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S.F. No. 4729 – Elections Policy Omnibus (As Amended by the A5 Amendment)

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Section 1 [§2.92, subd. 4; Applicability] prohibits a person from denying access to multiunit housing facilities to United States Census Bureau employee who is engaged in official census business, regardless of when the activity is conducted. This is from S.F. 3875 (Mitchell).

Section 2 [§2.93; Incarcerated persons in district plans] provides that for purposes of redistricting, the legislature and local governments must use the federal census data as modified by reallocating and excluding persons who are incarcerated based on their last known address immediately prior to incarceration. Provides the process for reallocation and exclusion. Establishes duties for the Department of Corrections and the Legislative Coordinating Commission. This section is effective January 1, 2030, and applies to population counts used for redistricting conducted on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3878 (Mitchell).

Section 3 [§5.305; Use of funds] allows funds from the voting operations, technology, and election resources account to be used for transitioning to a .gov domain. This is from S.F. 4039 (Westlin).

Section 4 [§10A.01, subd. 7; Ballot question] amends the definition of “ballot question” in chapter 10A to include all ballot questions voted on by voters in a county, city, school district, township, and special district, instead of only those voted on by voters in Hennepin County, Minneapolis, and Special School District No. 1. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 5 [§10A.01, subd. 10d; Local candidate] amends the definition of “local candidate” in chapter 10A to include county, city, school district, township, and special district offices, instead of only Hennepin County Count offices, Minneapolis city offices, and School board offices in Special School District No. 1. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 6 [10A.01, subd. 16b; Employees of a political subdivision] defines the term “employee of a political subdivision” in chapter 10A. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4700 (Putnam).

Section 7 [§10A.01, subd. 21; Lobbyist] amends the definition of “lobbyist” in chapter 10A. Strikes references to urging others to communicate with public or local officials. Excludes the following individuals from the definition:

- 1) an individual providing information, advice, professional opinions, or expertise to a local official at a lobbyist’s request; and
- 2) an individual providing information or advice to members of a collective bargaining unit when the unit is actively engaged in the collective bargaining process with a state agency or a political subdivision.

This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4700 (Putnam).

Section 8 [§10A.01, subd. 33; Principal] amends the definition of “principal” in chapter 10A. Increases the threshold from \$500 to \$3000 so that a principal is an individual or association that spends more than \$3000 in the aggregate in a calendar year to engage or compensate a lobbyist. Strikes language linking the two clauses. Expands the application from metropolitan governmental units to all political subdivisions. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4700 (Putnam).

Section 9 [§10A.04, subd. 6; Principal reports] requires a principal to report to the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board total amounts, rounded to the nearest \$5,000 spent by the principal on specified types of lobbying. Current law requires the amounts to be rounded to the nearest \$9,000. This is from S.F. 3457 (Westlin).

Section 10 [§10A.20, subd. 2a; Local election reports] renames the pre-primary report as the July report. This is a report that must be filed by political committees, political funds, and political parties during a non-general-election year. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 11 [§10A.20, subd. 12; Failure to file; late fees; penalty] allows the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board (“Board”) to impose a late filing fee for failure to file a required report. For reports where the total expenditures or disbursements that occurred during the reporting period exceeds \$25,000, the board may impose an additional late filing fee of up to two percent of the amount of the expenditures or disbursements. Allows the Board to impose escalating fees if late filing fees are imposed multiple times during a period of four years. This section is effective July 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 12 [§10A.201, subd. 3; Targeted to the relevant electorate] merges the definitions of “can be received by 10,000 or more individuals” and “targeted to the relevant electorate” in the section on electioneering communication. Adds email blasts, text blasts, telephone banks, and paid digital ads or communications to the types of communications that may be subject to the electioneering communications requirements. This section is effective January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 13 [§10A.201, subd. 4; Direct costs of producing or airing electioneering communications] amends the definition of “direct costs of producing or airing electioneering communications” to include costs to access any platform used to disseminate messages digitally online or by electronic means to a person’s phone or other personal device. This section is effective January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 14 [§10A.201, subd. 6; Electioneering communication] amends the definition of “electioneering communication” to include references to digital communications. This section is effective January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 15 [§10A.201, subd. 9; Publicly distributed] amends the definition of “publicly distributed” in the electioneering communications section to include dissemination in digital format online or by other electronic means to a person’s phone or other personal device. This section is effective January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 16 [§10a.202, subd. 1; Reports required] adds a reference to political funds and political party units in the section requiring electioneering communication statements and reports. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 17 [§10A.27, subd. 17; Penalty] allows the Board to impose late filing fees related to reports and statements related to contributions or use of general treasury money. The Board must mail notice that the individual or association may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file the statement. Strikes the language that allowed the penalty to go above the cap in instances where the violation was intentional. Allows the Board to impose escalating fees if late filing fees are imposed multiple times during a period of four years. This section is effective July 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 18 [§123B.09, subd. 5; Appointments to fill vacancies; special elections] provides that if a vacancy occurs in a school board office with less than two years remaining in the term, the board fills the vacancy by appointment and there is no special election. If the vacancy occurs less than 90 days before the expiration of the term, the board may, but is not required to, fill the vacancy by appointment. Strikes the provision that allows the person elected at a special election to take office immediately after receiving the certificate of election, filing the bond, and taking the oath of office. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to vacancies occurring on or after that date. This is from S.F. 4951 (Westlin).

