

CHAPTER 204B

ELECTIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

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204B.01 DEFINITIONS.

The definitions in chapter 200 apply to this chapter.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 1

204B.02 APPLICATION.

This chapter applies to all elections held in this state, except school district elections and except as otherwise provided by law.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 2

204B.03 MANNER OF NOMINATION.

Candidates of a major political party for a partisan office and all candidates for nonpartisan office shall apply for a place on the primary ballot by filing an affidavit of candidacy as provided in section 204B.06, and except as otherwise provided in section 204D.07, subdivision 3, shall be nominated by primary. Candidates for any partisan office who do not seek the nomination of a major political party shall be nominated by nominating petition as provided in sections 204B.07 and 204B.08, and shall file an affidavit of candidacy as provided in section 204B.06.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 3

204B.04 CANDIDACY; PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Major party candidates.** No individual shall be named on any ballot as the candidate of more than one major political party. No individual who has been certified by a canvassing board as the nominee of any major political party shall be named on any ballot as the candidate of any other major political party at the next ensuing general election.

Subd. 2. **Candidates seeking nomination by primary.** No individual who seeks nomination for any partisan or nonpartisan office at a primary shall be nominated for the same office by nominating petition except as provided in section 204D.10, subdivision 2.

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Subd. 3. **Nomination for nonpartisan office.** No individual shall be nominated by nominating petition for any nonpartisan office except in the event of a vacancy in nomination as provided in section 204B.13.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 4

204B.05 WOMEN CANDIDATES; NAMES.

Any married woman, or widow who has not remarried, may use the title "Mrs." and the name or initials of her husband, or deceased husband, in stating her own name on an affidavit of candidacy or on a nominating petition filed pursuant to this chapter. The name as written on the affidavit or petition shall be used in designating the candidate on the official ballot.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 5

204B.06 FILING FOR PRIMARY; AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDACY.

Subdivision 1. **Form of affidavit.** An affidavit of candidacy shall state the name of the office sought and shall state that the candidate:

- (a) Is an eligible voter;
- (b) Has no other affidavit on file as a candidate for any other office at the same primary or next ensuing general election; and
- (c) Is, or will be on assuming the office, 21 years of age or more, and will have maintained residence in the district from which he seeks election for 30 days before the general election.

An affidavit of candidacy for partisan office shall also state the name of the candidate's political party or political principle, stated in three words or less.

Subd. 2. **Major party candidates.** A candidate who seeks the nomination of a major political party for a partisan office shall state on the affidavit of candidacy that he participated in that party's most recent precinct caucus or that he intends to vote for a majority of that party's candidates at the next ensuing general election.

Subd. 3. **Independent or nonaffiliated candidates.** A candidate for any partisan office who does not seek the nomination of any major political party and whose political principle is expressed on a nominating petition using the word "independent" or any other word indicating nonaffiliation with any political party shall state on the affidavit of candidacy that the candidate did not seek, does not intend to seek and will not accept the support of any political party in that election.

Subd. 4. **Particular offices.** Candidates who seek nomination for the following offices shall state the following additional information on the affidavit:

(a) For United States senator, that the candidate will be 30 years of age or older and a citizen of the United States for not less than nine years on the next January 3 or, in the case of an election to fill a vacancy, within 21 days after the special election;

(b) For United States representative, that the candidate will be 25 years of age or older and a citizen of the United States for not less than seven years on the next January 3 or, in the case of an election to fill a vacancy, within 21 days after the special election;

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

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(d) For supreme court justice or district court judge, that the candidate is learned in the law;

(e) For county or county municipal court judge or other judicial officer, that the candidate is qualified as prescribed by law;

(f) For senator or representative in the legislature, that on the day of the general or special election to fill the office the candidate will have resided not less than one year in the state and not less than six months in the legislative district from which the candidate seeks election.

Subd. 5. United States senator; two candidates at same election. When two candidates are to be elected United States senators from this state at the same election, each individual filing for the nomination shall state in the affidavit of candidacy the term for which the individual desires to be a candidate, by stating the date of the expiration of the term.

Subd. 6. Judicial candidates; designation of term. An individual who files as a candidate for the office of associate justice of the supreme court, judge of the district court, or judge of county or county municipal court shall state in the affidavit of candidacy the office of the particular justice or judge for which the individual is a candidate. The individual shall be a candidate only for the office identified in the affidavit. Each justice of the supreme court and each district, county or county municipal court judge is deemed to hold a separate nonpartisan office.

Subd. 7. Governor and lieutenant governor. An individual who files as a candidate for governor or lieutenant governor shall file the affidavit of candidacy jointly with the affidavit of another individual who seeks nomination as a candidate for the other office.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 6

204B.07 NOMINATING PETITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Form of petition. A nominating petition may consist of one or more separate pages each of which shall state:

(a) The office sought;

(b) The candidate's name and residence address, including street and number if any; and

(c) The candidate's political party or political principle expressed in not more than three words. No candidate who files for a partisan office by nominating petition shall use the term "nonpartisan" as a statement of his political principle or the name of his political party. A candidate who files by nominating petition to fill a vacancy in nomination for a nonpartisan office pursuant to section 204B.13, shall not state any political principle or the name of any political party on the petition.

Subd. 2. Petitions for presidential electors. On petitions nominating presidential electors, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president shall be added to the political party or political principle stated on the petition. One petition may be filed to nominate a slate of presidential electors equal in number to the number of electors to which the state is entitled.

Subd. 3. Number of candidates nominated. No nominating petition shall contain the name of more than one candidate except a petition jointly nominating individuals for governor and lieutenant governor or nominating a slate of presidential electors.

