

CANDIDATE QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates can find information about redistricted election districts on the [Redistricting Changes](#) webpage.

All Candidates

- must be eligible to vote in Minnesota
- must have not filed for another office at the upcoming primary or general election
- must be 21 years of age or more upon assuming office
- must have maintained residence in their district* for at least 30 days before the general election

*Note: Candidates for federal office are exempt; see Additional Qualifications for Specific Offices below.

Major Party Candidates

- must have participated in the party's most recent precinct caucuses, or intend to vote for a majority of the party's candidates at the next general election

Additional Qualifications for Specific Offices

UNITED STATES SENATOR

- must be an inhabitant of Minnesota when elected
- must be at least 30 years old upon assuming office
- must be a citizen of the United States for at least nine years upon assuming office

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

- must be an inhabitant of Minnesota when elected
- must be at least 25 years old upon assuming office
- must be a citizen of the United States at least seven years upon assuming office

GOVERNOR OR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

- must be at least 25 years old upon assuming office
- must be a resident of Minnesota for at least one year before the general election

STATE JUDICIAL OFFICERS

- must be licensed to practice law in Minnesota

STATE SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

- must be a resident of Minnesota for at least one year before the general election
- must be a resident of their district for at least six months before the general election

COUNTY SHERIFF

- must be licensed as a peace officer in Minnesota

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER

- must have not been convicted of an offense for which they are required to register as a predatory offender under ***Minnesota Statutes 243.166***

Information about other qualifications for county, municipal, school district, or special district offices is available from the [filing officer](#).

Holding Two Offices at the Same Time

Minnesota Statutes provide that one person cannot hold certain combinations of offices at the same time, with a few exceptions. Review the [Compatibility of Offices](#) brief written by Minnesota House Research for more information on this topic.

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT DATES

PLEASE NOTE: The first financial report is due within 14 days of receiving contributions or making disbursements of more than \$750.

May 16, 2023	Filings open
May 30, 2023	Filings close
June 1, 2023	Last day to withdraw (5 p.m.)
July 18, 2023	Last day to register to vote prior to Primary Election Day
July 30, 2023	Financial Report - REQUIRED
August 8, 2023	City and School Board Primary Election, if necessary
October 17, 2023	Last day to register to vote prior to General Election Day
October 28, 2023	Financial Report - REQUIRED
November 7, 2023	City and School Board General Election
November 16, 2021	<u>Campaign Financial Report Certification Filing</u> – REQUIRED (use specific form)
December 7, 2023	Financial Report - REQUIRED
January 31, 2024	Financial Report due (if necessary)

CANDIDATE FILING FEES

Candidates for most offices must pay a fee when they file for office. Candidates may also collect signatures on a [petition](#) instead of paying the filing fee.

Minnesota Statutory Filing Fees

Office	Filing Fee
President and Vice-President	\$0
U.S. Senator	\$400
U.S. Representative	\$300
Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State	\$300
Judges	\$300
State Senator	\$100
State Representative	\$100
County Office	\$50
Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor	\$20
Charter City Candidates	varies*
Candidates in Cities of the First Class	\$20-\$80*
Candidates in Cities of the Second and Third Class	\$5-\$40*
Candidates in Cities of the Fourth Class	\$2-\$15*
Township Office	\$2
School Board Member	\$2

*check with the city clerk to confirm filing fee for a particular city

Summary of 2023 Filing Dates

Filing Period	Applicable Offices	Filing Opens	Filing Closes	Withdrawal Deadline
Early Filing Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If primary is possible:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ City Offices◦ School District Office	5/16/23	5/30/23	6/1/23
Late Filing Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If primary is not possible:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ City Offices◦ School District Offices• Township Offices with November elections	8/01/23	8/15/23	8/17/23
Township Filing Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Township Offices with March elections	1/03/23	1/17/23	1/19/23



Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State
AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDACY

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

Instructions

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

Candidate Information

Name and Office

Candidate Name (as it will appear on the ballot)

Office Sought

District #

For Partisan Office, Provide Political Party or Principle

For Judicial Office, Provide Name of Incumbent

Residence Address

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

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

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

Campaign Address and Contact

Candidate Phone Number (Required)

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

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Website

Email

Affirmation

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

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

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

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

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

Candidate Signature _____ Date _____

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

 Notary public or other officer empowered to take and certify acknowledgement

(Notary stamp)

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE FORM

Instructions

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

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

Candidate and Address of Residence

Candidate Name

Office Sought

Street Address

City

MN ZIP Code

Statement

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

Signature of candidate

Date

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

AFFIDAVIT OF WITHDRAWAL

Instructions

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

Statement

I,
certify that I filed an affidavit of candidacy for the office of
on _____, 2022. I request that my name be withdrawn from the ballot,
pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* 204B.12, subd. 1.

