; 1998 c 254 art 2 s 40

383B.058 LOCAL ORDINANCES AND CHARTERS SUPERSEDED.

(a) Except as provided in this section, sections 383B.041 to 383B.057 supersede the provisions of any ordinance or resolution of a jurisdiction governed by sections 383B.041 to 383B.058 or any existing special law or home rule charter provision requiring disclosure of information related to the financing of election campaigns or requiring disclosure of economic interests by candidates and elected officials of that

jurisdiction.

(b) The governing body of Hennepin County, the governing body of any home rule charter city or statutory city located wholly in Hennepin County, and the school board of Special School District No. 1, Minneapolis may adopt or continue in force ordinances or resolutions that:

(1) Impose limits on the amount that any individual or association may contribute to any candidate for elected office in that jurisdiction;

(2) Require disclosure of economic interests in addition to those required to be disclosed under section 383B.053; or

(3) Require other public officials of that jurisdiction to make such disclosure.

(c) Any home rule charter city that adopts a charter provision modifying or superseding any provision of sections 383B.041 to 383B.057 shall file a copy of the charter provision with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board within 60 days of its adoption.

History: 1980 c 362 s 18; 1987 c 218 s 6; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 63

The following Sections of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 211A apply to all Principal Campaign Committees, Political Committees and Political Funds required to file reports pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 383B.041 through 383B.058. Pursuant to M.S.383B.041, "... The provisions of sections 211A.02 to 211A.07 do not apply to the financing of campaigns for elections subject to the provisions of sections 383B.041 to 383B.058."

Chapter 211A CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORTS

211A.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** The definitions in chapter 200 and this section apply to this chapter.

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

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

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

Subd. 5. **Contribution.** "Contribution" means anything of monetary value that is given or loaned to a candidate or committee for a political purpose. "Contribution" does not include a service provided without compensation by an individual.

Subd. 6. **Disbursement.** "Disbursement" means money, property, office, position, or any other thing of value that passes or is directly or indirectly conveyed, given, promised, paid, expended, pledged, contributed, or lent. "Disbursement" does not include payment by a county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision for election-related expenditures required or authorized by law.

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

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

History: 1988 c 578 art 2 s 1; 1990 c 453 s 22

211A.08 PROSECUTION.

Subd. 3 **County attorney authority.** A county attorney may prosecute any violation of this chapter.

History: 1986 c 444; 1988 c 578 art 2 s 8; 2004 c 277 s 4

211A.09 FORFEITURE OF NOMINATION OR OFFICE.

Subdivision 1. **Forfeiture required.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, if a candidate is convicted of violating a provision of this chapter or if an offense was committed by another individual with the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the candidate, the court, after entering the

adjudication of guilty, shall enter a supplemental judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office. If the court enters the supplemental judgment, it shall transmit to the filing officer a transcript of the supplemental judgment, the nomination or office becomes vacant, and the vacancy must be filled as provided by law.

Subd. 2. **Circumstances where nomination or office not forfeited.** In a trial for a violation of this chapter, the candidate's nomination or election is not void if the court finds that:

(1) an offense, though committed by the candidate or with the candidate's knowledge, consent, or connivance, was trivial; or

(2) an act or omission of a candidate arose from accidental miscalculation or other reasonable cause, but in any case not from a want of good faith, and that it would be unjust for the candidate to forfeit the nomination or election.

Neither of these findings is a defense to a conviction under this chapter. **History:** 1988 c 578 art 2 s 9

211A.10 DISQUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS NOT TO HOLD VARIOUS POSITIONS.

A candidate whose election to office has been set aside for a violation of this chapter may not be appointed, during the period fixed by law as the term of the office, to fill a vacancy that may occur in the office. A candidate or other individual who is convicted of a violation of this chapter may not be appointed, during the period fixed by law as the term of the office with respect to which the election was held and the offense was committed, to fill a vacancy in the office. An appointment to an office made contrary to this section is void. A candidate or other individual who is convicted of a violation of this chapter is not qualified, during the period fixed by law as the term of the office with respect to which the election was held and the offense was committed, to fill a vacancy in an office for which the legislature may establish qualification under article XII, section 3, of the Minnesota Constitution. **History:** 1988 c 578 art 2 s 10

211A.11 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.

A violation of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided is a misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 2 s 11

211A.12 CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.

A candidate or a candidate's committee may not accept aggregate contributions made or delivered by an individual or committee in excess of \$600 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in other years; except that a candidate or a candidate's committee for an office whose territory has a population over 100,000 may not accept aggregate contributions made or delivered by an individual or committee in excess of \$1,000 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in other years.

The following deliveries are not subject to the bundling limitation in this section:

- 1) delivery of contributions collected by a member of the candidate's committee, such as a block worker or a volunteer who hosts a fundraising event, to the committee's treasurer; and
- 2) a delivery made by an individual on behalf of the individual's spouse.

Notwithstanding sections 211A.02, subdivision 3, and 410.21, this section supersedes any home rule charter. **History:** 1993 c 318 art 2 s 46; 1997 c 224 s 1

211A.13 PROHIBITED TRANSFERS.

A candidate for political subdivision office must not accept contributions from the principal campaign committee of a candidate as defined in section 10A.01, subdivision 34. A candidate for political subdivision office must not make contributions to a principal campaign committee, unless the contribution is made from the personal funds of the candidate for political subdivision office.

History: 1993 c 318 art 2 s 47; 2003 c 2 art 1 s 21

211A.14 CONTRIBUTIONS AND SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

A legislator or state constitutional officer who is a candidate for a county, city, or town office, the candidate's principal campaign committee, and any other political committee with the candidate's name or title may not solicit or accept a contribution from a political fund or registered lobbyist during a regular session of the legislature. **History:** 1977 c 224 s 2

All Sections of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 211B apply to all Principal Campaign Committees, Political Committees and Political Funds required to file reports pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 383B.041 through 383B.058.

Chapter 211B FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

211B.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** The definitions in chapter 200 and this section apply to this chapter.

Subd. 2. **Campaign material.** "Campaign Material" means any literature, publication, or material that is disseminated for the purpose of influencing voting at a primary or other election, except for news items or editorial comments by the news media.

Subd. 3. **Candidate.** "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to a federal, statewide, legislative, judicial, or local office including special districts, school districts, towns, home rule charter and statutory cities, and counties, except candidates for president and vice-president of the United States.

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

Subd. 5. **Disbursement.** "Disbursement" means an act through which money, property, office, or position or other thing of value is directly or indirectly promised, paid, spent, contributed, or lent, and any money, property, office, or position or other thing of value so promised or transferred.

Subd. 6. **Political purposes.** An act is done for "political purposes" when the act is intended or done to influence, directly or indirectly, voting at a primary or other election. This does not include news items or editorial comments published or broadcast by the news media.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 1; 2004 c 293 art 3 s 1

211B.02 FALSE CLAIM OF SUPPORT.

A person or candidate may not knowingly make, directly or indirectly, a false claim stating or implying that a candidate or ballot question has the support or endorsement of a major political party or party unit or of an organization. A person or candidate may not state in written campaign material that the candidate or ballot question has the support or endorsement of an individual without first getting written permission from the individual to do so.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 2

211B.03 USE OF THE TERM REELECT.

A person or candidate may not, in the event of redistricting, use the term "reelect" in a campaign for elective office unless the candidate is the incumbent of that office and the office represents any part of the new district.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 3

211B.04 CAMPAIGN MATERIAL MUST INCLUDE DISCLAIMER

Subdivision 1. Campaign material.

(a) A person who participates in the preparation or dissemination of campaign material other than as provided in section 211B.05, subdivision 1, that does not prominently include the name and address of the person or committee causing the material to be prepared or disseminated in a disclaimer substantially in the form provided in paragraph (b) or (c) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Except in cases covered by paragraph (c), the required form of disclaimer is: "Prepared and paid for by the committee, (address)" for material prepared and paid for by a principal campaign committee, or "Prepared and paid for by the committee, (address)" for material prepared and paid for by a person or committee other than a principal campaign committee. The address must be either the committee's mailing address or the committee's website, if the website includes the committee's mailing

address. If the material is produced and disseminated without cost, the words "paid for" may be omitted from the disclaimer.

(c) In the case of broadcast media, the required form of disclaimer is: "Paid for by the committee." If the material is produced and broadcast without cost, the required form of the disclaimer is: "The committee is responsible for the content of this message."

Subd. 2. Independent expenditures.

(a) The required form of the disclaimer on a written independent expenditure is: "This is an independent expenditure prepared and paid for by (name of entity participating in the expenditure), (address). It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it." The address must be either the entity's mailing address or the entity's website, if the website includes the entity's mailing address. When a written independent expenditure is produced and disseminated without cost, the words "and paid for" may be omitted from the disclaimer.

(b) The required form of the disclaimer on a broadcast independent expenditure is: "This independent expenditure is paid for by (name of entity participating in the expenditure). It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it." When a broadcast independent expenditure is produced and disseminated without cost, the following disclaimer may be used: "..... (name of entity participating in the expenditure) is responsible for the contents of this independent expenditure. It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it."

Subd. 3. Material that does not need a disclaimer.

(a) This section does not apply to fund-raising tickets, business cards, personal letters, or similar items that are clearly being distributed by the candidate.

(b) This section does not apply to an individual or association that is not required to register or report under chapter 10A or 211A.

(c) This section does not apply to the following:

(1) bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, or similar small items on which the disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed;

(2) skywriting, wearing apparel, or other means of displaying an advertisement of such a nature that the inclusion of a disclaimer would be impracticable; and

(3) online banner ads and similar electronic communications that link directly to an online page that includes the disclaimer.

(d) This section does not modify or repeal section 211B.06.

Subd. 4. Websites.

The requirements of this section are satisfied for an entire website or social media page when the disclaimer required in subdivision 1 or 2 appears once on the home page of the site.

Subd. 5. Font size.

For written communications other than an outdoor sign, website, or social media page, the disclaimer must be printed in 8-point font or larger.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 4; 1991 c 227 s 24; 1998 c 376 s 2; 2004 c 293 art 3 s 2; 2010 c 397 s 15; 2015 c 73 s 22

211B.045 NONCOMMERCIAL SIGNS EXEMPTION.

All noncommercial signs of any size may be posted in any number beginning 46 days before the state primary in a state general election year until ten days following the state general election. Municipal ordinances may regulate the size and number of noncommercial signs at other times.

History: 1990 c 585 s 30; 2004 c 142 s 1; 2010 c 184 s 42; 2013 c 131 s 74

211B.05 PAID ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWS.

Subdivision 1. **Acceptance of paid advertisements.** A newspaper, periodical, or magazine may not intentionally accept for insertion in the newspaper, magazine, or periodical a political advertisement unless the words "PAID ADVERTISEMENT," and the disclaimer required under section 211B.04 are included at the beginning or end of the advertisement. The disclaimer must be in a legible text size and font. A radio station, television station, or cable system may not accept for broadcast a political advertisement unless the

words "PAID ADVERTISEMENT" are included at the beginning or end of the advertisement.

Subd. 2. **Advertising rates.** Rates charged for advertising to support or oppose a candidate or ballot question must be the same as the charges made for any other political candidate and may be no greater than charges made for any other comparable purpose or use according to the seller's rate schedule.

Subd. 3. **Compensation prohibited, except for paid advertisement.** An owner, publisher, editor, reporter, agent, broadcaster, or employee of a newspaper, periodical, magazine, radio or television broadcast station, or cable system may not directly or indirectly solicit, receive, or accept a payment, promise, or compensation, nor may a person pay or promise to pay or in any manner compensate an owner, publisher, editor, reporter, agent, broadcaster, or employee directly or indirectly for influencing or attempting to influence voting at an election or primary through printed material in the newspaper or periodical, or radio, television, or cable broadcast, except as a "PAID ADVERTISEMENT" as provided in this section.

Subd. 4. **Unpaid material identification.** Unpaid material published in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication that is (1) in unique typeset or otherwise differentiated from other unpaid material, (2) designed to influence or attempt to influence the voting at any election or the passage or defeat of legislation, and (3) not placed on the editorial page must be clearly identified as an editorial opinion.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 5; 2001 c 143 s 1

211B.06 FALSE POLITICAL AND CAMPAIGN MATERIAL; PENALTY; EXCEPTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor.** (a) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who intentionally participates in the preparation, dissemination, or broadcast of paid political advertising or campaign material with respect to the personal or political character or acts of a candidate, or with respect to the effect of a ballot question, that is designed or tends to elect, injure, promote, or defeat a candidate for nomination or election to a public office or to promote or defeat a ballot question, that is false, and that the person knows is false or communicates to others with reckless disregard of whether it is false.

(b) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who intentionally participates in the drafting of a letter to the editor with respect to the personal or political character or acts of a candidate, or with respect to the effect of a ballot question, that is designed or tends to elect, injure, promote, or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to a public office or to promote or defeat a ballot question, that is false, and that the person knows is false or communicates to others with reckless disregard of whether it is false.

Subd. 2. **Exception.** Subdivision 1 does not apply to any person or organization whose sole act is, in the normal course of their business, the printing, manufacturing, or dissemination of the false information.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 6; 1998 c 376 s 3

NOTE: See 281 Care Committee v. Arneson, 766 F.3d 774 (8th Cir. 2014) for discussion of constitutionality.

211B.07 UNDUE INFLUENCE ON VOTERS PROHIBITED.

A person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten force, coercion, violence, restraint, damage, harm, loss, including loss of employment or economic reprisal, undue influence, or temporal or spiritual injury against an individual to compel the individual to vote for or against a candidate or ballot question. Abduction, duress, or fraud may not be used to obstruct or prevent the free exercise of the right to vote of a voter at a primary or election, or compel a voter to vote at a primary or election. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 7

211B.08 SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED.

A religious, charitable, or educational organization may not request a candidate or committee to contribute to the organization, to subscribe for the support of a club or organization, to buy tickets to entertainment, or to pay for space in a publication. This section does not apply to:

- (1) the solicitation of a business advertisement in periodicals in which the candidate was a regular contributor, before candidacy;
- (2) ordinary business advertisements;
- (3) regular payments to a religious, charitable, or educational organization, of which the candidate was a member, or to which the candidate was a contributor for more than six months before candidacy; or

(4) ordinary contributions at church services.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 8

NOTE: This section was found unconstitutional in *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Kelley*, 427 F.3d 1106 (8th Cir. 2005)

211B.09 PROHIBITED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ACTIVITIES.

An employee or official of the state or of a political subdivision may not use official authority or influence to compel a person to apply for membership in or become a member of a political organization, to pay or promise to pay a political contribution, or to take part in political activity. A political subdivision may not impose or enforce additional limitations on the political activities of its employees.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 9

211B.10 INDUCING OR REFRAINING CANDIDACY; TIME OFF FOR PUBLIC OFFICE MEETINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Inducing or refraining from candidacy.** A person may not reward or promise to reward another in any manner to induce the person to be or refrain from or cease being a candidate. A person may not solicit or receive a payment, promise, or reward from another for this purpose.

Subd. 1a. Prohibited activities of a political party.

A political party unit may not, through imposition or threatened imposition of any fine, sanction, or other penalty, attempt to coerce an individual who does not have the party unit's official endorsement as a means to prevent the individual from filing as a candidate for office.

Subd. 2. **Time off for public office meetings.** A person elected to a public office must be permitted time off from regular employment to attend meetings required by reason of the public office. The time off may be without pay, with pay, or made up with other hours, as agreed between the employee and employer. When an employee takes time off without pay, the employer shall make an effort to allow the employee to make up the time with other hours when the employee is available. No retaliatory action may be taken by the employer for absences to attend meetings necessitated by reason of the employee's public office.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 10; 2012 c 250 s 3

211B.11 ELECTION DAY PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Soliciting near polling places.** A person may not display campaign material, post signs, ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade a voter within a polling place or within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is situated, or anywhere on the public property on which a polling place is situated, on primary or election day to vote for or refrain from voting for a candidate or ballot question. A person may not provide political badges, political buttons, or other political insignia to be worn at or about the polling place on the day of a primary or election. A political badge, political button, or other political insignia may not be worn at or about the polling place 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.

Subd. 2. **Repealed 1997 c 147 s 79.**

Subd. 3. **Transportation of voters to polling place; penalty.** A person transporting a voter to or from the polling place may not ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade a voter on primary or election day to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate or ballot question.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.** Violation of this section is a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 11; 1989 c 291 art 1 s 32; 1993 c 223 s 25; 1997 c 147 s 79; 2017 c 92 art 1 s 27

211B.12 LEGAL EXPENDITURES.

Use of money collected for political purposes is prohibited unless the use is reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns, or is a noncampaign disbursement as defined in section 10A.01, subdivision 26. The following are permitted expenditures when made for political purposes:

- (1) salaries, wages, and fees;
- (2) communications, mailing, transportation, and travel;
- (3) campaign advertising;
- (4) printing;
- (5) office and other space and necessary equipment, furnishings, and incidental supplies;
- (6) charitable contributions of not more than \$100 to any charity organized under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code annually, except that the amount contributed is not limited by this clause if the political committee, political fund, party unit, principal campaign committee, or campaign fund of a candidate for political subdivision office that made the contribution dissolves within one year after the contribution is made; and
- (7) other expenses, not included in clauses (1) to (6), that are reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns. In addition, expenditures made for the purpose of providing information to constituents, whether or not related to the conduct of an election, are permitted expenses. Money collected for political purposes and assets of a political committee or political fund may not be converted to personal use.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 12; 1993 c 318 art 2 s 48; 2008 c 295 s 23; 2010 c 327 s 27

211B.13 BRIBERY, TREATING, AND SOLICITATION.

Subdivision 1. **Bribery, advancing money, and treating prohibited.** A person who willfully, directly or indirectly, advances, pays, gives, promises, or lends any money, food, liquor, clothing, entertainment, or other thing of monetary value, or who offers, promises, or endeavors to obtain any money, position, appointment, employment, or other valuable consideration, to or for a person, in order to induce a voter to refrain from voting, or to vote in a particular way, at an election, is guilty of a felony. This section does not prevent a candidate from stating publicly preference for or support of another candidate to be voted for at the same primary or election. Refreshments of food or nonalcoholic beverages having a value up to \$5 consumed on the premises at a private gathering or public meeting are not prohibited under this section.

Subd. 2. **Certain solicitations prohibited.** A person may not knowingly solicit, receive, or accept any money, property, or other thing of monetary value, or a promise or pledge of these that is a disbursement prohibited by this section or section 211B.15. **History:** 1988 c 578 art 3 s 13; 2005 c 156 art 6 s 63

211B.14 DIGEST OF LAWS.

The secretary of state, with the approval of the attorney general, shall prepare and print an easily understandable digest of this chapter and annotations of it. The digest may include other related laws and annotations at the discretion of the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall distribute the digest to candidates and committees through the county auditor or otherwise as the secretary of state considers expedient. A copy of the digest and, if appropriate, a financial reporting form and a certification of filing form must be distributed to each candidate by the filing officer at the time that the candidate's affidavit of candidacy is filed.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 14; 1993 c 223 s 26; 1997 c 147 s 73

211B.15 CORPORATE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, "corporation" means:

- (1) a corporation organized for profit that does business in this state;
- (2) a nonprofit corporation that carries out activities in this state; or
- (3) a limited liability company formed under chapter 322C, or under similar laws of another state, that does business in this state.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited contributions.** A corporation may not make a contribution or offer or agree to make a contribution, directly or indirectly, of any money, property, free service of its officers, employees, or members, or thing of monetary value to a political party, organization, committee, or individual to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office.

(b) A political party, organization, committee, or individual may not accept a contribution or an offer or agreement to make a contribution that a corporation is prohibited from making under paragraph (a).

(c) For the purpose of this subdivision, "contribution" includes an expenditure to promote or defeat the election or nomination of a candidate to a political office that is made with the authorization or expressed or implied consent of, or in cooperation or in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate or committee established to support or oppose a candidate but does not include an independent expenditure authorized by subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Independent expenditures.** A corporation may not make an expenditure or offer or agree to make an expenditure to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office, unless the expenditure is an independent expenditure. For the purpose of this subdivision, "independent expenditure" has the meaning given in section 10A.01, subdivision 18.

Subd. 4. **Ballot question.** A corporation may make contributions or expenditures to promote or defeat a ballot question, to qualify a question for placement on the ballot unless otherwise prohibited by law, or to express its views on issues of public concern. A corporation may not make a contribution to a candidate for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office or to a committee organized wholly or partly to promote or defeat a candidate.

Subd. 5. **News media.** This section does not prohibit publication or broadcasting of news items or editorial comments by the news media.

Subd. 6. **Penalty for individuals.** (a) An officer, manager, stockholder, member, agent, employee, attorney, or other representative of a corporation acting on behalf of the corporation who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten times the amount of the violation, but in no case more than \$10,000, imposed by the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board under chapter 10A or imposed by the Office of Administrative Hearings under this chapter.

(b) Knowingly violating this section is a crime. An officer, manager, stockholder, member, agent, employee, attorney, or other representative of a corporation acting in behalf of the corporation who is convicted of knowingly violating this section may be fined not more than \$20,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

Subd. 7. **Penalty for corporations.** (a) A corporation that violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten times the amount of the violation, but in no case more than \$10,000, imposed by the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board under chapter 10A or imposed by the Office of Administrative Hearings under this chapter.

(b) Knowingly violating this section is a crime. A corporation convicted of knowingly violating this section is subject to a fine not greater than \$40,000. A convicted domestic corporation may be dissolved as well as fined. If a foreign or nonresident corporation is convicted, in addition to being fined, its right to do business in this state may be declared forfeited.

Subd. 7a. **Application of penalties.** No penalty may be imposed for a violation of this section that is subject to a civil penalty under section 10A.121.

Subd. 7b. **Knowing violations.**

An individual or a corporation knowingly violates this section if, at the time of a transaction, the individual or the corporation knew:

(1) that the transaction causing the violation constituted a contribution under chapter 10A, 211A, or 383B; and

(2) that the contributor was a corporation subject to the prohibitions of subdivision 2.

Subd. 8. **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.

Subd. 9. **Media projects.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation to contribute to or conduct public media projects to encourage individuals to attend precinct caucuses, register, or vote if the projects are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party, or committee.

Subd. 10. **Meeting facilities.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation to provide meeting

facilities to a committee, political party, or candidate on a nondiscriminatory and nonpreferential basis.

Subd. 11. **Messages on premises.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation selling products or services to the public to post on its public premises messages that promote participation in precinct caucuses, voter registration, or elections if the messages are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party, or committee.

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 2010 c 397 s 20].

Subd. 13. **Aiding violation; penalty.** An individual who aids, abets, or advises a violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 14. **Prosecutions; venue.** Violations of this section may be prosecuted in the county where the payment or contribution was made, where services were rendered, or where money was paid or distributed.

Subd. 15. **Nonprofit corporation exemption.** The prohibitions in this section do not apply to a nonprofit corporation that:

- (1) is not organized or operating for the principal purpose of conducting a business;
- (2) has no shareholders or other persons affiliated so as to have a claim on its assets or earnings; and
- (3) was not established by a business corporation or a labor union and has a policy not to accept significant contributions from those entities.

Subd. 16. **Employee political fund solicitation.** Any solicitation of political contributions by an employee must be in writing, informational and nonpartisan in nature, and not promotional for any particular candidate or group of candidates. The solicitation must consist only of a general request on behalf of an independent political committee (conduit fund) and must state that there is no minimum contribution, that a contribution or lack thereof will in no way impact the employee's employment, that the employee must direct the contribution to candidates of the employee's choice, and that any response by the employee shall remain confidential and shall not be directed to the employee's supervisors or managers. Questions from an employee regarding a solicitation may be answered orally or in writing consistent with the above requirements. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes a corporate donation of an employee's time prohibited under subdivision 2.

Subd 17. **Nonprofit corporation political activity.** It is not a violation of this section for a nonprofit corporation to provide administrative assistance to one political committee or political fund that is associated with the nonprofit corporation and registered with the campaign finance and public disclosure board under section 10A.14. Such assistance must be limited to accounting, clerical or legal services, bank charges, utilities, office space, and supplies. The records of the political committee or political fund may be kept on the premises of the nonprofit corporation.

The administrative assistance provided by the nonprofit corporation to the political committee or political fund is limited annually to the lesser of \$5,000 or 7 ½ percent of the expenditures of the political committee or political fund.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 15; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 26; 1992 c 517 art 1 s 1-9; 1993 c 318 art 2 s 49; 1996 c 459 s3, 4; 1997 c202 art 2 s 63; 2010 c 397 s 16-18

211B.16 PROSECUTION.

Subd. 3 **County attorney authority.** A county attorney may prosecute any violations of this chapter.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 16; 2004 c 277 s 5

211B.17 FORFEITURE OF NOMINATION OR OFFICE; CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE NOT FORFEITED.

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

Subd. 2. **Circumstances where nomination or office not forfeited.** In a trial for a violation of this chapter, the candidate's nomination or election is not void if the court finds that:

- (1) an offense, though committed by the candidate or with the candidate's knowledge, consent, or connivance, was trivial; or
- (2) an act or omission of a candidate arose from accidental miscalculation or other reasonable cause, but in any case not from a want of good faith; and the court also finds that it would be unjust for a candidate to forfeit the nomination or election.

None of these findings is a defense to a conviction under this chapter.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 17

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

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

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

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 18

211B.19 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.

A violation of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided is a misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 19

211B.20 DENIAL OF ACCESS BY POLITICAL CANDIDATES TO MULTIPLE UNIT DWELLINGS.

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.

(c) A candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers granted access under this section must be permitted 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, but 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.

Subd. 2. **Exceptions.** Subdivision 1 does not prohibit:

- (1) denial of admittance into a particular apartment, room, manufactured home, or personal residential unit;
- (2) requiring reasonable and proper identification as a necessary prerequisite to admission to a multiple unit dwelling;
- (3) in the case of a nursing home or a registered housing with services establishment providing assisted living services meeting the requirements of section 144G.03, subdivision 2, denial of permission to visit certain persons for valid health reasons;
- (4) limiting visits by candidates or volunteers accompanied by the candidate to a reasonable number of persons or reasonable hours;
- (5) requiring a prior appointment to gain access to the facility; or
- (6) denial of admittance to or expulsion from a multiple unit dwelling for good cause.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 20; 2010 c 314 s 3

211B.205 PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC PARADES.

If a public parade allows candidates, a candidate must be allowed to participate for a fee that is not greater than the amount that is charged to other units participating in the parade.