Section 19 [§200.02, subd. 7; Major political party] amends the definition of “major political party” by striking the five percent threshold that applied to general elections held on or before November 8, 2022, and strikes a reference to the eight percent threshold applying at general elections held on or after November 7, 2024. This section is effective August 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson).

Section 20 [§201.061, subd. 3; Election day registration] strikes student IDs coupled with the student residential housing list from the list of ways a person may prove residency for purposes of same day registration. See section 21 where student IDs are included in a different section related to proofs of residence for student voters. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 21 [§201.061, subd. 3a; Additional proofs of residence permitted for students] allows students in postsecondary educational institutions to use the following photo IDs coupled with the student residential housing list for purposes of same day voter registration: a student ID (allowed under current law); a driver’s license; a document approved by the secretary of state as proper ID; or a tribal ID card. Reorganizes the order of paragraph (a). This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 22 [§201.071, subd. 1; **Form**] requires the paper voter registration application to provide a space for a voter to provide a physical description of the location of their residence if the voter resides in an area without a specific physical address. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 23 [§201.071, subd. 3; **Deficient registration**] adds a reference to the location of reference in the statute about deficient voter registration applications. This is a conforming change to section 22. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 24 [§201.091, subd. 4; **Public information lists**] provides that a recipient of the public voter information list must not make the list public on the internet on any list, database, or other similar searchable format or sell, loan, provide access to, or otherwise surrender any information from the list to any other person or entity with certain enumerated exceptions. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 25 [201.1611, subd. 1; **Forms**] requires school districts to provide voter registration applications to students who are eligible to register or pre-register to vote. Specifies that the applications may be paper or electronic registration applications. This is from S.F. 3871 (Cwodziński).

Section 26 [§203B.04, subd. 1; **Application procedures**] allows for electronic submission of absentee ballot applications to be used for all elections except for town elections in March. Currently, this process is only allowed for federal, state, and county elections. This section is effective September 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4432 (Westlin).

Section 27 [§203B.07; subd. 3; **Eligibility certificate**] allows a US citizen who is 18 or older to sign the eligibility certificate on an absentee ballot signature envelope. This is a change from the current requirement that the person be a registered voter. This section is effective for elections for which the absentee ballot period begins on or after January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4432 (Westlin).