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Subd. 4. **Oath and address of signer.** Following the information required by subdivisions 1 and 2 and before the space for signing, each separate page that is part of the petition shall include an oath in the following form:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I know the contents and purpose of this petition, that I do not intend to vote at the primary election for the office for which this nominating petition is made, and that I signed this petition of my own free will."

Notarization or certification of the signatures on a nominating petition is not required. After the name of each signer shall be written the signer's residence address including street and number, if any, and mailing address if different from residence address.

Subd. 5. **Sample forms.** An official with whom petitions are filed shall make sample forms for nominating petitions available upon request.

Subd. 6. **Penalty.** An individual who, in signing a nominating petition, makes a false oath is guilty of perjury.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 7

204B.08 SIGNING PETITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Time for signing.** Nominating petitions shall be signed during the period when petitions may be filed as provided in section 204B.09.

Subd. 2. **Qualifications of signers.** A nominating petition may be signed only by individuals who are eligible to vote for the candidate who is nominated. No individual may sign more than one nominating petition for candidates for the same office unless more than one candidate is to be elected to that office. If more than one candidate is to be elected to the office, an individual may sign as many petitions as there are candidates to be elected.

Subd. 3. **Number of signatures.** The number of signatures required on a nominating petition shall be as follows:

(a) For a state office voted on statewide or for United States senator, one percent of the total number of individuals voting in the state at the last preceding state general election, or 2,000, whichever is less;

(b) For a congressional or judicial district office, five percent of the total number of individuals voting in the district at the last preceding state general election, or 1,000, whichever is less;

(c) For a county or legislative office, ten percent of the total number of individuals voting in the county or legislative district at the last preceding state or county general election, or 500, whichever is less; and

(d) For a municipal office in a city of the first class, the number specified in section 205.121.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 8

204B.09 TIME AND PLACE OF FILING AFFIDAVITS AND PETITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Candidates in state and county general elections.** Except as otherwise provided by this subdivision, affidavits of candidacy and nominating petitions for county, state and federal offices filled at the state general election shall be filed not more than 70 days nor less than 56 days before the state primary. Candidates for presidential electors may file affidavits and petitions on or before the state primary day. Nominating petitions to fill vacancies in nominations shall be filed as provided in section 204B.13. No affidavit or petition shall be accepted

later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for filing. Affidavits and petitions for offices to be voted on in only one county shall be filed with the county auditor of that county. Affidavits and petitions for offices to be voted on in more than one county shall be filed with the secretary of state.

Subd. 2. **Other elections.** Affidavits of candidacy and nominating petitions for city, town or other elective offices shall be filed during the time and with the official specified in chapter 205 or other applicable law or charter.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 9

204B.10 AFFIDAVITS OF CANDIDACY; NOMINATING PETITIONS; DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICIALS.

Subdivision 1. **Affidavits of candidacy; numbering.** The official with whom affidavits of candidacy are filed shall number them in the order received.

Subd. 2. **Nominating petitions; acknowledgement; numbering.** On the day a nominating petition is filed, the election official shall deliver or mail an acknowledgement of the petition to the individual who files it and to the candidate who is to be nominated. The election official shall also number the petitions in the order received. The petitions shall be retained as provided in section 204B.40, and shall be available for public inspection during that period.

Subd. 3. **Inspection.** The official with whom nominating petitions are filed shall inspect the petitions in the order filed to verify that there are a sufficient number of signatures of individuals whose residence address as shown on the petition is in the district where the candidate is to be nominated.

Subd. 4. **Certification.** The secretary of state shall certify to the county auditor of each county the names of all candidates nominated by petitions filed with the secretary of state. Certification shall be made at the same time as the secretary of state certifies the names of candidates who are nominated at the primary.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 10

204B.11 CANDIDATES; FILING FEES; PETITION IN PLACE OF FILING FEE.

Subdivision 1. **Amount.** Except as provided by subdivision 2, a filing fee shall be paid by each candidate who files an affidavit of candidacy. The fee shall be paid at the time the affidavit is filed. The amount of the filing fee shall vary with the office sought as follows:

(a) For the office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, representative in congress, judge of the supreme court, judge of the district court, or judge of the county municipal court of Hennepin County, \$100;

(b) For the office of senator in congress, \$150;

(c) For office of senator or representative in the legislature, \$20; and

(d) For a county office, \$20.

For the office of presidential elector, and for those offices for which no compensation is provided, no filing fee is required.

The filing fees received by the county auditor shall immediately be paid to the county treasurer. The filing fees received by the secretary of state shall immediately be paid to the state treasurer.

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When an affidavit of candidacy has been filed with the appropriate filing officer and the requisite filing fee has been paid, the filing fee shall not be refunded.

Subd. 2. Petition in place of filing fee. At the time of filing an affidavit of candidacy, a candidate may present a petition in place of the filing fee. The petition may be signed by any individual eligible to vote for the candidate. A nominating petition filed pursuant to section 204B.07 or 204B.13, subdivision 4, is effective as a petition in place of a filing fee if the nominating petition includes a prominent statement informing the signers of the petition that it will be used for that purpose.

The number of signatures on a petition in place of a filing fee shall be as follows:

- (a) For a state office voted on statewide or for United States senator, 2,000;
- (b) For a congressional office, 1,000;
- (c) For a county or legislative office, or for the office of district, county or county municipal judge, 500; and
- (d) For any other office which requires a filing fee as prescribed by law, municipal charter or ordinance, the lesser of 500 signatures or five percent of the total number of votes cast in the municipality, ward or other election district at the preceding general election at which that office was on the ballot.

An official with whom petitions are filed shall make sample forms for petitions in place of filing fees available upon request.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 11

204B.12 WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATES.