History: 1Sp2001 c 10 art 18 s 40

211B.21 APPLICABILITY.

Nothing in section 211B.17 or 211B.18 may be construed to limit the ability of each house of the legislature to act as judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 21

211B.31 DEFINITION.

As used in sections 211B.32 to 211B.36, "office" means the Office of Administrative Hearings.

History: 2004 c 277 s 6

211B.32 COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES.

Subdivision. 1. **Administrative remedy; exhaustion.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), 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.

Subd. 2. **Limitation on filing.** The complaint must be filed with the office within one year after the occurrence of the act or failure to act that is the subject of the complaint, except that if the act or failure to act involves fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation that could not be discovered during that one-year period, the complaint may be filed with the office within one year after the fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation was discovered.

Subd. 3. **Form of complaint.** The complaint must be in writing, submitted under oath, and detail the factual basis for the claim that a violation of law has occurred. The office may prescribe the form of a complaint.

Subd. 4. **Proof Of Claim.** The burden of proving the allegations in the complaint is on the complainant. The standard of proof of a violation of section 211B.06, relating to false statements in paid political advertising or campaign material, is clear and convincing evidence. The standard of proof of any other violation of chapter 211A or 211B is a preponderance of the evidence.

Subd. 5. **Filing fee; waiver; refund.** (a) The complaint must be accompanied by a filing fee of \$50, unless

filed by a filing officer under section 211A.05, subdivision 2.

(b) The office may waive the payment of the filing fee, if the individual seeking a waiver of the fee files with the office an affidavit stating that the individual is financially unable to pay the fee.

(c) The office may refund the filing fee of a complainant who prevails on the merits.

Subd. 6. **Service on respondent.** Upon receipt of the filed complaint, the office must immediately notify the respondent and provide the respondent with a copy of the complaint by the most expeditious means available.

History: 2004 c 277 s 7

211B.33 PRIMA FACIE REVIEW.

Subdivision 1. **Time for review.** The chief administrative law judge must randomly assign an administrative law judge to review the complaint. Within one business day after the complaint was filed with the office, when practicable, but never longer than three business days, the administrative law judge must make a preliminary determination for its disposition.

Subd. 2. **Recommendation.** (a) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint does not set forth a prima facie violation of chapter 211A or 211B, the administrative law judge must dismiss the complaint.

(b) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of section 211B.06 and was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge must conduct an expedited probable cause hearing under section 211B.34.

(c) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of a provision of chapter 211A or 211B, other than section 211B.06, and that the complaint was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge, on request of any party, must conduct an expedited probable cause hearing under section 211B.34.

(d) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of chapter 211A or 211B, and was filed more than 60 days before the primary or special election or more than 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge must schedule an evidentiary hearing under section 211B.35.

Subd. 3. **Notice to parties.** The office must notify all parties of the determination made under subdivision 2. If the complaint is scheduled for hearing, the notice must identify the time and place of the hearing and inform all parties that they may submit evidence, affidavits, documentation, and argument for consideration by the administrative law judge.

Subd. 4. **Joinder and separation of complaints.** The chief administrative law judge may direct that two or more complaints be joined for disposition if the chief administrative law judge determines that the allegations in each complaint are of the same or similar character, are based on the same act or failure to act, or are based on two or more acts or failures to act constituting parts of a common scheme or plan. If one complaint contains two or more allegations, the chief administrative law judge may separate the allegations, if they are not of the same or similar character, if they are not based on the same act or failure to act, or if they are not based on two or more acts or failures to act constituting parts of a common scheme or plan. If the chief administrative law judge separates the allegations in a complaint, the assigned administrative law judge or judges may make separate recommendations under subdivision 2 for each allegation.

History: 2004 c 277 s 8

211B.34 PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING.

Subdivision 1. **Time for review.** The assigned administrative law judge must hold a probable cause hearing on the complaint no later than three business days after receiving the assignment if an expedited hearing is required by section 211B.33, except that for good cause the administrative law judge may hold the hearing no later than seven days after receiving the assignment. If an expedited hearing is not required by section 211B.33, the administrative law judge must hold the hearing not later than 30 days after receiving the assignment.

Subd. 2. **Disposition.** At the probable cause hearing, the administrative law judge must make one of the following determinations:

- (a) The complaint is frivolous, or there is no probable cause to believe that the violation of law alleged in the complaint has occurred. If the administrative law judge makes either determination, the administrative law judge must dismiss the complaint.
- (b) There is probable cause to believe that the violation of law alleged in the complaint has occurred. If the administrative law judge so determines, the chief administrative law judge must schedule the complaint for an evidentiary hearing under section 211B.35.

Subd. 3. **Reconsideration by chief administrative law judge.** (a) If the administrative law judge dismisses the complaint, the administrative law judge shall provide to the complainant written notice of the right to seek reconsideration of the decision on the record by the chief administrative law judge.

(b) A petition for reconsideration must be filed within two business days after the dismissal. The chief administrative law judge must make a decision on the petition within three business days after receiving the petition. If the chief administrative law judge determines that the assigned administrative law judge made a clear error of law and grants the petition, within five business days after granting the petition, the chief administrative law judge shall schedule the complaint for an evidentiary hearing under section 211B.35.

History: 2004 c 277 s 9

211B.35 EVIDENTIARY HEARING BY PANEL.

Subdivision 1. **Deadline for hearing.** When required by section 211B.34, subdivision 2 or 3, the chief administrative law judge must assign the complaint to a panel of three administrative law judges for an evidentiary hearing. The hearing must be held within the following times:

- (1) ten days after the complaint was assigned, if an expedited probable cause hearing was requested or required under section 211B.33;
- (2) 30 days after the complaint was filed, if it was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates; or
- (3) 90 days after the complaint was filed, if it was filed at any other time. For good cause shown, the panel may extend the deadline set forth in clause (2) or (3) by 60 days.

Subd. 2. **Disposition of complaint.** The panel must determine whether the violation alleged in the complaint occurred and must make at least one of the following dispositions:

- (a) The panel may dismiss the complaint.
- (b) The panel may issue a reprimand.
- (c) The panel may find that a statement made in a paid advertisement or campaign material violated section 211B.06.
- (d) The panel may impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for any violation of chapter 211A or 211B.
- (e) The panel may refer the complaint to the appropriate county attorney.

Subd. 3. **Time for disposition.** The panel must dispose of the complaint:

- (1) within three days after the hearing record closes, if an expedited probable cause hearing was required by section 211B.33; and
- (2) within 14 days after the hearing record closes, if an expedited probable cause hearing was not required by section 211B.33.

History: 2004 c 277 s 10

211B.36 PROCEDURES.

Subdivision 1. **Evidence and argument.** The administrative law judge or panel may consider any evidence and argument submitted until a hearing record is closed, including affidavits and documentation, or may continue a hearing to enable the parties to submit additional testimony.

Subd. 2. **Withdrawal of complaint.** At any time before an evidentiary hearing under section 211B.35 begins, a complainant may withdraw a complaint filed under section 211B.32. After the evidentiary hearing begins, a complaint filed under section 211B.32 may only be withdrawn with the permission of the panel.

Subd. 3. **Costs.** If the assigned administrative law judge or panel determines the complaint is frivolous, they

may order the complainant to pay the respondent's reasonable attorney fees and to pay the costs of the office in the proceeding in which the complaint was dismissed.

Subd. 4. **Hearings public.** A hearing under section 211B.34 or 211B.35 may be conducted by conference telephone call or by interactive television. All hearings must be open to the public.

Subd. 5. **Judicial review.** A party aggrieved by a final decision on a complaint filed under section 211B.32 is entitled to judicial review of the decision as provided in sections 14.63 to 14.69; however, proceedings on a complaint filed under section 211B.32 are not a contested case within the meaning of chapter 14 and are not otherwise governed by chapter 14.

History: 2004 c 277 s 11

211B.37 COSTS ASSESSED.

Except as otherwise provided in section 211B.36, subdivision 3, the chief administrative law judge shall assess the cost of considering complaints filed under section 211B.32 as provided in this section. Costs of complaints relating to a statewide ballot question or an election for a statewide or legislative office must be paid from appropriations to the Office of Administrative Hearings for this purpose. Costs of complaints relating to any other ballot question or elective office must be paid from appropriations to the office for this purpose..

History: 2004 c 277 s 12 2013 c131 s 75 2013 c 138 art 4 s 7; 2015 c 73 s 25; 2015 c 77 art 2 s 52

RELATED LAWS - SELECTED PROVISIONS

160.27 PARTICULAR USES OF RIGHT-OF-WAY; MISDEMEANORS.

Subdivision 1. **Public notices.** With the approval of the proper road authority, billboards for the use and purpose of displaying public notices only may be erected within the limits of any public highway, including city streets.

Subd. 6. **Removal of unauthorized advertisement, building, or structure.** The road authorities may take down, remove, or destroy any advertisement, building or structure in or upon any highway in violation of this section and section 160.2715.

160.2715 RIGHT-OF-WAY USE; MISDEMEANORS.

(a) Except for the actions of the road authorities, their agents, employees, contractors, and utilities in carrying out their duties imposed by law or contract, and except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful to:

(1) obstruct any highway or deposit snow or ice thereon;

(9) place or maintain any advertisement within the limits of any highway, except as provided in section 160.27, subdivision 7;

(10) paint, print, place, or affix any advertisement or any object within the limits of any highway, except as provided in section 160.27, subdivision 7;

(11) deface, mar, damage, or tamper with any structure, work, material, equipment, tools, signs, markers, signals, paving, guardrails, drains, or any other highway appurtenance on or along any highway;

(b) Any violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

204C.06 CONDUCT IN AND NEAR POLLING PLACES.

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

Subd. 2. Individuals allowed in polling place; identification.

(a) Representatives of the secretary of state's office, the county auditor's office, and the municipal or school district clerk's office may be present at the polling place to observe election procedures. Except for these representatives, election judges, sergeants-at-arms, and challengers, an individual may remain inside the polling place during voting hours only while voting or registering to vote, providing proof of residence for an individual who is registering to vote, or assisting a disabled voter or a voter who is unable to read English. During voting hours no one except individuals receiving, marking, or depositing ballots shall approach within six feet of a voting booth, ballot counter, or electronic voting equipment, unless lawfully authorized to do so by an election judge or the individual is an election judge monitoring the operation of the ballot counter or electronic voting equipment.

(b) Teachers and elementary or secondary school students participating in an educational activity authorized by section 204B.27, subdivision 7, may be present at the polling place during voting hours.

(c) Each official on duty in the polling place must wear an identification badge that shows their role in the election process. The badge must not show their party affiliation.

Subd. 3. **Damaging or removing election materials; gross misdemeanor.** No individual shall intentionally:

(a) Tear down, mutilate, deface or otherwise damage during the hours of voting any voter instruction poster placed inside or outside of a polling place by an election judge or other election official; or

(b) Remove from the polling place before the time for voting ends any ballots prepared for use at the election or any supplies or conveniences placed in voting booths for use by the voters, except as authorized by law.

A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Damaging or removing election materials; felony.** No individual shall intentionally:

(a) Remove from a polling place any election file or election register, except as authorized by law;

(b) Damage, deface, or mutilate any ballot, election file or election register or any item of information contained on it, except as authorized by law; or

(c) Add anything to a ballot, election file or election register, except as authorized by law.

A violation of this subdivision is a felony.

Subd. 7. **Use of intoxicating liquor; prohibition; penalty.** During the time an election is being held it is a misdemeanor to bring intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor into a polling place, to drink intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor in a polling place, or to be intoxicated in a polling place. The election judges shall not permit an obviously intoxicated individual to vote or remain in the polling place for any purpose.

History: 1981 c 29 art 5 s 6; 1984 c 471 s 10; 1984 c 515 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 266 art 1 s 35; 1989 c 291 art 1 s 12; 1991 c 237 s 5; 1991 c 294 s 31; 1993 c 223 s 12; 2004 c 293 art 2 s 24; 2005 c 56 s 1; 2005 c 113 s 1; 2005 c 156 art 6 s 41; 2008 c 244 art 1 s 13; 2010 c 201 s 35; 2011 c 18 s 6

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campaign.finance@hennepin.us

www.hennepin.us/electionscf Key word: campaign finance

Printed April 201

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF THE REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

SUMMARY OF ORDER IN WHICH TO COMPLETE THIS REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES:

First, fill in Lines 1 through 9; **Second**, complete Schedules A-F (pages 3, 4, 5); **Third**, complete Lines 19 through 34 (page 2). (Itemized income, expenditure and loan activity will be found on Schedules A-F.); **Fourth**, Complete Lines 10 through 18.

PLEASE REFER TO THE FOLLOWING FOR DETAILED INFORMATION:

Page 1 of Report:

Line 1: Complete name of Committee or Fund.

Line 2: Treasurer's name.

Line 3: Mailing address to which we will send reports and notices to the Treasurer. Provide e-mail address if you prefer communication by e-mail and are able to download reporting forms from the internet.

Line 4: Treasurer's daytime phone number.

Line 5: Check here if there is a change in Committee/Fund or Officer's name, address, phone.
(Attach changed information on a separate sheet or on a registration amendment.)

Line 6: Check here if no activity since last report. If you check Line 6, you may submit Page 1 only.

Line 6a: Check here if no activity with 383B.041-.058 candidates since the last report. If you check Line 6a, you may submit Page 1 only.

Line 7: Check here if all debts are paid and ending cash balance is no more than \$100 AND you wish to terminate the committee or fund registration with Hennepin County.

Line 8: Shows the type of report and filing date. Mark appropriate reporting period.

LINE 9 - BEGINNING CASH BALANCE: Always use the Ending Cash Balance from the previous report, regardless of whether that report is in the same year or from the previous year.

LINE 10 - ADDITIONS (CONTRIBUTIONS) RECEIVED:

Column A: On the first report that you submit for the calendar year, insert \$-0-.

On subsequent reports, insert the amount from Line 10/Column C from the previous report for the current calendar year.

Column B: Insert income activity that is being reported for the first time during the current reporting period.

Find this amount on Line 25.

Column C: Insert Total income Line 10, Columns A + B = C.

LINE 11 - SUBTRACTIONS (EXPENDITURES MADE or CONTRIBUTIONS GIVEN TO OTHERS):

Column A: On the first report that you submit for the calendar year, insert \$-0-.

On subsequent reports, insert the amount from Line 11/Column C of the previous report for the current calendar year.

Column B: Insert expenditure and contributions-given-to-others activity that is being reported for the first time during the current reporting period. Find this amount on Line 34.

Column C: Insert total expenditures/contributions given Line 11, Columns A + B = C.

LINE 12 - ENDING CASH BALANCE: Insert total of Line 9 + Line 10 (Column B) - Line 11 (Column B) = Line 12.

LINE 13 - IN-KIND DONATIONS RECEIVED BY YOUR COMMITTEE:

Column A: On the first report that you submit for the calendar year, insert \$-0-.

On subsequent reports, insert the amount from Line 13/Column C from the previous report for the current calendar year.

Column B: Insert in-kind donations received activity that is being reported for the first time during the current reporting period. Find this amount on Line 36.

Column C: Insert total in-kind donations received Line 13, Columns A + B = C.

LINE 14 - GOODS/SERVICES GIVEN TO OTHERS:

Column A: On the first report that you submit for the calendar year, insert \$-0-.

On subsequent reports, insert the amount from Line 14/Column C from the previous report for the current calendar year.

Column B: Insert goods/services given to others activity that is being reported for the first time during the current reporting period. Find this amount on Line 39.

Column C: Insert total goods/services given to others Line 14, Columns A + B = C.

LINE 15: CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING LOANS RECEIVABLE (loaned to others):

Column C: Insert total current balance still owed to you by others. Find this amount on Line 45.

LINE 16: CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING LOANS PAYABLE (loaned to you):

Column C: Insert total current balance you still owe to others. Find this amount on Line 42.

LINE 17: CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING UNPAID BILLS (to be paid by you):

Column C: Insert total current balance you still owe to others. Find this amount on Line 46.

LINE 18: CERTIFICATION:

Print Treasurer's name. Treasurer sign and date document.

Page 2 of Report:

ADDITIONS (Income)

LINE 19: TOTAL ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS: Find this amount on Line 35.

LINE 20: TOTAL NON-ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS (received by you):

Insert the total of all monetary contributions received during the current reporting period that, in aggregate of monetary and In Kind contributions from any contributor, do not exceed \$100 year-to-date.

When the aggregate total monetary and In Kind contributions from any contributor during the year exceed \$100, you must itemize the contributions on Schedule A.

LINE 21: INCOME RECEIVED FROM BANK DIVIDENDS, INTEREST:

Insert income received from bank dividends, interest, etc. this reporting period.

LINE 22: NEW LOANS PAYABLE (loaned to you): Find this amount on Line 40.

LINE 23: NEW REPAYMENTS ON LOANS RECEIVABLE (repaid to you): Find this amount on Line 44.

LINE 24: OTHER: Other income received, i.e., sale of fund-raiser t-shirts, etc.

LINE 25: TOTAL INCOME: Insert total of lines 19 through 24.

SUBTRACTIONS (Expenditures):

LINE 26 - TOTAL ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHERS (given by you): Find this amount on Line 38.

LINE 27 - TOTAL NON-ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS GIVEN BY YOUR COMMITTEE TO OTHERS:

Insert the total of all monetary contributions given by you to others during the current reporting period that, in aggregate of monetary and In Kind contributions to any recipient, do not exceed \$100 year-to-date.

When the aggregate total monetary and In Kind contributions to any candidate or committee during the year exceed \$100, you must itemize the contributions given on Schedule B.

LINE 28 - TOTAL ITEMIZED OPERATING EXPENDITURES (spent by you): Find this amount on Line 37.

LINE 29 - TOTAL NON-ITEMIZED OPERATING EXPENDITURES (spent by you):

Insert the total of all operating expenditures spent by you during the current reporting period that, in aggregate paid to any source, do not exceed \$100 year-to-date.

When the aggregate total operating expenditures paid to any source during the year exceed \$100, you must itemize the contributions given on Schedule B.

LINE 30 - BANK SERVICE CHARGES PAID BY YOU: Insert service charges paid by you during this reporting period.

LINE 31 - NEW REPAYMENTS ON LOANS PAYABLE (repaid by you to the lender): Find this amount on Line 41.

LINE 32 - NEW LOANS RECEIVABLE (loaned by you to others): Find this amount on Line 43.

LINE 33 - OTHER EXPENDITURES:

LINE 34 - TOTAL EXPENDITURES: Insert total of lines 26 through 33.

Page 3 of Report:

SCHEDULE A - INCOME FROM CASH CONTRIBUTIONS AND IN KIND DONATIONS:

Please note instruction at the top of page 3. This allows a committee to submit two lists of donors – one with addresses of contributors (the official, file copy) and one without (published on the internet). This must be initialed by the treasurer.

Column A: List the previous reporting period (current calendar year) monetary & In-Kind contributions.

Column B: List the current reporting period monetary contributions.

Whenever a monetary contribution is itemized for the first time, whether the contribution amount is listed in Column A (not itemized, but included in previous report non-itemized total), or Column B, **you must include the date of the contribution, and the contributor's name, address and employer (or occupation if self-employed).**

Column B1: List all current reporting period In-Kind contributions you have received. Whenever an In Kind donation to your committee is itemized for the first time, **you must include the date of the donation, the contributor's name, address and employer (or occupation if self-employed) and a description of the In-Kind donation.**

Column C: List the total year-to-date monetary and in-kind contributions from that source.

LINE 35 TOTAL ITEMIZED MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED THIS REPORTING PERIOD:

Insert total of all pages of Schedule A - Itemized Monetary Contributions received this reporting period.

Transfer this amount to Line 19.

LINE 36 - TOTAL ITEMIZED IN-KIND DONATIONS RECEIVED THIS REPORTING PERIOD:

Insert total of all pages of Schedule A - Itemized In-Kind Contributions received this reporting period.

Transfer this amount to Line 13, Column B.

Page 4 of Report:

SCHEDULE B - OPERATING EXPENDITURES & CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER COMMITTEES:

Column A: List the previous reporting period (current calendar year) expenditures and contributions to others.

Column B: List the current reporting period operating expenditures.

Column B1: List the current reporting period contributions given to others.

Whenever a contribution given by your Committee is itemized for the first time, whether the contribution amount is listed in Column A (not itemized, but included in previous report non-itemized total), or Column B2, **you must include the date of the contribution, and the recipient's committee name and address.**

Column C: List the total to each recipient, year-to-date.

LINE 37 TOTAL ITEMIZED OPERATING EXPENDITURES THIS REPORTING PERIOD:

Insert total of all pages of Schedule B - Itemized Operating Expenditures this reporting period.

Transfer this amount to Line 28.

LINE 38 - TOTAL ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHERS THIS REPORTING PERIOD:

Insert total of all pages of Schedule B - Itemized Contributions to Others this reporting period.

Transfer this amount to Line 26.

Page 5 of Report:

SCHEDULE C - GOODS AND SERVICES GIVEN TO OTHERS:

List the date given, name & address of recipient, and description of goods or services given to another.

Column A: List the previous reporting period (current calendar year) amount of Goods & Services given to others.

Column B: List the current reporting period monetary contribution given this reporting period. (This amount will not be carried forward, but should be itemized on Schedule B, where the contribution will be deducted from your cash flow.)

Column B1: List the current reporting period Value of Goods & Services given to others.

Column C: List the total Value of Goods & Services to each recipient, year-to-date.

LINE 39 - TOTAL GOODS/SERVICES GIVEN BY YOUR COMMITTEE THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

Transfer this amount to Line 14, Column B.

SCHEDULE D - NOTES AND LOANS PAYABLE (Loaned to You):

You must report all outstanding loans made to you until they are repaid in full, or until the lender forgives them. When a loan is forgiven, it must be itemized on your report, Schedule A-Column A, as a contribution received during a previous reporting period. Identify it as a loan that has been forgiven, and include the date of the original loan, and the contributor's name, address and employer. Note that a loan to the Principal Campaign Committee by any contributor other than the candidate may be forgiven only in compliance with the contribution limit for that year.

COLUMN A1 - LOAN BALANCE LAST REPORT:

You must continue to show loan balance on every report until the loan is repaid by you or forgiven by the lender. Loan balance carries over from one year to the next.

COLUMN B - ADD NEW LOAN \$ RECEIVED:

Insert the amount of any loan from a lender that is received during the current reporting period.

COLUMN B1 - SUBTRACT LOAN \$ REPAYED BY YOU OR FORGIVEN BY LENDER:

Insert the amount of any loan repayment made by you or forgiven by the lender during the current reporting period.

COLUMN C1 - CURRENT LOAN BALANCE: Insert total of Column A1 + Column B - Column B1 = Column C1.

LINE 40 - TOTAL NEW LOANS PAYABLE THIS PERIOD: *Transfer this amount to Line 22.*

LINE 41 - TOTAL REPAYMENT OF LOANS PAYABLE THIS PERIOD: *Transfer this amount to Line 31.*

LINE 42 - CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING LOANS PAYABLE: *Transfer this amount to Line 16.*

SCHEDULE E - NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE (Loaned to Others):

You must report all outstanding loans made by you to others until they are repaid in full, or until they are forgiven by you and itemized on your report, Schedule B-Column A, as a contribution to others in a previous reporting period. When that occurs, identify the contribution on Schedule B as a loan that you have forgiven, and include the date of the original loan and the recipient's Committee Name and address. Note that a loan given to the Principal Campaign Committee by any contributor other than the candidate may be forgiven only in compliance with the contribution limit for that year.

COLUMN A1 - LOAN BALANCE LAST REPORT:

You must continue to show loan balance on every report until the loan is repaid to you or forgiven by you. Loan balance carries over from one year to the next.

COLUMN B - ADD NEW LOAN \$ GIVEN:

Insert the amount of any loan that you give during the current reporting period.

COLUMN B1 - SUBTRACT LOAN \$ REPAYED TO YOU OR FORGIVEN BY YOU:

Insert the amount of any loan repayment made to you or forgiven by you during the current reporting period.

COLUMN C1 - CURRENT LOAN BALANCE: Insert total of Column A1 + Column B - Column B1 = Column C1.

LINE 43 - TOTAL NEW LOANS RECEIVABLE THIS PERIOD: *Transfer this amount to Line 32.*

LINE 44 - TOTAL REPAYMENT OF LOANS RECEIVABLE THIS PERIOD: *Transfer this amount to Line 23.*

LINE 45 - CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING LOANS RECEIVABLE: *Transfer this amount to Line 15.*

SCHEDULE F - UNPAID BILLS/ADVANCE OF CREDIT (items or services received but not paid):

List date item/service received by you, name & address of vendor, and item or service received. You must report all outstanding bills until they are paid in full and itemized on your report, Schedule B-Column B, as an expenditure in the reporting period that the bill is paid. A bill may be forgiven only in compliance with the contribution limit for that year. A bill, or a portion thereof, that is forgiven by the vendor must be reported on Schedule A, Column B1 as an In-Kind Contribution.

LINE 46 - CURRENT BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING UNPAID BILLS/ADVANCE OF CREDIT:

Transfer this amount to Line 17.

LINE 47 - INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES SWORN STATEMENT:

Treasurer is to date and sign **ONLY** if Independent Expenditures on behalf of another Candidate or Political Committee or Political Fund were made during the current reporting period.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

As required by the Hennepin County Financial Disclosure Law: Minnesota Statutes 383B.041-383B.058

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT IS PUBLIC.

TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK.

RETAIN A COPY OF THIS REPORT FOR YOUR FILES.

