



S.F. No. 4223 – Elections Policy Omnibus Bill (as amended by the A-5 amendment)

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Article 1 - CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES POLICY

Article 1 includes various changes to campaign finance and fair campaign practices statutes. This article includes provisions from S.F. 828 (Boldon), S.F. 1915 (Boldon), S.F. 3710 (Westlin), S.F. 3823 (Boldon), S.F. 3886 (Marty), S.F. 3893 (Westlin), S.F. 4086 (Koran), and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 1 [Minn. Stat. 10A.01, subd. 24; Metropolitan governmental unit] narrows the definition of “metropolitan governmental unit” for purposes of chapter 10A by removing the seven counties in the metropolitan area. Includes regional railroad authorities in a county in the metropolitan area, instead of in a county under section 398A.03 or a city with over 50,000 in the metropolitan area. Strikes a reference to metropolitan agencies and instead lists the agencies. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 2 [Minn. Stat. 10A.04, subd. 6; Principal reports] amends the requirements for principal reports. Requires disclosure of a total amount that includes the portion of all expenditures for finance professionals. Strikes requirement for including the portion of all expenditures for staff costs for the purpose of urging members of the public to contact public or local officials to influence official action. Strikes the requirement that the principal report disbursements made and obligations incurred that exceed \$2000 for paid advertising use for the purpose of urging members of the public to contact public or local officials to influence official actions during the reporting period. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 3 [Minn. Stat. 10A.067; Disclaimer for lobbying material] requires a disclaimer on a paid advertisement that urges members of the public to contact public or local officials to influence a legislative or administrative action or the official action of a political subdivision. Limitations and exceptions are provided. The board may impose a civil penalty of up to \$3000 for failure to provide the required disclaimer. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 4 [Minn. Stat. 10A.07, subd. 1; Disclosure of potential conflicts] requires a local official elected to or appointed by a metropolitan governmental unit or political subdivision to disclose potential conflicts of interest. This is from S.F. 3823 (Baldon) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 5 [Minn. Stat. 10A.07, subd. 2; Required actions] makes a conforming change to refer to political subdivisions. This is from S.F. 3823 (Baldon) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 6 [Minn. Stat. 10A.08, subd. 1; Disclosure required] requires elected local officials who represent a client for a fee before certain entities to disclose their participation to the Board. This is from S.F. 3823 (Baldon).

Section 7 [Minn. Stat. 10A.09, subd. 1; Time for filing] amends the statute on time for filing a statement of economic interest. Within 60 days of accepting employment as a public official or a local official in a political subdivision, a person must file a statement of economic interest. Strikes references to county commissioners, which are covered by the changes elsewhere in the section. Requires a candidate for local office in a political subdivision to file a statement of economic interest within 14 days after the filing period has ended. This is from S.F. 3823 (Baldon) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 8 [Minn. Stat. 10A.09, subd 2; Notice to board] amends the current law which requires the secretary of state or county auditor to notify the Board of the name of an individual who is required to file a statement of economic interest. The bill requires the secretary of state or county auditor to also provide the mailing address, phone number, and email address for the person. For candidates, the source of the data must be the affidavit of candidacy. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 9 [Minn. Stat. 10A.09, subd. 5a; Original statement; reporting period] makes a conforming change to refer to political subdivisions. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 10 [Minn. Stat. 10A.09, subd. 6s; Place of filing] makes a conforming change to refer to political subdivisions. This is from S.F. 3823 (Baldon) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 11 [Minn. Stat. 10A.16; Earmarking contributions prohibited] adds local candidates to the prohibition on earmarking contributions. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 12 [Minn. Stat. 10A.175, subd. 2; Agent], section 13 [Minn. Stat. 10A.175, subd. 3; Candidate], and section 14 [Minn. Stat. 10A.175, subd. 5; Coordinated] amend definitions for purposes of coordinated and noncoordinated expenditures to include local candidates. The effect is that local candidates are now included in the regulation of coordinated expenditures. These are from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 15 [Minn. Stat. 10A.176, subd. 1; Scope] specifies that an expenditure that is a coordinated expenditure but that would otherwise also meet the definition of an electioneering communication is considered a coordinated expenditure. This section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Marty).

Section 16 [Minn. Stat. 10A.0177; Noncoordinated expenditures] amends the law on what actions that, taken alone, do not establish than an expenditure made by the spender is coordinated with the candidate. The first change in this section is an addition to the list of a candidate asking a spender not to make any disbursement for an electioneering communication that references the candidate or the candidate's opponent does. This section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Marty).

