

Subject Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board

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Overview

This bill includes a number of miscellaneous changes to laws under the jurisdiction of the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board.

Summary

Section	Description
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| 1 | <p>Metropolitan governmental unit.</p> <p>Amends the definition of “metropolitan governmental unit” used in the context of the laws under the jurisdiction of the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board, by removing the seven counties in the metropolitan area as well as large metropolitan area cities. Instead, the definition would include metropolitan area regional railroad authorities, and certain other metropolitan area agencies.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Disclosure of potential conflicts.</p> <p>Adds conforming references to officials elected or appointed by any of the seven counties in the metropolitan area, or by a city with a population over 50,000 located in the seven-county metropolitan area, to the existing law that requires certain officials to disclose potential conflicts of interest.</p> <p>This section also incorporates a change that conforms to other substantive changes in this bill, replacing the term “metropolitan governmental unit” with “political subdivision,” in the portion of the law that directs how conflict disclosure statements are delivered.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Required actions.</p> <p>Provides a conforming change related to the use of the term “political subdivision” rather than “metropolitan governmental unit” in the portion of the law that directs certain actions in response to a potential conflict of interest.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Time for filing.</p> <p>Adds conforming references to officials elected or appointed by any of the seven counties in the metropolitan area, or by a city with a population over 50,000 located</p> |

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	in the seven-county metropolitan area, to the existing law that requires certain officials to file a statement of economic interest.
5	Notice to board. Amends the current law that requires the secretary of state or county auditor to notify the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board of the name of an individual who is required to file a statement of economic interest, to add the individual's mailing address, phone number, and email address. Data that is provided retains its classification.
6	Original statement; reporting period. Provides a conforming change related to the use of the term "political subdivision" rather than "metropolitan governmental unit" in the portion of the law related to the scope of an original statement of economic interest.
7	Place of filing. Provides a conforming change related to the use of the term "political subdivision" rather than "metropolitan governmental unit" in the portion of the law related to how statements of economic interest are filed.
8	Earmarking contributions prohibited. Adds local candidates to the existing law that prohibits certain contributions from being earmarked for a specific candidate other than the initial recipient.
9	Agent. Adds local candidates to the existing definition of "agent," used in the law governing coordinated and noncoordinated expenditures.
10	Candidate. Adds local candidates to the existing definition of "candidate," used in the law governing coordinated and noncoordinated expenditures.
11	Coordinated. Adds local candidates to the existing definition of "coordinated," used in the law governing coordinated and noncoordinated expenditures.
12	Time for filing. Modifies the deadline for filing campaign reports related to a special primary or special election. When a special primary or special election is held in conjunction with the August primary or November general election date, the reports of the principal campaign committees are due 15 days before the primary and ten days before the general election, which is the same as the candidates appearing on the

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	<p>ballot for the regularly-scheduled primary and general election. At other special primary and special elections, the reporting period is seven days before each election.</p> <p>This section further requires that a principal campaign committee file a report seven days after the close of the filing period to be on the ballot for the special election if the committee received contributions or made expenditures or noncampaign disbursements prior to the start of the special election cycle.</p>
13	<p>Local election reports.</p> <p>Requires reporting by a political committee, political fund, or party unit if, during a non-general election year, it makes in aggregate more than \$200 in donations in kind consisting of independent expenditures or expenditures to promote or defat ballot questions.</p>
14	<p>Contents of report.</p> <p>Provides a variety of modifications to the law governing the content of campaign reports, including specifying when the \$500 threshold applies to ballot question political committees or funds, and when certain items apply only to some filing entities or all filing entities.</p>
15	<p>Period of report.</p> <p>Specifies the period that must be covered by a campaign report. Current law requires a report to cover the period from January 1 of the reporting period to seven days before the filing date, except that a report due on January 31 must cover the entire previous calendar year. The bill provides three alternative timelines for the report of a principal campaign committee related to a special election.</p>
16	<p>Effect of opponent's conduct.</p> <p>Permits a candidate who has agreed to be bound by campaign spending limits to choose to no longer be bound, if their opponent files a report of receipts and expenditures that discloses that candidate has reached one of the spending limit thresholds.</p> <p>This section adds a late filing fee, to be applied to candidates who are not bound by spending limits and who fail to file a required notice by its due date.</p>
17	<p>Penalty.</p> <p>Amends the late filing penalty statute so that the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board is authorized to impose a penalty on ballot question committees and funds who fail to include all required disclosures.</p>

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18	Exceptions. Adds references to local candidates, in the law governing multicandidate political party expenditures.



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