1. _____
(Name of Committee or Fund)

2. _____
(Treasurer's Name) (E-mail Address)

3. _____
(Treasurer's Mailing Address for Committee Business)

4. Treasurer's Daytime Phone Number: _____

5. Change in Committee or Officer's Name, Address, Phone. (Attach new "Registration & Statement of Organization")

6. No activity since last Report. (Insert Beginning and Ending Balance at #9 & #12 below)

6a. No activity with **M.S. 383B.041-.058 candidates** this reporting period. (Complete lines #9-#12 as applicable)

7. Termination of Committee; Termination of Committee registration

8. **TYPE OF REPORT:** _____ **FILING DATE:** _____ **REPORTING PERIOD:** _____
2020 PRE-PRIMARY: 8/4/2020 From: 1/1/2020 Through: 7/28/2020

9. **BEGINNING CASH BALANCE THIS REPORT:** \$ _____
(Insert Ending Cash Balance from last report)

(Column A not applicable for this report) **COLUMN B** **COLUMN C**
ACTIVITY IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD (Total Activity Reported for This Calendar Year)

10. **ADDITIONS:** + \$ _____ \$ _____
(Insert amount from line 25) (Insert total of line 10, column B)

11. **SUBTRACTIONS:** - \$ _____ \$ _____
(Insert amount from line 34) (Insert total of line 11, column B)

12. **ENDING CASH BALANCE THIS REPORT:** = \$ _____
(line 9 + line 10(column B) - line 11(column B))

SUMMARY OF IN-KIND DONATIONS & OUTSTANDING LOANS RECEIVABLE:
(Column A not applicable for this report) **COLUMN B** **COLUMN C**
ACTIVITY IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD (Total Activity Reported for This Calendar Year)

13. **In-Kind Donations Received:** + \$ _____ \$ _____
(Insert total from line 36) (Insert total of line 13, column B)

14. **Goods/Services Given to Others:** - \$ _____ \$ _____
(Insert total from line 39) (Insert total of line 14, column B)

15. **Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Receivable** (loaned to others) > \$ _____
(Insert total Current Balance from line 45)

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING DEBT:
16. **Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Payable (loaned to you)**..... > \$ _____
(Amount from Last Report: \$ _____) (Insert total Current Balance from line 42)

17. **Current Balance of Outstanding Unpaid Bills/Advance of Credit**..... > \$ _____
(Amount from Last Report: \$ _____) (Insert total Amount Owed from line 46)

18. **CERTIFICATION:** Any person who signs and certifies to be true a report or statement which the person knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
I, (Print Name) _____ CERTIFY THAT THIS REPORT IS COMPLETE, TRUE AND CORRECT.

SIGNATURE OF TREASURER:

DATE:

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURES WORKSHEET FOR THIS REPORTING PERIOD ONLY

NAME OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

DATE: _____

ADDITIONS: (Income)

19. Total ITEMIZED Contributions: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 35)

20. Total NON-ITEMIZED Contributions: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 19 + 20)

21. Income from bank dividends, interest, etc: \$ _____

22. New Loans Payable (loaned to you): \$ _____
(Insert total from line 40)

23. New Repayments on Loans Receivable: \$ _____
(loaned to others/repaid to you) (Insert total from line 44)

24. Other: _____ \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 21+22+23+24)

25. **TOTAL INCOME:** \$ _____
(TOTAL lines 19 through 24. **Transfer this amount to Line 10, Column B.**)

SUBTRACTIONS: (Expenditures)

26. Total ITEMIZED Contributions to Others: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 38)

27. Total NON-ITEMIZED Contributions to Others: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 26 + 27)

28. Total ITEMIZED Operating Expenditures: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 37)

29. Total NON-ITEMIZED Operating Expenditures: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: Lines 28 + 29)

30. Bank service charges, etc., paid by you: \$ _____

31. New Repayments on Loans Payable: \$ _____
(loaned to you/repaid to lender) (Insert total from line 41)

32. New Loans Receivable (loaned to others): \$ _____
(Insert total from line 43)

33. Other: _____ \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 30+31+32+33)

34. **TOTAL EXPENDITURES:** \$ _____
(Total lines 26 through 33. **Transfer this amount to Line 11, Column B.**)

SCHEDULES C, D, E, and F (Attach additional pages if necessary, for Schedules C, D, E, and F)

NAME OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

DATE: _____

SCHEDULE C: GOODS AND SERVICES GIVEN TO OTHERS

You must disclose the total value of goods and services given to another committee, as well as any otherwise non-itemizable cash that, together with the goods and services, is in excess of \$100 within the year. You must also disclose the date, name and address of the recipient and a description of the goods or services given.

				Goods & Services + Cash = \$100+ Given in Current Period		
Alphabetical Order!			COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C
Date	Name & Address of Recipient	Description of Goods and Services	Previous Total for This Year	Cash Given	Value of Goods & Services	Recipient Total Year to Date
39. Total Goods and Services given in this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 14, Column B)					\$	

SCHEDULE D: NOTES AND LOANS PAYABLE (Loaned to You)

			Loans Given to or Repaid by You in Current Reporting Period			
Alphabetical Order!			COLUMN A1	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C1
Date	Name, Address & Employer of Lender	Loan Balance Last Report	Add New Loan \$ Received	Subtract Loan \$ Repaid	Current Balance Owed by You	
40. Total New Loans Payable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 22)			\$			
41. Total Repayment of Loans Payable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 31)				\$		
42. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Payable: (Transfer this amount to Line 16)					\$	

SCHEDULE E: NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE (Loaned by You)

			Loans Given by or Repaid to You in Current Reporting Period			
Alphabetical Order!			COLUMN A1	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C1
Date	Name, Address & Employer of Recipient of Loan	Loan Balance Last Report	Add New Loan \$ Given	Subtract Loan \$ Repaid	Current Balance Owed to You	
43. Total New Loans Receivable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 32)			\$			
44. Total Repayment of Loans Receivable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 23)				\$		
45. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Receivable: (Transfer this amount to Line 15)					\$	

SCHEDULE F: UNPAID BILLS/ADVANCE OF CREDIT (Items or services received but not paid)

Date	Alphabetical Order! Name & Address of Vendor of Goods or Services Received But Not Paid For	Current Balance Owed by You
46. Current Balance of Outstanding Unpaid Bills/Advance of Credit: (Transfer this amount to Line 17)		\$

47. The Treasurer is to sign this statement ONLY IF INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES WERE MADE.

(Make notations on Schedules B or C where Independent Expenditures are itemized.)

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE: SWORN STATEMENT

I, (Print Name) _____, hereby certify that all independent expenditures made on behalf of other candidates and reported in this report were made **WITHOUT the authorization or expressed or implied consent of, or in cooperation or in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of any candidate, candidate's campaign committee or agent.**

Signature of Treasurer _____

Date _____

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

As required by the Hennepin County Financial Disclosure Law: Minnesota Statutes 383B.041-383B.058

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT IS PUBLIC.

TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK.

RETAIN A COPY OF THIS REPORT FOR YOUR FILES.

1. _____
(Name of Committee or Fund)
2. _____
(Treasurer's Name) (E-mail Address)
3. _____
(Treasurer's Mailing Address for Committee Business)
4. Treasurer's Daytime Phone Number: _____
5. Change in Committee or Officer's Name, Address, Phone. (Attach new "Registration & Statement of Organization")
6. No activity since last Report. (Insert Beginning and Ending Balance at #9 & #12 below)
- 6a. No activity with **Hennepin County candidates**, this reporting period. (Complete lines #9-#12 as applicable)
7. Termination of Committee (must have less than \$100.00 cash balance and no unpaid loans or bills); termination of Committee Registration
8. **TYPE OF REPORT:** _____ **FILING DATE:** _____ **REPORTING PERIOD:** _____
 2020 PRE-GENERAL: 10/27/2020 From: 7/29/2020 Through: 10/20/2020

9. **BEGINNING CASH BALANCE THIS REPORT:** \$ _____
 (Insert Ending Cash Balance from **Pre-Primary** report)

COLUMN A Activity Reported on Pre-Primary Report	COLUMN B ACTIVITY IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD	COLUMN C A + B = Total Activity for This Calendar Year
10. ADDITIONS: \$ _____ (Line 10 from Pre-Primary Report this year.)	+ \$ _____ (Insert amount from line 25)	\$ _____ (Insert total of line 10, columns A + B)
11. SUBTRACTIONS: \$ _____ (Line 11 from Pre-Primary Report this year.)	- \$ _____ (Insert amount from line 34)	\$ _____ (Insert total of line 11, columns A + B)
12. ENDING CASH BALANCE THIS REPORT:	= \$ _____ (Line 9 + line 10(column B) - line 11(column B))	

SUMMARY OF IN-KIND DONATIONS & OUTSTANDING LOANS RECEIVABLE:

COLUMN A Activity Reported on Pre-Primary Report	COLUMN B ACTIVITY IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD	COLUMN C A + B = Total Activity for This Calendar Year
13. In-Kind Donations Received: \$ _____ (Line 13 from Pre-Primary Report this year.)	+ \$ _____ (Insert total from line 36)	\$ _____ (Insert total of line 13, columns A + B)
14. Goods/Services Given to Others: \$ _____ (Line 14 from Pre-Primary Report this year.)	- \$ _____ (Insert total from line 39)	\$ _____ (Insert total of line 14, columns A + B)
15. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Receivable (loaned to others)>		\$ _____ (Insert total Current Balance from line 45)

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING DEBT:

16. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Payable (loaned to you)> (Amount from Last Report: \$ _____)	\$ _____ (Insert total Current Balance from line 42)
17. Current Balance of Outstanding Unpaid Bills/Advance of Credit> (Amount from Last Report: \$ _____)	\$ _____ (Insert total Amount Owed from line 46)

18. **CERTIFICATION:** Any person who signs and certifies to be true a report or statement which the person knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

I, (Print Name) _____, CERTIFY THAT THIS REPORT IS COMPLETE, TRUE AND CORRECT.

SIGNATURE OF TREASURER:

DATE:

FILE THIS REPORT WITH:

HENNEPIN COUNTY ELECTIONS DIVISION • MC 012 GOVERNMENT CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55487-0012 • (612)596-7152

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURES WORKSHEET FOR THIS REPORTING PERIOD ONLY

NAME OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

DATE: _____

ADDITIONS: (Income)

19. Total ITEMIZED Contributions: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 35)

20. Total NON-ITEMIZED Contributions: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 19 + 20)

21. Income from bank dividends, interest, etc: \$ _____

22. New Loans Payable (loaned to you): \$ _____
(Insert total from line 40)

23. New Repayments on Loans Receivable: \$ _____
(loaned to others/repaid to you) (Insert total from line 44)

24. Other: _____ \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 21+22+23+24)

25. **TOTAL INCOME:** \$ _____
(TOTAL lines 19 through 24. **Transfer this amount to Line 10, Column B.**)

SUBTRACTIONS: (Expenditures)

26. Total ITEMIZED Contributions to Others: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 38)

27. Total NON-ITEMIZED Contributions to Others: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 26 + 27)

28. Total ITEMIZED Operating Expenditures: \$ _____
(Insert total from line 37)

29. Total NON-ITEMIZED Operating Expenditures: \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: Lines 28 + 29)

30. Bank service charges, etc., paid by you: \$ _____

31. New Repayments on Loans Payable: \$ _____
(loaned to you/repaid to lender) (Insert total from line 41)

32. New Loans Receivable (loaned to others): \$ _____
(Insert total from line 43)

33. Other: _____ \$ _____ \$ _____
(Subtotal: lines 30+31+32+33)

34. **TOTAL EXPENDITURES:** \$ _____
(Total lines 26 through 33. **Transfer this amount to Line 11, Column B.**)

SCHEDULES C, D, E, and F (Attach additional pages if necessary for Schedules C, D, E, and F)

NAME OF COMMITTEE OR FUND: _____

DATE: _____

SCHEDULE C: GOODS AND SERVICES GIVEN TO OTHERS

You must disclose the total value of goods and services given to another committee, as well as any otherwise non-itemizable cash that, together with the goods and services, is in excess of \$100 within the year. You must also disclose the date, name and address of the recipient and a description of the goods or services given.

				Goods & Services + Cash = \$100+ Given in Current Period		
	Alphabetical Order!		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C
Date	Name & Address of Recipient	Description of Goods and Services	Previous Total for This Year	Cash Given	Value of Goods & Services	Recipient Total Year to Date
39. Total Goods and Services given in this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 14, Column B)					\$	

SCHEDULE D: NOTES AND LOANS PAYABLE (Loaned to You)

			Loans Given to or Repaid by You in Current Reporting Period			
	Alphabetical Order!		COLUMN A1	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C1
Date	Name, Address & Employer of Lender		Loan Balance Last Report	Add New Loan \$ Received	Subtract Loan \$ Repaid	Current Balance Owed by You
40. Total New Loans Payable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 22)				\$		
41. Total Repayment of Loans Payable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 31)					\$	
42. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Payable: (Transfer this amount to Line 16)						\$

SCHEDULE E: NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE (Loaned by You)

			Loans Given by or Repaid to You in Current Reporting Period			
	Alphabetical Order!		COLUMN A1	COLUMN B	COLUMN B1	COLUMN C1
Date	Name, Address & Employer of Recipient of Loan		Loan Balance Last Report	Add New Loan \$ Given	Subtract Loan \$ Repaid	Current Balance Owed to You
43. Total New Loans Receivable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 32)				\$		
44. Total Repayment of Loans Receivable this period: (Transfer this amount to Line 23)					\$	
45. Current Balance of Outstanding Loans Receivable: (Transfer this amount to Line 15)						\$

SCHEDULE F: UNPAID BILLS/ADVANCE OF CREDIT (Items or services received but not paid)

Date	Alphabetical Order! Name & Address of Vendor of Goods or Services Received But Not Paid For	Current Balance Owed by You
46. Current Balance of Outstanding Unpaid Bills/Advance of Credit: (Transfer this amount to Line 17)		\$

47. The Treasurer is to sign this statement ONLY IF INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES WERE MADE.

(Make notations on Schedules B or C where Independent Expenditures are itemized.)

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE: SWORN STATEMENT

I, (Print Name) _____, hereby certify that all independent expenditures made on behalf of other candidates and reported in this report were made **WITHOUT the authorization or expressed or implied consent of, or in cooperation or in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of any candidate, candidate's campaign committee or agent.**

Signature of Treasurer _____

Date _____

Tab 5:

Minnesota Secretary of State

2020

State of Minnesota

CAMPAIGN MANUAL



CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORTING & FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 211A and 211B, including related laws and summary

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

180 State Office Building

100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: (651) 215-1440

Toll Free: 1-877-600-8683

Minnesota Relay Service: 1-800-627-3529

Email: elections.dept@state.mn.us

Website: www.sos.state.mn.us

PREFACE

State law requires the Secretary of State to publish an easily understandable annotated digest of Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#) of Minnesota statutes.

This booklet contains:

- The required digest;
- The text of Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#);
- Annotations to these chapters and to former Chapter 210A, known as the Fair Campaign Practices Act, which had some provisions comparable to [211A](#) and [211B](#).

Chapter [211A](#) generally regulates campaign reporting requirements of candidates and committees supporting county, municipal, school district or other political subdivision candidates for office and questions. Candidates and committees supporting candidates for federal, state and judicial office are **not** regulated by Chapter [211A](#).

Chapter [211B](#) regulates a variety of campaign practices and applies to all federal, state, judicial and local candidates, *except* for President and Vice President, and committees supporting them. It also regulates the activities of committees formed to promote or oppose ballot questions and proposed constitutional amendments.

COMPLAINTS

A complaint alleging a violation of Chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#) MUST be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH). For further information on complaints and penalties, see the OAH's [Fair Campaign Practices](#) webpage (<https://mn.gov/oah/self-help/administrative-law-overview/fair-campaign.jsp>), or contact OAH at:

Office of Administrative Hearings
600 North Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(651) 361-7900

CAMPAIGN FINANCE & PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Campaign Finance & Public Disclosure Board

Campaign finances and certain disclosures of:

- Candidates for state constitutional offices,
- Candidates for state legislative offices,
- Candidates for judicial offices, and
- Committees formed to promote or oppose constitutional amendments

are regulated by Chapter [10A](#) of Minnesota statutes and administered by the [Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board](#) (<https://cfb.mn.gov/>), who can be contacted at:

Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board
190 Centennial Office Building
658 Cedar St.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(651) 539-1180 or 1-800-657-3889

Federal Offices

Campaign financing and certain disclosures of candidates for federal office:

- United States President and Vice President,
- United States Senator, and
- United States Representative

are regulated by state and federal law. The [Federal Election Commission](http://www.fec.gov) (www.fec.gov) administers the federal laws. Contact the commission at

Federal Election Commission
999 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20463
(800) 424-9530

Reports filed with the FEC are available within 48 hours after the report has been filed. Reports filed by candidates for U.S. Representative can be viewed and copied directly from the FEC web site at a terminal available to the public at the Secretary of State's Office, Elections Division.

The FEC has *waived* the requirement that these candidates *also* file paper copies of these reports with the Secretary of State.

Hennepin County, Bloomington, Minneapolis & Minneapolis Schools

Minnesota Statutes, Sections [383B.041-.058](#) regulate campaign finance reporting and disclosure for:

- Hennepin County Offices,
- Cities of Bloomington & Minneapolis Offices, and
- Minneapolis Public Schools Offices.

For further information, please contact the [Hennepin County Election and Voter Registration Department](http://www.hennepin.us/residents#elections) (www.hennepin.us/residents#elections) at

Hennepin County Election and Voter Registration Department
PSL 012 Government Center
300 S. 6th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55487
(612) 348-5151

FILING FOR OFFICE & CAMPAIGNING INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ONLINE

Candidate filing for office and campaigning information is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State's "[Become a Candidate](https://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/become-a-candidate/)" webpage located at (https://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/become-a-candidate/).

Accessible and fillable versions of many forms and other information are available.

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SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS 211A & 211B

This section provides an easily understandable digest of Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#). As a digest, it should not be used as a substitute for the requirements imposed by the text of Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#), which are reproduced in this booklet.

FILING FOR OFFICE CHECKLIST

A “filing for office” checklist can be found in this manual. It is a *generic* list for all Minnesota offices. The list’s purpose is to let you know what to “generally” expect when filing for an office, important items to remember to complete before leaving the filing event and what to expect after you have filed for office.

There are more specific items related to each office sought. Before filing, it is strongly encouraged to contact the filing officer (usually the clerk of the jurisdiction – see page 11) and obtain all the specific procedures and forms related to “filing” for that office for that election.

Note: Candidates are solely responsible for meeting the legal requirements of the filing process as provided in Minnesota Election Law. Minnesota Election Law is the final authority in all matters, not the checklist provided in this guide.

CHANGES IN ELECTION LAWS AND/OR RULES

Candidates are responsible for familiarizing themselves with any **changes in all laws; especially those related to all elections, campaigning and candidate filing**. The Minnesota Legislature was in session when this booklet was produced. Changes made to Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#) or other related laws finally enacted on or after May 1, 2020 and before the next production of this booklet, will be posted on the web site of the Minnesota Secretary of State at the [Additions to Campaign Manual](#) webpage (www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/campaigning/additions-to-campaign-manual).

Annotations for relevant court decisions received from the Attorney General’s office after May 1, 2020 will be posted on the same web site.

CANDIDATE AND COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this manual or generalized questions about the administration of Minnesota elections, please contact Secretary of State Elections Division staff members at the address and phone number below, or the following e-mail address: elections.dept@state.mn.us

Minnesota Secretary of State, Elections Division
180 State Office Building
100 Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55155-1299
(651) 215-1440

Attention: Please be advised that the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State’s staff members cannot provide legal opinions and/or definitive answers about any state law or rule. Candidates and committee members are encouraged to seek out their own legal, financial and/or campaign advisors/consultants for guidance.

CAMPAIGN CYBER SECURITY

Cybersecurity is an important part of voters' confidence in our democracy. In response to the growing emphasis on secure elections, researchers at Harvard University, in collaboration with bi-partisan campaign professionals, national security experts, and leaders in cybersecurity from the public and private sector, created the [Campaign Cybersecurity Playbook](https://www.belfercenter.org/CyberPlaybook) (<https://www.belfercenter.org/CyberPlaybook>) as a practical, baseline guide to cybersecurity that campaigns can use to help safeguard their systems. The guide is free of charge and we encourage candidates and their campaigns to consider its recommendations.

NOTES & DECISIONS

The “Notes & Decisions” briefly summarize judicial decisions and Attorney General’s interpretations of Minnesota Election Law. However, the summaries are not intended to modify any statutory provision. Some of the Notes & Decisions summarize interpretations of *prior* versions of a statute that **may not apply to the current version** of the statute.

CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORTING CHAPTER 211A

Chapter [211A](#) generally regulates campaign contribution limits and campaign finance reporting of candidates for county, municipal, school district or other political subdivision offices, excluding judicial offices. This chapter also applies to committees acting to influence the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate or to promote or defeat a proposition to be voted on in any political subdivision.

With certain exceptions, [M.S. 211A.12](#) sets contribution limits for an individual or committee of \$250 in non-election years and \$600 in an election year for a candidate’s territory with a population of 100,000 or less and \$1,000 in an election year for a candidate’s territory with a population over 100,000. However, [M.S. 211A.13](#) prohibits contributions from certain principal campaign committees as defined in [M.S. 10A.01, subd. 34](#).

Candidates and committees must file a financial report according to [M.S. 211A.02](#):

- within 14 days after receiving contributions or making disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year and
- by January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed. In addition, in a year when the candidate’s name or a ballot question appears on the ballot, a report must be filed:
 - 10 days before the primary or special primary;
 - 10 days before the general election or special election; and
 - 30 days after a general or special election.

Final Reports: A final report may be filed at any time after all debts have been settled and all assets in excess of \$100 in the aggregate are disposed of. Candidates and committees file reports with the filing officer. Once a final report has been submitted, no further reports are required.

Committees organized to promote or defeat ballot questions not voted on by all voters of the state are required to file reports with the officer authorized by law to place a question on the ballot.

With whom do I file campaign financial reports?

Campaign Finance Reporting Locations

For these offices/questions...	File Campaign Finance Reports with...
Hospital Districts	The municipal (city or town) clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
Park Districts	The county auditor or municipal clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
School Districts	School district clerk
Townships	Town clerk
Cities	City clerk
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	County auditor
Counties	County auditor
State Legislature	Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board
Constitutional Amendments	Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board
Statewide Offices	Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board
Federal Offices	Federal Elections Commission & OSS (unless report <u>published</u> on FEC website)
U.S. President & Vice President	Federal Elections Commission

It is important to confirm the location to file required campaign financial reports as it is the responsibility of the campaign/committee.

The financial reports must include the total cash on hand designated to be used for political purposes, the total amount of contributions and disbursements for the period from the last previous report to five days before the current report is due, the amount, date, and purpose for each disbursement and the name, address, and employer or occupation if self-employed of any individual or committee that during the year has made one or more contributions that in the aggregate exceed \$100. Reporting forms are found at the OSS [Campaign Finance Filings](http://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/campaigning/campaign-finance-filings/) webpage (www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/campaigning/campaign-finance-filings/).

A reporting form is also found at the end of this manual. Local filing clerks and county auditors also have blank campaign financial forms available.

For municipal elections, these reporting requirements are in addition to municipal charter reporting provisions and county special laws. The reporting requirements do not replace special laws providing reporting requirements for a municipality. [M.S. 211A.02, subd. 3](#)

A candidate who intentionally fails to file a required report, a committee that fails to file a required report and an officer who issues a certificate of election to a candidate knowing that the candidate has not filed a financial statement are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and/or a misdemeanor penalty. In addition, a winning candidate who violates Chapter [211A](#) is subject to forfeiture of the nomination or office under certain circumstances. [M.S. 211A.09](#)

If a candidate or committee has filed an initial report but fails to file a subsequent report on the date it is due, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate or committee of the failure to file. If a report is not filed within ten days after the notification is mailed, the filing officer shall file a complaint with the Office of Administrative Hearings.

A candidate whose election has been set aside because of a violation of Chapter [211A](#) may not be appointed to fill the resulting vacancy during the term of the office sought. Any person convicted of a violation of Chapter [211A](#) may not be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office during the term of the office for which the election was held and is not qualified to fill a vacancy in any office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under [Article XII, Section 3](#), of the Minnesota Constitution. [M.S. 211A.10](#)

Any person who receives money for a committee and fails to keep a correct account as required by law or mutilates, defaces or destroys an account record, is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 or a misdemeanor penalty if any of these acts are done with the intent to conceal certain information. [M.S. 211A.06](#)

A person who has a bill, charge or claim against a committee must render it in writing to the committee within 60 days after the material or service is provided. Payment is prohibited on a bill, charge or claim presented after 60 days. [M.S. 211A.07](#)

Campaign Financial Report Certification of Filing

Regardless if an initial report has been filed or not, each county, municipal or school district candidate or treasurer of a committee formed to promote or defeat a ballot question shall certify to the filing officer that all reports, to date, required by [M.S. 211A.02](#) have been submitted to the filing officer or that the candidate or committee has not received contributions or made disbursements exceeding \$750 in the calendar year. The certification shall be submitted to the filing officer not later than 7 days after the general or special election. [M.S. 211A.05, subd. 1](#)

A Certificate of Election is **not allowed** to be issued by an election officer unless that candidate has certified that all reports, to date, required of [M.S. 211A.02](#) have been filed (Campaign Report Certification of Filing form). In fact, issuing a certificate of election without the Certificate of Filing on record could lead to a misdemeanor conviction of the filing officer. A Certification of Filing form is found on the last pages of this manual and is available at the OSS [Campaign Finance Filings](#) webpage (www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/campaigning/campaign-finance-filings/). Local filing clerks and county auditors also have blank certification forms available.

Online Campaign Finance Forms

Accessible and fillable versions of the campaign finance forms found at the end of this manual can be found at the Minnesota Secretary of State's webpage for [Campaign Finance Filings](#) (www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/campaigning/campaign-finance-filings/).

Federal Offices

Federal laws set out reporting requirements for federal campaigns. The Federal Election Commission (FEC), not the Secretary of State, administers the federal laws. Reports on campaigns for the U.S. House and Senate filed with the FEC can be viewed and copied directly from the [FEC](#) website (www.fec.gov). The Secretary of State's Office, Elections Division has a terminal available for viewing the FEC website. The FEC has waived the requirement that U.S. House candidates file a duplicate paper copy of reports with the Secretary of State.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES CHAPTER 211B

Chapter [211B](#) regulates a variety of campaign practices and applies to all federal, state and local candidates, except candidates for president and vice president. Judicial and school district candidates are also covered by Chapter [211B](#). It also regulates committees acting to influence the nomination, election or defeat of a covered candidate or to promote or defeat a ballot question.

Solicitation of Contributions

[M.S. 211B.08](#) generally prohibits a religious, charitable or educational organization from soliciting a contribution from a candidate or committee. It does not apply to certain business advertisements, regular payments by a candidate to an organization to which he was a member or contributor for more than six months before candidacy or ordinary contributions at church services.

It is also illegal for a person to knowingly solicit, receive or accept any money, property or other thing of monetary value that is a disbursement prohibited by certain sections of Chapter [211B](#). [M.S. 211B.13, subd. 2](#)

Corporate Contributions

[M.S. 211B.15](#) prohibits defined corporations from directly or indirectly contributing anything of monetary value to a political party, organization, committee or individual to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election or appointment to a political office but does not prohibit independent expenditures as defined in [M.S. 10A.01, subd. 18](#).