Section 17 [Minn. Stat. 10A.20, subd. 2; Time for filing] amends the time for filing certain campaign reports. When a special primary or special election is held in conjunction with the state primary or state general, the reports of the principal campaign committees are due 15 days before the primary and 10 days before the general election, which is the same as the candidates appearing on the ballot for the state primary and state general election. At other special primary and special elections, the reporting period is seven days before each election. Requires a principal campaign committee to file a report seven days after the close of the filing period to be on the ballot for the special election if the committee received contributions or made expenditures or noncampaign disbursements prior to the start of the special election cycle. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 18 [Minn. Stat. 10A.20, subd. 2a; Local election reports] requires local election reports for political committees, political funds, or political party units that, during a non-general election year, make more than \$200, in aggregate, in donations in-kind consisting of independent expenditures advocating the election or defeat of local candidates or to promote or defeat local ballot questions. Adds a reference to pre-election reports in determining when reporting obligations begin. Strikes an obsolete cross reference. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 19 [Minn. Stat. 10A.20, subd. 3; Contents of reports] makes clarifying changes in the statute regarding the content of campaign reports. Specifies when the \$500 threshold applies to ballot question political committees or funds. Specifies when certain paragraphs only apply to certain entities or to all entities. This section is effective July 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 20 [Minn. Stat. 10A.20, subd. 4; Period of report] specifies campaign report periods. Current law requires a report to cover the period from January 1 of the reporting period to seven days before the filing date, except that a report due on January 31, must cover the entire previous calendar year. The bill provides three alternative timelines for the report of a principal campaign committee of a special election candidate. This section is effective July 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 21 [Minn. Stat. 10A.201, subd. 6; Electioneering communication] specifies that if an expenditure is a coordinated expenditure, it is not an electioneering communication. This section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Marty).

Section 22 [Minn. Stat. 10A.202, subd. 4; Disclaimer required] requires that the disclaimer for an electioneering communication take the form of an independent expenditure disclaimer

(rather than the campaign material disclaimer). This section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Marty).

Section 23 [Minn. Stat. 10A.25, subd. 10; Effect of opponent's conduct] allows a candidate who has agreed to be bound by spending limits to file a notice with the board that the candidate chooses to no longer be bound by spending limits if their opponent who is not bound files a required report that discloses that the opponent has reached one of the specified thresholds. Imposes a late filing fee for a candidate who has not agreed to be bound by expenditure limits and who does not notify the board and their opponent when they exceed the expenditure limits. This section is effective August 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 24 [Minn. Stat. 10A.27, subd. 17; Penalty] allows the Board to impose a late fee to a ballot question political committee or fund files a report without including the required disclosure statement. This section is effective August 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 25 [Minn. Stat. 10A.275, subd. 1; Exceptions] adds local candidates to the statute on multicandidate political party expenditures and adds a conforming cross-reference. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 26 [Minn. Stat. 211B.04, subd. 1; Campaign material] amends the disclaimer requirements for campaign material. Modifies the required text. Allows entities to provide an actively monitored email address as an alternative to the mailing address. Specifies that for a candidate's or principal campaign committee's website, the requirements are satisfied for all of the website pages when the disclaimer prominently appears once on the website. Material posted on a website that is capable of being redistributed must have a disclaimer. Paragraph (b) is effective immediately and the remainder of the section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 3886 (Marty) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 27 [Minn. Stat. 211B.04, subd. 2; Independent expenditures] amends the disclaimer requirements for independent expenditures. Provides that a person or committee who does not properly include the disclaimer is guilty of a misdemeanor. Modifies the text of the required disclaimer. Allows entities to provide an actively monitored email address as an alternative to the mailing address. Specifies that material posted on a website that is capable of being redistributed must have a disclaimer. Paragraph (b) is effective immediately and the remainder of the section is effective August 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 3886 (Marty) and S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 28 [Minn. Stat. 211B.04, subd. 3; Material that does not need a disclaimer] modifies the requirements for electronic communications that do not need a disclaimer. Under current law, online banner ads and similar electronic communications don't need a disclaimer if they link directly to an online page that includes the disclaimer. Under the bill, electronic communications for which it would be technologically infeasible do not need a disclaimer, but the communication must state the name of the person who paid for or who is responsible for the communication and link to an online page that includes only the

disclaimer. This section also strikes a reference to a statute that was repealed. This is from S.F. 3886 (Marty).