Subdivision 1. Before primary. A candidate may withdraw his name from the primary ballot by filing an affidavit of withdrawal with the same official who received the affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall request that official to withdraw the candidate's name from the ballot and shall be filed no later than six days after the last day for filing for the office.

Subd. 2. After primary. Any candidate nominated at a primary or by a nominating petition may withdraw his name from the general election ballot by filing an affidavit of withdrawal with the official who received his affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be filed not later than 35 days before the general election.

Subd. 3. Time for filing. An affidavit of withdrawal filed pursuant to subdivision 1 or 2 shall not be accepted later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day for withdrawal.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 12

204B.13 VACANCY IN NOMINATION.

Subdivision 1. Death or withdrawal. A vacancy in nomination may be filled in the manner provided by this section. A vacancy in nomination exists when:

(a) A major political party candidate or nonpartisan candidate who was nominated at a primary dies, withdraws, or for any other reason ceases to be the nominated candidate for that office; or

(b) A candidate for a nonpartisan office, for which one or two candidates filed, dies or withdraws after the last day for filing for that office.

Subd. 2. **Partisan office; nomination by party committee.** A vacancy in nomination of a major political party may be filled by filing a nomination certificate not later than four days before the general election with the same official who received the affidavits of candidacy for that office.

The nomination certificate shall be prepared under the direction of and executed by the chairman and secretary of the proper committee of that political party. The chairman and secretary when filing the certificate shall attach an affidavit stating that the newly nominated candidate has been selected by that committee and that the individuals signing the certificate and making the affidavit are the chairman and secretary of the committee.

Subd. 3. **Partisan office; nomination of next highest candidate.** If there is no committee to fill a vacancy in nomination of a major political party as provided in subdivision 2, the vacancy shall be filled by the candidate who received the next highest number of votes at the primary for that office among candidates of that party. If a vacancy in nomination occurs in a nonpartisan office, the unnominated candidate who received the next highest number of votes at the primary for the office shall fill the vacancy.

Subd. 4. **Partisan or nonpartisan office; filling vacancy by nominating petitions.** If a vacancy in nomination cannot be filled pursuant to subdivision 2 or 3, the vacancy may be filled by nominating petition in the manner provided in sections 204B.06 to 204B.09. The petition shall be filed within one week after the vacancy in nomination occurs, but not later than four calendar days before the election.

An eligible voter is eligible to sign a nominating petition to fill a vacancy in nomination without regard to whether that eligible voter intends to vote or did vote for any candidate for that office at the primary or signed other nominating petitions for candidates for that office.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 13

204B.14 ELECTION PRECINCTS.

Subdivision 1. **Boundaries.** The governing body of each municipality shall establish the boundaries of the election precincts in the municipality. The governing body of a county shall establish the boundaries of precincts in unorganized territory in the county. Except as provided in subdivision 3, a governing body may change the boundaries of any election precinct which it has established.

Subd. 2. **Separate precincts; requirements.** The following shall constitute at least one election precinct:

(a) Each city ward; and

(b) Each town and each statutory city, unless a town and statutory city are combined for election purposes. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, each town and each statutory city located within the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2 shall constitute at least one election precinct.

Subd. 3. **Boundary changes; prohibitions; exception.** During the period from January 1 in any year ending in seven to January 1 in any year ending in two, no changes may be made in the boundaries of any election precinct except as provided in this subdivision. If a city annexes an unincorporated area located in the same county as the city and adjacent to the corporate boundary, the annexed area may be included in an election precinct immediately adjacent to it.

A municipality or county may establish new election precincts lying entirely within the boundaries of any existing precinct and shall assign names to the new precincts which include the name of the former precinct.

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During a year ending in one, the council of each home rule charter city which elects councilmen by wards and which has a city election in the year ending in one or which has a general city election before March 15 in a year ending in two may change precinct boundaries for the purpose of reapportioning wards. As soon as possible after legislative apportionment, and prior to the next election, cities shall rearrange the precincts so that no precinct lies in more than one legislative district.

Subd. 4. **Boundary change procedure.** Any change in the boundary of an election precinct shall be adopted at least 90 days before the date of the next election, and shall not take effect until notice of the change has been posted in the office of the municipal clerk or county auditor for at least 60 days. The municipal clerk or county auditor shall notify each affected registered voter of the change in election precinct boundaries at least 30 days prior to the first election held after the change takes effect.

Subd. 5. **Precinct boundaries; description; maps.** Each municipal clerk shall prepare and file with the county auditor of each county in which the municipality is located, with the secretary of state and with the commissioner of energy, planning and development maps showing the correct boundaries of each election precinct in the municipality. At least 30 days before any change in an election precinct or in a corporate boundary becomes effective, the municipal clerk shall prepare maps showing the new boundaries of the precincts and shall forward copies of these maps to the secretary of state, the appropriate county auditors and the commissioner of energy, planning and development. The clerk shall retain copies of the precinct maps for public inspection. The county auditor shall prepare and file precinct boundary maps for precincts in unorganized territories in the same manner as provided for precincts in municipalities. For every election held in the municipality the election judges shall be furnished precinct maps as provided in section 201.061, subdivision 6.

Subd. 6. **Precinct boundaries to follow physical features.** The boundaries of election precincts shall follow visible, clearly recognizable physical features. If it is not possible to establish the boundary between any two adjacent precincts along such features, the boundary around the two precincts combined shall be established to comply with the provisions of this subdivision. The maps required by subdivision 5 shall clearly indicate which boundaries do not follow visible, clearly recognizable physical features.

For the purposes of this subdivision, "visible, clearly recognizable physical feature" means a street, road, boulevard, parkway, river, stream, shoreline, drainage ditch, railway right-of-way, or any other line which is clearly visible from the ground. A street or other roadway which has been platted but not graded is not a visible, clearly recognizable physical feature for the purposes of this subdivision.