Signature

Date

Minnesota's Automatic Dialing-Announcing Device Law

TO: Candidates, Political Campaigns, Political Parties, Political Committees and Other Interested Persons
FROM: Minnesota Attorney General's Office
DATE: April 22, 2022
RE: Minnesota's Automatic Dialing-Announcing Device Law

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

Minnesota's ADAD Law

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

The law provides as follows:

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

Minn. Stat. § 325E.27(a) (2020). An ADAD is "a device that selects and dials telephone numbers and that, working alone or in conjunction with other equipment, disseminates a prerecorded or synthesized voice message to the telephone number called." *Id.* § 325E.26, subd. 2. "Caller" includes "a person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or legal or commercial entity who attempts to contact, or who contacts, a subscriber in this state by using a telephone or a telephone line." *Id.*, subd. 3. A "subscriber" is "a person who has subscribed to telephone service from a telephone company or the other persons living or residing with the subscribing person." *Id.*, subd. 5.

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

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

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

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

Enforcement of the ADAD Law

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

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

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

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

The policy adopted in 2004 required at least three signed affidavits to balance the legitimate enforcement of the statute with "the potential for mischief by political opponents." The AGO intends to continue the same general policy in 2022.

Attachment

325E.26 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The terms used in sections 325E.26 to 325E.30 have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. **Automatic dialing-announcing device.** "Automatic dialing-announcing device" means a device that selects and dials telephone numbers and that, working alone or in conjunction with other equipment, disseminates a prerecorded or synthesized voice message to the telephone number called.

Subd. 3. **Caller.** "Caller" means a person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or legal or commercial entity who attempts to contact, or who contacts, a subscriber in this state by using a telephone or a telephone line.

Subd. 4. **Commercial telephone solicitation.** "Commercial telephone solicitation" means any unsolicited call to a residential subscriber when the person initiating the call has not had a prior business or personal relationship with the subscriber, and when the purpose of the call is to solicit the purchase or the consideration of purchase of goods or services by the subscriber. Commercial telephone solicitation does not include calls initiated by organizations listed in Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 290.21, subdivision 3, clauses (a) to (e).

Subd. 5. **Subscriber.** "Subscriber" means a person who has subscribed to telephone service from a telephone company or the other persons living or residing with the subscribing person.

Subd. 6. **Message.** "Message" means any call, regardless of its content.

History: 1987 c 294 s 1; 1994 c 534 art 2 s 1; 2003 c 2 art 1 s 38

325E.27 USE OF PRERECORDED OR SYNTHESIZED VOICE MESSAGES.

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

(b) This section and section 325E.30 do not apply to (1) messages from school districts to students, parents, or employees, (2) messages to subscribers with whom the caller has a current business or personal relationship, or (3) messages advising employees of work schedules. This section does not apply to messages from a nonprofit tax-exempt charitable organization sent solely for the purpose of soliciting voluntary donations of clothing to benefit disabled United States military veterans and containing no request for monetary donations or other solicitations of any kind.

History: 1987 c 294 s 2; 2009 c 178 art 1 s 60

325E.28 REQUIREMENTS ON AUTOMATIC DIALING-ANNOUNCING DEVICES.

A caller shall not use an automatic dialing-announcing device unless the device is designed and operated so as to disconnect within ten seconds after termination of the telephone call by the subscriber.

History: *1987 c 294 s 3*

325E.29 MESSAGE REQUIREMENTS.

Where the message is immediately preceded by a live operator, the operator must, at the outset of the message, disclose:

- (1) the name of the business, firm, organization, association, partnership, or entity for which the message is being made;
- (2) the purpose of the message;
- (3) the identity or kinds of goods or services the message is promoting; and
- (4) if applicable, the fact that the message intends to solicit payment or commitment of funds.