Section 29 [Minn. Stat. 211B.04, subd. 5; Size, duration, and location] specifies size, duration, and location requirements for written communication, signs, audiovisual and audio advertisements. This is from S.F. 4223 (Westlin).

Section 30 [Minn. Stat. 211B.075, subd. 5; Criminal penalties; civil remedies] increases the penalty from a gross misdemeanor to a felony for violating the statute on intimidation and interference with the voting process. Increases the possible civil penalty from \$1000 to \$10,000. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to crimes committed on or after that date and to causes of action accruing on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3893 (Westlin).

Section 31 [Minn. Stat. 211B.076, subd. 11; Criminal penalties; civil remedies] increases the penalty from a gross misdemeanor to a felony for violating the statute on interference related to the performance of duties by an election official. Increases the possible civil penalty from \$1000 to \$10,000. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to crimes committed on or after that date and to causes of action accruing on or after that date. This is from S.F. 3893 (Westlin).

Section 32 [Minn. Stat. 383B.041, subd. 6; Economic interest disclosure; Three Rivers Park District] requires candidates and commissioners for the Three Rivers Park District park board to file statements of economic interest.

Section 33 [Campaign Spending Limits Study] requires the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board (“Board”) to study the voluntary campaign spending limits and report to the legislature by January 15, 2027. At a minimum, the Board must study and report on: the number of candidates that do and do not participate in the public subsidy program; historic trend data for participation in the public subsidy program; for candidates that do not participate in the public subsidy program, how much the candidate and the candidate’s opponent spends and how much is spend on independent expenditures in the race; how other states set voluntary campaign spending limits; and any recommendations the board has regarding the current public subsidy program and whether the current spending limits are appropriate. This is from S.F. 1915 (Baldon).

Section 34 [Local Campaign Finance Reporting Study and Pilot Project; Report] requires the Campaign and Public Disclosure Board (“Board”) to study the feasibility of permitting candidates for local office to use the Board’s reporting software to organize and track contributions, expenditures, and other data necessary to file reports required by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 211A. The board must conduct a pilot project that permits candidates in at least four local jurisdictions conducting a general election in 2028 to use the software. The Board must submit a report to the Elections Committees describing the results of the study and pilot project, and any associated recommendations, by March 15, 2029. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4086 (Koran).

Section 35 [Working Group on Local Candidate Campaign Finance Reporting] establishes the working group on local candidate campaign finance reporting. The working group is made up of 12 members. The group must, at a minimum:

- (1) examine and make recommendations on whether any or all local candidate campaign finance reports should be filed with the board instead of with a local filing officer;
- (2) assess the extent to which local filing officers are currently able to provide support to local candidates and the public;
- (3) review the reporting requirements for local candidates and any changes to those requirements that should be made;
- (4) study the impact of the potential increase of reports being made to the board;
- (5) study local campaign finance reporting requirements and make any recommendations to changes on the laws; and
- (6) propose draft legislation to implement any of the working group's recommendations.

The working group must report to the legislature no later than January 15, 2027. This is from S.F. 828 (Baldon).

Section 36 [Repealer] repeals Minn. Rule part 4503.2000, regarding disclaimers. This is from S.F. 3886 (Marty).

Section 37 [Effective date] provides a January 1, 2027, effective date for this article, unless otherwise specified.

Article 2 - ADDRESS SECURITY AND SECURITY SPENDING

Article 2 includes provisions from S.F. 3710 (Westlin) relating to classifying street addresses as private or nonpublic data and providing for additional spending for security. Two sections from S.F. 3710 amending Minn. Stat. 211B.04 are not included in this section, but are included in article 1, sections 29 and 30, along with other changes to the disclaimers.