Corporations may make contributions or expenditures to promote or defeat a ballot question, to place a question on the ballot or to express its views on issues of public concern.

[M.S. 211B.15, subds. 6-7b](#) lists the associated civil and criminal penalties for individuals and corporations who “knowingly violate” section [211B.15](#).

Corporations may contribute to or conduct public media projects to encourage individuals to attend precinct caucuses, register or vote, provided that the projects are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of any candidate, political party or committee. Corporations may provide meeting facilities for committees, political parties or candidates on a nondiscriminatory and nonpreferential basis.

Corporations selling products or services to the public may post notices on their public premises promoting participation in the precinct caucuses, voter registration or voting, provided these messages are not controlled or operated for the advantage of any candidate, political party or committee.

Regulation of Expenditures

Spending limitations amount. Chapter [211B](#) does not limit the amount of campaign spending.

Spending limitations purposes. The law limits the purposes for which candidates and committees may spend money.

The permitted purposes, which are set forth in [M.S. 211B.12](#), include salaries, communications, campaign advertising, printing, office space and equipment, a limited amount of charitable contributions and other expenses related to the conduct of election campaigns.

To give or promise to give anything of monetary value to any person for the purpose of inducing a voter to refrain from voting or to vote in a particular way is a felony.

An exception is made for refreshments of food and nonalcoholic beverages of having a value up to **\$5** consumed on the premises at a private gathering or public meetings. [M.S. 211B.13, subd. 1](#)

Whether an item constitutes a “thing of value” is discussed in an opinion of the Attorney General which states (Op. Atty. Gen. 627f-1, April 25, 1938):

- “...(W)hether packets or books of matches are things of value ...involves a question of fact which this office has no authority to determine. We may say, however, that if such articles have any material value for any purpose other than simply as a medium for carrying advertising matter, they come under the ban of the statute.
- This office has expressed the opinion that if a person distributes, in an election campaign, articles which may possibly have some value other than as an advertising medium, such as packets or books of matches, relying on the belief that their value is so slight that they will not be considered a “thing of value”, such person must take the chance of having the legality of so doing questioned in a criminal prosecution or an election contest.”

Listed are some decisions and other opinions relating to a similar prior statute:

- The purpose of influencing voters is the poison which the Fair Campaign Practice Act is aimed at, and in the absence of such purpose, a gift is not considered to be a violation of the act. (*Engelbret v. Tuttle*, 185 Minn. 608, 242 N.W. 425).
 - Where a gift won at a church bazaar by a candidate's wife was later returned to the church treasury and no publicity was given to the returning of this gift, the court said that no intent to influence voters could be found. (*Engelbret v. Tuttle*, supra).
 - Where a candidate attended showers for friends and presented gifts that were similar with respect to the character and cost of those given by other invited guests, the court said that the giving of such gifts could not be considered as an act done with intent to influence voters. (*Engelbret v. Tuttle*, supra).
 - A candidate furnished drinks of liquor to voters and at the same time asked them to vote for him. The court said that a candidate for public office who, during his campaign, solicits the vote of an elector and at the same time gives him intoxicating liquor, brings himself clearly within the prohibition of the statute. A contention that such acts on the part of a candidate amounted to mere hospitality or that they were trivial and unimportant cannot be sustained. (*Miller v. Maier*, 136 Minn. 231, 161 N.W. 513).
 - It is not legal for a candidate to give away cigars in the election room while the polls are open. (Op. Atty. Gen. 627f-1, March 20, 1917).
 - The distribution by a candidate of free tickets to a county fair admitting children under 12 years of age free is a violation of this section. (Op. Atty. Gen. 627f-1, June 3, 1930).

Advertising & Literature Requirements

***Important: The case of *281 Care Committee et al v. Arneson et al.*, (Case No. 13-1229) issued September 2, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit determined that M.S. 211B.06 failed a constitutional challenge under the First Amendment and was void.

Even though [M.S. 211B.06](#) failed a constitutional challenge in 2014, the Minnesota statute itself has not been removed or changed.

***One will need to consult with personal legal counsel regarding questions about [M.S. 211B.06](#).

It still states that certain printed material written or distributed by a candidate or committee is subject to the section on false political and campaign material. Under that section, a person who intentionally participates in the preparation, dissemination or broadcast of paid political advertising or campaign material with respect to the personal or political character or acts of a candidate which is designed or tends to elect, promote, defeat or injure any candidate is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person knows it is false or communicates to others with reckless disregard of whether it is false. The provision also applies to literature, advertising or campaign material with respect to the effect of a ballot question. A person who intentionally participates in drafting a letter to the editor known to be false concerning the personal or political character of a candidate or acts of a candidate, if defamatory, or the effect of a ballot question may under certain circumstances be subject to a misdemeanor penalty. This statute does not apply to a person or organization whose sole act is, in the normal course of their business, to print, manufacture or disseminate false information.

Advertisements. [M.S. 211B.05](#) requires every advertisement in a newspaper, periodical or magazine to include the words "PAID ADVERTISEMENT." Radio, television and cable systems have similar requirements. The amount charged for the advertisement must be the same as for any other political candidate and no greater than charges for comparable purposes. The name of the candidate and the committee that prepared and paid for the advertisement must be included at the beginning or end of the advertisement.

[M.S. 211B.05, subd. 3](#), prohibits any employee of a newspaper, periodical, magazine or broadcaster from soliciting or receiving any payment or promise of payment for influencing or attempting to influence voting through printed or broadcast matter except as a paid advertisement.

Other printed literature. Printed matter other than newspaper advertisements are subject to similar requirements. [M.S. 211B.04](#) requires that the name and address of the person or committee causing the material to be prepared or disseminated appear prominently on the material.

This provision does not apply to fundraising tickets, business cards, personal letters or similar items that are clearly being sent by the candidate. In addition, it does not apply to bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens or similar small items on which the disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed; skywriting, wearing apparel or other means of displaying an advertisement of such a nature that the inclusion of a disclaimer would be impracticable; and online banner ads and similar electronic communications that link directly to an online page that includes the disclaimer.

In addition, it does not apply to individuals or an association that is not required to register or report under Chapter [10A](#) or [211A](#).

Attention: Minnesota Court of Appeals Decision affecting Minnesota Statutes [211B.04](#). In April of 2006 the Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled, in *Riley v. Jankowski* (Minnesota Court of Appeals file #A05-1125), that at least in part, Minnesota Statutes [211B.04](#), which relates to disclaimer requirements, is unconstitutional.

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) has jurisdiction over Minnesota Statutes Chapter [211B](#). The OAH's [Fair Campaign Practices](#) webpage (<https://mn.gov/oah/self-help/administrative-law-overview/fair-campaign.jsp>) has more information about the complaint process and potential penalties for violations.

Improperly Influencing Voters

Bribery, advancing money, & treating prohibited. As stated previously, there is a prohibition against giving anything of monetary value to any person for the purpose of influencing that person's vote. [M.S. 211B.13](#)

Threats, force, undue influence. [M.S. 211B.07](#) makes it illegal for any person to threaten, coerce or unduly influence another in order to compel another to vote for or against a candidate or ballot question.

Promise appointments. No person, in order to promote a candidate's nomination or election, may directly or indirectly promise to appoint or employ another person ([M.S. 211B.13, subd. 1](#)). This statute does not prohibit a candidate from publicly expressing a preference for any other candidate to be voted on at the same primary or election.

Influencing others. A person may not make any direct or indirect threat of harm, economic reprisal or certain other threats against an individual to vote for or against a candidate or ballot question. [M.S. 211B.07](#)

Transporting voters. Under [M.S. 211B.11, subd. 3](#), it is illegal for a person transporting a voter to the polls to induce or persuade a voter to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate or ballot question.

Influencing a person's candidacy. [M.S. 211B.10, subd. 1](#) forbids the use of any promise or reward to induce a person to become a candidate, refrain from being a candidate or cease being a candidate.

False claim of party support. No person shall knowingly falsely claim or imply that a candidate has the support or endorsement of a major political party or party unit of an organization. [M.S. 211B.02](#)

Use of "reelect." A person may not, in the event of redistricting, use the term "reelect" in a campaign for elective office unless the candidate is the incumbent of that office and the office represents any part of the new district. [M.S. 211B.03](#)

Campaigning in multiple-unit dwellings. Candidates with or without their campaign volunteers may not be denied access to campaign in multiple-unit dwellings within the district or territory represented by the office to which the candidate seeks election. A resident may deny admittance to his or her dwelling, identification may be required, visits to certain persons may be denied for health reasons, limits may be put on hours and numbers of campaigners, appointments may be required and campaigners may be denied admittance or expelled for good cause. A violation of this section is a petty misdemeanor. [M.S. 211B.20](#)

Election Day Activities

It is not illegal to campaign on Election Day, but it is illegal, on Election Day, to:

- Seek to induce or persuade any voter to vote in a certain way or refrain from voting within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is situated, or anywhere on public property on which a polling place is situated.
- Wear any political badge, insignia or button, or provide any such badge, insignia or button, at or about the polls, however violation of this section will not prevent an individual from voting. [M.S. 211B.11, subd. 1](#)

Violations of Chapter 211B

Violations of Chapter [211B](#) may entail criminal penalties. A conviction on criminal charges for violating its provisions may forfeit a winner's nomination or election. In addition to these penalties, the violator, if that individual has won the election, is prohibited from being appointed to the office sought during the term of the office with respect to which the election was held.

[M.S. 211B.32](#) provides that a complaint alleging a violation of Chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#) must be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings. The complaint must be finally disposed of by the Office of Administrative Hearings before the alleged violation may be prosecuted by a county attorney.

Penalties. In its disposition of the complaint, the Office of Administrative Hearings may impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for any violation of Chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#). In addition, the complaint may be referred to the appropriate county attorney for criminal prosecution as a misdemeanor or felony, whichever the law provides. [M.S. 211B.35, subds. 2\(d\) & 2\(e\)](#)

Furthermore, the person convicted may forfeit the nomination or office ([M.S. 211B.17, subd. 1](#)). The convicted person may not be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office for which election was sought and is not qualified to fill a vacancy in any office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under [Minn. Const. art. XII, sec. 3](#); [M.S. 211B.17](#).

The prohibition on holding office does not limit the ability of each house of the legislature to judge the election returns and eligibility of its own members.

Circumstances where nomination or election not forfeited. [M.S. 211B.17, subd. 2](#) sets forth certain situations in which the nomination or election of the candidate shall not be set aside as a penalty for violating Chapter [211B](#).

CHAPTER 211A CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORTING

211A.01 DEFINITIONS

- Subd. 1. **Application.** The definitions in chapter [200](#) and this section apply to this chapter.
- Subd. 2. **Ballot question.** “Ballot question” means a proposition placed on the ballot to be voted on by the voters of one or more political subdivisions but not by all the voters of the state.
- Subd. 3. **Candidate.** “Candidate” means an individual who seeks nomination or election to a county, municipal, school district, or other political subdivision office. This definition does not include an individual seeking a judicial office. For purposes of sections [211A.01 to 211A.05](#) and [211A.07](#), “candidate” also includes a candidate for the United States Senate or House of Representatives.
- Subd. 4. **Committee.** “Committee” means a corporation or association or persons acting together to influence the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate or to promote or defeat a ballot question. Promoting or defeating a ballot question includes efforts to qualify or prevent a proposition from qualifying for placement on the ballot.
- Subd. 5. **Contribution.** “Contribution” means anything of monetary value that is given or loaned to a candidate or committee for a political purpose. “Contribution” does not include a service provided without compensation by an individual.
- Subd. 6. **Disbursement.** “Disbursement” means money, property, office, position, or any other thing of value that passes or is directly or indirectly conveyed, given, promised, paid, expended, pledged, contributed, or lent. “Disbursement” does not include payment by a county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision for election-related expenditures required or authorized by law.
- Subd. 7. **Filing officer.** “Filing officer” means the officer authorized by law to accept affidavits of candidacy or nominating petitions for an office or the officer authorized by law to place a ballot question on the ballot.
- Subd. 8. **Political purposes.** An act is done for “political purposes” if it is of a nature, done with the intent, or done in a way to influence or tend to influence, directly or indirectly, voting at a primary or an election or if it is done because a person is about to vote, has voted, or has refrained from voting at a primary or an election.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 1](#); [1990 c 453 s 22](#)

211A.01 NOTES & DECISIONS

A school district fairly informs voters about a levy question, and thus does not engage in promotion of levy questions for purposes of campaign-finance-reporting requirements, when it addresses the positive and negative consequences of the levy, not only the anticipated improvement in educational opportunities, but also the increased tax rate and such other less desirable consequences as may be foreseen. *Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Anoka-Hennepin Sch. Dist.*, 868 N.W.2d 703 (Minn. App. 2015).

School district was a corporation within the meaning of the Campaign Financial Reports Act and Fair Campaign Practices Act, and therefore could qualify as a committee subject to the campaign-finance reporting requirements of that chapter if the district acted “to promote or defeat a ballot question;” legislature had specifically designated school districts as public corporations, and the fact that the legislature used a broad term without limiting its scope in the Act was indicative of an intent to encompass all forms of corporate bodies, including public corporations such as school districts. *Abrahamson v. Saint Louis Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 819 N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

211A.02 FINANCIAL REPORT

- Subd. 1. **When and where filed by committees.** (a) A committee or a candidate who receives contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year shall submit an initial report to the filing officer within 14 days after the candidate or committee receives or makes disbursements of more than \$750 and shall continue to make the reports listed in paragraph (b) until a final report is filed.
- (b) The committee or candidate must file a report by January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed and in a year when the candidate’s name or a ballot question appears on the ballot, the candidate or committee shall file a report:

- (1) ten days before the primary or special primary;
- (2) ten days before the general election or special election; and
- (3) 30 days after a general or special election.

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

- (1) the name of the candidate or ballot question;
- (2) the printed name, address, telephone number, signature, and email address, if available, of the person responsible for filing the report;
- (3) the total cash on hand designated to be used for political purposes;
- (4) the total amount of contributions and disbursements for the period from the last previous report to five days before the current report is due;
- (5) the amount, date, and purpose for each disbursement; and
- (6) the name, address, and employer, or occupation if self-employed, of any individual or committee that during the year has made one or more contributions that in the aggregate exceed \$100, and the amount and date of each contribution. The filing officer must restrict public access to the address of any individual who has made a contribution that exceeds \$100 and who has filed with the filing officer a written statement signed by the individual that withholding the individual's address from the financial report is required for the safety of the individual or the individual's family.

Subd. 3. **Municipal charter provisions and special laws saved.** The provisions of this section requiring the filing of reports are in addition to the provisions of any municipal charter requiring the filing of reports in connection with a municipal primary, general election, special primary, or special election, but they do not replace special laws providing filing requirements for a municipality.

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

Subd. 5. **Electronic reporting.** The reports required by this section may be filed electronically, subject to the approval of the filing officer.

Subd. 6. **Online accessibility; reports.** (a) The filing officer of a local government shall make all reports required to be filed with the local government under this section available on the local government's Web site, if the local government maintains a Web site. The filing officer must post the reports on the local government's Web site as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after receipt of the report. The local government must make the reports available on the local government's Web site for four years from the date the report was posted to the Web site.

(b) The filing officer shall provide the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board with the link to the section of the Web site where reports are made available pursuant to paragraph (a). The Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board shall publish on its Web site each link that a filing officer provides pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to a statutory or home rule charter city or town if the statutory or home rule charter city or town has fewer than 400 registered voters as of January 1 of the year in which the election is to be held.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 2](#); [1989 c 291 art 1 s 30](#); [1Sp2001 c 10 art 18 s 39](#); [2004 c 293 art 2 s 43](#); [2006 c 242 s 38](#); [2008 c 244 art 1 s 22](#); [2010 c 327 s 25](#); [2014 c 265 s 1](#); [2014 c 309 s 24](#)

211A.02 NOTES & DECISIONS

Because a school district is a public corporation, it is subject to campaign-finance-reporting requirements if it acts to promote or defeat a ballot question. *Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Anoka-Hennepin Sch. Dist.*, 868 N.W.2d 703 (Minn. App. 2015).

Complaint alleging that school district and school board violated Campaign Financial Reports Act and Fair Campaign Practices Act, by using public funds to promote the passage of bond issue ballot questions in referendum election, was insufficient to set forth a prima facie violation, as required to entitle complaints to hearing; although complaint identified several expenditures for printing and video work that district had made during campaign period preceding election, and alleged that district superintendent and school principal had promoted the passage of ballot questions, complaint failed to describe the content of any message communicated by district employees or board. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent Sch. Dist.* 282, 781 N.W.2d 898 (Minn. App. 2010)

In bond referendum context, school district and its board members are neither a candidate nor a committee as defined by chapter 211A, and district is not required to report contributions or disbursements through the reporting requirements of chapter. "Disbursement," as used in statute, does not include payment by a county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision for election-related expenditures required or authorized by law. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent School District 282*, OAH 3-6326-20564-CV (May 21, 2009).

Statute applied to candidate for mayor of municipality; candidate's failure to file complete and accurate campaign finance reports justified fine. *Osmek v. McKinley*, OAH 8-6326-20255-CV (April 8, 2009)

Administrative hearing process established to hear complaints alleging violations of statutes establishing financial-reporting requirements for political candidates and committees acting to influence elections and statutes regulating campaign practices did not violate the separation-of-powers doctrine and amount to an unconstitutional delegation of district court's original jurisdiction. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

211A.03 FINAL REPORT

A candidate or committee may file a final report when all debts have been settled and all assets in excess of \$100 in the aggregate are disposed of. The final report may be filed at any time and must include the kinds of information contained in the financial statements required by section [211A.02](#) for the period from the last previous report to the date of the final report.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 3](#)

211A.03 NOTES & DECISIONS

In bond referendum context, school district and its board members are neither a candidate nor a committee as defined by chapter [211A](#), and district is not required to report contributions or disbursements through the reporting requirements of chapter. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent School District 282*, OAH 3-6326-20564-CV (May 21, 2009).

211A.04 SECRETARY OF STATE'S DUTIES

Subd. 1. **Report forms.** The secretary of state shall prepare blanks for reports required by section [211A.02](#). Copies must be furnished through the county auditor or otherwise, as the secretary of state finds expedient, to a committee upon request or to a candidate upon filing for office.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 4](#)

211A.05 FAILURE TO FILE STATEMENT

Subd. 1. **Penalty.** A candidate who intentionally fails to file a report required by section [211A.02](#) or a certification required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The treasurer of a committee formed to promote or defeat a ballot question who intentionally fails to file a report required by section [211A.02](#) or a certification required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each candidate or treasurer of a committee formed to promote or defeat a ballot question shall certify to the filing officer that all reports required by section [211A.02](#) have been submitted to the filing officer or that the candidate or committee has not received contributions or made disbursements exceeding \$750 in the calendar year. The certification shall be submitted to the filing officer no later than seven days after the general or special election. The secretary of state shall prepare blanks for this certification. An officer who issues a certificate of election to a candidate who has not certified that all reports required by section [211A.02](#) have been filed is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Notice of failure to file.** If a candidate or committee has filed an initial report but fails to file a subsequent report on the date it is due, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate or committee of the failure to file. If a report is not filed within ten days after the notification is mailed, the filing officer shall file a complaint under section [211B.32](#).

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 5](#); [1989 c 291 art 1 s 31](#); [2004 c 277 s 3](#); [2008 c 244 art 1 s 23](#); [2010 c 327 s 26](#)

211A.05 NOTES & DECISIONS

In bond referendum context, school district and its board members are neither a candidate nor a committee as defined by chapter [211A](#), and district is not required to report contributions or disbursements through the reporting requirements of chapter. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent School District 282*, OAH 3-6326-20564-CV (May 21, 2009)

County auditor does not have authority to omit name of a nominee from general election ballot because affidavit of disbursements discloses disbursements in excess of amount allowed by law. Op. Atty. Gen. 627C-12, September 29, 1948.

211A.06 FAILURE TO KEEP ACCOUNT; PENALTY

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

- (1) fails to keep a correct account as required by law;
- (2) mutilates, defaces, or destroys an account record; or
- (3) in the case of a committee, refuses upon request to provide financial information to a candidate; and
- (4) does any of these things with the intent to conceal receipts or disbursements, the purpose of receipts or disbursements, or the existence or amount of an unpaid debt or the identity of the person to whom it is owed.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 6](#)

211A.06 NOTES & DECISIONS

In bond referendum context, school district and its board members are neither a candidate nor a committee as defined by chapter [211A](#), and district is not required to report contributions or disbursements through the reporting requirements of chapter. Time expended by school district employees who attended public or private meetings in support of referendum during business hours is not a reportable “contribution,” because it is not a thing of value given or loaned to either a “candidate” or a “committee.” *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent School District 282*, OAH 3-6326-20564-CV (May 21, 2009).

211A.07 BILLS WHEN RENDERED AND PAID

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

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 7](#)

211A.08 PROSECUTION

Subd. 3. **County attorney authority.** A county attorney may prosecute any violation of this chapter.

History: [1986 c 444](#); [1988 c 578 art 2 s 8](#); [2004 c 277 s 4](#)

211A.08 NOTES & DECISIONS

County attorney may proceed by complaint and information rather than impaneling grand jury. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-1, August 18, 1966.

Attorney employed to assist county attorney is not required to conduct a private and independent investigation but may conduct same so as to enable attorney to present the county attorney relevant facts and names of witnesses capable giving competent testimony in proceeding. Op. Atty. Gen. 121A-1, September 26, 1952.

Duty of county attorney is to prosecute violations of Act, not to bring proceedings to annul election. Op. Atty. Gen. 121-B-9, April 5, 1940.

211A.09 FORFEITURE OF NOMINATION OR OFFICE

Subd. 1. **Forfeiture required.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, if a candidate is convicted of violating a provision of this chapter or if an offense was committed by another individual with the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the candidate, the court, after entering the adjudication of guilty, shall enter a supplemental judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office. If the court enters the supplemental judgment, it shall transmit to the filing officer a transcript of the supplemental judgment, the nomination or office becomes vacant, and the vacancy must be filled as provided by law.

Subd. 2. **Circumstances where nomination or office not forfeited.** In a trial for a violation of this chapter, the candidate's nomination or election is not void if the court finds that:

- (1) an offense, though committed by the candidate or with the candidate's knowledge, consent, or connivance, was trivial; or
- (2) an act or omission of a candidate arose from accidental miscalculation or other reasonable cause, but in any case not from a want of good faith, and that it would be unjust for the candidate to forfeit the nomination or election.

Neither of these findings is a defense to a conviction under this chapter.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 9](#)

211A.09 NOTES & DECISIONS

To sustain charge under this section must show omissions were deliberate, serious, and material violations of election law. *Moulton v. Newton*, 274 Minn. 545, 144 N.W. 2d 706 (1966). As to whether acts complained of are trivial or unimportant, see *Bank v. Egan*, 240 Minn. 192, 60 N.W. 2d 257 (1953).

211A.10 DISQUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS NOT TO HOLD VARIOUS POSITIONS

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

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

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 10](#)

211A.10 NOTES & DECISIONS

Legislature may regulate the exercise of the right to vote. This section held not to add to the constitutional qualifications for holding office. *Saari v. Gleason*, 126 Minn. 378, 148 N.W. 293 (1914).

211A.11 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

A violation of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided is a misdemeanor.

History: [1988 c 578 art 2 s 11](#)

211A.12 CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

A candidate or a candidate's committee may not accept aggregate contributions made or delivered by an individual or committee in excess of \$600 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in other years; except that a candidate or a candidate's committee for an office whose territory has a population over 100,000 may not accept aggregate contributions made or delivered by an individual or committee in excess of \$1,000 in an election year for the office sought and \$250 in other years.

The following deliveries are not subject to the bundling limitation in this section:

- (1) delivery of contributions collected by a member of the candidate's committee, such as a block worker or a volunteer who hosts a fundraising event, to the committee's treasurer; and
- (2) a delivery made by an individual on behalf of the individual's spouse.

Notwithstanding sections [211A.02, subdivision 3](#), and [410.21](#), this section supersedes any home rule charter.

History: [1993 c 318 art 2 s 46](#); [1997 c 224 s 1](#); [2014 c 265 s 2](#)

211A.13 PROHIBITED TRANSFERS

A candidate for political subdivision office must not accept contributions from the principal campaign committee of a candidate as defined in section [10A.01, subdivision 34](#). A candidate for political subdivision office must not make contributions to a principal campaign committee, unless the contribution is made from the personal funds of the candidate for political subdivision office.

History: [1993 c 318 art 2 s 47](#); [2003 c 2 art 1 s 21](#)

211A.13 NOTES & DECISIONS

Section prohibits transfers of funds between candidates and committees subject to Chapter 10A, but not transfers between candidates for local offices. Op. Atty. Gen. 627e, August 1, 1994.

211A.14 CONTRIBUTIONS AND SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE SESSION

A legislator or state constitutional officer who is a candidate for a county, city, or town office, the candidate's principal campaign committee, and any other political committee with the candidate's name or title may not solicit or accept a contribution from a political fund or registered lobbyist during a regular session of the legislature.

History: [1997 c 224 s 2](#)

CHAPTER 211B FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

211B.01 DEFINITIONS

- Subd. 1. **Application.** The definitions in chapter [200](#) and this section apply to this chapter.
- Subd. 2. **Campaign material.** "Campaign material" means any literature, publication, or material that is disseminated for the purpose of influencing voting at a primary or other election, except for news items or editorial comments by the news media.
- Subd. 3. **Candidate.** "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to a federal, statewide, legislative, judicial, or local office including special districts, school districts, towns, home rule charter and statutory cities, and counties, except candidates for president and vice-president of the United States.
- Subd. 4. **Committee.** "Committee" means two or more persons acting together or a corporation or association acting to influence the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate or to promote or defeat a ballot question. Promoting or defeating a ballot question includes efforts to qualify or prevent a proposition from qualifying for placement on the ballot.
- Subd. 5. **Disbursement.** "Disbursement" means an act through which money, property, office, or position or other thing of value is directly or indirectly promised, paid, spent, contributed, or lent, and any money, property, office, or position or other thing of value so promised or transferred.
- Subd. 6. **Political purposes.** An act is done for "political purposes" when the act is intended or done to influence, directly or indirectly, voting at a primary or other election. This does not include news items or editorial comments published or broadcast by the news media.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 1](#); [2004 c 293 art 3 s 1](#)

211B.01 NOTES & DECISIONS

To set forth a "prima facie case" on a complaint alleging a violation of Campaign Financial Reports Act or Fair Campaign Practices Act, the party must either submit evidence or allege facts that, if unchallenged or accepted as true, would be sufficient to prove that the party is entitled to the requested relief. *Abrahamson v. St. Louis County School Dist.*, 802 N.W.2d 393 (Minn. App. 2011).