Section 28 [§204B.09, subd. 3; **Write-in candidate**] requires the city clerk to notify the county auditor that the city has adopted a resolution requiring write-in candidates to request votes for them to be counted. The notice must be given before the first day of filing for office. A resolution governing the counting of write-in candidate votes remains in effect until a subsequent resolution is adopted. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 29 [§204B.16, subd. 1; **Authority; location**] deletes redundant language. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 30 [§204B.295, subd. 1; **Duty**] specifies that the secretary of state must prepare and provide example ballots for state elections. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 31 [§204B.295, subd. 2; **Designation of language minority district**] requires that the secretary of state or county auditor determine the percentage of residents in each census tract who are members of a language minority by January 1 of each year (instead of 90 days before an election). Requires the state demographer to consider the margin of error in the census data when identifying census tracts. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 32 [§204B.295, subd. 3; Translation required; interpreter required] amends the section that requires translation or interpreter services in specified areas. If more than one language is represented in three percent or more of residents, translated materials must be provided in the highest determined language and any language representing three percent or more of a census tract. If more than one language is represented in 20 or more percent of residents, translated materials must be provided in the highest determined language and any language representing three percent or more of a census tract. The county auditor must maintain a list of the designated language minority districts on its website. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 33 [§204B.295, subd. 5; Sample ballot format requirements] requires sample ballots to accurately reflect the offices, candidates, and rotation sequences of the ballots used in the polling place. Sample ballots may deviate from other formatting requirements to the extent required to accommodate the translated content. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 34 [§204C.06, subd. 1; Persons allowed near polling place] strikes the definition of “exit polling,” which is moved to section 35. This is from S.F. 4432 (Westlin).

Section 35 [§204C.06, subd. 1a; Exit polling] includes the definition of “exit polling” that was stricken in section 34. Requires a person conducting exit polling to present photo identification and a letter or credential from the news media to the head judge upon arriving at the polling place. A person must not conduct exit polling in a manner that unlawfully interferes with a person entering the polling place or allows any person to view another person’s response to the poll. This is from S.F. 4432 (Westlin).

Section 36 [§204C.19, subd. 3; Premature disclosure of count results] allows count results from absentee ballots received by the county after 3 p.m. on election day to be added to the total results after initial results reporting of the precinct. If the precinct results do not include all absentee ballots, the county must report to the secretary of state and on the county’s website the number of absentee ballots yet to be processed. After processing the remaining ballots, the county must post on the county’s website how many of the ballots were accepted and added to the totals. This is from S.F. 4432 (Westlin).

Section 37 [§204C.20, subd. 1; Determination of proper number] strikes the requirement for election judges to add the number of accepted absentee ballots to the number of signed voter certificates or names on the election register. This is because absentee ballots are not processed at the polling place on election day. This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 38 [§204C.20, subd. 5; Precincts with ballot tabulators] requires that in precincts using ballot tabulators, once the final count of ballots agrees with the number of ballots to be counted, election judges must immediately prepare the summary statement and seal the ballots for return to the county auditor. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 39 [§204C.24, subd. 1; Information requirements] provides that the number of ballots marked with an assistive voting device that produces alternative ballot styles only needs to be included in the precinct summary statement if a precinct uses that style of ballot. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 40 [§204C.33, sub. 1; County canvass] requires the county canvassing board to and the county auditor to meet at the county auditor's office between the third and eighth days following the state general election. Current law requires the meeting to be between the third and tenth day. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 41 [§204C.33, subd. 3; State canvass] requires the State Canvassing Board to meet on the 16th day following the state general election. Current law requires the meeting to occur on the third Tuesday after the state general election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 42 [§204C.35, subd. 1; Publicly funded recounts] adds a cross reference to section 44, which is a new subdivision on recounts for presidential electors. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 43 [§204C.35, subd. 2; Discretionary candidate recounts] provides that if the result of the vote counting in the manual discretionary recount of a federal, state, or judicial race is different from the result of the vote counting reported on election day by a margin of greater than two votes and greater than one-quarter of one percent of the number of ballots counted, the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 44 [§204C.35, subd. 2b.; Recount for presidential electors] requires a request for a recount for presidential electors to be made by 5 pm on the day after the canvass is completed. The recount must be completed and certified by the canvassing board no later than 6 days after the recount is requested. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 45 [§204C.36, subd. 2; Discretionary candidate recounts] provides that if the result of the vote counting in the manual discretionary recount of a local race is different from the result of the vote counting reported on election day by a margin of greater than two votes and greater than one-quarter of one percent of the number of ballots counted, the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 46 [§204C.16, subd. 3; Discretionary ballot question recounts] strikes a reference to the threshold for ballot question recounts. Refers to the threshold for requesting a recount as the difference between the votes for the question and the number required for passage (instead between the votes for and against). This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 47 [§205.16, subd. 4; Notice to auditor] requires the municipal clerk to provide notice to the county auditor of the date of an election at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before an election. The municipal clerk must provide notice of a canceled special election to the county auditor at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before an election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 48 [§205.16, subd. 5; Notice to secretary of state] requires the county auditor to notify the secretary of state a notice of election at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before a municipal election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 49 [§205A.05; Cancellation] allows a school board to cancel a special election not less than 84 days (instead of 74 days) before any election. Strikes a separate timeline for standalone elections. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 50 [§205A.07, subd. 3; Notice to auditor] requires the school district clerk to provide notice to the county auditor at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before an election. The school