History: *1987 c 294 s 4*

325E.30 TIME OF DAY LIMIT.

A caller shall not use an automatic dialing-announcing device nor make any commercial telephone solicitation before 9:00 a.m. or after 9:00 p.m.

History: *1987 c 294 s 5*

325E.31 REMEDIES.

A person who is found to have violated sections 325E.27 to 325E.30 is subject to the penalties and remedies, including a private right of action to recover damages, as provided in section 8.31.

History: *1987 c 294 s 6*

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

ELECTION CANDIDATE INFORMATION FORM (VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE)

Instructions

Federal and State candidates are invited to complete this form in whole or in part. Submit it through the filing officer or by sending it to the Secretary of State via email (elections.dept@state.mn.us) or mail:

180 State Office Building, 100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., St. Paul, MN 55155-1299

Information submitted on this form will be published on the [Secretary of State's web site](#). The Office of the Secretary of State does not edit the information submitted. Additional sheets will not be published.

Candidate Information

Candidate Name

Office Sought

Political Party or Principle

Address

Preferred mailing address (if different)

Telephone

Fax

E-Mail

Web site

Occupation and Employer

Age

Current Office Held

First Year Elected or Appointed

Previous Elected or Appointed Public Offices

Endorsements

Comments or Filing Statement (use this space only)

I certify that the information provided on this form is true.

Candidate Signature

Date



STATE OF MINNESOTA
Office of Minnesota Secretary of State
Steve Simon

February 25, 2022

To: All Candidates Filing for Office
Subject: Campaign Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is an important part of voters' confidence in our democracy. In response to the growing emphasis on secure elections, the Office of the Secretary of State suggests consulting the following free resources and encourages candidates and their campaigns to consider their recommendations:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security offers a cybersecurity checklist for political campaigns:

https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs_campaign_checklist_final_october.pdf

The FBI has produced the "Protected Voices" series of short videos for political campaigns on the subject of cybersecurity: <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/counterintelligence/foreign-influence/protected-voices>

Researchers at Harvard University, in collaboration with bipartisan campaign professionals, national security experts, and leaders in cybersecurity from the public and private sector, created the Campaign Cybersecurity Playbook as a practical guide for candidates. <https://www.belfercenter.org/CyberPlaybook>

Finally, Meta Inc. has established Facebook Protect, a program for political candidates and their staffers to apply an extra level of security to their accounts:

<https://www.facebook.com/gpa/facebook-protect>

CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT

(All of the information in this report is public information)

Name of candidate, committee or corporation _____

Office sought or ballot question _____ District _____

Type of report _____ Candidate report
 _____ Campaign committee report
 _____ Association or corporation report
 _____ Final report

Period of time covered by report:
 from _____ to _____

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

Give the total for all contributions received during the period of time covered by this report. Contributions should be listed by type (money or in-kind) rather than contributor. See note on contribution limits on the back of this form. Use a separate sheet to itemize all contributions from a single source that exceeded \$100 during the calendar year. This itemization must include name, address, employer or occupation if self-employed, amount and date for these contributions.

CASH \$ _____ TOTAL CASH-ON-HAND \$ _____
 IN-KIND + \$ _____
 TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED = \$ _____

DISBURSEMENTS

Include the amount, date and purpose for all disbursements made during the period of time covered by report. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
TOTAL		

CORPORATE PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Corporations must list any media project or corporate message project for which contribution(s) or expenditure(s) total more than \$200. Submit a separate report for each project. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Project title or description _____

<i>Date</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Name and Address of Recipient</i>	<i>Expenditure or Contribution Amount</i>
TOTAL			

I certify that this is a full and true statement. _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Printed Name _____ Telephone _____ Email (if available) _____

Address _____

Report

Office

Name

For Office Use Only:

INSTRUCTIONS

(Reference: Minnesota Statutes, Chapters [211A](#) and [211B](#))

This CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT is for use by candidates and committees for county, municipal, school district and special district office who receive contributions or make disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year; committees or corporations spending more than \$750 for or against a ballot question in a calendar year; and corporations spending more than \$200 on activities to encourage participation in precinct caucuses, voter registration or voting.