Complaint alleging that school district and school board violated Campaign Financial Reports Act and Fair Campaign Practices Act, by using public funds to promote the passage of bond issue ballot questions in referendum election, was insufficient to set forth a prima facie violation, as required to entitle complaints to hearing; although complaint identified several expenditures for printing and video work that district had made during campaign period preceding election, and alleged that district superintendent and school principal had promoted the passage of ballot questions, complaint failed to describe the content of any message communicated by district employees or board. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent Sch. Dist.* 282, 781 N.W.2d 898 (Minn. App. 2010).

Respondent's "legislative review," distributed as paid insert to local paper, constituted campaign material within the meaning of statute. *Gadsden v. Kiffmeyer*, OAH 3-0320-21609-CV (November 1, 2010).

Because of potential chilling effect on free speech rights of chambers of commerce that operated as nonprofit corporations, chambers satisfied injury-in-fact requirement for Article III standing in action challenging constitutionality of statutes; case was ripe for review; and chambers had reasonable fear of prosecution under statute. *St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce v. Gaertner*, 439 F.3d 481 (8th Cir. 2006).

Previous provision of statute defining "campaign material" as any material that "tend[s] to influence voting at a primary or other election" was unconstitutionally vague under the First Amendment. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Kelley*, 291 F.Supp.2d 1052 (D. Minn. 2003), affirmed in part and reversed in part on other grounds, 427 F.3d 1106 (8th Cir. 2005)

Fair Campaign Practices Act is directed to actions of candidate and persons for whom he is responsible; and where there is nothing to show that candidate sanctioned improper activities, that are not chargeable to him. *Munnell v. Rowlette*, 275 Minn. 94, 145 N.W. 2d 531 (1966).

Act applies to city charter election. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-1, August 18, 1966.

Committee formed to support constitutional amendment must file statement of receipts and disbursements. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-2, August 26, 1952.

The term “voluntary committee” is but another name for a political committee under this section. Such a committee may not be organized as a mere subterfuge to evade the Fair Campaign Practices Act. Op. Atty. Gen. 627C-7, August 30, 1946. The Fair Campaign Practices Act applies to activities of which the purpose is to secure the adoption or defeat of a constitutional amendment. The act also applies to the activities of a committee formed for purpose of bringing about or preventing the adoption of an ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-1, October 14, 1942.

211B.02 FALSE CLAIM OF SUPPORT

A person or candidate may not knowingly make, directly or indirectly, a false claim stating or implying that a candidate or ballot question has the support or endorsement of a major political party or party unit or of an organization. A person or candidate may not state in written campaign material that the candidate or ballot question has the support or endorsement of an individual without first getting written permission from the individual to do so.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 2](#)

211B.02 NOTES & DECISIONS

Campaign statute governing false claims of support, violated by Minnesota Supreme Court candidate who falsely claimed that a party’s judicial-election committee endorsed her, was not overbroad in violation of the First Amendment; statute only prohibited a candidate from making a knowingly false claim, statute did not prohibit a candidate from truthfully reporting receipt of a party sub-unit’s endorsement, and counter-speech, even media statements and retractions, was not an effective alternative means to combat false claims of support or endorsement. *Linert v. MacDonald*, 901 N.W.2d 664 (Minn. Ct. App. 2017).

Complainant demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that Respondent violated statute by falsely stating in written campaign material that Respondent had the endorsement of particular state legislators. *Forney v. Bourn*, OAH 11-0325-20954-CV (March 19, 2010).

Complainant failed to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that Respondent violated statute by stating that Respondent had endorsement of union before endorsement was officially made; statute requires candidates to obtain written permission before claiming to have been endorsed by individuals, not organizations. *Bourn v. Forney*, OAH 11-0325-20954-CV (March 19, 2010).

Complainant failed to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that Respondent violated statute where Respondent’s website from a previous campaign, accessible only due to a web-browser glitch, accurately described endorsements made in that campaign, and Respondent corrected error when she learned of it. *Bourn v. Forney*, OAH 11-0325-20954-CV (March 19, 2010).

Statute requires actual written permission of purported endorser in order to allow claim of endorsement; there is no exception for national political leaders, or for inferences drawn from leaders’ public statements. *Repke v. Saint Paul Better Ballot Campaign*, OAH 3-0325-20939-CV (November 30, 2009).

Candidate’s claim of endorsement from a person, published without the person’s written permission, justified levying fine on candidate, even though person did in fact support candidate. *Bicking v. Rybak*, OAH 4-6326-20522-CV (July 28, 2009).

Use of sample ballot falsely implied party endorsement. Matter of Contest of Election in DFL Primary, 344 N.W.2d 826 (Minn. 1983).

Prominent political leaders are not “units of political party.” *Graves v. Meland*, 264 N.W.2d 401 (Minn. 1978).

211B.03 USE OF THE TERM REELECT

A person or candidate may not, in the event of redistricting, use the term “reelect” in a campaign for elective office unless the candidate is the incumbent of that office and the office represents any part of the new district.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 3](#)

211B.04 CAMPAIGN MATERIAL MUST INCLUDE DISCLAIMER

- Subd. 1. **Campaign material.** (a) A person who participates in the preparation or dissemination of campaign material other than as provided in section [211B.05](#), subdivision 1, that does not prominently include the name and address of the person or committee causing the material to be prepared or disseminated in a disclaimer substantially in the form provided in paragraph (b) or (c) is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) Except in cases covered by paragraph (c), the required form of disclaimer is: "Prepared and paid for by the committee, (address)" for material prepared and paid for by a principal campaign committee, or "Prepared and paid for by the committee, (address)" for material prepared and paid for by a person or committee other than a principal campaign committee. The address must be either the committee's mailing address or the committee's website, if the website includes the committee's mailing address. If the material is produced and disseminated without cost, the words "paid for" may be omitted from the disclaimer.
- (c) In the case of broadcast media, the required form of disclaimer is: "Paid for by the committee." If the material is produced and broadcast without cost, the required form of the disclaimer is: "The committee is responsible for the content of this message."
- Subd. 2. **Independent expenditures.** (a) The required form of the disclaimer on a written independent expenditure is: "This is an independent expenditure prepared and paid for by (name of entity participating in the expenditure), (address). It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it." The address must be either the entity's mailing address or the entity's website, if the website includes the entity's mailing address. When a written independent expenditure is produced and disseminated without cost, the words "and paid for" may be omitted from the disclaimer.
- (b) The required form of the disclaimer on a broadcast independent expenditure is: "This independent expenditure is paid for by (name of entity participating in the expenditure). It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it." When a broadcast independent expenditure is produced and disseminated without cost, the following disclaimer may be used: "..... (name of entity participating in the expenditure) is responsible for the contents of this independent expenditure. It is not coordinated with or approved by any candidate nor is any candidate responsible for it."
- Subd. 3. **Material that does not need a disclaimer.** (a) This section does not apply to fund-raising tickets, business cards, personal letters, or similar items that are clearly being distributed by the candidate.
- (b) This section does not apply to an individual or association that is not required to register or report under chapter [10A](#) or [211A](#).
- (c) This section does not apply to the following:
- (1) bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, or similar small items on which the disclaimer cannot be conveniently printed;
 - (2) skywriting, wearing apparel, or other means of displaying an advertisement of such a nature that the inclusion of a disclaimer would be impracticable; and
 - (3) online banner ads and similar electronic communications that link directly to an online page that includes the disclaimer.
- (d) This section does not modify or repeal section [211B.06](#).
- Subd. 4. **Websites.** The requirements of this section are satisfied for an entire website or social media page when the disclaimer required in subdivision 1 or 2 appears once on the home page of the site.
- Subd. 5. **Font size.** For written communications other than an outdoor sign, website, or social media page, the disclaimer must be printed in 8-point font or larger.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 4; 1991 c 227 s 24; 1998 c 376 s 2; 2004 c 293 art 3 s 2; 2010 c 397 s 15; 2015 c 73 s 22; 2018 c 119 s 33

211B.04 NOTES & DECISIONS

Statute requiring campaign materials to include disclaimer regarding preparation of materials did not impermissibly restrict right to free speech, because statute expressly limited reach to political candidates and campaign committees. *Lewison v. Hutchinson*, 929 N.W.2d 444 (Minn. Ct. App. 2019).

Public display of political candidate's lawn signs without required disclaimer to inform voters about election-related spending was continuing violation of statute requiring disclaimer, and thus applicable one-year limitations period for challenging violations of statute did not begin to run while signs remained up. *Lewison v. Hutchinson*, 929 N.W.2d 444 (Minn. Ct. App. 2019).

Respondent's "legislative review", distributed as a paid insert to local paper, substantially complied with disclaimer requirement contained in statute. *Gadsden v. Kiffmeyer*, OAH 3-0320-21609-CV (November 1, 2010).

Because disclaimer requirement in statute could be violated by completely truthful anonymous statements made by individuals acting independently from any candidate and using their own resources, and there were no overriding state interests that permitted statute to limit such political expression under the exacting scrutiny standard, disclaimer requirement was overbroad and unconstitutional, restricted pure speech in violation of the First Amendment. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

Because disclaimer requirement in statute directly attacks core political speech unsupported by an interest in avoiding the appearance of corruption, statute violates the First Amendment. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Kelley*, 291 F.Supp.2d 1052 (D. Minn. 2003), affirmed in part and reversed in part on other grounds, 427 F.3d 1106 (8th Cir. 2005).

Former sections (a) and (b) of this section were unconstitutional pursuant to *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Comm'n*, 514 U.S. 334, 115 S. Ct. 1511 (1994). Op. Atty. Gen. 82t, August 27, 1997.

Absence of authorship clause on cards held trivial. *Miske v. Fisher*, 193 Minn. 514, 259 N.W. 18 (1935).

If open letter is circulated in interest of better government and not for particular candidate, then section does not require, in addition to author's name and address, name of any candidate. Op. Atty. Gen. 627J-3, October 6, 1948. See also Op. Atty. Gen. 627J-3, February 10, 1947 on the same issue.

Emery boards must bear name and address of author. Op. Atty. Gen. 627F-1, September 24, 1948.

Sticker with nothing more on it than the name of a person for whom votes are desired is not in effect a campaign card. Op. Atty. Gen. 627J-1, August 18, 1942.

Use of a patriotic poster with candidate's solicitation of votes thereon must bear the name and address of the author. Op. Atty. Gen. 627F-1, August 18, 1942.

Name of person or persons on committee who authorize insertion of advertisement must be stated. Op. Atty. Gen. 627C-5, October 1, 1938.

Candidate for office may include word "lawyer" on campaign card but such a card must contain address of author, while card containing a mere statement that a person is a candidate for office without anything in the way of an appeal or argument does not need to state its authorship. Op. Atty. Gen. 627J-1, March 16, 1936.

211B.045 NONCOMMERCIAL SIGNS EXEMPTION

All noncommercial signs of any size may be posted in any number beginning 46 days before the state primary in a state general election year until ten days following the state general election. Municipal ordinances may regulate the size and number of noncommercial signs at other times.

History: 1990 c 585 s 30; 2004 c 142 s 1; 2010 c 184 s 42; 2013 c 131 art 2 s 74

211B.05 PAID ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWS

Subd. 1. **Acceptance of paid advertisements.** A newspaper, periodical, or magazine may not intentionally accept for insertion in the newspaper, magazine, or periodical a political advertisement unless the words "PAID ADVERTISEMENT," and the disclaimer required under section [211B.04](#) are included at the beginning or end of the advertisement. The disclaimer must be in a legible text size and font. A radio station, television station, or cable system may not accept for broadcast a political advertisement unless the words "PAID ADVERTISEMENT" are included at the beginning or end of the advertisement.

- Subd. 2. **Advertising rates.** Rates charged for advertising to support or oppose a candidate or ballot question must be the same as the charges made for any other political candidate and may be no greater than charges made for any other comparable purpose or use according to the seller's rate schedule.
- Subd. 3. **Compensation prohibited, except for paid advertisement.** An owner, publisher, editor, reporter, agent, broadcaster, or employee of a newspaper, periodical, magazine, radio or television broadcast station, or cable system may not directly or indirectly solicit, receive, or accept a payment, promise, or compensation, nor may a person pay or promise to pay or in any manner compensate an owner, publisher, editor, reporter, agent, broadcaster, or employee directly or indirectly for influencing or attempting to influence voting at an election or primary through printed material in the newspaper or periodical, or radio, television, or cable broadcast, except as a "PAID ADVERTISEMENT" as provided in this section.
- Subd. 4. **Unpaid material identification.** Unpaid material published in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication that is: (1) in unique typeset or otherwise differentiated from other unpaid material, (2) designed to influence or attempt to influence the voting at any election or the passage or defeat of legislation, and (3) not placed on the editorial page must be clearly identified as an editorial opinion.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 5](#); [2001 c 143 s 1](#)

211B.05 NOTES & DECISIONS

Newspaper's decision to reprint candidates' campaign ads due to errors in initial printing did not violate statute, even though reprinting, unlike initial printing, was in ad space usually costing more than candidates paid for initial printing. *Clausen v. Star Tribune*, OAH 3-0325-20975-CV (November 23, 2009).

211B.06 FALSE POLITICAL AND CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

- Subd. 1. **Gross misdemeanor.** A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who intentionally participates in the preparation, dissemination, or broadcast of paid political advertising or campaign material with respect to the personal or political character or acts of a candidate, or with respect to the effect of a ballot question, that is designed or tends to elect, injure, promote, or defeat a candidate for nomination or election to a public office or to promote or defeat a ballot question, that is false, and that the person knows is false or communicates to others with reckless disregard of whether it is false.
- A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who intentionally participates in the drafting of a letter to the editor with respect to the personal or political character or acts of a candidate, or with respect to the effect of a ballot question, that is designed or tends to elect, injure, promote, or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to a public office or to promote or defeat a ballot question, that is false, and that the person knows is false or communicates to others with reckless disregard of whether it is false.
- Subd. 2. **Exception.** Subdivision 1 does not apply to any person or organization whose sole act is, in the normal course of their business, the printing, manufacturing, or dissemination of the false information.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 6](#); [1998 c 376 s 3](#)

211B.06 NOTES & DECISIONS

***IMPORTANT: In the case of *281 Care Committee et al v. Arneson et al.*, (Case No. 13-1229) issued September 2, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit determined that 211B.06 failed a constitutional challenge under the First Amendment and was void.

Claim that district court improperly refused to accept candidate's election contest filing because district court's decision was not a "duty concerning an election"; statute is not a broad vehicle through which any conduct with any relationship to an election, however tangential, can be challenged. *Carlson v. Ritchie*, 830 N.W.2d 887 (Minn. 2013).

Budget projection based on "worst case" scenario was not sufficient to establish actual malice, and therefore publication of projection in support of ballot question did not constitute publication of a false statement in connection with a ballot question; using "worst case" assumptions was more akin to producing a "slanted" statement than it was to producing a statement that was demonstrably false. *Abrahamson v. Saint Louis Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 819 N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

Claim alleging a violation of statute that made it a criminal offense to publish a false statement to defeat a ballot question was required to be filed within one year of the publication of the statement. *Abrahamson v. Saint Louis Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 819 N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

Suit was not void for failure to state a claim for which relief could be granted because statute presents a credible threat of prosecution for non-defamatory speech about ballot initiatives and plaintiffs presented sufficient allegations that their non-defamatory speech about ballot initiatives had been chilled to survive a motion to dismiss. *281 Care Comm. v. Arneson*, 638 F.3d 621 (8th Cir. 2011).

Complaint failed to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that Respondent violated statute because evidence was insufficient to prove that the Respondent knew that his challenged statement in newspaper advertisement was false or that he communicated it with reckless disregard as to whether it was false. *Carpenter v. Walker*, OAH 8-0325-21583-CV (October 25, 2010).

Complainant failed to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that Respondent violated statute because evidence is insufficient to prove that Respondent knew that challenged statement in campaign materials was false or that he communicated it with reckless disregard as to whether it was false. *Fatland v. Smith*, OAH 8-0325-21219-CV (June 9, 2010).

Respondent's challenged statement in advertisement, while incomplete and somewhat misleading, was not false within meaning of statute. *Erickson v. Education Minnesota Local 1406*, OAH 15-0325-21158-CV (May 18, 2010).

Respondent's challenged statement in advertisement was not false within meaning of statute. *House Republican Campaign Comm. v. Alliance for a Better Minnesota*, OAH 3-0320-21132-CV (April 27, 2010).

Summary disposition for Respondent was appropriate because Complainant produced no evidence that Respondent's challenged statements were factually false or that Respondent disseminated them with reckless disregard as to whether they were false. *Thul v. Minnesota DFL Party*, OAH 11-0320-21159-CV (April 20, 2010).

Statute is directed against false statements of specific facts, and does not prohibit inferences or implications, even if misleading; moreover, statement that must be proved false is not necessarily the literal phrase published but rather what a reasonable reader would have understood the author to have said. *Hauer v. Katch*, OAH 8-0325-20710-CV (August 3, 2009)

Statute mandated fine be levied upon person who wrote letter to residents of city criticizing City Council and containing factual allegation writer knew to be false; letter constituted "campaign material" under meaning of statute. *Pahl v. Mucciacciaro*, OAH 8-6381-20067-CV (February 11, 2009)

Violation of the statutory prohibition of false campaign material requires a finding of both a false statement and actual malice of reckless disregard. Statements criticizing official conduct do not lose constitutional protection merely because they are criticisms and effectively diminish an official's reputation. Statements in candidate's campaign flyer held to be false contentions of fact, rather than statements of opinion protected under the First Amendment. Penalty of \$800 for candidate's violation of statutory prohibition on false campaign material, based on candidate's willfulness and on gravity of violations, held valid. *Fine v. Bernstein*, 726 N. W. 2d 137 (Minn. App. 2007).

Rights to jury trial of successful candidates in city council election were not violated by administrative hearing process that heard allegations by their opponents that they violated statutes establishing financial-reporting requirements for political candidates and committees acting to influence elections and statutes regulating campaign practices. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

As-applied constitutional challenge to election statute prohibiting false statements that hinged on party-endorsed candidate's being prosecuted for allegedly falsely claiming to be only party member who was candidate in county commissioner race was mooted when charges against candidate were dismissed with prejudice. *Republican Party of Minn., Third Congressional Dist. v. Klobuchar*, 381 F.3d 785 (8th Cir. 2004)

This section is not preempted by the Federal Election Campaign Act. However, it is unconstitutionally overbroad because it extends to statements not made with "actual malice." *State v. Jude*, 554 N.W.2d 750 (Minn. Ct. App. 1996).

Extreme and illogical inferences drawn from accurate fact statement was not "false information." *Kennedy v. Voss*, 304 N.W.2d 299 (Minn. 1981).

Campaign circular containing earlier laudatory statements about a candidate is not defamatory and, therefore, does not violate this section. *Graves v. Meland*, 264 N.W. 2d 401 (Minn. 1978).

False representation regarding source of information is not violation of election laws as long as information is true. *Grotjohn v. McCollar*, 291 Minn. 344, 191 N.W. 2d 396 (1971).

Candidate who denied prior knowledge of the details and method of publishing alleged falsehood did not violate Fair Campaign Practices Act. In re County Commissioner for Wright County, 289 Minn. 523, 185 N.W. 2d 277 (1971).

Although defamatory of supporters of a candidate, a campaign document held not defamatory of candidate himself and so no violation of Corrupt Practices Act. *Dart v. Erickson*, 188 Minn. 344, 191 N.W. 2d 396 (1971).

211B.07 UNDUE INFLUENCE ON VOTERS PROHIBITED

A person may not directly or indirectly use or threaten force, coercion, violence, restraint, damage, harm, loss, including loss of employment or economic reprisal, undue influence, or temporal or spiritual injury against an individual to compel the individual to vote for or against a candidate or ballot question. Abduction, duress, or fraud may not be used to obstruct or prevent the free exercise of the right to vote of a voter at a primary or election, or compel a voter to vote at a primary or election. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 7

211B.07 NOTES & DECISIONS

Complainant failed to demonstrate preponderance of the evidence that Respondent sheriff threatened coercion, harm, or loss in order to compel him to cast a ballot for Respondent in the fall election. *Turcotte v. Dahl*, OAH 4-0325-21569-CV (October 25, 2010).

Statute requires showing that accused party used or threatened force, coercion, violence, harm, undue influence, or other similar tactics to compel a person to vote for him or another candidate; showing that accused told a person not to vote for another candidate is insufficient. *Smith v. Ewanika*, OAH 12-6302-20444-CV (April 1, 2009).

Campaign flyers distributed by city council candidate, stating that if recipients of the flyers did not remove lawn signs supporting opponent, that would “not go unnoticed in the future,” did not threaten voters in violation of section of Fair Campaign Practices Act prohibiting exerting undue influence on voters; vaguely ominous-sounding language did not make any specific threat. *Menne v. Phillips*, 2008 WL 2102721 (Minn. App. May 20, 2008) (unpublished op.).

In absence of showing that incumbent municipal judge by his presence in courtroom on court business for some 1-1/2 hours during morning of election had interfered with conduct of election in adjacent polling place or had sought to influence voters or that he was aware that sticker campaign was being conducted for another candidate for his office, election of incumbent was not invalid on ground that he had violated election statutes. *Munnell v. Rowlette*, 275 Minn. 92, 145 N.W. 2d 531 (1966).

While action of police officer in interfering with campaign worker for sticker candidate for municipal judge was unwarranted where action was not that of opposing candidate and there was nothing to show that opponent had sanctioned such action, any violation of Corrupt Practices Act would be chargeable to opponent. Id.

Where it is customary for incumbent judge to release prisoners convicted of misdemeanors before Christmas each year so as to permit them to earn money for Christmas shopping, and there was no showing that prisoners released pursuant to that practice shortly before election in which incumbent was candidate where voters in village where election was to be held or had been directed or solicited to vote for incumbent in exchange for their freedom, there was nothing in such conduct to justify any invalidation of incumbent’s reelection. Id.

Corrupt Practices Act is directed to actions of candidates for office and to persons for who he is responsible. Id.

Standing in line by nonvoters and the abuse of the right to challenge voters constitute gross misdemeanors under Minnesota law. Op. Atty. Gen. 182, October 26, 1964.

Judgment that contestee’s attempted coercion of voters on public relief by threats that he, as chairman of emergency relief board, would have them removed from relief if they did not support him in his campaign for county commissioner, was limited in character and that his election was free from offensive and illegal acts is reversed and judgment directed that contestee’s election be annulled and set aside. *Fritz v. Hanfler*, 195 Minn. 640 263 N.W. 10 (1935).

211B.08 SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED

A religious, charitable, or educational organization may not request a candidate or committee to contribute to the organization, to subscribe for the support of a club or organization, to buy tickets to entertainment, or to pay for space in a publication. This section does not apply to:

- (1) the solicitation of a business advertisement in periodicals in which the candidate was a regular contributor, before candidacy;
- (2) ordinary business advertisements;
- (3) regular payments to a religious, charitable, or educational organization, of which the candidate was a member, or to which the candidate was a contributor for more than six months before candidacy; or

(4) ordinary contributions at church services.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 8](#)

Special Note from the Office of the Revisor of Statutes: This section was found unconstitutional in *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v Kelley*, 427 F.3d 1106 (8th Cir. 2005). See Notes & Decisions below for further details.

211B.08 NOTES & DECISIONS

Provision prohibiting religious, charitable, or educational organizations from requesting donations from candidates or committees was not narrowly tailored to serve state interest in prohibiting organizations from soliciting money from candidates in exchange for votes, and thus violated those organizations' First Amendment right to solicit contributions. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Kelley*, 427 F.3d 1106 (8th Cir. 2005), reversing 291 F.Supp.2d 1052 (D. Minn. 2003).

211B.09 PROHIBITED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ACTIVITIES

An employee or official of the state or of a political subdivision may not use official authority or influence to compel a person to apply for membership in or become a member of a political organization, to pay or promise to pay a political contribution, or to take part in political activity. A political subdivision may not impose or enforce additional limitations on the political activities of its employees.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 9](#)

211B.09 NOTES & DECISIONS

Display of campaign literature at courthouse not within meaning of "compel". *Burns v. Valen*, 400 N.W. 2d 123 (Minn. Ct. App. 1987).

211B.10 INDUCING OR REFRAINING CANDIDACY; TIME OFF FOR PUBLIC OFFICE MEETINGS

- Subd. 1. **Inducing or refraining from candidacy.** A person may not reward or promise to reward another in any manner to induce the person to be or refrain from or cease being a candidate. A person may not solicit or receive a payment, promise, or reward from another for this purpose.
- Subd. 1a. **Prohibited activities of a political party.** A political party unit may not, through imposition or threatened imposition of any fine, sanction, or other penalty, attempt to coerce an individual who does not have the party unit's official endorsement as a means to prevent the individual from filing as a candidate for office.
- Subd. 2. **Time off for public office meetings.** A person elected to a public office must be permitted time off from regular employment to attend meetings required by reason of the public office. The time off may be without pay, with pay, or made up with other hours, as agreed between the employee and employer. When an employee takes time off without pay, the employer shall make an effort to allow the employee to make up the time with other hours when the employee is available. No retaliatory action may be taken by the employer for absences to attend meetings necessitated by reason of the employee's public office.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 10](#); [2012 c 250 s 3](#)

211B.11 ELECTION DAY PROHIBITIONS

- Subd. 1. **Soliciting near polling places.** A person may not display campaign material, post signs, ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade a voter within a polling place or within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is situated, or anywhere on the public property on which a polling place is situated, on primary or election day to vote for or refrain from voting for a candidate or ballot question. A person may not provide political badges, political buttons, or other political insignia to be worn at or about the polling place on the day of a primary or election. A political badge, political button, or other political insignia may not be worn at or about the polling place 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](#).

Subd. 3. **Transportation of voters to polling place; penalty.** A person transporting a voter to or from the polling place may not ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade a voter on primary or election day to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate or ballot question.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.** Violation of this section is a petty misdemeanor.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 11](#); [1989 c 291 art 1 s 32](#); [1993 c 223 s 25](#); [2014 c 288 art 2 s 8](#); [2017 c 92 art 1 s 27](#)

211B.11 NOTES & DECISIONS

Minnesota statute and election policy prohibiting display of political materials, including political apparel in the polling place, as applied, did not violate political organization’s freedom of speech rights under First Amendment; banning apparel with organization’s name and logo was reasonable because it was wholly consistent with state’s legitimate interest in preserving polling place decorum and neutrality. *Minnesota Majority v. Mansky*, 849 F.3d 749 (8th Cir. 2017), cert. granted 138 S.Ct. 446.