Section 1 [Section 10A.01, subd. 1a; Address] provides a definition of “address” for purposes of chapter 10A. This replaces the rule that is being repealed in section 25. An address is the complete mailing address. An individual may use either the individual’s business address or home address. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 2 [Section 10A.01, subd. 26; Noncampaign disbursement] amends the definition of “noncampaign disbursement.” Increases the cap from \$3000 to \$5000 for noncampaign disbursements for detection-related monitoring expenses for a candidate. Allows for noncampaign disbursements for the purchase, installation, and maintenance of structural security devices; this is also subject to the same \$5000 cap as detection-related monitoring expenses. Allows for noncampaign disbursements of up to \$25,000 for security services during a two-year period. This includes security services provided by a political party unit as an in-kind contribution. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 3 [Section 10A.01, subd. 35d; Security services] provides a definition of “security services” for purposes of chapter 10A. Security services are threat assessments, security guards, or guest screening services needed to address specific security concerns that result from the individual’s position as a public official or state or local candidate. Additional requirements are provided. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 4 [Section 10A.01, subd. 36a; Street address] provides a definition of “street address” for purposes of chapter 10A. “Street address” is the name or number of the building, the name of the street on which the building is located, and any unit number. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 5 [Section 10A.02, subd. 11b; Data privacy related to electronic reporting system] allows individuals other than treasurers to enter and store data in the Board’s electronic reporting system. Provides that data may not be accessed or used by the Board without consent from the filer or the subject of the data, instead of permission of the treasurer. Provides that data from the system that has been submitted to the board as a statement is government data under chapter 13. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 6 [Section 10A.02, subd. 11c; Street address data] classifies street addresses of individuals contained on specified reports and statements filed with the board as private data on individuals. The data is accessible to the subject of the data and the filer of the report or statement. The board, county attorneys, and local governments may use street addresses disclosed on reports and statements to ensure compliance with chapter 10A. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 7 [Section 10A.027; Information on website] requires the board, in order to comply with section 6 of the bill, to modify a report or statement to omit private or nonpublic data before posting the report or statement on its website. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 8 [Section 10A.04, subd. 4; Content of lobbyist report] amends the requirements relating to a lobbyist reporting a gift given to an official. Instead of including the official’s address, the list must include the official’s title and the government jurisdiction for which the official serves. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 9 [Section 10A.09, subd. 5; Form; general requirements] amends requirements for the statement of economic interest. For real property (excluding homestead property) required to be listed in the statement of economic interest, the board must classify as private data the street address at which the individual or individual’s spouse lives on a permanent or temporary basis if the individual certifies for each address that the individual would have a reasonable fear for the individual’s or their family’s safety if the address were public. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 10 [Minn. Stat. 10A.09, subd. 5b; Form; exceptions for certain officials] makes the same changes as were made in section 9 for statements of economic interest filed by soil and

water conservation district supervisors, watershed district managers, and watershed management organization members. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 11 [Section 10A.20, subd. 3; Contents of report] amends the content of the campaign report. Under current law, the report must include the name and address of candidates and principal campaign committees in certain situations. The bill replaces the requirement to include the address with a requirement to include the city, state, and zip code of the candidate or principal campaign committee. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 12 [Section 10A.27, subd. 2; Political party and dissolving principal campaign committee limit] modifies the law that provides that a candidate must not permit their principal campaign committee to accept contributions from any political party units or dissolving principal campaign committees in aggregate in excess of ten times the amount that may be contributed to candidates. The bill provides that this limitation does not apply to an in-kind contribution for security services from any political party units, which are subject to the \$25,000 limit for noncampaign disbursements in section 2. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 13 [Section 10A.27, subd. 10; Limited personal contributions] amends the law on personal contributions to a campaign. Current law prohibits a candidate who signs a spending limit agreement from contributing to their own campaign during a segment of an election more than five times the candidate's contribution limit. The bill provides that this limitation does not apply to payments made by the candidate for the following expenses that would otherwise be considered campaign contributions to the candidate's own campaign: detection-related security monitoring expenses; purchase, installation, and maintenance of structural security devices; and security services. The candidate must comply with the limitations for noncampaign disbursements in section 2. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 14 [Section 10A.275, subd. 1; Exceptions] specifies that expenditures by a party unit or two or more party units acting together for party committee staff services that benefit three or more candidates, including contracts with third parties for security services if the services are provided to at least three candidates, are not considered contributions to or expenditures on behalf of a candidate. Adds a reference to local candidates to avoid confusion in how this section would engross with the section that is duplicated in article 1. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 15 [Section 204B.06, subd. 1b; Address, electronic mail address, and telephone number] allows a candidate to request that the candidate's address of residence on the affidavit of candidacy be classified as private data without needing to certify that a police report has been submitted, an order for protection has been issued, the candidate has a reasonable fear in regard to safety of the candidate or the candidate's family, or the candidate's address is otherwise private pursuant to Minnesota law. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 16 [Section 204B.065; Classification of certain data] classifies street address data on affidavits of candidacy or nominating petitions submitted prior to May 1, 2026, as

nonpublic or private data. This section is effective seven days following final enactment. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 17 [Section 204B.07, subd. 1; Form of petition] amends the nominating petition to remove the requirement that the candidate include a residential address and instead requires a campaign website, if any, and the candidate's or campaign's email address. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 18 [Section 211A.01, subd. 1a; Address] provides a definition of "address" for purposes of chapter 211A. An address is the complete mailing address. An individual may use either the individual's business address or home address. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 19 [Section 211A.01, subd. 9. Street address] provides a definition of "street address" for purposes of chapter 211A. "Street address" is the name or number of the building, the name of the street on which the building is located, and any unit number. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 20 [Section 211A.015. Addresses; data classification] classifies street addresses of individuals contained on specified reports and statements filed with a local government or school district as private data on individuals. The data is accessible to the subject of the data and the filer of the report or statement. The local government or school district may use street addresses disclosed on reports and statements to ensure compliance with chapter 211A. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 21 [Section 211A.02, subd. 2; Information required] amends the law on local financial reports. Under current law, the report must include the name and address of individuals who make one or more contributions that exceed \$100. The bill strikes a requirement that the filing officer restrict public access to these addresses if the individual has filed a statement with the filing officer that withholding the individual's address from the report is required for the safety of the individual or the individual's family. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 22 [Redacting street addresses; local government reports and statements] requires local governments that post campaign finance reports or statements on their website to remove the reports or statements if the report or statement includes private or nonpublic data. Prior to reposting the reports or statements, the local government must redact or omit all private or nonpublic data. The filing officer must have all reports reposted within six months. This section is effective seven days following final enactment. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 23 [Redacting street addresses; reports and statements on Board's website] requires the Board to remove from the Board's website all reports and statements that were filed in accordance with specified sections. The board must redact or omit private or nonpublic data from each statement or report before re-posting on the board's website. Provides direction to the Board on how to prioritize this work. The board must re-post all reports from the last four years within six months of the effective date of this section. If the board is unable to comply with this timeline, the board must report to the legislature on why

compliance is not possible, what issues must be resolved, and when the board anticipates it will be able to comply. The rest of the report and statements must be reposted by January 1, 2028. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This section is effective seven days following final enactment. This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 24 [Transition to new affidavits of candidacy; nominating petitions not deficient] provides for a transition to new affidavits of candidacy and nominating petitions while the requirements of this article are implemented. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is related to S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 25 [Repealer] repeals Minn. Stat. §10A.09, subd. 9, which allows the board to waive the requirement that an official disclose the address of real property that is a secondary residence. Also repeals Rule, part 4501.0100, subp. 2, which provides a definition of “address.” This is from S.F. 3710 (Westlin).

Section 26 [Effective date] provides that this article is effective the day following final enactment unless otherwise specified.

Article 3 – ELECTIONS POLICY

Article 3 includes a variety of election administration provisions. This article includes provisions from S.F. 3703 (Baldon), S.F. 4006 (Westlin), S.F. 4552 (Baldon), and S.F. 4734 (Westlin).

Section 1 [Minn. Stat. 203B.05, subd. 1; Generally] amends the requirements for the designation or notice that a full-time city clerk will administer absentee voting. The bill requires this designation or notice specify whether the municipality’s office will be designated to administer in-person absentee voting starting on the 46th day before the election or early voting starting on the 18th day before the election. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 2 [Minn. Stat. 203B.06, subd. 3; Delivery of ballots] amends the statute that directs the county auditor or municipal clerk who accepts the absentee ballot application to promptly deliver the absentee ballots to an agent who has been designated to bring the ballots as provided in the statute on agent delivery. Strikes language that is redundant because it is included in the statute that is being cross-referenced. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 3 [Minn. Stat. 203B.065; Using the registration system] provides that a clerk administering absentee ballots must meet specified requirements before using the statewide voter registration systems. Requires the use of the statewide voter registration system to administer absentee voting for all primary and general elections (not just the state primary and state general election). A town is not required to use the statewide voter registration system to administer absentee voting for a town election held in March, but if it chooses to do so, it must comply with this section. Subdivision 1 is effective the day following final enactment and subdivision 2 is effective September 1, 2027. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 4 [Minn. Stat. 203B.30, subd. 2; Voting procedure] requires the early voting official to maintain a printed copy of the voter certificate. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 5 [Minn. Stat. 203B.30, subd. 3; Processing of ballots] requires that when the early voting official is processing ballots each day and ensuring that the number of ballots removed from the ballot box is equal to the number of voter certificates that were signed by voters, the early voting official must use the procedures in law relating to determining the proper number of ballots, dealing with excess ballots, dealing with ballots in the wrong box, and disposing of ballots not counted. This section is effective upon the revisor of statutes' receipt of the early voting certification and applies to elections held on or after the 85th day after the revisor of statutes receives the certification. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 6 [Minn. Stat. 204B.07, subd. 2; Petitions for presidential electors and alternates] amends the statement that presidential and vice-presidential candidates are required to submit. This bill requires the statement to include a declaration that the candidate satisfies all requirements of the US Constitution to be eligible to be elected to the office. This is from S.F. 3703 (Baldon).