Where to file this report:

Hospital Districts	The municipal (city or town) clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
Park Districts	The county auditor or municipal clerk – same place where filed affidavit of candidacy
School Districts	School district clerk
Townships	Town clerk
Cities	City clerk
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	County auditor
Counties	County auditor

Candidate or committee report: The initial report must be filed within 14 days after the candidate or committee receives contributions or makes disbursements of more than \$750 in a calendar year. Subsequent reports must be filed.

During an Election Year - An "election year" is any year in which the candidate's name or a question appears on the ballot.

In such a year (if an initial report has been filed) reports are required to be filed:

- 10 days before the primary or special primary
- 10 days before the general election or special election
- 30 days after a general election or special election
- By January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed.

During a non-election year - By January 31 of each year following the year when the initial report was filed.

Once a final report* is filed, no further subsequent reports are required to be filed.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Means anything of monetary value that is given or loaned to a candidate or committee for a political purpose. "Contribution" does not include a service provided without compensation by an individual. **Each candidate or committee must list the total amount of cash-on-hand designated to be used for political purposes as of the close of the reporting period.**

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS: Candidates or candidate's committees for county, municipal, school district offices may not accept aggregate contributions in excess of \$600 in an election year or in excess of \$250 in a non-election year made or delivered by an individual or committee. However, candidates seeking election from districts with a population in excess of 100,000 may not accept aggregate contributions in excess of \$1,000 in an election year and \$250 in a non-election year.

BALLOT QUESTIONS: Any political committee, association or corporation that makes a contribution or expenditure to promote or defeat a ballot question as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section [211A.01](#) shall file reports with the filing officer responsible for placing the question on the ballot. Reports must be filed within 14 days of receiving contributions or making disbursements of more than \$750 in one calendar year, using the same schedule as above.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES: Candidates for election to the United States House of Representatives and Senate and any committee raising funds exclusively on behalf of any one of those candidates may file copies of the reports required by federal law in lieu of those required by Minnesota Statutes Chapter [211A](#).

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION: Corporations may contribute to or conduct public media projects to encourage individuals to attend precinct caucuses, register or vote if the projects are not controlled by or operated for the advantage of a candidate, political party or committee. The total amount of expenditures or contributions for any one project greater than \$200, together with the date, purpose and the names and addresses of the persons receiving the contribution or expenditures must be reported. Reports must be filed with the Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1299, using the same schedule as above.

***FINAL REPORT:** A final report may be filed any time after the candidate, committee or corporation has settled all debts and disposed of all assets in excess of \$100 in the aggregate. Check final report under "type of report".

PROHIBITED TRANSFERS: Candidates for county, municipal, school district or special district offices may not accept contributions from the principal campaign committees of any candidate for legislative, judicial or state constitutional office. In addition, a candidate may not make contributions to the principal campaign committee of any candidate for legislative, judicial or state constitutional office unless the contributions are made from the candidate's personal funds.

STATE CANDIDATES: Candidates and committees for state constitutional offices, the state legislature, supreme court, court of appeals, district court and committees for state constitutional amendments are governed by Minnesota Statutes Chapter [10A](#). Contact the State [Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board](#) for further information at (651) 539-1180.

Note: The filing officer must restrict public access to the address of any individual who has made a contribution that exceeds \$100 and who has filed with the filing officer a written statement signed by the individual that withholding the individual's address from the financial report is required for the safety of the individual or the individual's family.

Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State

CAMPAIGN FINANCIAL REPORT CERTIFICATION OF FILING

Instructions

Each county, municipal or school district candidate or treasurer of a committee formed to promote or defeat a ballot question shall certify to the filing officer that all reports required by *Minnesota Statutes* 211A.02 have been submitted to the filing officer or that the candidate or committee has not received contributions or made disbursements exceeding \$750 in the calendar year. The certification shall be submitted to the filing officer not later than seven days after the general or special election. (*Minnesota Statutes* 211A.05, subdivision 1)

Campaign Information

Name of candidate or committee

Office sought by candidate (if applicable)

Identification of ballot question (if applicable)

Certification

Select the appropriate choice below, and sign.

I do swear (or affirm) that all campaign financial reports required by Minnesota Statutes 211A.02 have been submitted to the filing officer.