Excluding political organization’s “Please I.D. Me” buttons from polling place was rationally related to state’s interests in maintaining decorum of the polls, preserving integrity of elections, and protecting voters from confusion and undue influence. Statute and election policy prohibiting display of political materials in the polling place, as applied, did not violate First Amendment right to freedom of speech. *Minnesota Majority v. Mansky*, 62 F.Supp.3d 870 (D. Minn. 2014).

Statute did not facially violate First Amendment right to freedom of speech, because statute was viewpoint neutral as applicable to all political material regardless of viewpoint, was reasonable restriction of speech in nonpublic forum in light of purpose that forum served and state’s legitimate interest in maintaining peace, order, and decorum in polling place, and had plainly legitimate sweep. As-applied challenge remanded to district court for further proceedings. *Minnesota Majority v. Mansky*, 708 F.3d 1051 (8th Cir. 2013).

Statute prohibiting display of political material at or about the polling place, as applied by written state election day policy prohibiting wearing of political buttons and clothing, was viewpoint neutral and was reasonably related to the legitimate state interest of maintaining safe, orderly, advocacy-free polling places, as required by First Amendment; inclusion of illustrative examples in policy, including plaintiffs’ political organization, did not alter the viewpoint neutrality of the policy, and fact that policy was promulgated following plaintiff election judge’s inquiry did not support a finding that the policy was not viewpoint neutral or that the restrictions were content-based. *Minnesota Majority v. Mansky*, 789 F.Supp.2d 1112 (D. Minn. 2011).

Suit against county officials and Secretary of State alleging that enforcement of statutory bar on the wearing of political badges, political buttons, and other political insignia within polling places violated plaintiffs’ constitutional rights failed to state a claim for which relief count be granted. *Minnesota Majority v. Mansky*, No. 10-4401 (D. Minn. Apr. 29, 2011).

Statute does not apply to private property or against a person who displays campaign material within a private business. Statute does apply to candidate who drove past polling place on election day in truck bearing campaign sign promoting his candidacy. *Schimming v. Riverblood*, OAH 7-6347-20326-CV (June 5, 2009).

This section forbids erection of campaign sign before election day for display on election day within 100 feet of polling place. *State v. Zimmer*, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, No. T3-94-3002 (Mille Lacs Co. Dist. Ct., May 5, 1995).

Former subdivision 2 prohibiting Election Day campaigning was unconstitutional. Op. Atty. Gen. 627-h, August 28, 1989.

There is no provision of the Minnesota election law prohibiting the posting of signs within one hundred feet of a polling place except such posting may not be done on Election Day. Op. Atty. Gen. 627H, May 31, 1966.

Stickers may not be distributed at or within the polling place or within one hundred feet thereof on Election Day. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-8, March 9, 1945.

Stickers may not be left in an election polling place on Election Day. Op. Atty. Gen. 28A-8, August 7, 1942.

211B.12 LEGAL EXPENDITURES

Use of money collected for political purposes is prohibited unless the use is reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns, or is a noncampaign disbursement as defined in section [10A.01, subdivision 26](#). The following are permitted expenditures when made for political purposes:

- (1) salaries, wages, and fees;
- (2) communications, mailing, transportation, and travel;

- (3) campaign advertising;
- (4) printing;
- (5) office and other space and necessary equipment, furnishings, and incidental supplies;
- (6) charitable contributions of not more than \$100 to any charity organized under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code annually, except that the amount contributed is not limited by this clause if the political committee, political fund, party unit, principal campaign committee, or campaign fund of a candidate for political subdivision office that made the contribution dissolves within one year after the contribution is made; and
- (7) other expenses, not included in clauses (1) to (6), that are reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns. In addition, expenditures made for the purpose of providing information to constituents, whether or not related to the conduct of an election, are permitted expenses. Money collected for political purposes and assets of a political committee or political fund may not be converted to personal use.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 12](#); [1993 c 318 art 2 s 48](#); [2008 c 295 s 23](#); [2010 c 327 s 27](#); [2015 c 73 s 23](#)

211B.12 NOTES & DECISIONS

Evidence that Respondent city council member spent campaign funds on hairstyling and dry-cleaning services and AAA membership is sufficient to show violation of statute; such expenses were not reasonably related to Respondent's campaign, and personal benefits conferred upon Respondent were so disproportionate as to convert disbursements to personal use. *Kaari v. Johnson*, OAH 8-0325-20970-CV (March 2, 2010).

The word "salary" is construed in an election contest as being used in broad sense of compensation embracing both "salary" and "fees". *Spokely v. Haaven*, 183 Minn. 467, 237 N.W. 11 (1931).

211B.13 BRIBERY, TREATING, AND SOLICITATION

- Subd. 1. **Bribery, advancing money, and treating prohibited.** A person who willfully, directly or indirectly, advances, pays, gives, promises, or lends any money, food, liquor, clothing, entertainment, or other thing of monetary value, or who offers, promises, or endeavors to obtain any money, position, appointment, employment, or other valuable consideration, to or for a person, in order to induce a voter to refrain from voting, or to vote in a particular way, at an election, is guilty of a felony. This section does not prevent a candidate from stating publicly preference for or support of another candidate to be voted for at the same primary or election. Refreshments of food or nonalcoholic beverages having a value up to \$5 consumed on the premises at a private gathering or public meeting are not prohibited under this section.
- Subd. 2. **Certain solicitations prohibited.** A person may not knowingly solicit, receive, or accept any money, property, or other thing of monetary value, or a promise or pledge of these that is a disbursement prohibited by this section or section [211B.15](#).

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 13](#); [2005 c 156 art 6 s 63](#)

211B.13 NOTES & DECISIONS

Newspaper's decision to reprint candidates' campaign ads due to errors in initial printing did not violate statute, even though reprinting, unlike initial printing, was in ad space usually costing more than candidates paid for initial printing. *Clausen v. Star Tribune*, OAH 3-0325-20975-CV (November 23, 2009).

Fact that candidate's campaign billboard is located on property owned by corporation is not sufficient to show that corporation made prohibited corporate contribution to candidate or his campaign committee. *Rego v. Emmer*, OAH 15-0320-20325-CV (March 18, 2009).

The making in good faith by a group of citizens to an entire county of an offer of site and money for a new court house is not a felony under this section. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-3, May 6, 1954. Accord Op. Atty. Gen. 106-e, April 10, 1955.

Whether the distribution of objects such as matchbooks, pencils, emery boards, etc. is a violation of this section is a question of fact upon which the attorney general cannot pass judgment. Op. Atty. Gen. 627F-1, March 7, 1950.

Acceptance of cut in salary pursuant to resolution of county board would not be violation of Corrupt Practices Act. Op. Atty. Gen., July 27, 1933. For other opinions treating this issue see also Op. Atty. Gen. 359A-22, March 22, 1933; Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-3, March 20, 1933; Op. Atty. Gen. 359A-22, July 11, 1932 and January 27, 1932.

Giving of drink of liquor as act of mere hospitality is not violation of Corrupt Practices Act. *Engelbret v. Tuttle*, 185 Minn. 608, 242 N.W. 425 (1932).

Giving shower gifts to friends similar in value to gifts given by other guests was not a violation. *Id.*

The distribution by a candidate of free tickets to a county fair admitting children under 12 years of age free is a violation of this section. (Op. Atty. Gen. 627f-1, June 3, 1930).

Giving voter a drink of liquor while actively soliciting vote is a violation. *Miller v. Maier*, 136 Minn. 231, 161 N.W. 513 (1917).

It is not legal for a candidate to give away cigars in the election room while the polls are open. (Op. Atty. Gen. 627f-1, March 20, 1917).

211B.14 DIGEST OF LAWS

The secretary of state, with the approval of the attorney general, shall prepare and print an easily understandable digest of this chapter and annotations of it. The digest may include other related laws and annotations at the discretion of the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall distribute the digest to candidates and committees through the county auditor or otherwise as the secretary of state considers expedient. A copy of the digest and, if appropriate, a financial reporting form and a certification of filing form must be distributed to each candidate by the filing officer at the time that the candidate's affidavit of candidacy is filed.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 14](#); [1993 c 223 s 26](#); [1997 c 147 s 73](#)

211B.15 CORPORATE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Subd. 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, "corporation" means:

- (1) a corporation organized for profit that does business in this state;
- (2) a nonprofit corporation that carries out activities in this state; or
- (3) a limited liability company formed under chapter [322B](#) or [322C](#), or under similar laws of another state, that does business in this state.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited contributions.** (a) A corporation may not make a contribution or offer or agree to make a contribution directly or indirectly, of any money, property, free service of its officers, employees, or members, or thing of monetary value to a political party, organization, committee, or individual to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office.

(b) A political party, organization, committee, or individual may not accept a contribution or an offer or agreement to make a contribution that a corporation is prohibited from making under paragraph (a).

(c) For the purpose of this subdivision, "contribution" includes an expenditure to promote or defeat the election or nomination of a candidate to a political office that is made with the authorization or expressed or implied consent of, or in cooperation or in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate or committee established to support or oppose a candidate but does not include an independent expenditure authorized by subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Independent expenditures.** A corporation may not make an expenditure or offer or agree to make an expenditure to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office, unless the expenditure is an independent expenditure. For the purpose of this subdivision, "independent expenditure" has the meaning given in section [10A.01, subdivision 18](#).

Subd. 4. **Ballot question.** A corporation may make contributions or expenditures to promote or defeat a ballot question, to qualify a question for placement on the ballot unless otherwise prohibited by law, or to express its views on issues of public concern. A corporation may not make a contribution to a candidate for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office or to a committee organized wholly or partly to promote or defeat a candidate.

- Subd. 5. **News media.** This section does not prohibit publication or broadcasting of news items or editorial comments by the news media.
- Subd. 6. **Penalty for individuals.** (a) An officer, manager, stockholder, member, agent, employee, attorney, or other representative of a corporation acting on behalf of the corporation who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten times the amount of the violation, but in no case more than \$10,000, imposed by the [Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board](#) under chapter [10A](#) or imposed by the [Office of Administrative Hearings](#) under this chapter.
- (b) Knowingly violating this section is a crime. An officer, manager, stockholder, member, agent, employee, attorney, or other representative of a corporation acting in behalf of the corporation who is convicted of knowingly violating this section may be fined not more than \$20,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.
- Subd. 7. **Penalty for corporations.** (a) A corporation that violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten times the amount of the violation, but in no case more than \$10,000, imposed by the [Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board](#) under chapter [10A](#) or imposed by the Office of Administrative Hearings under this chapter.
- (b) Knowingly violating this section is a crime. A corporation convicted of knowingly violating this section is subject to a fine not greater than \$40,000. A convicted domestic corporation may be dissolved as well as fined. If a foreign or nonresident corporation is convicted, in addition to being fined, its right to do business in this state may be declared forfeited.
- Subd 7a. **Application of penalties.** No penalty may be imposed for a violation of this section that is subject to a civil penalty under section [10A.121](#).
- Subd 7b. **Knowing violations.** An individual or a corporation knowingly violates this section if, at the time of a transaction, the individual or the corporation knew:
- (1) that the transaction causing the violation constituted a contribution under chapter [10A](#), chapter [211A](#), or chapter [383B](#); and
- (2) that the contributor was a corporation subject to the prohibitions of subdivision 2.
- Subd. 8. **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.
- Subd. 9. **Media projects.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation to contribute to or conduct public media projects to encourage individuals to attend precinct caucuses, register, or vote if the projects are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party, or committee.
- Subd. 10. **Meeting facilities.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation to provide meeting facilities to a committee, political party, or candidate on a nondiscriminatory and nonpreferential basis.
- Subd. 11. **Messages on premises.** It is not a violation of this section for a corporation selling products or services to the public to post on its public premises messages that promote participation in precinct caucuses, voter registration, or elections if the messages are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party, or committee.
- Subd. 13. **Aiding violation; penalty.** An individual who aids, abets, or advises a violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- Subd. 14. **Prosecutions; venue.** Violations of this section may be prosecuted in the county where the payment or contribution was made, where services were rendered, or where money was paid or distributed.
- Subd. 15. **Nonprofit corporation exemption.** The prohibitions in this section do not apply to a nonprofit corporation that:
- (1) is not organized or operating for the principal purpose of conducting a business;
- (2) has no shareholders or other persons affiliated so as to have a claim on its assets or earnings; and

(3) was not established by a business corporation or a labor union and has a policy not to accept significant contributions from those entities.

Subd. 16. **Employee political fund solicitation.** Any solicitation of political contributions by an employee must be in writing, informational and nonpartisan in nature, and not promotional for any particular candidate or group of candidates. The solicitation must consist only of a general request on behalf of an independent political committee (conduit fund) and must state that there is no minimum contribution, that a contribution or lack thereof will in no way impact the employee's employment, that the employee must direct the contribution to candidates of the employee's choice, and that any response by the employee shall remain confidential and shall not be directed to the employee's supervisors or managers. Questions from an employee regarding a solicitation may be answered orally or in writing consistent with the above requirements. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes a corporate donation of an employee's time prohibited under subdivision 2.

Subd. 17. **Nonprofit corporation political activity.** It is not a violation of this section for a nonprofit corporation to provide administrative assistance to one political committee or political fund that is associated with the nonprofit corporation and registered with the campaign finance and public disclosure board under section [10A.14](#). Such assistance must be limited to accounting, clerical or legal services, bank charges, utilities, office space, and supplies. The records of the political committee or political fund may be kept on the premises of the nonprofit corporation.

The administrative assistance provided by the nonprofit corporation to the political committee or political fund is limited annually to the lesser of \$5,000 or 7-1/2 percent of the expenditures of the political committee or political fund.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 15](#); [1989 c 209 art 2 s 26](#); [1992 c 517 art 1 s 1-9](#); [1993 c 318 art 2 s 49](#); [1996 c 459 s 3,4](#); [1997 c 202 art 2 s 63](#); [2010 c 397 s 16,17,18,20](#); [2013 c 138 art 1 s 51-53](#); [2015 c 73 s 24](#); [2016 c 135 art 4 s 8](#)

211B.15 NOTES & DECISIONS

District court did not abuse its discretion in denying preliminary injunction sought by Minnesota corporations to prevent enforcement of provision of Minnesota's Fair Campaign Practices law prohibiting corporate political contributions as in violation of their First Amendment speech rights. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Swanson*, 692 F.3d 864 (8th Cir. 2012).

Statutory ban on direct corporate contributions to political candidates and affiliated entities, such as political parties, did not violate Equal Protection Clause; crucial differences existed between structure and functioning of corporations and unions that justified differential treatment under election laws. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Swanson*, 640 F.3d 304 (8th Cir. 2011)

Corporations seeking preliminary injunction enjoining enforcement of Minnesota law precluding corporations from making direct contributions to candidates and political parties did not have likelihood of success on the merits of their claims that the law violated plaintiffs' constitutional rights. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Swanson*, 741 F.Supp.2d 1115 (D. Minn. 2010).

Newspaper's decision to reprint candidates' campaign ads due to errors in initial printing did not violate statute, even though reprinting, unlike initial printing, was in ad space usually costing more than candidates paid for initial printing. *Clausen v. Star Tribune*, OAH 3-0325-20975-CV (November 23, 2009).

"Corporation," as used in statute, does not include school district or its board members. *Barry v. St. Anthony-New Brighton Independent School District 282*, OAH 3-6326-20564-CV (May 21, 2009).

Because of potential chilling effect on free speech rights of chambers of commerce that operated as nonprofit corporations, chambers satisfied injury-in-fact, requirement for Article III standing in action challenging constitutionality of statutes; case was ripe for review; and chambers had reasonable fear of prosecution under statute. *St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce v. Gaertner*, 439 F.3d 481 (8th Cir. 2006).

See [M.S. 72A.12, subd. 5](#) (1988), pertaining to insurance companies.

Statute prohibiting corporate independent expenditures was unconstitutional as applied to certain nonprofit organizations. *Day v. Holohan*, 34 F.3d 1356 (8th Cir. 1994).

This section does not prohibit sponsorship of "conduit" or "nonpartisan" political action committees by a corporation. *Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry v. Foley*, 316 N.W. 2d 524 (Minn. 1982).

211B.16 PROSECUTION

Subd. 3. **County attorney authority.** A county attorney may prosecute any violation of this chapter.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 16; 2004 c 277 s 5

211B.16 NOTES & DECISIONS

County attorney may proceed by complaint and information rather than impaneling grand jury. Op. Atty. Gen. 627B-1, August 18, 1966.

Attorney employed to assist county attorney is not required to conduct a private and independent investigation but may conduct same so as to enable attorney to present the county attorney relevant facts and names of witnesses capable of giving competent testimony in proceeding. Op. Atty. Gen. 121A-1, September 29, 1952.

211B.17 FORFEITURE OF NOMINATION OR OFFICE; CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE NOT FORFEITED

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

Subd. 2. **Circumstances where nomination or office not forfeited.** In a trial for a violation of this chapter, the candidate's nomination or election is not void if the court finds that:

(1) an offense, though committed by the candidate or with the candidate's knowledge, consent, or connivance, was trivial; or

(2) an act or omission of a candidate arose from accidental miscalculation or other reasonable cause, but in any case not from a want of good faith; and the court also finds that it would be unjust for a candidate to forfeit the nomination or election. None of these findings is a defense to a conviction under this chapter.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 17

211B.17 NOTES & DECISIONS

Alleged violations of Fair Campaign Practices Act by newspaper stated no justiciable issue for election contest. *Derus v. Higgins*, 555 N.W.2d 515 (Minn. 1996).

211B.18 DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATE NOT TO HOLD VARIOUS POSITIONS

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

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

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 18

211B.18 NOTES & DECISIONS

Legislator excluded from office due to violation of Fair Campaign Practices Act could not be precluded from running in special election solely on account of that prior violation. *Pavlak v. Growe*, 284 N.W.2d 174 (Minn. 1979).

211B.19 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

A violation of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided is a misdemeanor.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 19

211B.20 DENIAL OF ACCESS BY POLITICAL CANDIDATES TO MULTIPLE UNIT DWELLINGS

- Subd. 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.
- (c) A candidate and any accompanying campaign volunteers granted access under this section must be permitted 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, but 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.
- Subd. 2. **Exceptions.** Subdivision 1 does not prohibit:
- (1) denial of admittance into a particular apartment, room, manufactured home, or personal residential unit;
 - (2) requiring reasonable and proper identification as a necessary prerequisite to admission to a multiple unit dwelling;
 - (3) in the case of a nursing home or a registered housing with services establishment providing assisted living services meeting the requirements of section [144G.03, subdivision 2](#), denial of permission to visit certain persons for valid health reasons;
 - (4) limiting visits by candidates or volunteers accompanied by the candidate to a reasonable number of persons or reasonable hours;
 - (5) requiring a prior appointment to gain access to the facility; or
 - (6) denial of admittance to or expulsion from a multiple unit dwelling for good cause.

History: 1988 c 578 art 3 s 20; 2010 c 314 s 3

211B.205 PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC PARADES

If a public parade allows candidates, a candidate must be allowed to participate for a fee that is not greater than the amount that is charged to other units participating in the parade.

History: [1Sp2001 c 10 art 18 s 40](#)

211B.21 APPLICABILITY

Nothing in section [211B.17](#) or [211B.18](#) may be construed to limit the ability of each house of the legislature to act as judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members.

History: [1988 c 578 art 3 s 21](#)

211B.31 DEFINITION

As used in sections [211B.32](#) to [211B.36](#), "office" means the Office of Administrative Hearings.

History: [2004 c 277 s 6](#)

211B.32 COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

- Subd. 1. **Administrative remedy; exhaustion.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), 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, subd. 3](#), must be filed with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board.
- Subd. 2. **Limitation on filing.** The complaint must be filed with the office within one year after the occurrence of the act or failure to act that is the subject of the complaint, except that if the act or failure to act involves fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation that could not be discovered during that one-year period, the complaint may be filed with the office within one year after the fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation was discovered.
- Subd. 3. **Form of complaint.** The complaint must be in writing, submitted under oath, and detail the factual basis for the claim that a violation of law has occurred. The office may prescribe the form of a complaint.
- Subd. 4. **Proof of claim.** The burden of proving the allegations in the complaint is on the complainant. The standard of proof of a violation of section [211B.06](#), relating to false statements in paid political advertising or campaign material, is clear and convincing evidence. The standard of proof of any other violation of chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#) is a preponderance of the evidence.
- Subd. 5. **Filing fee; waiver; refund.** (a) The complaint must be accompanied by a filing fee of \$50, unless filed by a filing officer under section [211A.05, subdivision 2](#).
- (b) The office may waive the payment of the filing fee, if the individual seeking a waiver of the fee files with the office an affidavit stating that the individual is financially unable to pay the fee.
- (c) The office may refund the filing fee of a complainant who prevails on the merits.
- Subd. 6. **Service on respondent.** Upon receipt of the filed complaint, the office must immediately notify the respondent and provide the respondent with a copy of the complaint by the most expeditious means available.

History: [2004 c 277 s 7](#); [2013 c 138 art 1 s 54](#); [2015 c 73 s 26](#)

211B.32 NOTES & DECISIONS

On appeal of decision adjudicating claims of unfair campaign practices, appellate court presumes decisions of Office of Administrative Hearings are correct. *Lewison v. Hutchinson*, 929 N.W.2d 444 (Minn. Ct. App. 2019).

Claim alleging a violation of statute that made it a criminal offense to publish a false statement to defeat a ballot question was required to be filed within one year of the publication of the statement. *Abrahamson v. Saint Louis Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 819 N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

Statutes that established administrative hearing process, which heard allegations filed by opponents of successful candidates in city council election that candidates violated statutes establishing financial-reporting requirements and statutes regulating campaign practices, did not unconstitutionally intrude on First Amendment rights of successful candidates, as statutes merely established a process to consider violations of election statutes and did not establish substantive law. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

211B.33 PRIMA FACIE REVIEW

- Subd. 1. **Time for review.** The chief administrative law judge must randomly assign an administrative law judge to review the complaint. Within one business day after the complaint was filed with the office, when practicable, but never longer than three business days, the administrative law judge must make a preliminary determination for its disposition.
- Subd. 2. **Recommendation.** (a) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint does not set forth a prima facie violation of chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#), the administrative law judge must dismiss the complaint.
- (b) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of section [211B.06](#) and was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge must conduct an expedited probable cause hearing under section [211B.34](#).
- (c) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of a provision of chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#), other than section [211B.06](#), and that the complaint was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge, on request of any party, must conduct an expedited probable cause hearing under section [211B.34](#).
- (d) If the administrative law judge determines that the complaint sets forth a prima facie violation of chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#), and was filed more than 60 days before the primary or special election or more than 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates, the administrative law judge must schedule an evidentiary hearing under section [211B.35](#).
- Subd. 3. **Notice to parties.** The office must notify all parties of the determination made under subdivision 2. If the complaint is scheduled for hearing, the notice must identify the time and place of the hearing and inform all parties that they may submit evidence, affidavits, documentation, and argument for consideration by the administrative law judge.
- Subd. 4. **Joinder and separation of complaints.** The chief administrative law judge may direct that two or more complaints be joined for disposition if the chief administrative law judge determines that the allegations in each complaint are of the same or similar character, are based on the same act or failure to act, or are based on two or more acts or failures to act constituting parts of a common scheme or plan. If one complaint contains two or more allegations, the chief administrative law judge may separate the allegations, if they are not of the same or similar character, if they are not based on the same act or failure to act, or if they are not based on two or more acts or failures to act constituting parts of a common scheme or plan. If the chief administrative law judge separates the allegations in a complaint, the assigned administrative law judge or judges may make separate recommendations under subdivision 2 for each allegation.

History: [2004 c 277 s 8](#)

211B.34 PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING

- Subd. 1. **Time for review.** The assigned administrative law judge must hold a probable cause hearing on the complaint no later than three business days after receiving the assignment if an expedited hearing is required by section [211B.33](#), except that for good cause the administrative law judge may hold the hearing no later than seven days after receiving the assignment. If an expedited hearing is not required by section [211B.33](#), the administrative law judge must hold the hearing not later than 30 days after receiving the assignment.

Subd. 2. **Disposition.** At the probable cause hearing, the administrative law judge must make one of the following determinations:

(a) The complaint is frivolous, or there is no probable cause to believe that the violation of law alleged in the complaint has occurred. If the administrative law judge makes either determination, the administrative law judge must dismiss the complaint.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that the violation of law alleged in the complaint has occurred. If the administrative law judge so determines, the chief administrative law judge must schedule the complaint for an evidentiary hearing under section [211B.35](#).

Subd. 3. **Reconsideration by chief administrative law judge.**

(a) If the administrative law judge dismisses the complaint, the administrative law judge shall provide to the complainant written notice of the right to seek reconsideration of the decision on the record by the chief administrative law judge.

(b) A petition for reconsideration must be filed within two business days after the dismissal. The chief administrative law judge must make a decision on the petition within three business days after receiving the petition. If the chief administrative law judge determines that the assigned administrative law judge made a clear error of law and grants the petition, within five business days after granting the petition, the chief administrative law judge shall schedule the complaint for an evidentiary hearing under section [211B.35](#).

History: [2004 c 277 s 9](#)

211B.35 EVIDENTIARY HEARING BY PANEL

Subd. 1. **Deadline for hearing.** When required by section [211B.34, subdivision 2 or 3](#), the chief administrative law judge must assign the complaint to a panel of three administrative law judges for an evidentiary hearing. The hearing must be held within the following times:

(1) ten days after the complaint was assigned, if an expedited probable cause hearing was requested or required under section [211B.33](#);

(2) 30 days after the complaint was filed, if it was filed within 60 days before the primary or special election or within 90 days before the general election to which the complaint relates; or

(3) 90 days after the complaint was filed, if it was filed at any other time.

For good cause shown, the panel may extend the deadline set forth in clause (2) or (3) by 60 days.

Subd. 2. **Disposition of complaint.** The panel must determine whether the violation alleged in the complaint occurred and must make at least one of the following dispositions:

(a) The panel may dismiss the complaint.

(b) The panel may issue a reprimand.

(c) The panel may find that a statement made in a paid advertisement or campaign material violated section [211B.06](#).

(d) The panel may impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for any violation of chapter [211A](#) or [211B](#).