Subd. 7. **Application to municipalities.** Notwithstanding the provisions of section 410.21, or any other law, ordinance or charter to the contrary, the provisions of subdivisions 1, 3 and 6 apply to all municipalities.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 14; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 4 s 43; 2Sp1981 c 2 s 2

204B.15 UNORGANIZED TERRITORY; ELECTION PRECINCTS.

A county board, at its meeting in either January or July, upon the petition of not less than ten eligible voters residing in unorganized territory more than ten miles from the polling place in any established precinct, shall establish a new election precinct. The board shall designate a polling place for the new precinct that is convenient for the individuals residing in it. No polling place designated under this section shall be located within ten miles of an existing polling place.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 15

204B.16 POLLING PLACES; DESIGNATION.

Subdivision 1. **Authority; location.** The governing body of each municipality and of each county with precincts in unorganized territory shall designate by ordinance or resolution a polling place for each election precinct. The polling place for a precinct in a municipality shall be located within the boundaries of the precinct or within 1500 feet of one of those boundaries unless a single polling place is designated for a city pursuant to subdivision 2. The polling place for a precinct in unorganized territory may be located outside the precinct at a place which is convenient to the voters of the precinct.

Subd. 2. **Single polling place permitted.** The governing body of any city of the third or fourth class having more than one precinct or of any city with territory in more than one county may by ordinance or resolution designate a single, centrally located polling place where all the voters of the city shall cast their ballots. A single board of election judges may be appointed to serve at this polling place. The number of election judges appointed shall be determined by considering the number of voters in the entire city as if they were voters in a single precinct. Separate ballot boxes shall be provided and separate returns made for each precinct in the city.

Subd. 3. **Designation effective until changed.** The designation of a polling place pursuant to this section shall remain effective until a different polling place is designated for that precinct. No designation of a new or different polling place shall become effective less than 30 days prior to an election.

Subd. 4. **Prohibited locations.** No polling place shall be designated in any place where intoxicating liquors or non-intoxicating malt beverages are served or in any adjoining room. No polling place shall be designated in any place in which substantial compliance with the requirements of this chapter cannot be attained.

Subd. 5. **Access by elderly and handicapped.** Each polling place shall be accessible to and usable by elderly and physically handicapped individuals. A polling place is deemed to be accessible and usable if it complies with the following standards:

(a) At least one set of doors shall have a minimum width of 31 inches if the doors must be used to enter or leave the polling place.

(b) Any curb adjacent to the main entrance to a polling place shall have curb cuts or temporary ramps.

(c) At least one set of stairs shall have a temporary handrail and ramp if stairs must be used to enter or leave the polling place.

(d) No barrier in the polling place shall impede the path of the physically handicapped to the voting booth.

A governing body shall designate as polling places only those places which meet the standards prescribed in this subdivision unless no available place within a precinct can be made accessible.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 16

204B.17 CHANGE OF POLLING PLACE BY ELECTION JUDGES.

When a designated polling place does not comply with the requirements of this chapter the election judges of that precinct, on or before the opening of the polls on election day and upon approval by the municipal clerk in municipalities or the county auditor in unorganized territory, shall procure a polling place which is as near the designated polling place as possible and which does comply with those requirements.

When a new polling place is procured by the election judges, they shall meet on election day at the original polling place where they shall fill any vacancies in their number, publicly announce the change in polling place to the voters who are present and post a notice of the change in a conspicuous place. Upon completing these duties the election judges shall adjourn to the new polling place, where they shall post a similar notice of the change in polling place. The election judges shall certify to the appropriate governing body the expenses incurred because of the change. These expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the election.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 17

204B.18 POLLING PLACES; EQUIPMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Booths.** Each polling place shall contain a number of voting booths in proportion to the number of individuals eligible to vote in the precinct. Each booth shall be at least six feet high, three feet deep and two feet wide with a shelf at least two feet long and one foot wide placed at a convenient height for writing. The booth shall be provided with a door or curtain and shall be constructed so that a voter is free from observation while marking ballots. During the hours of voting, the booths shall be provided with instructions, a pencil, and other supplies needed to mark the ballots. All ballot boxes, voting booths and election judges shall be in open public view in the polling place.

Subd. 2. **Ballot boxes.** Each polling place shall be provided with one ballot box for each kind of ballot to be cast at the election. The boxes shall be substantially the same color as the ballots to be deposited in them. Each box shall be of sufficient size and shall have a sufficient opening to receive and contain all the ballots likely to be deposited in it.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 18

204B.19 ELECTION JUDGES; QUALIFICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Individuals qualified to be election judges.** Any individual who is eligible to vote in an election precinct is qualified to be appointed as an election judge for that precinct subject to the provisions of this section. If an insufficient number of eligible voters maintaining residence in any precinct are willing and qualified to be appointed election judges for that precinct, the appointing authority may appoint as an election judge for that precinct any qualified individual who is eligible to vote in the territory under the jurisdiction of the authority which established the precinct.

Subd. 2. **Individuals not qualified to be election judges.** No individual shall be appointed as an election judge for any precinct if that individual:

- (a) Is unable to read, write or speak the English language;
- (b) Is the spouse, parent, child or sibling of any election judge serving in the same precinct or of any candidate at that election or of any member of the governing body of the municipality or county which established the precinct;
- (c) Is a candidate at that election; or
- (d) Is receiving compensation as an employee or officer of the United States, the state or any municipality or county in the state.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.** Notwithstanding subdivision 2, clause (d), the following individuals may serve as election judges in municipalities with only one election precinct:

- (a) Any town clerk, town treasurer or member of a town board; and

(b) Any city clerk or member of the city council of any statutory city.