I do swear (or affirm) that all campaign contributions or disbursements did not exceed \$750 in the calendar year.

Signature of candidate or committee treasurer

Date

160.2715 RIGHT-OF-WAY USE; MISDEMEANORS.

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

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

(2) plow or perform any other detrimental operation within the road right-of-way except in the preparation of the land for planting permanent vegetative cover or as authorized under section 160.232;

(3) erect a fence on the right-of-way of a trunk highway, county state-aid highway, county highway, or town road, except to erect a lane fence to the ends of a livestock pass;

(4) erect or reconstruct driveway headwalls in or on the right-of-way of a highway or road, except as may be allowed by permit from the road authority imposing reasonable regulations as are necessary to prevent interference with the construction, maintenance, and safe use of the highway or road and its appurtenances;

(5) dig any holes in any highway, except to locate markers placed to identify sectional corner positions and private boundary corners;

(6) remove any earth, gravel, or rock from any highway;

(7) obstruct any ditch draining any highway or drain any noisome materials into any ditch;

(8) place or maintain any building or structure within the limits of any highway;

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

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

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

(12) remove, injure, displace, or destroy right-of-way markers, or reference or witness monuments, or markers placed to preserve section or quarter-section corners;

(13) improperly place or fail to place warning signs and detour signs as provided by law;

(14) drive over, through, or around any barricade, fence, or obstruction erected for the purpose of preventing traffic from passing over a portion of a highway closed to public travel or to remove, deface, or damage any such barricade, fence, or obstruction.

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

History: 1959 c 500 art 1 s 27; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1980 c 435 s 1; 1980 c 533 s 2; 1986 c 398 art 27 s 2; 1986 c 435 s 1; 1989 c 179 s 2; 1995 c 23 s 1; 1998 c 283 s 1; 2004 c 295 art 2 s 15

RE: Placement of Signs along Trunk Highways

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE:

The Minnesota Department of Transportation reminds members of the public that placing signs, including campaign signs, within trunk highway right of way is prohibited. State law ([Minn. Stat. 160.2715](#)) prohibits the placement, painting, printing or affixing of advertisements or any object within the limits of a trunk highway, which includes driving lanes, inside and outside shoulders, ditches, sight corners at intersections and the area above and below the highway. The trunk highway system includes state, U.S. and interstate highways in Minnesota.

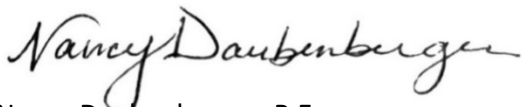
In addition, the Minnesota Outdoor Advertising Control Act ([Minn. Stat. 173.15](#)), which applies to land next to trunk highway right of way, prohibits the placement of advertising devices on private land without the consent of the owner or occupant; on trees, shrubs, or public utility poles; or by painting on rocks or natural features.

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

County, city and township employees administer applicable laws on roads under their jurisdiction. MnDOT is responsible for the trunk highway system. Please contact local MnDOT offices for assistance when placing signs where trunk highway right of way cannot be clearly identified. Please ensure that those who place signs on your behalf are familiar with the law. Illegally placed signs will be removed by MnDOT employees and temporarily stored; please contact [local MnDOT district offices](#) promptly to retrieve signs that have been removed.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Respectfully,



Nancy Daubenberger, P.E.
Interim Commissioner



Filing Requirements

Political parties; campaign committees for candidates for federal, state or local office; and political action committees are all political organizations subject to tax under IRC section 527.

Section 527 organizations are generally required to file one or more of the following:

- 1) An initial notice
- 2) Periodic reports on contributions and expenditures
- 3) Annual income tax returns and
- 4) Annual information returns

A political organization must have its own employer identification number (EIN), even if it does not have any employees. To get an EIN, an organization must file Form SS-4, *Application for Employer Identification Number*. For more information about obtaining an EIN (including how to apply online), see Employer ID Numbers (EIN).

Additionally, many political organizations must electronically file their periodic reports. In order to electronically file these reports, an organization needs the username and password issued to it after filing its initial notice. If you have forgotten or misplaced this username and password, please contact TE/GE Customer Account Services to request a replacement.