(e) The panel may refer the complaint to the appropriate county attorney.

Subd. 3. **Time for disposition.** The panel must dispose of the complaint:

(1) within three days after the hearing record closes, if an expedited probable cause hearing was required by section [211B.33](#); and

(2) within 14 days after the hearing record closes, if an expedited probable cause hearing was not required by section [211B.33](#).

History: [2004 c 277 s 10](#)

211B.35 NOTES & DECISIONS

Statutes that established administrative hearing process, which heard allegations filed by opponents of successful candidates in city council election that candidates violated statutes establishing financial-reporting requirements and

statutes regulating campaign practices, did not unconstitutionally intrude on First Amendment rights of successful candidates, as statutes merely established a process to consider violations of election statutes and did not establish substantive law. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

211B.36 PROCEDURES

- Subd. 1. **Evidence and argument.** The administrative law judge or panel may consider any evidence and argument submitted until a hearing record is closed, including affidavits and documentation, or may continue a hearing to enable the parties to submit additional testimony.
- Subd. 2. **Withdrawal of complaint.** At any time before an evidentiary hearing under section [211B.35](#) begins, a complainant may withdraw a complaint filed under section [211B.32](#). After the evidentiary hearing begins, a complaint filed under section [211B.32](#) may only be withdrawn with the permission of the panel.
- Subd. 3. **Costs.** If the assigned administrative law judge or panel determines the complaint is frivolous, they may order the complainant to pay the respondent's reasonable attorney fees and to pay the costs of the office in the proceeding in which the complaint was dismissed.
- Subd. 4. **Hearings public.** A hearing under section [211B.34](#) or [211B.35](#) may be conducted by conference telephone call or by interactive television. All hearings must be open to the public.
- Subd. 5. **Judicial review.** A party aggrieved by a final decision on a complaint filed under section [211B.32](#) is entitled to judicial review of the decision as provided in sections [14.63 to 14.69](#); however, proceedings on a complaint filed under section [211B.32](#) are not a contested case within the meaning of chapter [14](#) and are not otherwise governed by chapter [14](#).

History: [2004 c 277 s 11](#)

211B.36 NOTES & DECISIONS

On appeal of decision adjudicating claims of unfair campaign practices, appellate court presumes decisions of Office of Administrative Hearings are correct. *Lewison v. Hutchinson*, 929 N.W.2d 444 (Minn. Ct. App. 2019).

Statutes regulating campaign practices did not violate the separation-of-powers doctrine or amount to an unconstitutional delegation of district court's original jurisdiction. *Riley v. Jankowski*, 713 N.W.2d 379 (Minn. App. 2006).

211B.37 COSTS ASSESSED

Except as otherwise provided in section [211B.36, subdivision 3](#), the chief administrative law judge shall assess the cost of considering complaints filed under section [211B.32](#) as provided in this section. Costs of complaints relating to a statewide ballot question or an election for a statewide or legislative office must be paid from appropriations to the office for this purpose. Costs of complaints relating to any other ballot question or elective office must be paid from appropriation to the office for this purpose.

History: [2004 c 277 s 12](#); [2013 c 131 art 2 s 75](#); [2013 c 138 art 4 s 7](#); [2015 c 73 s 25](#); [2015 c 77 art 2 s 52](#)

RELATED LAWS - SELECTED PROVISIONS

Note: The following are selected provisions of laws related to the conduct of election campaigns in Minnesota and are provided for informational purposes only. Please refer to Minnesota Statutes for the full text of these sections.

10A.01 NON-CAMPAIGN DISBURSEMENT

- Subd. 18. **Independent expenditure.** "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate, if the expenditure is made without the express or implied consent, authorization, or cooperation of, and not in concert with or at the request or suggestion of, any candidate or any candidate's principal campaign committee or agent. An independent expenditure is not a contribution to that candidate. An independent expenditure does not include the act of announcing a formal public endorsement of a candidate for public office, unless the act announcing is simultaneously accompanied by an expenditure that would otherwise qualify as an independent expenditure under this subdivision.
- Subd. 26. **Noncampaign disbursement.** (a) "Non-campaign disbursement" means a purchase or payment of money or anything of value made, or an advance of credit incurred, or a donation in kind received, by a principal campaign committee for any of the following purposes:
- (1) payment for accounting and legal services;
 - (2) return of a contribution to the source;
 - (3) repayment of a loan made to the principal campaign committee by that committee;
 - (4) return of a public subsidy;
 - (5) payment for food, beverages, and necessary utensils and supplies, entertainment, and facility rental for a fund-raising event;
 - (6) services for a constituent by a member of the legislature or a constitutional officer in the executive branch as provided in section [10A.173, subdivision 1](#);
 - (7) payment for food and beverages consumed by a candidate or volunteers while they are engaged in campaign activities;
 - (8) payment for food or a beverage consumed while attending a reception or meeting directly related to legislative duties;
 - (9) payment of expenses incurred by elected or appointed leaders of a legislative caucus in carrying out their leadership responsibilities;
 - (10) payment by a principal campaign committee of the candidate's expenses for serving in public office, other than for personal uses;
 - (11) costs of child care for the candidate's children when campaigning;
 - (12) fees paid to attend a campaign school;
 - (13) costs of a post-election party during the election year when a candidate's name will no longer appear on a ballot or the general election is concluded, whichever occurs first;
 - (14) interest on loans paid by a principal campaign committee on outstanding loans;
 - (15) filing fees;
 - (16) post-general election holiday or seasonal cards, thank-you notes, or advertisements in the news media mailed or published prior to the end of the election cycle;
 - (17) the cost of campaign material purchased to replace defective campaign material, if the defective material is destroyed without being used;
 - (18) contributions to a party unit;
 - (19) payments for funeral gifts or memorials;

(20) the cost of a magnet less than six inches in diameter containing legislator contact information and distributed to constituents; and

(21) costs associated with a candidate attending a political party state or national convention in this state;

(22) other purchases or payments specified in board rules or advisory opinions as being for any purpose other than to influence the nomination or election of a candidate or to promote or defeat a ballot question;

(23) costs paid to a third party for processing contributions made by a credit card, debit card, or electronic check;

(24) a contribution to a fund established to support a candidate's participation in a recount of ballots affecting that candidate's election;

(25) costs paid by a candidate's principal campaign committee for a single reception given in honor of the candidate's retirement from public office after the filing period for affidavits of candidacy for that office has closed;

(26) a donation from a terminating principal campaign committee to the state general fund; and

(27) a donation from a terminating principal campaign committee to a county obligated to incur special election expenses due to that candidate's resignation from state office.

(b) The board must determine whether an activity involves a noncampaign disbursement within the meaning of this subdivision.

(c) A noncampaign disbursement is considered to be made in the year in which the candidate made the purchase of goods or services or incurred an obligation to pay for goods or services.

10A.01 NOTES & DECISIONS

Corporations seeking preliminary injunction against enforcement of Minnesota statute, which defined independent expenditures that corporations were allowed to make advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate, were not likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that the definition was impermissibly vague under the First Amendment; definition did not apply to expenditures for issue advocacy or advocacy that did not use the "magic words," such as "vote for," "elect," "support," "vote against," and "defeat," which the Supreme Court had recognized as constituting express advocacy. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Swanson*, 741 F.Supp.2d 1115 (D. Minn. 2010).

In order to avoid invalidation of statute on grounds that it is vague, overbroad, and regulated political speech in violation of the First Amendment, phrase "to influence the nomination or election of a candidate" in subs. 27 and 28 must be construed so as to mean that "political committee" is organization whose major purpose is nomination or election of a candidate and that "political fund" is fund used for express advocacy. *Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc. v. Kelley*, 291 F.Supp.2d 1052 (D. Minn. 2003).

10A.121 INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE AND BALLOT QUESTION POLITICAL COMMITTEES AND FUNDS

Subd. 1. **Permitted disbursements.** An independent expenditure political committee or fund, or a ballot question political committee or fund, may:

(1) pay costs associated with its fund-raising and general operations;

(2) pay for communications that do not constitute contributions or approved expenditures;

(3) make contributions to independent expenditure or ballot question political committees or funds;

(4) make independent expenditures;

(5) make expenditures to promote or defeat ballot questions;

(6) return a contribution to its source;

(7) for a political fund, record bookkeeping entries transferring the association's general treasury money allocated for political purposes back to the general treasury of the association; and

(8) for a political fund, return general treasury money transferred to a separate depository to the general depository of the association.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** (a) An independent expenditure political committee or independent expenditure political fund is subject to a civil penalty of up to four times the amount of the contribution or approved expenditure if it does the following:

(1) makes a contribution to a candidate, party unit, political committee, or political fund other than an independent expenditure political committee or an independent expenditure political fund; or

(2) makes an approved expenditure.

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

10A.20 CAMPAIGN REPORTS

Subd 1. **First filing; duration.** (a) The treasurer of a political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, or party unit must begin to file the reports required by this section for the first year it receives contributions or makes expenditures that require it to register under section [10A.14](#) and must continue to file until the committee, fund, or party unit is terminated.

(b) If, on or before the last date included in a reporting period, a political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, or party unit received contributions or made expenditures that would require it to register under section [10A.14](#), the political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, or party unit must both register with the board under section [10A.14](#) and report under this section by the date that the report for that reporting period is due.

(c) The reports must be filed electronically in a standards-based open format specified by the board. For good cause shown, the board must grant exemptions to the requirement that reports be filed electronically.

Subd. 1b. **Release of reports.** A report filed under this section is nonpublic data until 8:00 a.m. on the day following the day the report was due.

Subd. 2. **Time for filing.** (a) The reports must be filed with the board on or before January 31 of each year and additional reports must be filed as required and in accordance with paragraphs (b) to (f).

(b) In each year in which the name of a candidate for legislative or district court judicial office is on the ballot, the report of the principal campaign committee must be filed 15 days before a primary election and ten days before a general election, seven days before a special primary election and seven days before a special general election, and ten days after a special election cycle.

(c) In each general election year, a political committee, a political fund, a state party committee, and a party unit established by all or a part of the party organization within a house of the legislature must file reports on the following schedule:

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

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

(3) a pre-primary-election report due 15 days before a primary election;

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

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

(d) In each general election year, a party unit not included in paragraph (c) must file reports 15 days before a primary election and ten days before a general election.

(e) In each year in which a constitutional office or appellate court judicial seat is on the ballot, the principal campaign committee of a candidate for that office or seat must file reports on the following schedule:

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

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

- (3) a pre-primary-election report due 15 days before a primary election;
- (4) a pre-general-election report due 42 days before the general election;
- (5) a pre-general-election report due ten days before a general election; and
- (6) for a special election, a constitutional office candidate whose name is on the ballot must file reports seven days before a special primary election, seven days before a special general election, and ten days after a special election cycle.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (e):

(1) the principal campaign committee of a candidate who did not file for office is not required to file the report due June 14, the report due 15 days before the primary election, or the report due seven days before a special primary election; and

(2) the principal campaign committee of a candidate whose name will not be on the general election ballot is not required to file the report due 42 days before the general election, the report due ten days before a general election, or the report due seven days before a special general election.

Subd. 3. **Contents of report.** (a) The report required by this section must include each of the items listed in paragraphs (b) to (q) that are applicable to the filer. The board shall prescribe forms based on filer type indicating which of those items must be included on the filer's report.

(b) The report must disclose the amount of liquid assets on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.

(c) The report must disclose the name, address, employer, or occupation if self-employed, and registration number if registered with the board, of each individual or association that has made one or more contributions to the reporting entity, including the purchase of tickets for a fund-raising effort, that in aggregate within the year exceed \$200 for legislative or statewide candidates or more than \$500 for ballot questions, together with the amount and date of each contribution, and the aggregate amount of contributions within the year from each source so disclosed. A donation in kind must be disclosed at its fair market value. An approved expenditure must be listed as a donation in kind. A donation in kind is considered consumed in the reporting period in which it is received. The names of contributors must be listed in alphabetical order. Contributions from the same contributor must be listed under the same name. When a contribution received from a contributor in a reporting period is added to previously reported unitemized contributions from the same contributor and the aggregate exceeds the disclosure threshold of this paragraph, the name, address, and employer, or occupation if self-employed, of the contributor must then be listed on the report.

(d) The report must disclose the sum of contributions to the reporting entity during the reporting period.

(e) The report must disclose each loan made or received by the reporting entity within the year in aggregate in excess of \$200, continuously reported until repaid or forgiven, together with the name, address, occupation, principal place of business, if any, and registration number if registered with the board of the lender and any endorser and the date and amount of the loan. If a loan made to the principal campaign committee of a candidate is forgiven or is repaid by an entity other than that principal campaign committee, it must be reported as a contribution for the year in which the loan was made.

(f) The report must disclose each receipt over \$200 during the reporting period not otherwise listed under paragraphs (c) to (e).

(g) The report must disclose the sum of all receipts of the reporting entity during the reporting period.

(h) The report must disclose the name, address, and registration number if registered with the board of each individual or association to whom aggregate expenditures, approved expenditures, independent expenditures, and ballot question expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the reporting entity within the year in excess of \$200, together with the amount, date, and purpose of

each expenditure, including an explanation of how the expenditure was used, and the name and address of, and office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf the expenditure was made, identification of the ballot question that the expenditure was intended to promote or defeat and an indication of whether the expenditure was to promote or to defeat the ballot question, and in the case of independent expenditures made in opposition to a candidate, the candidate's name, address, and office sought. A reporting entity making an expenditure on behalf of more than one candidate for state or legislative office must allocate the expenditure among the candidates on a reasonable cost basis and report the allocation for each candidate.

- (i) The report must disclose the sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of the reporting entity during the reporting period.
- (j) The report must disclose the amount and nature of an advance of credit incurred by the reporting entity, continuously reported until paid or forgiven. If an advance of credit incurred by the principal campaign committee of a candidate is forgiven by the creditor or paid by an entity other than that principal campaign committee, it must be reported as a donation in kind for the year in which the advance of credit was made.
- (k) The report must disclose the name, address, and registration number if registered with the board of each political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, or party unit to which contributions have been made that aggregate in excess of \$200 within the year and the amount and date of each contribution.
- (l) The report must disclose the sum of all contributions made by the reporting entity during the reporting period.
- (m) The report must disclose the name, address, and registration number if registered with the board of each individual or association to whom noncampaign disbursements have been made that aggregate in excess of \$200 within the year by or on behalf of the reporting entity and the amount, date, and purpose of each noncampaign disbursement, including an explanation of how the expenditure was used.
- (n) The report must disclose the sum of all noncampaign disbursements made within the year by or on behalf of the reporting entity.
- (o) The report must disclose the name and address of a nonprofit corporation that provides administrative assistance to a political committee or political fund as authorized by section [211B.15, subdivision 17](#), the type of administrative assistance provided, and the aggregate fair market value of each type of assistance provided to the political committee or political fund during the reporting period.
- (p) Legislative, statewide, and judicial candidates, party units, and political committees and funds must itemize contributions that in aggregate within the year exceed \$200 for legislative or statewide candidates or more than \$500 for ballot questions on reports submitted to the board. The itemization must include the date on which the contribution was received, the individual or association that provided the contribution, and the address of the contributor. Additionally, the itemization for a donation in kind must provide a description of the item or service received. Contributions that are less than the itemization amount must be reported as an aggregate total.
- (q) Legislative, statewide, and judicial candidates, party units, political committees and funds, and committees to promote or defeat a ballot question must itemize expenditures and noncampaign disbursements that in aggregate exceed \$200 in a calendar year on reports submitted to the board. The itemization must include the date on which the committee made or became obligated to make the expenditure or disbursement, the name and address of the vendor that provided the service or item purchased, and a description of the service or item purchased, including an explanation of how the expenditure was used. Expenditures and noncampaign disbursements must be listed on the report alphabetically by vendor.

- Subd. 4. **Period of Report.** A report must cover the period from January 1 of the reporting year to seven days before the filing date, except that the report due on January 31 must cover the period from January 1 to December 31 of the reporting year.
- Subd. 5. **Pre-election reports.** (a) Any loan, contribution, or contributions:
- (1) to a political committee or political fund from any one source totaling more than \$1,000;
 - (2) to the principal campaign committee of a candidate for an appellate court judicial office totaling more than \$2,000;
 - (3) to the principal campaign committee of a candidate for district court judge totaling more than \$400; or
 - (4) to the principal campaign committee of a candidate for constitutional office or for the legislature totaling more than 50 percent of the election segment contribution limit for the office, received between the last day covered in the last report before an election and the election must be reported to the board in the manner provided in paragraph (b).
- (b) A loan, contribution, or contributions required to be reported to the board under paragraph (a) must be reported to the board either:
- (1) in person by the end of the next business day after its receipt; or
 - (2) by electronic means sent within 24 hours after its receipt.
- (c) These loans and contributions must also be reported in the next required report.
- (d) This notice requirement does not apply in a primary election to a candidate who is unopposed in the primary, in a primary election to a ballot question political committee or fund, or in a general election to a candidate whose name is not on the general election ballot. The board must post the report on its Web site by the end of the next business day after it is received.
- (e) This subdivision does not apply to a ballot question or independent expenditure political committee or fund that has not met the registration threshold of section [10A.14, subdivision 1a](#). However, if a contribution that would be subject to this section triggers the registration requirement in section [10A.14, subdivision 1a](#), then both registration under that section and reporting under this section are required.
- Subd. 6. **Report when no Committee.** (a) A candidate who does not designate and cause to be formed a principal campaign committee and who makes campaign expenditures in aggregate in excess of \$750 in a year must file with the board a report containing the information required by subdivision 3. Reports required by this subdivision must be filed by the dates on which reports by principal campaign committees must be filed.
- (b) An individual who makes independent expenditures that aggregate more than \$1,500 in a calendar year or expenditures to promote or defeat a ballot question that aggregate more than \$5,000 in a calendar year must file with the board a report containing the information required by subdivision 3. A report required by this subdivision must be filed by the date on which the next report by political committees and political funds must be filed.
- Subd. 6a. **Statement of Independence.** An individual, political committee, political fund, or party unit filing a report or statement disclosing an independent expenditure under subdivision 3 or 6 must file with the report a sworn statement that the disclosed expenditures were not made with the authorization or expressed or implied consent of, or in cooperation or in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of any candidate or any candidate's principal campaign committee or agent.
- Subd 15. **Equitable Relief.** A candidate whose opponent does not timely file the report due 15 days before the primary, the report due ten days before the general election, or the notice required under section [10A.25, subdivision 10](#), may petition the district court for immediate equitable relief to enforce the filing requirement. A prevailing party under this subdivision may be awarded attorney fees and costs by the court.

10A.273 CONTRIBUTIONS AND SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Subd. 1. **Contributions during legislative session.** (a) A candidate for the legislature or for constitutional office, the candidate's principal campaign committee, or a political committee or party unit established by all or a part of the party organization within a house of the legislature must not solicit or accept a contribution from a registered lobbyist, political committee, political fund, or an association not registered with the board, during a regular session of the legislature.

(b) A registered lobbyist, political committee, political fund, or an association not registered with the board must not make a contribution to a candidate for the legislature or for constitutional office, the candidate's principal campaign committee, or a political committee or party unit established by all or a part of the party organization within a house of the legislature during a regular session of the legislature.

Subd. 3. **Definition.** For purposes of this section, a “regular session” starts at 12:00 a.m., on the first day of each annual session and ends at 11:59 p.m. on the last day of each annual session. For purposes of this section, regular session does not include a special session or the interim between the two annual sessions of a biennium.

Subd. 4. **Civil penalty.** A candidate, political committee, party unit, political fund, an association not registered with the board, or a registered lobbyist that violates this section is subject to a civil penalty imposed by the board of up to \$1,000. If the board makes a public finding that there is probable cause to believe a violation of this section has occurred, the board may bring an action, or transmit the finding to a county attorney who must bring an action, in the District Court of Ramsey County, to collect a civil penalty as imposed by the board. Penalties paid under this section must be deposited in the general fund in the state treasury.

Subd. 5. **Special Election.** This section does not apply in a legislative special election during the period beginning when the person becomes a candidate in the special election and ending on the day of the special election.

10A.31 DESIGNATION OF INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

- Subd. 3a. **Qualification of political parties.** (a) A major political party qualifies for inclusion on the income tax form and property tax refund return as provided in subdivision 3 if it qualifies as a major political party by July 1 of the taxable year.
- (b) A minor political party qualifies for inclusion on the income tax form and property tax refund return as provided in subdivision 3 if it qualifies as a minor party statewide by July 1 of the taxable year.
- (c) The secretary of state shall notify each major and minor political party by the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year of the conditions necessary for the party to participate in income tax form and property tax refund return programs.
- (d) The secretary of state shall notify each political party, the commissioner of revenue, and the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board by July 1 of each year and following certification of the results of each general election of the political parties that qualify for inclusion on the income tax form and property tax refund return as provided in subdivision 3.
- Subd. 7a. **Withholding of public subsidy.** If a candidate who is eligible for payment of public subsidy under this section has not filed the report of receipts and expenditures required under section [10A.20](#) before a primary election, any public subsidy for which that candidate is eligible must be withheld by the board until the candidate complies with the filing requirements of section [10A.20](#) and the board has sufficient time to review or audit the report. If a candidate who is eligible for public subsidy does not file the report due before the primary election under section [10A.20](#) by the date that the report of receipts and expenditures filed before the general election is due, that candidate shall not be paid public subsidy for that election.
- Subd. 7b. **Failure to repay.** A candidate who fails to repay money required by the agreement cannot be paid additional public subsidy funds during the current or future election cycles until the entirety of the unexpended funds and any associated collection fees are either repaid to the board or discharged by court action.

10A.38 CAPTIONING OF CAMPAIGN ADVERTISEMENTS

- (a) This section applies to a campaign advertisement by a candidate who is governed by an agreement under section [10A.322](#).
- (b) "Campaign advertisement" means a professionally produced visual or audio recording of two minutes or less produced by the candidate for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of a candidate.
- (c) A campaign advertisement that is disseminated as an advertisement by broadcast or cable television must include closed captioning for deaf and hard-of-hearing viewers, unless the candidate has filed with the board before the advertisement is disseminated a statement setting forth the reasons for not doing so. A campaign advertisement that is disseminated as an advertisement to the public on the candidate's Web site must include closed captioning for deaf and hard-of-hearing viewers, unless the candidate has posted on the Web site a transcript of the spoken content of the advertisement or the candidate has filed with the board before the advertisement is disseminated a statement setting forth the reasons for not doing so. A campaign advertisement must not be disseminated as an advertisement by radio unless the candidate has posted on the candidate's Web site a transcript of the spoken content of the advertisement or the candidate has filed with the board before the advertisement is disseminated a statement setting forth the reasons for not doing so.

160.27 PARTICULAR USES OF RIGHT-OF-WAY; MISDEMEANORS

- Subd. 1. **Public notices.** With the approval of the proper road authority, billboards for the use and purpose of displaying public notices only may be erected within the limits of any public highway, including city streets.
- Subd. 6. **Removal of unauthorized advertisements, buildings, or structure.** The road authorities may take down, remove, or destroy any advertisement, building, or structure in or upon any highway in violation of this section and section [160.2715](#).

160.2715 RIGHT-OF-WAY USE; MISDEMEANORS

- (a) Except for the actions of the road authorities, their agents, employees, contractors, and utilities in carrying out their duties imposed by law or contract, and except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful to:
- (1) obstruct any highway or deposit snow or ice thereon;
- (9) place or maintain any advertisement within the limits of any highway, except as provided in section [160.27, subdivision 7](#);
- (10) paint, print, place, or affix any advertisement or any object within the limits of any highway except as provided in section [160.27, subdivision 7](#);
- (11) deface, mar, damage, or tamper with any structure, work, material, equipment, tools, signs, markers, signals, paving, guardrails, drains, or any other highway appurtenance on or along any highway;
- (b) Any violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

200.02 DEFINITIONS

- Subd. 4. **Special election.** “Special election” means:
- (1) an election held at any time to fill vacancies in state or federal offices; or
- (2) an election for a special purpose held by a subdivision of the state on a date authorized by [section 205.10, subdivision 3a](#), or [205A.05, subdivision 1a](#).
- Subd. 6. **Political Party.** “Political party” means an association of individuals under whose name a candidate files for partisan office.
- 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 is 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.

Subd. 23. **Minor political party.** (a) “Minor political party” means a political party that has adopted a state constitution, designated a state party chair, held a state convention in the last two years, filed with the secretary of state no later than December 31 following the most recent state general election a certification that the party has met the foregoing requirements, and met the requirements of paragraph (b) or (e), as applicable.

(b) To be considered a minor party in all elections statewide, the political party must have presented at least one candidate:

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

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

(3) who received votes in each county that in the aggregate equal at least one percent of the total number of individuals who voted in the election, or its members must have presented to the secretary of state at any time before the close of filing for the state partisan primary ballot a nominating petition in a form prescribed by the secretary of state containing the valid signatures of party members in a number equal to at least one 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.

(c) A political party whose candidate receives a sufficient number of votes at a state general election described in paragraph (b) becomes a minor political party as of January 1 following that election and retains its minor 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 (b) at subsequent state general elections.

(d) A minor political party whose candidates fail to receive the number and percentage of votes required under paragraph (b) at each of two consecutive state general elections described by paragraph (b) loses minor party status as of December 31 following the later of the two consecutive state general elections.

(e) A minor party that qualifies to be a major party loses its status as a minor party at the time it becomes a major party. Votes received by the candidates of a major party must be counted in determining whether the party received sufficient votes to qualify as a minor party, notwithstanding that the party does not receive sufficient votes to retain its major party status. To be considered a minor party in an election in a legislative district, the political party must have presented at least one candidate for a legislative office in that district who received votes from at least ten percent of the total number of individuals who voted for that office, or its members must have presented to the secretary of state a nominating petition in a form prescribed by the secretary of state containing the valid signatures of party members in a number equal to at least ten percent of the total number of

individuals who voted in the preceding state general election for that legislative office. A signature is valid only if signed no more than one year prior to the date the petition was filed.

Subd. 29. **Original Signature.** “Original signature” does not include an electronic signature.

204C.035 DECEPTIVE PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS

- Subd. 1. **Criminal penalty.** No person shall knowingly deceive another person regarding the time, place, or manner of conducting an election or the qualifications for or restrictions on voter eligibility for an election, with the intent to prevent the individual from voting in the election. A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- Subd. 2. **Reporting false election information.** Any person may report to the county auditor or municipal clerk an act of deception regarding the time, place, or manner of conducting an election or the qualifications for or restrictions on voter eligibility for an election. The election official to whom the report was made shall provide accurate information to the person who reported the incorrect information in a timely manner, and may provide information about the act of deception and accurate information to mass media outlets in any affected area. The county attorney may subsequently proceed under subdivision 1.