district clerk must provide notice of a canceled special election to the county auditor at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before an election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 51 [§205A.07, subd. 3b; Notice to secretary of state] requires the county auditor to notify the secretary of state of a notice of election at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before a school district election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 52 [§205A.11, subd. 2; Combined polling place] amends the section related to school districts combining polling places. Specifies that the section applies to any changes to combined polling places. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 53 [§206.61, subd. 1; Official responsible for providing ballots] requires precincts that use alternative ballot styles to provide paper ballots in precincts that hand count ballots. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 54 [§206.89, subd. 2; Selection for review; notice] moves up the postelection review timeline so that it must not begin before the 8th day after the state election and must be complete no later than the 12th day after the state general election. The current timeline is the review must not begin before the 11th day after the state general election and completed no later than the 18th day after the state general election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 55 [§206.89, subd. 3; Scope and conduct of review] requires the postelection review to be completed no later than one day before the meeting of the state canvassing board meeting. Current law requires the review to be completed no later than two days before the meeting. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 56 [§206.89, subd. 5; Additional review] requires additional review, if necessary, to be completed within one day (instead of two days). Results must be reported to the secretary of state within six days (instead of one week). If there is a recount, the recount must be completed, and the results reported within one week (instead of two weeks) after the postelection review received notice from the secretary of state. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 57 [§206.89, subd. 6; Report of results] requires the county auditor to submit the results of the post-election review to the secretary of state no later than one day (instead of two days) before the State Canvassing Board meets. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 58 [§208.06; Electors and alternates to meet at state capitol] provides that the governor's designee may deliver a certificate of the names of the electors. Requires the electors to meet at the State Capitol and strikes the requirement it be in the executive chamber. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 59 [§208.44; Certification of electors] makes a technical correction to a reference to federal law. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 60 [§208.47; Elector replacement; associated certificates] makes a technical correction to a reference to federal law. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 61 [§209.01, subd. 2; Statewide office] strikes a reference to presidential electors in the definition of statewide office in the chapter on recounts. This reflects the establishment of a new chapter of law for recounts for presidential electors. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 62 [§209A.01; Definitions] provides that the definitions in chapter 200 (general election provisions) apply to the newly established chapter 209A, which governs presidential elector recounts. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 63 [§209A.02; Contestant; grounds] allows an eligible voter to contest the election of the presidential elector as provided in the newly established chapter 209A. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 64 [§209A.03; Notice of contest] establishes the process and timeline for contesting the presidential elector election. The notice of contest is filed with the Minnesota Supreme Court. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 65 [§209A.04; Contestee’s answer] provides that a contestee is not required to file an answer to a notice of contest if the contest only questions who received the highest number of votes legally cast. Provides a process for filing an answer in all other cases. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 66 [§209A.05; Venue] provides that the court for the contest is the Minnesota Supreme Court. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 67 [§209A.06; Guarding and inspecting the ballots] allows for the guarding and inspection of ballots as provided under current law for other recounts. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 68 [§209A.07; Pleadings; procedure] specifies that the notice of contest and answer are the pleadings in the case and may be amended at the discretion of the court. The contest proceedings must be brought as soon as practicable. The court must issue its decision at least one day before the deadline to submit the certificate of ascertainment as required by federal law. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 69 [§209A.08; Results of contest] authorizes the court to invalidate and revoke any election certificate which has been issued to a presidential elector. The court must declare the election invalid if the court decides that a serious and material defect in the ballots used changed the outcome. Provides for awarding of costs of the contest. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 70 [§211A.01, subd. 3; Candidate] amends the definition of “candidate” in chapter 211A to strike the inclusion of candidates for U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. This is from S.F. 3499 (Baldon).