Additional information

- News Release 2002-123
- Fact Sheet 2002-13
- Revenue Ruling 2003-49.
- Revenue Procedure 2007-27 (safe harbor allowing certain tax-exempt political organizations to establish that failure to file Form 8872 was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and, therefore, eligible for relief from penalties)
- State Filing Requirements

Page Last Reviewed or Updated: 06-Aug-2017

IRS**Fact Sheet****Media Relations Office****Washington, D.C.****Tel. 202.622.4000****For Release: November 2002****Release No: FS-2002-13****SECTION 527 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS
REVISED TAX FILING REQUIREMENTS**

Legislation adopted in 2002 altered filing requirements for certain political organizations that seek tax-exempt status under section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code. The new law generally reduces filing requirements for certain state/local political organizations that already disclose certain information to state agencies. In addition, the law relieves some political organizations from filing an annual income tax return or an annual information return. Except where noted, the revised filing requirements are retroactive to July 1, 2000. This fact sheet discusses the current filing requirements as revised by the new legislation. FS-2002-11, published May 2002, is superseded.

The new law:

- Exempts state and local candidate and party committees from filing Form 8871 and Form 990 (or 990-EZ);
- Exempts qualified state and local political organizations (QSLPOs) (as defined below) from filing Form 8872;
- Exempts political committees filing with the FEC from filing Form 990 (or 990-EZ);
- Exempts political organizations that are a caucus or association of state or local officials from filing Form 990 (or 990-EZ);
- Requires additional information on Form 8871 and Form 8872;
- Requires the filing of an amended Form 8871 after material changes to maintain tax-exempt status;
- Increases reporting thresholds for certain Form 990 filers;
- Eliminates the requirement to file Form 1120-POL except where an organization has taxable income after taking the \$100 specific deduction (returning to pre-July 2000 requirements);
- Reinstates the pre-July 2000 confidentiality requirement for any Form 1120-POL filed after November 2, 2002; and
- Changes the electronic filing requirements by
 - Requiring that Form 8871 be filed electronically (as opposed to both in writing and electronically); and
 - Requiring that any Form 8872 due after June 30, 2003, be filed electronically if the filing organization has or expects to have contributions or expenditures of more than \$50,000 during the calendar year.

Definition of Political Organization

Political organizations are organized and operated primarily to accept contributions and make expenditures for the purpose of influencing the “selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to Federal, State, or local public office or office in a political organization, or the election of Presidential electors.” Political organizations include political party committees, Federal, State and local candidate committees and other political committees such as political action committees (PACs).

The law also creates a new sub-category of political organization -- qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO). A state or local organization may be a QSLPO, if it meets the following criteria:

- All of its political activities relate solely to state or local public office (or office in a state or local political organization),
- It is subject to state law that requires it to report (and it does report) to a state agency information about contributions and expenditures that is similar to the information that the organization would otherwise be required to report to the IRS,
- The state agency and the organization make the reports publicly available, and
- No Federal candidate or office holder controls it or materially participates in its direction, solicits contributions for it, or directs any of its disbursements.

Filing Categories

Federal tax law divides political organizations into several different categories, and provides different filing requirements for each category. See the first chart below for the filing requirements for each category.

Federal organizations

- FEC political committee: A political organization (including federal candidate committees, political party committees and PACs) that is required to report as a political committee under the Federal Election Campaign Act.
- Other federal political organization: A political organization attempting to influence federal elections that is not required to report as a political committee under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

State and Local organizations

- Candidate committee: A campaign committee of a state or local candidate.
- Party committee: A state or local committee of a political party.
- Qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO): See above definition.
- Caucus or association: A group of state or local officials attempting to influence elections.
- Other political organization: Any other state or local political organization.

Filing Requirements

The filing requirements in the chart below apply to those political organizations that:

- Wish to be a tax-exempt political organization, and
- Receive or expect to receive \$25,000 or more in gross receipts in any taxable year.