204C.06 CONDUCT IN AND NEAR POLLING PLACES

- Subd. 1. **Persons allowed near polling place.** An individual shall be allowed to go to and from the polling place for the purpose of voting without unlawful interference. No one except an election official or an individual who is waiting to register or to vote or an individual who is conducting exit polling shall stand within 100 feet of the building in which a polling place is located. “Exit polling” is defined as approaching voters in a predetermined pattern as they leave the polling place after they have voted and asking voters to fill out an anonymous, written questionnaire.
- Subd. 2. **Individuals allowed in polling place.** (a) Representatives of the secretary of state’s office, the county auditor’s office, and the municipal or school district clerk’s office may be present at the polling place to observe election procedures. Except for these representatives, election judges, sergeants-at-arms, and challengers, an individual may remain inside the polling place during voting hours only while voting or registering to vote, providing proof of residence for an individual who is registering to vote, or assisting a disabled voter or a voter who is unable to read English. During voting hours no one except individuals receiving, marking, or depositing ballots shall approach within six feet of a voting booth, unless lawfully authorized to do so by an election judge.
- (b) Teachers and elementary or secondary school students participating in an educational activity authorized by section [204B.27, subdivision 7](#), may be present at the polling place during voting hours.
- Subd. 3. **Damaging or removing election materials; gross misdemeanor.** No individual shall intentionally:
- (a) tear down, mutilate, deface or otherwise damage during the hours of voting any voter instruction poster placed inside or outside of a polling place by an election judge or other election official; or
- (b) remove from the polling place before the time for voting ends any ballots prepared for use at the election or any supplies or conveniences placed in voting booths for use by the voters, except as authorized by law.
- A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.
- Subd. 4. **Damaging or removing election materials; felony.** No individual shall intentionally:
- (a) remove from a polling place any election file or election register, except as authorized by law;
- (b) damage, deface, or mutilate any ballot, election file or election register or any item of information contained on it, except as authorized by law; or
- (c) add anything to a ballot, election file, or election register, except as authorized by law.
- (d) A violation of this subdivision is a felony.

Subd. 7. **Use of intoxicating liquor; prohibition; penalty.** During the time an election is being held it is a misdemeanor to bring intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor into in a polling place, to drink intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor in a polling place, or to be intoxicated in a polling place. The election judges shall not permit an obviously intoxicated individual to vote or remain in the polling place for any purpose.

204C.06 NOTES & DECISIONS

Statutory violations in the conduct of elections do not of themselves invalidate an election. *Munnell v. Rowlette*, 275 Minn. 92, 145 N.W. 2d (1966).

Former section 204A.37 limited who may be in a polling place while the polls are open. Former section 204A.40 applies after the polls close. Op. Atty. Gen. 182A-5, November 20, 1964. See sections M.S. 204C.07, 204C.19 and 204C.21.

Standing in line by non-voters and the abuse of the right to challenge voters constitute gross misdemeanors under Minnesota law. Op. Atty. Gen. 182, October 26, 1964.

Section applies to village and town elections. Op. Atty. Gen. 490C, November 19, 1954.

When polling place is held in town garage building, coffee socials may not be held within same building. Op. Atty. Gen. 672M, May 10, 1954.

It was not permissible for one of the judges of election on election day to take ballot from polling place to home of sick or disabled person, permit such person to mark it and then return to polling place and cast it in name of such person. Op. Atty. Gen. 28C-1, November 27, 1935.

204C.35 FEDERAL, STATE, AND JUDICIAL RACES

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

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

(2) a statewide federal office, state constitutional office, statewide judicial office, congressional office, or district judicial office is less than one-quarter of one percent of the total number of votes counted for that nomination or is ten votes or less and the total number of votes cast for the nomination is 400 votes or less; and the difference determines the nomination, the canvassing board with responsibility for declaring the results for that office shall manually recount the vote upon receiving a written request from the candidate whose nomination is in question.

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

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

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

(2) a statewide federal office, state constitutional office, statewide judicial office, congressional office, or district judicial office and the votes of any other candidate for that office is less than one-quarter of one percent of the total number of votes counted for that office or is ten votes or less if the total number of votes cast for the office is 400 votes or less, the canvassing board shall manually recount the votes upon receiving a written request from the candidate whose election is in question.

Immediately following the meeting of the board that has responsibility for canvassing the results of the general election, the filing officer must notify the candidate that the candidate has the option to request a recount of the votes at no cost to the candidate. This written request must be received by

the filing officer no later than 5:00 p.m. on the second day after the canvass of the election for which the recount is being sought.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) If a result of the vote counting in the manual recount is different from the result of the vote counting reported on Election Day by a margin greater than the standard for acceptable performance of voting systems provided in section [206.89, subdivision 4](#), the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

Subd. 3. **Scope of recount.** A recount conducted as provided in this section is limited in scope to the determination of the number of votes validly cast for the office to be recounted. Only the ballots cast in the election and the summary statements certified by the election judges may be considered in the recount process. Original ballots that have been duplicated under section [206.86, subdivision 5](#), are not within the scope of a recount and must not be examined except as provided by a court in an election contest under chapter [209](#).

Subd. 4. **Filing officer.** For the purposes of this section, the secretary of state is the filing officer for candidates for all federal offices and for state offices voted on in more than one county. The county auditor is the filing officer for state offices voted on in only one county.

204C.35 NOTES & DECISIONS

During automatic administrative recount, absent a voluntary agreement between local election officials and two candidates for seat in United States Senate that absentee ballots had been rejected in error and that the absentee-ballot envelopes should be opened and the ballots should be counted, resolution of whether the absentee ballots were rejected in error would have to await an election contest proceeding. *Coleman v. Ritchie*, 759 N.W.2d 47 (Minn. 2009). (However, see Laws

2013, section [203B.121, subd. 2 \(e\)](#) which prohibits rejected absentee ballots from being opened or reviewed except in an election contest).

A manual administrative recount, which is necessary when the margin of victory in an election is less than one-half of one percent, is intended to ensure that the votes cast in the election were accurately counted. *Coleman v. Ritchie*, 759 N.W.2d 47 (Minn. 2009).

204C.36 RECOUNTS IN COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Subd. 1. **Publicly funded recounts.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), a losing candidate for nomination or election to a county, municipal, or school district office may request a recount of the votes cast for the nomination or election to that office if the difference between the vote cast for that candidate and for a winning candidate for nomination or election is less than one-quarter of one percent of the total votes counted for that office. In case of offices where two or more seats are being filled from among all the candidates for the office, the one-quarter of one percent difference is between the elected candidate with the fewest votes and the candidate with the most votes from among the candidates who were not elected.

(b) A losing candidate for nomination or election to a county, municipal, or school district office may request a recount of the votes cast for nomination or election to that office if the difference between the votes cast for that candidate and for a winning candidate for nomination or election is less than one-half of one percent, and the total number of votes cast for the nomination or election of all candidates is more than 400 but less than 50,000. In cases of offices where two or more seats are being filled from among all the candidates for the office, the one-half of one percent difference is between the elected candidate with the fewest votes and the candidate with the most votes from among the candidates who were not elected.

(c) A losing candidate for nomination or election to a county, municipal, or school district office may request a recount of the votes cast for nomination or election to that office if the difference between the vote cast for that candidate and for a winning candidate for nomination or election is ten votes or less, and the total number of votes cast for the nomination or election of all candidates is no more than 400. In cases of offices where two or more seats are being filled from among all the candidates for the office, the ten vote difference is between the elected candidate with the fewest votes and the candidate with the most votes from among the candidates who were not elected.

(d) Candidates for county offices shall file a written request for the recount with the county auditor. Candidates for municipal or school district offices shall file a written request with the municipal or school district clerk as appropriate. All requests shall be filed by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after the canvass of a primary or special primary or by 5:00 p.m. on the seventh day of the canvass of a special or general election for which a recount is sought.

(e) Upon receipt of a request made pursuant to this section, the county auditor shall recount the votes for a county office at the expense of the county, the governing body of the municipality shall recount the votes for a municipal office at the expense of the municipality, and the school board of the school district shall recount the votes for a school district office at the expense of the school district.

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

(b) The requesting candidate may provide the filing officer with a list of up to three precincts that are to be recounted first and may waive the balance of the recount after these precincts have been

counted. If the candidate provides a list, the recount official must determine the expenses for those precincts in the manner provided by paragraph (b).

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

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

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

(f) If a result of the vote counting in the manual recount is different from the result of the vote counting reported on Election Day by a margin greater than the standard for acceptable performance of voting systems provided in section [206.89, subdivision 4](#), the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.

- Subd. 3. **Discretionary ballot question recounts.** A recount may be conducted for a ballot question when the difference between the votes for and the votes against the question is less than or equal to the difference provided in subdivision 1. A recount may be requested by any person eligible to vote on the ballot question. A written request for a recount must be filed with the filing officer of the county, municipality, or school district placing the question on the ballot and must be accompanied by a petition containing the signatures of 25 voters eligible to vote on the question. Upon receipt of a written request when the difference between the votes for and the votes against the question is less than or equal to the difference provided in subdivision 1, the county auditor shall recount the votes for a county question at the expense of the county, the governing body of the municipality shall recount the votes for a municipal question at the expense of the municipality, and the school board of the school district shall recount the votes for a school district question at the expense of the school district. If the difference between the votes for and the votes against the question is greater than the difference provided in subdivision 1, the person requesting the recount shall also file with the filing officer of the county, municipality, or school district a bond, cash, or surety in an amount set by the appropriate governing body for the payment of recount expenses. The written request, petition, and any bond, cash, or surety required must be filed during the time for notice of contest for the election for which the recount is requested.
- Subd. 4. **Expenses.** In the case of a question, a person, or a candidate requesting a discretionary recount, is responsible for the following expenses: the compensation of the secretary of state, or designees, and any election judge, municipal clerk, county auditor, administrator, or other personnel who participate in the recount; necessary supplies and travel related to the recount; the compensation of the appropriate canvassing board and costs of preparing for the canvass of recount results; and any attorney fees incurred in connection with the recount by the governing body responsible for the recount.
- Subd. 5. **Notice of contest.** Time for notice of contest of a nomination or election to a county office which is recounted pursuant to this section shall begin to run upon certification of the results of the recount by the county canvassing board. Time for notice of contest of a nomination or election to a municipal office which is recounted pursuant to this section shall begin to run upon certification of the results by the governing body of the municipality. Time for notice of contest of a school district election that is recounted under this subdivision begins to run on certification of the results of the recount by the school board.
- Subd. 6. **Scope of recount.** A recount conducted as provided in this section is limited in scope to the determination of the number of votes validly cast for the office or question to be recounted. Only the ballots cast in the election and the summary statements certified by the election judges may be considered in the recount process.

209.02 CONTESTANT; GROUNDS

Subd. 1. **General.** Any eligible voter, including a candidate, may contest in the manner provided in this chapter:

(1) the nomination or election of any person for whom the voter had the right to vote if that person is declared nominated or elected to the senate or the house of representatives of the United States, or to a statewide, county, legislative, municipal, school, or district court office; or

(2) the declared result of a constitutional amendment or other question voted upon at an election. The contest may be brought over an irregularity in the conduct of an election or canvass of votes, over the question of who received the largest number of votes legally cast, over the number of votes legally cast in favor of or against a question, or on the grounds of deliberate, serious, and material violations of the Minnesota Election Law.

209.02 NOTES & DECISIONS

Judicial election could not be set aside solely on basis of judicial code violations. *Burns v. Valen*, 400 N.W. 2d 123 (Minn. Ct. App. 1987).

209.021 NOTICE OF CONTEST

Subd. 1. **Manner; time; contents.** Service of a notice of contest must be made in the same manner as the service of summons in civil actions. The notice of contest must specify the grounds on which the contest will be made. The contestant shall serve notice of the contest on the parties enumerated in this section. Except as provided in [section 204D.27](#), notice must be served and filed within five days after the canvass is completed in the case of a primary or special primary or within seven days after the canvass is completed in the case of a special or general election. If a contest is based on a deliberate, serious, and material violation of the election laws that was discovered from the statements of receipts and disbursements required to be filed by candidates and committees, the action may be commenced and the notice served and filed within ten days after the filing of the statements in the case of a general or special election or within five days after the filing of the statements in the case of a primary or special primary. If a notice of contest questions only which party received the highest number of votes legally cast at the election, a contestee who loses may serve and file a notice of contest on any other ground during the three days following expiration of the time for appealing the decision on the vote count.

FILING FOR OFFICE CHECKLIST

Note: Candidates are solely responsible for meeting the legal requirements of the filing process as provided in Minnesota Election Law. Minnesota Election Law is the final authority in all matters, not this checklist.

AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDACY

1. Determine correct filing period.
2. **Determine correct filing officer. Confirm office hours during filing period.**
3. Completed, signed and notarized filing paperwork and filing fees can be mailed or delivered by another person to the filing officer. Has to be received in the appropriate filing office during the filing period.
4. For candidates who will be out of the state during the filing period, completed, signed and notarized filing paperwork and filing fees may be submitted 7 days earlier than the first day of filing period. Review M.S. [204B.09, subd. 1a](#); [205.13, subd. 1b](#), [205A.06, subd. 1c](#), for further details.
5. Determine correct name of office sought and determine if there are different seats numbers/letters for a similar office title.
6. The name that you list on the top of the affidavit is the name that will be placed on the ballot; exactly – as is. Make sure it is clearly written and verify with filing officer any details such as hyphenations, Mc names, irregular spacing, etc.
 - a. Names are placed on the ballot in upper and lower case, so, be very specific as to what letters are to be capitalized.
7. Affidavit is complete, signed and notarized.
 - a. Either before the filing event (no more than 60 days before the first day of the filing period).
 - b. Or at the filing event. Filing officers may serve as notarial official for affidavits of candidacy.
8. What is a “complete” affidavit?
 - a. Name – exactly what will appear on the ballot (upper and lower case letters).
 - b. Review [M.S. 204B.06, subd. 1\(3\), para. 2](#) regarding “true name and commonly/generally known in the community.”
 - c. Office & District # - be specific. Clarify the exact name of the seat up for election and make it clear the seat number/letter if similar offices are on the ballot. If there are special elections for vacancies, clearly state which seat you choose.
 - d. Partisan & Judicial Offices – clearly state this information to avoid confusion.
 - e. Residential address – this is required for many offices. There are a few exceptions.
 - f. Campaign Address & Contact – Required and optional items depending upon the office sought. Avoid the use of government phone numbers, addresses or e-mail addresses.
 - g. A phone number is required for all affidavits except for some federal, judicial, county sheriff or county attorney offices.
 - h. Read through the Affirmation and decide if everything is true and accurate for you and the office you seek before signing.
 - i. Sign affidavit in front of a notary public or other officer empowered to take and certify acknowledgements. Filing officers usually have this authority.

- j. Affidavit can be completed, signed and notarized within 60 days of the first day of filing for the office and during the filing period.

NOMINATING PETITIONS AND PETITIONS IN PLACE OF FILING FEE

1. Nominating Petitions are required for those filing for partisan office as a minor party or independent candidate. It is also required for offices in some cities of the first class.
 - a. Review M.S. [204B.07](#), [204B.10](#), [204D.13](#), [204D.23](#), [205.121](#), [205.13](#) & Minn. Rule Chapter [8205](#).
 - b. Signatures are gathered during the filing period.
2. Petitions in Place of a Filing fee may be used by any candidate to waive the filing fee associated with filing for office.
 - a. Review M.S. [204B.11](#), [204B.131](#) & Minn. Rule Chapter [8205](#).
3. There is a **combination** petition (Nomination & In-Place of a Filing Fee) available for partisan offices.
4. If a petition is submitted, the confirmation of the filing will not take place until signatures have been verified and the petition is certified as sufficient.

FILING FEES

1. Most filing offices accept cash or checks. There are a few offices that now accept credit or debit card payments.
2. The filing fee amount and the type of payment will be noted on the affidavit.
3. A separate receipt might be given at that time or a receipt might be mailed out at a later date.

PROOF OF LICENSURE

1. Those filing for the office of County Sheriff must provide proof of licensure as a peace officer in the State of Minnesota. M.S. 204B.06, subd. 8, 387.01, 626.846
2. Those filing for the office of County Attorney must provide proof of licensure to practice law in the State of Minnesota. M.S. [204B.06, subd. 8](#), [388.01](#)
3. Those filing for any judicial office must provide proof of licensure to practice law in the State of Minnesota. M.S. [204B.06, subd. 8](#)

BEFORE LEAVING

1. Receive a copy of the completed, signed and notarized affidavit.
2. Make sure the phone number is present on the affidavit for most offices.
3. You will receive either a filing number for a complete filing or a receipt number for a petition.
4. Receive a filing packet.
 - a. State and judicial offices will receive a packet from the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board with time sensitive materials to be addressed immediately after filing.

AFTER FILING

1. If the office will be on the state primary and/or general election ballots, candidates can find their filing information at the OSS Candidate Finder website (<https://candidates.sos.state.mn.us/>)
 - a. There is a delay between information that is placed in the candidate database and when it is projected on the public website. If it isn't on the website by the next day, contact the filing officer.

2. If an error in the information on the website is found, contact the filing officer with whom you filed, right away. The filing officer will double check the affidavit information and make corrections if warranted.
3. Most filing officers would like the notation of the error and the correction sought in writing. They might verify that you are the candidate or working on behalf of the candidate before making the change as well.
4. If the information on the website matches what was placed on the affidavit, it will most likely not be changed. You may need to speak to the legal counsel of the jurisdiction about changes that do not match what was placed on the affidavit.
5. Elections not held with the state elections may or may not have the availability of the OSS candidate finder website. The filing information is only kept with the filing officer for that election.
6. If a petition was submitted, the candidate will be notified if it was determined to be sufficient or insufficient.
 - a. If sufficient, a filing number will be assigned.

WITHDRAWALS

1. There is usually a two-day withdrawal period after the close of filing. There are exceptions, but, usually, the candidate will have up to two days after the close of filing to file a withdrawal if they no longer wish to have their name placed on the ballot.
2. If you miss the deadline for withdrawal, your name, in most cases, will be placed on the ballot.
 - a. If you happen to win, it is your choice if you want to accept the certification of election.
 - b. If you happen to win, and do not accept the certificate of election, a vacancy will exist. The person who received the next highest number of votes at that election does not receive the certificate of election.

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CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

(Reference: Minnesota Statutes, Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#))

This CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT is for use by candidates and committees for county, municipal, school district and special district office who receive contributions or make disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year; committees or corporations spending more than \$750 for or against a ballot question in a calendar year; and corporations spending more than \$200 on activities to encourage participation in precinct caucuses, voter registration or voting.

WHERE TO FILE:

Hospital Districts	The municipal (city or town) clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
Park Districts	The county auditor or municipal clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
School Districts	School district clerk
Townships	Town clerk
Cities	City clerk
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	County auditor
Counties	County auditor

WHEN TO FILE: The initial report must be filed within 14 days after the candidate or committee receives contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year. Subsequent reports must be filed:

During an election year - An "election year" is any year in which the candidate's name or a question appears on the ballot.

In such a year (if an initial report has been filed) reports are required to be filed:

- 10 days before the primary or special primary
- 10 days before the general election or special election
- 30 days after a general election or special election
- By January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed.

During a non-election year - By January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed.

Once a **final report** (see below) is filed, no further subsequent reports are required to be filed.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Means anything of monetary value that is given or loaned to a candidate or committee for a political purpose. "Contribution" does not include a service provided without compensation by an individual. **Each candidate or committee must list the total amount of cash-on-hand designated to be used for political purposes as of the close of the reporting period.**

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS: Candidates or candidate's committees for county, municipal, school district offices may not accept aggregate contributions in excess of \$600 in an election year or in excess of \$250 in a non-election year made or delivered by an individual or committee. However, candidates seeking election from districts with a population in excess of 100,000 may not accept aggregate contributions in excess of \$1,000 in an election year and \$250 in a non-election year.

BALLOT QUESTIONS: Any political committee, association or corporation that makes a contribution or expenditure to promote or defeat a ballot question as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section [211A.01](#) shall file reports with the filing officer responsible for placing the question on the ballot. Reports must be filed within 14 days of receiving contributions or making disbursements of more than \$750 in one calendar year, using the same schedule as above.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES: Candidates for election to the United States House of Representatives and Senate and any committee raising funds exclusively on behalf of any one of those candidates may file copies of the reports required by federal law in lieu of those required by Minnesota Statutes Chapter [211A](#).

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION: Corporations may contribute to or conduct public media projects to encourage individuals to attend precinct caucuses, register or vote if the projects are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party or committee. The total amount of expenditures or contributions for any one project greater than \$200, together with the date, purpose and the names and addresses of the persons receiving the contribution or expenditures must be reported. Reports must be filed with the Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1299, using the same schedule as above.

FINAL REPORT: A final report may be filed any time after the candidate, committee or corporation has settled all debts and disposed of all assets in excess of \$100 in the aggregate. Check final report under "type of report".

PROHIBITED TRANSFERS: Candidates for county, municipal, school district or special district offices may not accept contributions from the principal campaign committees of any candidate for legislative, judicial or state constitutional office. In addition, a candidate may not make contributions to the principal campaign committee of any candidate for legislative, judicial or state constitutional office unless the contributions are made from the candidate's personal funds.

STATE CANDIDATES: Candidates and committees for state constitutional offices, the state legislature, supreme court, court of appeals, district court and committees for state constitutional amendments are governed by Minnesota Statutes Chapter [10A](#). Contact the State [Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board](#) for further information at (651) 539-1180.

Note: The filing officer must restrict public access to the address of any individual who has made a contribution that exceeds \$100 and who has filed with the filing officer a written statement signed by the individual that withholding the individual's address from the financial report is required for the safety of the individual or the individual's family.

CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT CERTIFICATION OF FILING

Instructions

Each county, municipal or school district candidate or treasurer of a committee formed to promote or defeat a ballot question shall certify to the filing officer that all reports required by Minnesota Statutes [211A.02](#) have been submitted to the filing officer or that the candidate or committee has not received contributions or made disbursements exceeding \$750 in the calendar year. The certification shall be submitted to the filing officer not later than seven days after the general or special election. (Minnesota Statutes [211A.05, subdivision 1](#)).

Campaign Information

Name of candidate or committee _____

Office sought by candidate (if applicable) _____

Identification of ballot question (if applicable) _____

Certification

Select the appropriate choice below, and sign:

- I do swear (or affirm) that all campaign financial reports required to date by Minnesota Statutes [211A.02](#) have been submitted to the filing officer.

- I do swear (or affirm) that campaign contributions or disbursements did not exceed \$750 in the calendar year.

Signature of candidate or committee treasurer _____

Date _____

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State
Elections Division
2020 Campaign Manual
4/24/2020

311 Administration Phone List

<u>Ext.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phone</u>
	Trish Glover	Director 311	612-673-3117
	Debra Hudson	Operations Manager	612-673-5978
	Dan Mills	Administrative Analyst	612-673-5454
	David Moore	Call Center Analyst	612-673-5972
	Diane Nelson (Mon-Thur)	Call Center Analyst	612-673-5925
	Rebecca Sandell (Tues-Fri)	Call Center Analyst	612-673-5973
	Leah Skjette	Program Aide	612-673-5975
	Bee Lor	IT	612-673-2320
	Jim Barnes	IT	612-673-5458
Small Conference Room	612-673-1753	Treadmill Wksn 1	612-673-1419
Large Conf. Room (Polycom)	612-673-5971	Treadmill Wksn 2	612-673-1402
Precinct Small Conf (Polycom)	612-673-5252		
Department Fax	612-673-5970		
Conf. Call Line: 1-877-685-5350, Passcode 6126733117, Moderator Security Code 1225376			
Conf Call Line 2: 1-888-850-4523 Passcode 4220327099 Host Security Code 78194			
Voice Mail (need extension number): Leave Msg 612-673-5901 Retrieve Msg 612-673-5900			
311 Emergency Family Contact & 311 Supervisor			612-673-5870
Ops Desk (311 helpline for 311 staff) x7878			
1444	<u>Lisa Good- PM (Team 1)</u>	Desk (612) 673-5979	Cell (612) 369-3268
1420	Gina Sobania	CSA II	9:00am-5:30pm (Mon-Fri)
1439	Jauna Young	CSA II	8:30am-5:00pm (Mon-Fri)
1433	Randy Bratvold	CSA II	10:35am-7:05pm (Mon-Fri)
1422	Brenda Glenn-Couch	CSA I	8:00am-4:30pm (Tues-Sat)
1468	Chantel Fragassi	CSA I	7:55am-4:25pm (Thurs-Mon)
1431	John Bulger	CSA I	9:30am-6:00pm (Mon-Fri)
1423	Kim Simmonds	CSA I	8:00-4:30pm (Mon-Fri)
1466	Nancy Vue*	CSA I	8:35am-7:05pm (M-Th)
1442	<u>Lynn Nelvik-Levitt- AM (Team 2)</u>	Desk (612) 673-5977	Cell (612) 369-3007
1445	Brynn Halverson*	CSA I	7:30am-6:00pm (M-W, F)
1465	Cleopatra Young	CSA I	8:00am-4:30pm (Sat-Wed)
1430	Jonathon Boyle	CSA I	8:00-4:30pm (Mon-Fri)
1428	Theresa Strong	CSA I	8:00am-4:30pm (Thurs-Mon)
1463	Vanessa Carr*	CSA I	6:40am-5:10pm (Mon-Thurs)
1461	May Vue	CSA I	10:35am-7:05pm (Mon-Fri)
1458	<u>Matt Dekker- MID (Team 3)</u>	Desk (612) 673-5976	Cell (612) 363-1289
1432	Nancy McGrath	CSA II	6:40am-3:10pm (Mon-Fri)
1421	Terri Sutton	CSA II	7:30am-4:00pm (Mon-Fri)
1446	Ashley Henry*	CSA I	8:00am-6:30pm (M, W-F)
1447	Brianna Freeman	CSA I	8:00-4:30pm (Mon-Fri)
1429	Jackie Jewell	CSA I	10:35am-7:05pm (Mon-Fri)
1464	Judi Brunner	CSA I	7:30am-4:00pm (Mon-Fri)
1418	LaToya Payne	CSA I	6:40am-3:10pm (Mon-Fri)

Red: Virtual Agent * = 10 hr shift