Subd. 4. **Additional qualifications permitted; examination.** The appointing authority may establish additional qualifications which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section and which relate to the ability of an individual to perform the duties of an election judge. The appointing authority may examine any individual who seeks appointment as an election judge to determine whether the individual meets any qualification established under this section.

Subd. 5. **Party balance requirement.** No more than half of the election judges in a precinct may be members of the same major political party unless the election board consists of an odd number of election judges, in which case the number of election judges who are members of the same major political party may be one more than half the number of election judges in that precinct.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 19

204B.20 ELECTION BOARD; CHAIRMAN; DUTIES.

The election judges appointed to serve in an election precinct shall constitute the election board for that precinct. The appointing authority shall designate one of the election judges in each precinct to serve as the chairman of the election board. The chairman shall assign specific duties to the election judges of that precinct as necessary or convenient to complete forms, obtain signatures, and perform all the other duties required of election judges.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 20

204B.21 APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION JUDGES.

Subdivision 1. **Appointment lists; duties of political parties and county auditor.** At least 65 days before any election for a partisan political office, the county or legislative district chairmen of each major political party, whichever is designated by the state party, shall prepare a list of eligible voters to act as election judges in each election precinct in the county or legislative district. The chairmen shall furnish the lists to the county auditor of the county in which the precinct is located.

At least 55 days before the date of the election, the county auditor shall furnish to the appointing authorities a list of the appropriate names for each election precinct in the jurisdiction of the appointing authority. Separate lists shall be submitted by the county auditor for each major political party.

Subd. 2. **Appointing authority; powers and duties.** Election judges for precincts in a municipality shall be appointed by the governing body of the municipality. Election judges for precincts in unorganized territory shall be appointed by the county board. Appointments shall be made from lists furnished pursuant to subdivision 1 subject to the eligibility requirements and other qualifications established or authorized under section 204B.19. If no lists have been furnished or if additional election judges are required after all listed names have been exhausted, the appointing authority may appoint any other individual to serve as an election judge subject to the same requirements and qualifications. The appointments shall be made at least 25 days before the election at which the election judges will serve.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 21

204B.22 ELECTION JUDGES; NUMBER REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Minimum number required.** A minimum of three election judges shall be appointed for each precinct. The appointing authorities may appoint election judges for any precinct in addition to the number required by this subdivision including additional election judges to count ballots after voting has ended.

Subd. 2. **Additional election judges in paper ballot precincts.** In precincts using paper ballots, one election judge shall be appointed for each 150 votes cast in that precinct at the last similar election. At each state primary or state general election in precincts using paper ballots and in which more than 300 votes were cast at the last similar election, additional election judges shall be appointed to count the ballots and complete the returns in place of the election board that served while voting was taking place.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 22

204B.23 VACANCIES AMONG ELECTION JUDGES.

A vacancy on an election board occurs when any election judge who is a member of that board:

(a) Fails to arrive at the polling place within 30 minutes after the time when the polling place is scheduled to open;

(b) Becomes unable to perform the duties of the office after assuming those duties; or

(c) For any reason fails or refuses to perform the duties of the office as assigned by the chairman of the election board.

When a vacancy occurs, the remaining election judges of the precinct shall elect an individual to fill the vacancy subject to the provisions of section 204B.19. When possible the election judges shall elect individuals who have been trained as election judges pursuant to section 204B.25. The oath signed by the new election judge shall indicate that the new election judge was elected to fill a vacancy.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 23

204B.24 ELECTION JUDGES; OATH.

Each election judge shall sign the following oath before assuming the duties of the office:

"I solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of election judge according to law and the best of my ability and will diligently endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting this election."

The oath shall be attached to the summary statement of the election returns of that precinct. If there is no individual present who is authorized to administer oaths, the election judges may administer the oath to each other.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 24

204B.25 TRAINING FOR ELECTION JUDGES.

Subdivision 1. **Duties of county auditor.** Each county auditor shall provide training for all election judges who are appointed to serve at any election to be held in the county. The county auditor shall also provide a procedure for emergency training of election judges elected to fill vacancies. The county auditor may delegate to a municipal election official the duty to provide training of election judges in that municipality.

Subd. 2. **Rules of secretary of state.** The secretary of state shall adopt rules establishing a program for the training of election judges by county auditors as required by this section.

Subd. 3. **Trained election judges; number required.** Each election precinct in which less than 100 individuals voted at the last state general election shall have at least two election judges who are members of different major political parties who have received training as required in this section. In every other election precinct, no individual may serve as an election judge who has not received training as required by subdivision 1.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 25

204B.26 ELECTION JUDGES; VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

Any individual who serves as an election judge in violation of any of the provisions of sections 204B.19 to 204B.25, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 26

204B.27 DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Subdivision 1. **Blank forms.** At least 15 days before every state election the secretary of state shall transmit to each county auditor a sufficient number of blank county abstract forms, affidavits of challenged voters, and any other blank forms that the secretary of state deems necessary for the conduct of the election.

Subd. 2. **Election law and instructions.** The secretary of state shall prepare and publish a volume containing all state general laws relating to elections. The attorney general shall provide annotations to the secretary of state for this volume. On or before July 1 of every even numbered year the secretary of state shall furnish to the county auditors and municipal clerks sufficient copies of this volume so that each county auditor, municipal clerk and election precinct will have at least one copy. The secretary of state shall determine the manner in which the volume is distributed. The secretary of state may prepare and transmit to the county auditors and municipal clerks detailed written instructions for complying with election laws relating to the conduct of elections, conduct of voter registration and voting procedures.

Subd. 3. **Instruction posters.** At least 15 days before every state election the secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the county auditor of each county in which paper ballots are used, voter instruction posters printed in large type upon cards or heavy paper. The instruction posters shall contain the information needed to enable the voters to cast their paper ballots quickly and correctly. Two instruction posters shall be furnished for each precinct in which paper ballots are used.

Subd. 4. **Pamphlets.** The secretary of state may prepare and distribute to election officials pamphlets for voters containing impartial instructions relating to voter registration and election procedures.

Subd. 5. **Conferences for county auditors.** Before each state primary the secretary of state shall conduct conferences with county auditors to instruct them on the administration of election laws and the training of local election officials and election judges.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 27

204B.28 CLERKS; ELECTION SUPPLIES; DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Training program for election officials.** Before each state primary, each county auditor shall conduct a training program for local election officials. The county auditor may require the municipal clerks and the chairmen of the election boards in the county to meet for this training program before the election at a time and place set by the county auditor. The training program shall include instruction in election procedures and the duties of municipal clerks and election judges. The chairmen of the election boards shall be compensated by the municipalities for the incidental expenses incurred by them to attend a training program.

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

- (a) The forms that are required for the conduct of the election;
- (b) Any printed voter instruction materials furnished by the secretary of state;
- (c) Any other instructions for election officers; and
- (d) A sufficient quantity of the official ballots, ballot boxes, registers, registration files, envelopes for ballot returns, and other supplies and materials required for each precinct in order to comply with the provisions of the Minnesota election law. The county auditor may furnish the election supplies to the municipal clerks in the same manner as the supplies are furnished to precincts in unorganized territory pursuant to section 204B.29, subdivision 1.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 28; 1981 c 217 s 5

204B.29 ELECTION JUDGES; ELECTION SUPPLIES; DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Securing election materials.** Before 9:00 p.m. on the day preceding an election, at least one election judge from each precinct in each municipality shall secure election registers or voter registration files, ballots, forms, envelopes and other required supplies from the municipal clerk or other legal custodian. The election judge shall deliver the materials to the polling place before the time when voting is scheduled to begin on election day. The county auditor shall send or deliver the election supplies enumerated in this section to the election judges in the precincts in unorganized territory. The election supplies may be sent by certified mail, parcel post, express mail or any other postal service providing assured delivery by no later than the day before the election. If the election supplies are delivered by any other means, they shall be delivered by no later than the day before the election.

Each precinct shall be furnished with 100 ballots of each kind for every 85 individuals who voted in that precinct at the last election for the same office or on similar questions, or with ballots of each kind in an amount at least ten percent greater than the number of votes which are reasonably expected to be cast in that precinct in that election, whichever supply of ballots is greater. No precinct shall be furnished with any ballots containing the name of any candidate who cannot properly be voted for in that precinct.

The election judges shall be responsible for the preservation of all election materials received by them until returned to the appropriate election officials after the voting has ended.

Subd. 2. **Failure of election judges to secure materials.** If no election judge secures the election materials for a precinct in any municipality as provided in subdivision 1, the municipal clerk shall deliver them to an election judge for that precinct not later than the time when voting is scheduled to begin. The municipal clerk shall require the election judge accepting delivery of the election supplies to sign a receipt for them. The election judges of that precinct shall pay the expenses of delivery of the materials and shall be liable for the penalty provided by law for neglect of duty.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 29

204B.30 UNOFFICIAL BALLOTS.

When no official or substitute ballots are ready at the time when voting is scheduled to begin or if the supply is exhausted before the voting ends, the election judges shall contact the municipal clerk and, at his direction, shall prepare unofficial ballots, printed or written as nearly as practicable in the form of the official ballots, which ballots may be used until official or substitute ballots are available. When unofficial ballots are prepared and used in any precinct, the election judges shall note that fact on the summary statement of the returns for that precinct and specify the number of unofficial ballots that were cast.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 30

204B.31 COMPENSATION FOR ELECTION SERVICES.

The compensation for services performed under the Minnesota election law shall be as follows:

(a) To presidential electors from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for this purpose, \$35 for each day of attendance at the capitol and mileage for travel to and from the capitol in the amount allowed for state employees in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to section 471.665, subdivision 1;

(b) To individuals, other than county, city, or town employees during their normal work day, who are appointed by the county auditor to carry ballots to or from the county auditor's office, a sum not less than the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage for each hour spent in carrying ballots and mileage in the amount allowed for state employees in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to section 471.665, subdivision 1;

(c) To members of county canvassing boards, a sum not less than the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage for each hour necessarily spent and an amount for each mile of necessary travel equal to the amount allowed for state employees pursuant to section 471.665, subdivision 1;

(d) To election judges serving in any city, an amount fixed by the governing body of the city, to election judges serving in unorganized territory, an amount fixed by the county board, and to election judges serving in towns, an amount fixed by the town board. Election judges in towns and unorganized territory shall receive at least the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage for each hour spent carrying out their duties at the polling places. An election judge who travels to pick up election supplies or to deliver election returns to the county auditor shall receive, in addition to other compensation authorized by this section, a sum not less than the prevailing Minnesota minimum wage for each hour spent performing these duties, plus mileage in the same amount as allowed for state employees pursuant to section 471.665, subdivision 1; and

(e) To sergeants at arms, an amount for each hour of service performed at the direction of the election judges, fixed in the same manner as compensation for election judges.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 31

204B.32 ELECTION EXPENSES; PAYMENT.