Section 71 [§211A.01; subd 4a; Committee] defines “committee” to mean a group established by a candidate of two or more people working together to support the election of the candidate to a political subdivision office. A committee may accept contributions and make disbursements on behalf of the candidate. This is from S.F. 3499 (Baldon).

Section 72 [§§211A.01, subd. 7; Filing officer] amends the definition of “filing officer” by striking a reference to the other officer authorized by law to place a ballot question on the ballot. This is from S.F. 3499 (Baldon).

Section 73 [§211A.01, subd. 8; Political purposes] amends the definition of “political purposes” to specify that it applies to voting for a candidate. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 74 [§211A.02, subd. 1; When and where filed by committees or candidates] amends reporting requirements for a committee or candidate who receives contributions or disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year. In a year when a candidate receives contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750, the candidate must file the specified reports. Timelines for reports are modified. Guidance is provided on when reporting obligations begin and are discharged. Until a final report is filed, candidates are required to file an annual report in January of each year including information about the previous year. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 75 [§211A.02, subd. 2; Information required] makes clarifying and conforming changes to the information required on the report filed by a candidate or committee. Requires that the amount, date, and purpose of each disbursement be included only if disbursements made to the same vendor exceed \$100 in the aggregate during the period covered by the report. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 76 [§211A.05, subd. 1; Penalty] strikes references to ballot questions. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 77 [§211A.06; Failure to keep account; penalty] adds a reference to a candidate in a list of people who may be guilty of a crime in regards to keeping account records. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 78 [§211A.07; Bills when rendered and paid] makes technical or conforming changes to match definitional changes. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 79 [§211A.12; Contribution limits] adds references to terms defined in chapter 10A. Makes a conforming change to match a definitional change. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 80 [§211A.14; Contributions and solicitations during legislative session] makes a conforming change to match a definitional change. Adds references to terms defined in chapter 10A. This is from S.F. 3499 (Boldon).

Section 81 [§ 211B.71, subd. 1; Forfeiture of nomination or office] adds a cross reference to Minnesota Statute § 609.771 (use of deep fake technology to influence an election). The effect of adding the cross reference here is that if a candidate is found guilty of that section, the court must enter a supplemental judgement declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 82 [§211B.18; Disqualified candidate not to hold various positions] adds cross-references to Minnesota Statute § 609.771 (use of deep fake technology to influence an election). The effect of adding cross references here is that a candidate whose election to office has been set aside for violating or who has been convicted of a violation of § 609.771 may not be appointed to fill a vacancy in that office, including an office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under the state constitution. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 83 [§241.062; Collection of incarcerated person’s address] requires the commissioner to make all reasonable efforts to ensure the information described in section 1 is collected and recorded as part of a person’s intake process. An incarcerated person who has safety concerns about providing an address may decline to provide an address. Data collected is private data on individuals. The commissioner must provide the information electronically to the Director. This is from S.F. 3878 (Mitchell).

Section 84 [§243.205, subd. 3a; Form of notice] amends the notice that is provided to a person upon release from incarceration notifying the person that the person’s right to vote has been restored. A list of information that must be included in the notice is provided. This replaces the notice language that is being repealed in section 98. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 85 [§375.08; Board to fill vacancies in county offices] amends the law on filling vacancies for county offices. Specifies that appointments to fill vacancies must be done at a regular or special meeting. Strikes the requirement for personal service for notice of the meeting. When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff or county attorney less than 84 days before the state primary in the last year of the term, the county board may fill the vacancy by appointment, but the person appointed only serves until the general election. The person who wins at the general election takes office immediately upon receiving the certificate of election, filing the bond, and taking the oath of office. This is from S.F. 3555 (Carlson).

Section 86 [§375.081; Vacancy in office of sheriff or county attorney] allows a vacancy in the office of sheriff or county attorney to be filled by special election instead of by appointment. The county board may, by resolution, call for a special election to fill the vacancy on a uniform special election date. The person elected must take office immediately after receiving the certificate of election and upon filing the bond and taking the oath of office and must serve the remainder of the unexpired term. This section does not apply to a vacancy that occurs less than 84 days before the state primary in the last year of a term. This is from S.F. 3555 (Carlson).