Section 7 [Minn. Stat. 204B.09, subd. 3; Write-in candidates] applies to a candidate for president who files a request that write-in votes for that candidate be counted. The candidate must certify on the request that both the candidate for president and vice-president satisfy all requirements of the US Constitution to be eligible to be elected to the office. This is from S.F. 3703 (Baldon).

Section 8 [Minn. Stat. 204B.27, subd. 2; Election law and instructions] amends the timing and publication requirements for the Secretary of State's volume containing all state general laws relating to elections. Under the bill, the Secretary would be required to prepare and make an electronic copy of the volume available on the office's website by July 15 annually. This replaces the current system of publishing a hard copy in the odd-numbered years and an electronic copy in the even-numbered years. This section is effective the day following final enactment. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 9 [Minn. Stat. 204B.49; "I voted" stickers] allows the secretary of state, county auditors, municipal clerks, and school district clerks to hold competitions to update the "I VOTED" sticker design. The stickers must not include any other words or numbers and must not advocate for or against any party, candidate, ballot question, or public policy issue. A contest may result in multiple winners. This is from S.F. 4734 (Westlin).

Section 10 [Minn. Stat. 204C.26, subd. 2; Summary statements; contents] and **Section 11 [Minn. Stat. 204C.26, subd. 4; Envelopes for counted ballots]** strike obsolete references to ballots printed on colored paper. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 12 [Minn. Stat. 205.185, subd. 3; Canvass of returns, certificate of election, ballots, disposition] [from the A5 amendment] extends the time for a city or town canvassing board to meet so that they must meet by the 14th day after the election, instead of the tenth day. Requires the canvassing boards to declare the candidate duly elected who received the highest number of votes or each municipal or town office and declare the results of any ballot question. This section is effective August 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 13 [Minn. Stat. 205A.10, subd. 3; Canvass of returns, certificate of election, ballots, disposition] [from the A-5 amendment] extends the time for a school district canvassing board to meet so that they must meet by the 14th day after a school district election and removes certain exceptions. The school board must declare the candidate duly elected who received the highest number of votes for each school district office and the results of any ballot question. The recounted results of a certain referenda must be certified by the canvassing board. This section is effective August 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 14 [Minn. Stat. 208.03; Nomination of presidential electors and alternates] requires the chairs of the major political parties to certify that the party candidates for president and vice president satisfy all requirements of the US Constitution to be eligible to be elected to the office. This is from S.F. 3703 (Baldon).

Section 15 [Minn. Stat. 375.20; Ballot questions] amends the timing for county elections on ballot questions. Instead of holding the election within 84 days of passing the resolution authorizing the ballot question, the bill requires the election to be held at least 84 days after the resolution is passed. The election must be held on a uniform election date. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to elections held on or after September 1, 2026. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 16 [Independent School District No. 535; Elections] amends a special law relating to Independent School District No. 535, which is in Rochester. The bill strikes the current process for electing school board members, including the establishment of election districts, provisions for ballot rotation, and time of taking office. The stricken language is replaced by a requirement that school board elections be conducted in accordance with chapter 205A (school district elections). Notwithstanding the statute on school district board elections, the district may alter its organization into separate election districts. This section is effective upon approval by the governing body of Independent School District No. 535 and compliance local approval and filing requirements in Minn. Stat. 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3. Section 1 will apply to elections held after completion of local approval. Local approval must be completed by June 30, 2026, to apply to 2026 school district elections.

Section 17 [Notification to administer voting] provides that the deadline for a municipality to notify the county of their intent to administer absentee balloting for the 2026 state primary is June 12, 2026. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).

Section 18 [Special Law] provides that section 16 is a special law enacted pursuant to the state constitution and applies to Independent School District No. 535.

Section 19 [Minn. Stat. Repealer] repeals Minn. Stat. 5.31, which allows the secretary of state to sell intellectual property rights associated with the statewide voter registration system to other states or to units of local governments in other states. This is from S.F. 4006 (Westlin).



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