The secretary of state shall pay the compensation for presidential electors, the cost of printing the white ballots, special federal white ballots, and the pink ballots, and all necessary expenses incurred by the secretary of state in connection with elections. The counties shall pay the compensation prescribed in section 204B.31, clauses (b) and (c), the cost of printing the canary ballots, the state partisan primary ballots, and the state and county nonpartisan primary ballots, all necessary expenses incurred by county auditors in connection with elections, and the expenses of special county elections. The municipalities shall pay the compensation prescribed for election judges and sergeants at arms, the cost of printing the municipal ballots, providing ballot boxes, providing and equipping polling places and all necessary expenses of the municipal clerks in connection with elections, except special county elections. All disbursements under this section shall be presented, audited, and paid as in the case of other public expenses.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 32

204B.33 NOTICE OF OFFICES TO BE FILLED AT STATE GENERAL ELECTION.

Between June 1 and July 1 in each even numbered year, the secretary of state shall notify each county auditor of the offices to be voted for in that county at the next state general election for which candidates file with the secretary of state. The notice shall include the time and place of filing for those offices. Within ten days after notification by the secretary of state, each county auditor shall notify each municipal clerk in the county of all the offices to be voted for in the county at that election and the time and place for filing for those offices. The county auditors and municipal clerks shall promptly post a copy of that notice in their offices.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 33

204B.34 NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Subdivision 1. **State elections.** At least 15 days before any state primary or state general election the municipal clerk shall post in his office a notice stating the officers to be nominated or elected, the location of each polling place in the municipality, and the hours for voting. The county auditor shall post a similar notice in his office including information concerning any polling places in unorganized territory in the county. The governing body of a municipality or county may publish this notice in addition to posting it. Failure to give the notice required in this section shall not invalidate a state primary or state general election.

Subd. 2. **Municipal elections.** Notice of municipal elections shall be given as provided in sections 205.13, subdivision 2; and 205.16, subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Judicial elections.** When one or more justices of the supreme court or judges of a district, county or county municipal court are to be nominated at the same primary or elected at the same general election, the notice of election shall state the name of each justice or judge whose successor is to be nominated or elected.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 34

204B.35 PREPARATION OF BALLOTS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** All ballots for every election, except a school district election, shall be prepared in accordance with sections 204B.35 to 204B.44

and chapter 204D, except for voting machine ballots or as otherwise provided by law.

Subd. 2. **Manner of preparation.** Ballots shall be prepared in a manner that enables the voters to understand which questions are to be voted upon and the identity and number of candidates to be voted for in each office and to designate their choices easily and accurately. The name of a candidate shall not appear on a ballot in any way that gives the candidate an advantage over his opponent except as otherwise provided by law.

Subd. 3. **Number.** The official in charge of preparing ballots shall prepare a sufficient number of ballots:

(a) To fill applications of absentee voters; and

(b) To provide each precinct with a sufficient number of ballots of each kind as required by section 204B.29, subdivision 1.

Subd. 4. **Absentee ballots; preparation; delivery.** Ballots necessary to fill applications of absentee voters shall be prepared and delivered at least 15 days before the election to the officials who administer the provisions of chapter 203B.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 35

204B.36 BALLOTS; FORM.

Subdivision 1. **Type.** All ballots shall be printed with black ink on paper of sufficient thickness to prevent the printing from being discernible from the back. All ballots of the same color shall be substantially uniform in style of printing, size, thickness and shade of color. When the ballots of a particular color vary in shade, those used in any one precinct shall be of the same shade. All ballots shall be printed in easily readable type with suitable lines dividing candidates, offices, instructions and other matter printed on ballots. The name of each candidate shall be printed in capital letters. The same type shall be used for the names of all candidates on the same ballot.

Subd. 2. **Candidates and offices.** The name of each candidate shall be printed at a right angle to the length of the ballot. At a general election the name of the political party or the political principle of each candidate for partisan office shall be printed above or below the name of the candidate, and the words "Nominated without party designation" shall be printed above or below the names of each candidate for nonpartisan office. The name of a political party or a political principle shall be printed in capital and lower case letters of the same type, with the capital letters at least one-half the height of the capital letters used for names of the candidates. At a general election, blank lines shall be printed below the name of the last candidate for each office, or below the title of the office if no candidate has filed for that office, so that a voter may write in the names of individuals whose names are not on the ballot. One blank line shall be printed for each officer of that kind to be elected. At a primary election, no blank lines shall be provided for writing in the names of individuals whose names do not appear on the primary ballot.

On the left side of the ballot at the same level with the name of each candidate and each blank line shall be printed a square in which the voter may designate his vote by a mark (X). Each square shall be the same size. Above the first name on each ballot shall be printed the words, "Put an (X) in the square opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for". At the same level with these words and directly above the squares shall be printed a small arrow pointing downward. Directly underneath the official title of each office shall be printed the words "Vote for one (or more, according to the number to be elected)".

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Subd. 3. **Question; form of ballot.** When a question is to be submitted to a vote, a concise statement of the nature of the question shall be printed on the ballot. The words, "YES" and "NO" shall be printed to the left of this statement, with a square to the left of each word so that the voter may indicate by a mark (X) either a negative or affirmative vote. The ballot shall include instructions directing the voter to put an (X) in the square before the word "YES" if the voter desires to vote for the question, or to put an (X) before the word "NO" if the voter desires to vote against the question.

Subd. 4. **Judicial candidates.** The official ballot shall contain the names of all candidates for each judicial office and shall state the number of those candidates for whom a voter may vote. The title of each judicial office shall be printed on the official primary and general election ballot as follows:

(a) In the case of the supreme court:

"For the office of associate (or chief) justice of the supreme court to which (name of justice)..... was elected for the regular term" or "to which (name of justice)..... was appointed";

(b) In the case of the district court:

"For the office of judge of the district court of the (number)..... judicial district to which (name of judge)..... was elected for the regular term" or "to which (name of judge)..... was appointed"; or

(c) In the case of the county court:

"For the office of judge of the county court of the county (or counties) of to which (name of judge)..... was elected for the regular term" or "to which (name of judge)..... was appointed".

For voting machine ballots on which the statements required by this subdivision cannot be printed because of length, the title of each judicial office shall be printed as follows:

"Successor to (name)....., elected (or appointed)".

Subd. 5. **Designation of incumbent; judicial offices.** If a chief justice, associate justice, or judge is a candidate to succeed himself, the word "incumbent" shall be printed after his name as a candidate.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 36

204B.37 BACK OF BALLOT.

On the back of all ballots shall be printed the words "Official Ballot", the date of the election and lines for the initials of at least two election judges. The words shall be printed so that they will be visible when the ballot is properly folded for deposit in the ballot box.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 37

204B.38 NAMES ON BALLOTS; IDENTICAL DESCRIPTIVE WORDS.

When the similarity of surnames of two or more candidates for the same office at the same election may cause confusion to voters, up to three additional words may be printed on the ballot after each surname to indicate the candidate's occupation, office, residence or any combination of them if the candidate furnishes the identifying words to the filing officer by the last day for withdrawal of candidacy.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 38

204B.39 SUBSTITUTE BALLOTS.

If a sufficient number of official ballots are not delivered or if the official ballots are stolen or destroyed and a sufficient number of official ballots cannot be procured, the official in charge of preparing the official ballots shall prepare substitute ballots in the form prescribed by this section. The substitute ballots shall be prepared in the same form as official ballots as far as practicable. The word "Substitute" shall be printed in brackets immediately above the words "Official Ballot". When the substitute ballots are delivered to the municipal clerks or election judges they shall be accompanied by an initialed affidavit of the officer preparing them. The affidavit shall state that the substitute ballots have been prepared and furnished in the manner prescribed by this section and shall state the reason why sufficient official ballots were not ready for delivery. The election judges shall include this affidavit with the election returns from that precinct.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 39

204B.40 BALLOTS; ELECTION RECORDS AND OTHER MATERIALS; DISPOSITION.

The county auditors and municipal clerks shall retain all election materials returned to them after any election for at least one year from the date of that election. All election materials involved in a contested election shall be retained for one year or until the contest has been finally determined, whichever is later. Abstracts filed by canvassing boards shall be retained permanently by any officer with whom those abstracts are filed. Election materials no longer required to be retained pursuant to this section shall be disposed of in accordance with sections 138.163 to 138.21.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 40

204B.41 VACANCY IN NOMINATION; CHANGING BALLOTS.

When a vacancy in nomination is filled pursuant to section 204B.13, after the ballots have been printed, the officer in charge of preparing the ballots shall prepare and distribute a sufficient number of separate paper ballots which shall be headed with the words "OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENTAL BALLOT". This ballot shall contain the title of the office for which the vacancy in nomination has been filled and the names of all the candidates nominated for that office. The ballot shall conform to the provisions governing the printing of other official ballots as far as practicable. The title of the office and the names of the candidates for that office shall be blotted out or stricken from the regular ballots by the election judges. The official supplemental ballot shall be given to each voter when he is given the regular ballot or is directed to the voting machine. Regular ballots shall not be changed nor shall official supplemental ballots be prepared as provided in this section during the three calendar days before an election. Absentee ballots that have been mailed prior to the preparation of official supplemental ballots shall be counted in the same manner as if the vacancy had not occurred. Official supplemental ballots shall not be mailed to absent voters to whom ballots were mailed before the official supplemental ballots were prepared.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 41

204B.42 PAPER COLOR FOR SAMPLE BALLOTS; PENALTY.

No sample ballot shall be printed on paper of the same color as any official ballots except when printed in black ink on white paper and appearing in a newspaper as news matter. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 42

204B.43 UNLAWFUL PRINTING OR DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS; PENALTY.

Every person authorized or employed to print official ballots who knowingly gives or delivers those ballots to, or knowingly permits them to be taken by, any person other than the official under whose direction they are being printed, or who knowingly prints any ballot or causes or permits any ballot to be printed in a form other than that prescribed by law, or with any other names on it, or with the names of candidates or the titles of offices arranged or the names of candidates spelled in any way other than that authorized and directed by that official, is guilty of a felony.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 43

204B.44 ERRORS AND OMISSIONS; REMEDY.

Any individual may file a petition in the manner provided in this section for the correction of any of the following errors, omissions or wrongful acts which have occurred or are about to occur:

(a) An error or omission in the placement or printing of the name or description of any candidate on any official ballot;

(b) Any other error in preparing or printing any official ballot;

(c) Failure of the chairman or secretary of the proper committee of a major political party to execute or file a certificate of nomination;

(d) Any wrongful act, omission, or error of any election judge, municipal clerk, county auditor, canvassing board or any of its members, the secretary of state, or any other individual charged with any duty concerning an election.

The petition shall describe the error, omission or wrongful act and the correction sought by the petitioner. The petition shall be filed with any judge of the supreme court in the case of an election for state or federal office or any judge of the district court in that county in the case of an election for county or municipal office. The petitioner shall serve a copy of the petition on the officer, board or individual charged with the error, omission or wrongful act, and on any other party as required by the court. Upon receipt of the petition the court shall immediately set a time for a hearing on the matter and order the officer, board or individual charged with the error, omission or wrongful act to correct the error or wrongful act or perform the duty or show cause why he should not do so. The court shall issue its findings and a final order for appropriate relief as soon as possible after the hearing. Failure to obey the order is contempt of court.

History: 1981 c 29 art 4 s 44