Section 87 [§447.32, subd. 3; Election notices] requires the hospital district clerk to provide notice to the county auditor of the date of an election at least 84 days (instead of 74 days) before an election. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 88 [§471.3422; Website domain requirement for certain counties, cities, and towns] requires every county and each municipality that administers absentee voting to use a .gov domain website address by June 1, 2026, for the county or city website. If a municipality has applied for a .gov domain but has not fully transitioned to using it by June 1, 2026, the municipality is not in violation of this section, but that municipality will be in violation if it still has not transitioned fully to using a .gov domain by June 1, 2028. This is from S.F. 4039 (Westlin).

Section 89 [§609.771, subd. 1; Definitions] amends the definition of “deep fake” to include a video recording, film, sound recording, electronic image, photograph, technological representation of speech or conduct that is so realistic that a reasonable person would have a fundamentally and materially different understanding of the substance or meaning of the content of the speech or conduct compared to the unaltered, original version. This is in addition to the current law requirement that the production was substantially dependent on technical means. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 90 [§609.771, subd. 2; Use of deep fake to influence an election; violation] adds that the criminal penalties apply during the 30 days before a political party nominating convention, presidential nominating primary, and primary elections. Websites, social media platforms, regularly published newspapers, magazines, radio or tv broadcasting stations, and streaming services are not in violation of this section of law if the entity’s only role is to distribute political advertisements that are prohibited by this section. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 91 [§609.774, subd. 3; Use of deep fake to influence an election; penalty] requires a court to enter a supplemental judgement declaring that a candidate has forfeited nomination or office if the candidate is convicted of violating section 90. A candidate or other individual convicted of violating section 90 is disqualified from being appointed to that office or any other office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under the state constitution. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 92 [§609.771, subd. 4; Injunctive relief] allows equitable relief to be sought if the law is violated. This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 93 [§609.771, subd. 5; Severability] says that if any provision is found to be unconstitutional, it is severable and the balance of the section remains effective. The legislature intends that it would have passed each part of this section regardless of the fact that any piece is declared unconstitutional. This section is effective July 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3550 (Maye Quade).

Section 94 [Collection of current incarcerated person’s addresses] requires the commissioner to make reasonable efforts to collect or confirm the information described in section 1 with each incarcerated person prior to April 1, 2030. This section applies to incarcerated persons who were incarcerated prior to the date the commissioner started routinely collecting the information as part of the intake process. This is from S.F. 3878 (Mitchell).

Section 95 [State and local lobbying activity; study required] requires the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board to study and make recommendations to the legislature on the definition of “lobbyist.” The study and recommendations must primarily focus on whether the law should distinguish between activities that constitute lobbying of a state government official and of a local official. The Board must submit a report with its results and recommendations by January 15, 2025. This is from S.F. 4700 (Putnam).

Section 96 [Transition to new voter registration applications] provides that a completed voter registration application submitted by a voter is not deficient if the form was printed or provided to the voter before June 1. After June 1, 2024, an election official must not print or copy a voter registration application that does not include the modifications required by sections 22 and 23 (requiring paper voter registration applications to provide a space for a voter to provide a physical description of the location of their residence). This section is effective June 1, 2024. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 97 [Revisor Instruction] specifies that chapter 209A must be titled “Election Contests – Presidential Elections.” This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 98 [Repealer]

Paragraph (a) repeals Minn. Stat. Statutes § 211A.01, subdivisions 2 and 4 (definitions of ballot question and committee); § 211A.02, subd. 4 (Congressional candidate financial reports); and §383B.031 (Hennepin County Board vacancies). These are from S.F. 3499 (Boldon) and S.F. 4432 (Westlin)

Paragraph (b) Repeals Minn. Stat. §10A.201, “targeted to the relevant electorate,” which is merged with existing language in section 2. This section is effective January 1, 2025. This is from S.F. 4729 (Carlson). Also repeals Minn. Stat. §243.205, subd. 3, which is the form of the notice that is provided to individuals upon release from incarceration. This language is replaced by section 84. This is from S.F. 3818 (Westlin).

Section 99 [Effective Date] provides that the, unless otherwise specified, this act is effective July 1, 2024.