If You Are A	You May Be Required To File
FEC political committee, state or local candidate committee or state or local committee of a political party	➤ Form 1120-POL
Qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO)*	➤ Form 8871; ➤ Form 1120-POL; and ➤ Form 990
Caucus or association of state or local officials*	➤ Form 8871; ➤ Form 8872; and ➤ Form 1120-POL
Any other political organization, including other federal political organizations and other state or local political organizations	➤ Form 8871; ➤ Form 8872; ➤ Form 1120-POL; and ➤ Form 990 or Form 990-EZ

*An organization may be both a QSLPO and a caucus or association of state or local officials. If so, it is not required to file Form 8872 and Form 990.

NOTE: If you are:

- A political organization that is not tax-exempt, or
- A tax-exempt political organization that does not have gross receipts of at least \$25,000

You must file Form 1120-POL if you have taxable income after taking the \$100 specific deduction for any taxable year.

Description of Form Filing Requirements

1. Form 8871 – Notice of 527 Status

Unless excepted (see chart below), a political organization must file Form 8871, *Political Organization Notice of 527 Status*, with the IRS to be tax-exempt. Until it files the form, its income (including contributions) is subject to taxation. Form 8871 must be filed electronically, within 24 hours of the political organization's establishment. An amended Form 8871 must be filed within 30 days of any material change (including termination), or any income (including contributions) it receives after the material change will be subject to taxation.

2. Form 8872 - Report of Contributions and Expenditures

Tax-exempt political organizations, other than QSLPOs, that file Form 8871 must file Form 8872, *Political Organization Report of Contributions and Expenditures*, to disclose information concerning:

- expenditures that aggregate \$500 or more per person, per calendar year; and
- contributions that aggregate \$200 or more per person, per calendar year.

A tax-exempt political organization that does not disclose this information must pay an amount equal to the highest corporate tax rate (35 percent) multiplied by the amount of contributions and expenditures not disclosed.

The filing due dates are available on the IRS web site at www.irs.gov/polorgs.

A political organization is not required to file Form 8872 for any period of time that it is subject to tax on its income because it did not file or amend a Form 8871.

3. Form 1120-POL – U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Political Organizations

Political organizations, whether or not tax-exempt, that have taxable income in excess of the \$100 specific deduction in a taxable year must file Form 1120-POL, *U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Political Organizations*.

Form 1120-POL is due by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the organization's taxable year. Political organizations may request a six-month extension of the filing deadline by filing Form 7004, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File Corporate Income Tax Return*. This extension must be filed by the due date of Form 1120-POL. There is a penalty for failure to file Form 1120-POL.

4. Form 990 or 990-EZ – Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax

Unless excepted (see chart below), a tax-exempt political organization must file an exempt organization annual information return if it has gross receipts of \$25,000 or more for the taxable year (\$100,000 for QSLPOs). A tax-exempt political organization with gross receipts of less than \$100,000 and assets of less than \$250,000 at the end of the year may file a Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*. Otherwise, it files a Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*.

Form 990 or Form 990-EZ is due on the 15th day of the 5th month after the end of the organization's taxable year. There is a penalty for failure to file this return. Organizations may request a three-month extension, without showing cause, by filing Form 8868, *Application for Extension of Time to File an Exempt Organization Return*, by the due date. A second three-month extension, with cause, may also be requested through Form 8868.

Form	When filed	Exceptions to filing requirement
8871	Within 24 hours of establishment or within 30 days of any material change, including termination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organization that does not seek tax-exempt status; ➤ Political committee required to report to the FEC; ➤ Campaign committee of state and local candidates; ➤ State or local committee of political parties; and ➤ Organization that reasonably expects annual gross receipts to always be less than \$25,000.
8872	At organization's option, quarterly/semiannually or monthly, on same basis for entire calendar year (see form instructions for detailed information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any organization excepted from Form 8871 filing requirement (see above); and ➤ Qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO).
1120-POL	Due the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the taxable year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political organization with no taxable income after taking the \$100 specific deduction.
990 or 990-EZ	Due the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of the taxable year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any organization excepted from Form 8871 filing requirement (see above); and ➤ Caucus or association of state or local officials

Disclosure Requirements

Tax-exempt section 527 organizations must make their forms (other than Form 1120-POL) publicly available for inspection and copying at their principal place of business. The IRS also posts Form 8871 and Form 8872 on its web site at www.irs.gov/polorgs.

For More Information

Questions about the filing requirements may be directed to the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Customer Account Services toll free number 1-877-829-5500. Assistance is available 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday.