

Revised

Consolidated Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Lead Agency: **Secretary of State**
 Other Agencies:
 Campaign Finance Board Corrections Dept
 Legislature Metropolitan Council
 Public Safety Dept Supreme Court
 Transportation Dept

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact	X	

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Campaign Finance Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislature						
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-	-
Metropolitan Council						
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145	-
Public Safety Dept	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State						
General Fund	-	223	140	131	131	-
State Total						
General Fund	-	223	497	321	276	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	223	497	321	276	276
Biennial Total			720			597

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Campaign Finance Board	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Legislature					
General Fund	-	-	1.1	1	-
Metropolitan Council					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Dept	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-

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Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Secretary of State					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1.1	1	-

Lead Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Marianne Conboy Date: 04/02/2019
Phone: 651 201-8189 Email: marianne.conboy@state.mn.us

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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2	Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Campaign Finance Board	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Legislature					
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-
Metropolitan Council					
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145
Public Safety Dept	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State					
General Fund	-	223	140	131	131
Total	-	223	497	321	276
Biennial Total			720		597
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*					
Campaign Finance Board	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund					
Expenditures	-	57	57	27	27
Absorbed Costs	-	(57)	(57)	(27)	(27)
Legislature					
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-
Metropolitan Council					
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145
Public Safety Dept	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue					
Expenditures	-	70	-	-	-
Absorbed Costs	-	(70)	-	-	-
Secretary of State					
General Fund					
Expenditures	-	225	140	131	131
Absorbed Costs	-	(2)	-	-	-
Total	-	223	497	321	276
Biennial Total			720		597
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*					
Campaign Finance Board	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Legislature					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Council					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Dept	-	-	-	-	-
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-

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Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
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Biennial Total			-		-

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Fiscal Note

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 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
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 Agency: **Secretary of State**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact	X	

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	223	140	131	131	
Total	-	223	140	131	131	
Biennial Total			363			262

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Marianne Conboy Date: 4/2/2019 4:44:57 PM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
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Total	-	223	140	131	131	131
Biennial Total			363			262
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund						
Expenditures	-	225	140	131	131	
Absorbed Costs	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	223	140	131	131	131
Biennial Total			363			262
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

This bill is the Omnibus Elections Bill for 2019.

It contains all or portions of 22 bills.

There are three Articles: one deals with Elections and Voting Rights; the second deals with Campaign Finance; the last with Census and Redistricting. The bill and the repealers are a total of 92 pages, with a total of 108 sections. This portion of the note deals with provisions in Articles I and III.

Instead of the traditional bill summary, please see the bill summaries on the House website for the following bills:

HF 14;
 HF 40;
 HF 45;
 HF 94;
 HF 489;
 HF 673;
 HF 839;
 HF 979;
 HF 983;
 HF 1098;
 HF 1152;
 HF 1153;
 HF 1371;
 HF 1372;
 HF 1605;
 HF 1644;
 HF 1941;
 HF 2059.
 HF 1628;
 HF 1803;
 HF 1818;
 HF 1941;
 HF 1994;

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HF 2050; and
HF 2059.

Assumptions

This fiscal note deals only with those sections of the bill that have a fiscal impact to the Secretary of State. Many sections have no fiscal impact, or are within the scope of other agencies; those sections are not mentioned in this portion of the note.

ARTICLE I

Section 5

Institutes reports to show the voters who have cast early votes, so that they do not vote at the polling place. The Statewide Voter Registration System already produces a similar report for absentee voting.

Section 6

Requires a change in the voter registration application, but new applications are generally ordered at the beginning of each election cycle. Rules will need to be changed to conform to this statute, but rulemaking will take place in any case and no additional rulemaking costs would be incurred.

Section 8

Requires each agency to absorb the cost of implementing automatic voter registration when obtaining a driver license. The secretary of state costs are less than \$2,000.

Section 9

Requires that certain informational materials be prepared by the secretary of state for distribution by courts and corrections officials regarding voting once released from incarceration.

Section 13

Requires the prescription of a form for a voter to request permanent absentee voter status and be mailed a ballot for every election. This will require rulemaking, but the Office of the Secretary of State conducts rulemaking each biennium and will roll this requirement into that process.

Sections 22 and 23

Requires that early voting may not be used by those whose absentee ballots have been accepted, and that early voters may not cast a ballot at the polling place, and that a record be made immediately of early voting. This record is also used to create the reports mandated by section 5.

Section 25

Requires the secretary of state to review and certify the technical capacity of the systems of the jurisdiction applying to use early voting to securely use the statewide voter registration system. The secretary of state already conducts this activity for absentee ballot administration, see 203B.05, subdivision 1. There is no additional cost to conduct the same activity for jurisdictions that wish to use the early voting module to be built in the Statewide Voter Registration System.

Section 36

Requires that the roster oath be changed to accommodate voting by individuals convicted of a felony who are no longer incarcerated.

Section 38

Requires a separate report as part of the summary statement showing the number of voted ballots that used the format indicating only the voter's choices.

Section 43

Provides for local reimbursement for special federal and state legislative elections.

Staff of the Secretary of State would be required to process the payments, but payments of expenditures are a normal part of the work of the Office, so there would be no additional expense.

The Office of the Secretary of State will absorb the reimbursement processing costs.

It is not possible to predict the timing or geographic location of special federal legislative elections, as it is not possible to know ahead of time when an officeholder will die or resign. The range of possible elections runs from statewide, in the case of a special U.S. Senate election, to a Congressional district election, to a House district ranging from 154 precincts (House District 1A) to 10 precincts (House District 47B), and a Senate district ranging from 278 precincts (Senate District 1) to 25 (Senate District 62).

In a recent special election in Senate District 11, for example, Pine County, a jurisdiction with 47 precincts reported specific county costs of nearly \$18,000 for both the special primary and special election combined, along with nearly \$3,600 in costs paid to the county by the townships. There were also an estimated \$1,000 in special election costs, presumably per precinct to the municipalities that operate the polling places, for an approximate estimated of nearly

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\$70,000 for a special legislative primary and election. If there were no primary election (meaning no more than one candidate in each of the four major parties), these costs would be reduced somewhat, but not necessarily halved.

There are 4,113 precincts statewide as of the 2018 general election. The fewest precincts in an election covered by this bill is ten precincts. This note assumes that county costs are relatively consistent, (except for the largest counties) and precinct costs are \$1,000 per precinct for each of the two possible elections in a special election (primary and general).

Sections 44 to 55; 57; 59 to 62.

Provides for ranked-choice voting. In addition to the specific provisions of sections 52 and 54, this bill requires that example ballots be designed in a different way to accommodate jurisdictions using ranked-choice voting for local office, but this will not increase the effort required to create the example ballots, which are already required in law. Similarly, RCV is now to be considered in state certification of new equipment, but that certification process is already required by law and the RCV function is simply another item to be tested, for which there is no additional cost.

Section 52

Provides rulemaking authority to the secretary of state to implement ranked-choice voting. The secretary of state conducts rulemaking each biennium and will therefore have no additional costs to include the promulgation of these rules.

Section 54

Municipalities using an uncertified reallocation feature as part of an otherwise certified voting system need only report the usage to the secretary of state.

Section 67

This section, along with section 7 and sections 63 to 66, provides for conducting the presidential primary using one ballot that contains the candidates of up to four major parties.

The bill also removes the party choice of the voter from the subsequent public information lists and creates a separate list and voter history for the Presidential Nominating Primary, with relevant portions available to the major party chairs but not the public.

The signature envelope for this election is modified to include the party selection and affirmation by the voter. If the ballot contains votes for candidates in more than one party, or contains votes for a party other than the party selected on the signature envelope, the ballot is spoiled and is not to be accepted.

In the reimbursement section, the reimbursements for polling places and electronic voting system preparation are eliminated but postage for mailing and returning ballots, already included in prior estimates, is retained. The secretary of state may also approve additional reimbursements.

Mailing costs will primarily be for absentee voting, which generally consists of 8% to 23% of turnout.

Legislation enacted in 2016 as Laws 2016, Chapter 162 already provides for voting procedures and for the payment of certain local expenditures for absentee and inperson voting at this primary. Those expenses, detailed in a 2016 fiscal note for SF2985, have changed since then due to the addition of two major parties for the 2020 election cycle. Those expenses are not set forth in this fiscal note, which covers only the proposed legislation.

There are also certain programming expenses for Statewide Voter Registration System modifications to remove the party identification from voters' records on the public information list.

Section 72

This section: 1) provides access by the secretary of state to the federal funds in the HAVA Account from the election security funds provided by Congress in 2018; and 2) legislatively declares that \$167,000 of state funds spent for the purposes of the election security funds, are declared to be a portion of the match required by the Federal government to the Federal funds.. No general funds or other state funds are appropriated by section 72, so there are no expenditures that need to be reflected in this fiscal note.

Section 73:

This is the appropriation to implement early voting, and the cost is that laid out in section 5.

ARTICLE III

Section 1:

This section establishes a Redistricting Advisory Commission to submit recommended legislative and congressional redistricting plans for approval by the legislature following each decennial census. The work of the commission is advisory only.

The bill also establishes a series of principles that must be used in drawing district boundaries.

The Minnesota Constitution requires that the legislature adopt new congressional and legislative districts following each decennial census. The next decennial census will occur in 2020; redistricting plans are expected to be adopted by the

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legislature no later than February 2022.

The duties provided to the secretary of state involve the selection of the public members of the commission.

The secretary of state is required to:

a. Create and publicize a process for soliciting public members. A required form must also be created.

b. The form must include:

a. Evidence that the applicant meets the requirements;

b. Demographic information including gender, race, ethnicity and age; and

c. Party preference or affiliation.

The form must be signed and sworn to. Certain persons are defined as ineligible, so the form will need to include an affirmative assertion by the applicant that they are not in any of the ineligible categories.

The secretary of state must remove ineligible persons from the applicant pool and notify them of that removal and the reasons therefor.

Applications must be received by September 15, 2020.

Two references from defined persons, containing positive recommendations on specified topics, must accompany the application.

The secretary of state must then review all applications and produce a list of 120 finalists, consisting of three groups of 40 persons, one group of persons from each of the two largest parties, and one group of persons from all other applicants. It is not clear what is to happen should there be fewer than 40 persons in any of these three groups.

The secretary of state must submit the list to the four legislative caucus leaders and each shall remove seven persons from each group, no later than January 15, 2021. This results in a maximum of 12 persons remaining in each group, unless fewer than 40 persons from that group have applied, in which case it is possible that no persons from any one group could remain.

The secretary of state is to receive back the remaining names and applications from each group, and select at random, four persons from each group, who will be the public members.

The work of the secretary of state under this section is to:

a. Create the application form and solicit the applications in a widely publicized process;

b. Assure that only applications meeting the criteria set forth in the bill are considered;

c. Review the applications and materials and select 120 persons, in three groups of 40;

d. Forward that to the legislative caucus leaders; and

e. Select at random the public members from the group of applicants returned by the legislative leaders.

The section requires that the commission openings be widely publicized. The publicity campaign would be from January to September 2020 and would consist of the Office's current open appointment notification process, as well as a social media campaign, press releases, and earned media. It would take about 20 hours of staff time to create the social media postings, press releases, and develop an earned media plan.

Other appointing authorities for posts with complex responsibilities suggest that at least ten minutes per application, reviewed by a panel of several persons, is typical.

Section 6:

This section appropriates to the secretary of state the funds necessary to implement section 1.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

ARTICLE I

Sections 5, 22, 23 and 25:

Computer programming to modify the Statewide Voter Registration System and other programs =

890 hours x \$85.00/hour =

\$75,650 (FY20)

Section 8:

Estimated Secretary of State programming costs for adding the citizenship field: 16 hours at \$85/hour = \$1360 Time for

review of the driver license and other application forms: 4 hours x \$50/hour = \$200 Total = \$1760

\$ 1,760 (FY20)

The proposal requires these costs to be absorbed.

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Section 9:

Creation of the necessary background materials will require 40 hours of professional elections staff time at \$50/hour = **\$ 2,000 (FY20)**

Section 13:

Rulemaking is conducted each biennium, thus there is no marginal cost to adding this provision to rulemaking. The Secretary of State will absorb the cost of this rulemaking.

Section 36:

Computer programming will require 5 hours of professional computer development staff time x \$85/hour = **\$425 (FY20)**

Section 38:

Computer programming to make the required modifications = 42 hours @ \$85/hour = **\$3,570 (FY20)**

Section 43:

There is no direct fiscal impact to the Office. The Office would provide reimbursements to local and county election officials ranging from a statewide election to a House special election in an urban or suburban area with very few precincts.

County (centralized) Costs:

During the period from 2002 to 2019, extending over nine separate biennia, there were 29 special elections, split almost equally between Senate and House legislative districts, or a little over 3 special elections in each biennium. (29/9 = 3.222)

There are 44 'units' in these 29 elections (state senate = 2 units), so for the central costs, there are 44/29 units per election, or 1.517 units per election (somewhere between one senate district, which would be two units, and one house district, which would be one unit).

Thus, there are 1.517 units/election x 3.22 elections/biennium, so 4.885 total special election units per biennium.

There are an average of 1.25 counties/election x \$18,000 per county/election x 4.885 election units /biennium = \$109,912.50 central costs/biennium

Precinct (municipal) Costs:

There are an average of 30.7 precincts (rounded to 31) per special election unit (House district).

At \$1000 per precinct, this amounts to an average of \$31,000 of precinct costs per unit of special election.

At 4.885 special election units per biennium, this would be 4.885 X \$31,000 = \$151,435 in precinct costs per biennium.

Total per biennium:

\$109,912.50	central
\$151,435.00	precinct:

\$261,347.50 total costs per biennium

Or

\$130,673.75 (FY20)

\$130,673.75(FY21)

Section 52:

Rulemaking is conducted each biennium, thus there is no marginal cost to adding this provision to rulemaking. The Secretary of State will absorb the cost of this rulemaking.

Section 54:

Minor reporting costs incurred by the secretary of state. 50 reports x 15 minutes / report = 12.5 hours @ \$50/hour = \$625.00

The Office of the Secretary of State will absorb these costs.

Section 67:

OSS Computing:

Programming and testing for the removal of the party identification and Presidential Nominating Primary voter history from the public information list:

120 hours at \$85/hour = **\$10,200 (FY20)**

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ARTICLE III

Section 1 and Section 6:

Commission Membership Evaluation Process

Publicity

20 hours of staff time to create content X \$50/hour salary and benefits = \$1,000

Review

300 applications reviewed for ten minutes each by a three person panel =150 staff hours

X \$50/hour salary and benefits = \$7,500

Total

\$8,500 (FY21)

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

The processes in Article III, section 1, regarding redistricting will be repeated every ten years, as will the costs. The presidential nominating primary occurs every four years, and those costs will be repeated.

Local Fiscal Impact

Regarding Article 1, Section 43 (HF 1628 - 1A): Local government expenditures for conducting elections will largely be reimbursed as a result of this language, which is a change from current law; but, there may continue to be some minor ancillary costs that remain as unreimbursed local government expenditures.

Many of the sections in this bill, including sections 3, 13, 14, 17 to 25, 27 to 34, 36, and 45 to 62, require local governments to expend staff time or funds, in an undetermined amount.

References/Sources

Bert Black

651-201-1326

I have reviewed the content of this fiscal note and believe it is a reasonable estimate of the expenditures and revenues associated with this proposed legislation.

Agency Contact: Julie Strother, 651-201-1342

Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature: Juin Charnell

Date: 4/2/2019 4:33:00 PM

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Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Campaign Finance Board**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		
		X

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	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Shawn Kremer Date: 4/1/2019 9:19:08 AM
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Biennial Total				-		-
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Expenditures	-	57	57	27	27	
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Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

Bill Description

In part the bill modifies campaign finance disclosure requirements of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 10A, which is administered by the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board (Board). This fiscal note covers only those provisions of the bill that modify Chapter 10A. In specific the bill:

1. Requires political committees and political funds currently registered in Hennepin County under the provisions of Chapter 383B to either terminate their registration, or register and report with the Board under the provisions of Chapter 10A.
2. Political committees and political funds that make expenditures to promote or defeat a defined class of candidates of ballot questions in Hennepin County are required to file additional reports with the Board during odd number years.
3. Clarifies definition of express advocacy as used in the definition of independent expenditure.
4. Provides definition and requires disclosure for electioneering communications. This represents a new type of disclosure reported to, and regulated by the Board, and the bill authorizes the Board to further determine what constitutes electioneering communications through advisory opinion.
5. Modifies reporting of sources of money used for independent expenditures and electioneering communications.

Assumptions

All financial assumptions are estimates, as the bill does not include any requirements for specific action by the Board that can be tied to a calculable cost.

1. The new provisions for reporting expenditures to influence Hennepin County elections and will result in approximately eight additional advisory opinion requests in each of FY 20 through FY 23. Advisory opinions have no non-salary costs, but use staff resources. Each advisory opinion involves up to three staff at various stages and total cost in staff resources averages approximately \$1,000. Advisory opinion requests are expected to subside after the 2022 election as the regulated community becomes familiar with the new law, so this cost will

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not affect fiscal years after FY 23. The number of anticipated additional advisory opinion requests should not result in the total number of annual requests exceeding the number that may be handled by the agency within its existing staffing levels.

2. The new provisions related to express advocacy, electioneering communications, and political committees and funds active in Hennepin County elections, will result in approximately six additional investigations of complaints in fiscal years FY 20 through FY 23. Investigations require staff resources that average \$2,000 per investigation. Investigations also require direct costs, such as court reporter fees and service of process charges that average about \$1,000 per investigation. The need for additional investigations are expected to subside after the 2022 election as the regulated community becomes familiar with the new laws, so this cost will not affect fiscal years after FY 23. The number of anticipated additional investigations should not result in the total number of annual investigations exceeding the number handled by the agency with its existing staff and operating budget, although there will be absorbed costs for court reporter fees and other direct costs related to investigations that will reduce the operating margin of the agency.

3. The new election reporting schedule for committees active in Hennepin County, and the reporting of electioneering communications, will require modification of the Board's databases, and some re-programming of the board's internal and external software reporting applications during FY 20 and FY 21. This programming will be accomplished by Board employees, and will not require the purchase of additional computer hardware. The programming cost, estimated at \$30,000 per year in staff resources, can be absorbed by the agency as there is no actual increase in staffing levels. However, prioritizing the programming needed by the provisions in this bill will require the deferral of other programming tasks under current development or planned for the upcoming fiscal year.

4. The new provisions will require updates to forms, handbooks, and informational materials. These type of updates are routinely done by the agency and incorporating the new provisions into the materials will not have a separate identifiable fiscal impact.

5. Hennepin County estimates that 25 political committees or funds will register with the Board if the provisions related to Chapter 383B are enacted. The number of associations required to report electioneering communications that are not currently registered with the Board is unknown, but is expected to be relatively low, most likely less than fifty. Providing notice of report deadlines and general reporting obligations will increase the Board's expenditures for US mail. The approximate additional cost of \$500 in mailing costs per year can be absorbed by the agency.

6. The requirement for filing electioneering communication statements and additional disclosure reports for political activity in Hennepin County will apply to relatively few political committees and associations. This limits the potential for significant late filing fees or civil penalties for missing a filing deadline. Therefore, no assumption can be made that new state revenue will result from this bill.

7. The new provisions will result in increased requests for telephone advice and consultation, which cannot be accurately predicted or quantified. For the purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that the additional volume of calls will not exceed the number that may be effectively responded to by current Board staff.

8. The majority of absorbed costs relate to staff salary and benefits, which are already a part of the Board's operating budget. Additional outlays for the direct cost of investigations (court reporter, service of process, etc.) will be approximately \$6,000 a year, additional costs for mailing communications related to Hennepin County disclosure and electioneering communications are approximately \$500 a year. Total expenditures for direct costs unrelated to staff come to approximately \$6,500 a year and can be absorbed by the agency.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

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FY20-21:

\$8,000 Advisory Opinions

\$12,000 Cost of Investigations

\$30,000 Programing costs

\$500 Mailing costs

\$6,000 Cost of investigations

Total - \$56,500 per year for a total of \$113,000 for FY20-21

FY22-23:

\$8,000 Advisory Opinions

\$12,000 Cost of Investigations

\$500 Mailing costs

\$6,000 Cost of investigations

Total - \$26,500 per year for a total of \$53,000 for FY22-23

The Board will absorb these costs with current agency capacity.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Corrections Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Jim King Date: 3/29/2019 4:35:35 PM
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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*					
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*					
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-

Bill Description

The proposed legislation is a large bill relating to elections. Specific to the Department of Corrections, it would restore the civil right to vote of a person upon release from incarceration or upon sentencing if no incarceration is imposed, and would provide for a requirement of notification for the restoration of civil rights following a felony conviction.

Assumptions

There are no new criminal penalties or penalty enhancements in this bill.

There would be no impact on state prison beds or supervision caseloads statewide.

Providing a notice of restoration of civil rights and voter registration applications would be required as specified in this bill. Assuming a current staffing level, existing staff would perform these responsibilities.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

N/A

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

N/A

Local Fiscal Impact

The impact on local correctional resources is expected to be minimal.

References/Sources

Department of Corrections staff

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Legislature**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-	-
Total	-	-	218	190	-	-
Biennial Total			218			190

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	
General Fund	-	-	1.1	1	-	-
Total	-	-	1.1	1	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-	
Total	-	-	218	190	-	
Biennial Total			218			190
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund	-	-	218	190	-	
Total	-	-	218	190	-	
Biennial Total			218			190
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

The bill establishes redistricting principles for legislative and congressional plans and creates a Redistricting Commission (RC) each year ending in one to recommend the boundaries of the legislative and congressional districts.

The Redistricting Commission (RC) consists of 17 members: five retired judges of the appellate or district courts and 12 public members. The Office of the Secretary of State (OSS) will supervise the appointment of the public members. Legislative leadership will hold one public meeting to remove 21 finalists from the application list provided by the OSS. Administrative support to the commission will be provided by the Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC). Commission members must be compensated and receive reimbursement for expenses as provided in MS 15.0575.

The LCC will convene the first meeting of the commission by January 29 of each year ending in one. The commission shall hold at least one public meeting in each congressional district before adopting its first plan. Depending on the responses by the Legislature, the RC may be required to meet and develop up to three redistricting plans to submit to the Legislature in years ending in one or two.

The commission expires when both legislative and congressional redistricting plans have been enacted into law or adopted by court order and any legal challenges to the plans have been resolved.

Assumptions

- This fiscal note analyzes the impact of the redistricting plan process using the 2020 census data on fiscal years 2021-2022.
- The four members of legislative leadership will meet once in January 2021 to remove 21 finalists from the list of public member applicants provided by OSS. The meeting be held within the Capitol complex and will occur during interim.
- Legislative member meeting participation cost includes the following per member per interim meeting costs: per diem (\$86 senators, \$66 representatives), \$88 round trip mileage (152 round trip mile average), and lodging for half of the members (\$150/night).
- This note assumes that RC will not expire until February 15, 2022. Staff support cost and membership

Revised

participation cost will be ongoing until the expiration date.

- The commission will meet once in January 2021 and then twice per month beginning February 2021 until the expiration date of the commission on February 15, 2022. Eleven of the meetings will occur in FY21 and sixteen of the meetings will occur in FY22. For the FY21 meetings of the RC, one meeting will be held in each of the eight congressional districts and the remaining three meetings will be held within the Capitol complex. All of the FY22 meetings will be held within the Capitol complex.
- Commission members will receive \$55 per diem per work or meeting day, \$81 round trip mileage (152 round trip miles) and \$36 meal cost per work day or meeting day. For the meetings that are held within the Capitol complex, half of the members will receive lodging reimbursement (\$150/night). For the FY21 eight congressional district meetings, all the members will receive lodging reimbursement (\$150/night).
- A Geographic Information System (GIS) technical specialist will be hired and will begin full-time starting December 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, then drop to 50% time until February 28, 2022. The overall FTE for the technical staff person will be .60 FTE in FY21 (approximately 1,250 hours) and .33 FTE in FY22 (approximately 696 hours). Compensation cost will include salary, FICA cost and employer contribution for health insurance and unclassified retirement plan (fringe cost).
- A commission assistant will be hired with a start date of January 1, 2021 and will work full-time until February 28, 2022. The overall FTE for the commission assistant will be .50 FTE in FY21 (approximately 1,044 hours) and .67 FTE in FY22 (approximately 1,392 hours). Compensation cost will include salary, FICA cost and employer contribution for health insurance and unclassified retirement plan (fringe cost).
- The LCC will assist the commission with initial training of the technical specialist and provide temporary office space during the month of December 2020. The LCC Technical Services / GIS office manager will provide the commission with .06 FTE staff time in FY21 and .04 FTE staff time in FY22. The associated cost of the LCC Technical Service / GIS office manager training time will be absorbed within the LCC existing budget.
- As a part of its operations, the LCC Tech Services/GIS office will process plans created by the commission and post the plans to LCC redistricting web page.
- Office space consisting of an office for the RC commission assistant, and office for the technical specialist and a large common work area for members will need to be rented from January 2021 through February 2022. The cost to build out the office space will be incurred in FY21.
- Initial start-up cost in FY21 will include specialized computer workstations, phones, printer, and a large format plotter. Operations (ink, paper, supplies and software) will be incurred in both FY21 and FY22.
- The note assumes that LCC-GIS will provide their own staff and equipment to enable the legislative branch to support this process.
- For this note we assume that rental meeting space will be arranged for the eight meetings in each of the state congressional districts. Meetings will be videotaped. Rental space and video arrangements will cost an average of \$500 per meeting. RC will incur additional travel expenses for meetings outside the Capitol complex. An estimated cost of \$4,000 will be incurred in FY21 and \$500 will be incurred in FY22.
- LCC administrative oversight and fiscal services support staff cost will be absorbed by the LCC.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Member Meeting Participation Cost

Cost Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Senate Legislative Leadership Public RC Applicant Meeting - Total Cost	0	0	1,000	0	0
House Legislative Leadership Public RC Applicant	0	0	1,000	0	0

Revised

Meeting - Total Cost					
Legislative Leadership Public RC Applicant Meeting - Total Cost	0	0	2,000	0	0
RC Member Participation Cost	0	0	60,000	88,000	0
Total Member Mtg Participation Cost	0	0	62,000	88,000	0

Staff Support Cost

Cost Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
RC Cmsn Assistant (.50 FTE FY21, .67 FTE FY22)	0	0	42,000	56,000	0
RC GIS Tech Services Specialist (.60 FTE FY21, .33 FTE FY22)	0	0	59,000	32,000	0
Total RC Support Staff Cost	0	0	101,000	88,000	0

Operation Cost

Cost Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Office Space Rent & Build-Out	0	0	22,000	11,000	0
Equipment (computers, desktop printers, large format printer, phones)	0	0	15,000	0	0
General Operation Cost (software, meeting space rental & video tape services, supplies, staff training, staff travel)	0	0	18,000	3,000	0
Total Operational Cost	0	0	55,000	14,000	0

Summary of Total Cost

Cost Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Meeting Participation Cost	0	0	62,000	88,000	0
Total RC Staff Cost	0	0	101,000	88,000	0
Total Operations Cost	0	0	55,000	14,000	0
Total Cost	0	0	218,000	190,000	0

New FTEs

FTE Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
RC Commission Assistant	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.67	0.00
RC GIS Tech Services Specialist	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.33	0.00

Revised

Total New FTE	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.00	0.00

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Similar costs are anticipated to be incurred for future Redistricting Commissions.

Local Fiscal Impact

N/A

References/Sources

Greg Hubinger, Legislative Coordinating Commission
Lee Meilleur, Legislative Coordinating Commission
Barb Juelich, House of Representatives
Bill Marx, House of Representatives
Patrick McCormack, House of Representatives
Tom Bottern, Minnesota Senate
Cal Ludeman Minnesota Senate
Betty Myers, Minnesota Senate
Eric Nauman, Minnesota Senate

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Metropolitan Council**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Dollars in Thousands					
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145
Total	-	-	139	-	145
Biennial Total			139		145

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Laura Logsdon Date: 3/28/2019 1:32:55 PM
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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145
Total	-	-	139	-	145
Biennial Total			139		145
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*					
General Fund	-	-	139	-	145
Total	-	-	139	-	145
Biennial Total			139		145
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*					
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-

Bill Description

Transit Service on Election Day:

Operating Assistance Recipients: An eligible recipient of operating assistance under Minnesota Statutes, section 174.24, who contracts or has contracted to provide fixed route public transit shall provide fixed route public transit service free of charge on a day a state general election is held.

Metropolitan Council: The Metropolitan Council shall provide regular route transit as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.385, subdivision 1, paragraph b, free of charge on a day a state general election is held. The requirements under this subdivision apply to operators of regular route transit receiving financial assistance under Minnesota Statutes section 473.388 or 473.405 subd 12.

Effective July 1, 2020.

Assumptions

This legislation provides that a regular route transit service shall provide free of charge transit service on a day of a state general election. The calculation of the lost service revenue has been calculated for all Regional Transit Including: Metro Transit Services, Contracted Services and the suburban transit providers.

A significant amount of the monthly passenger fare revenue is from period all-you-can-ride passes. These types of passes pay the monthly fee for their card and can ride as many times as necessary during the month. These types of passes include: Metropass, U-Pass, College Pass, 31-Day Pass. As a result, a one day of free fares will not impact the revenue earned on these all-you-can-ride passes.

The revenue impact will be on stored value and cash customers. Stored value and cash customers account for approximately 29% of all Metro Transit bus ridership. This percentage was applied to all regional transit to determine the amount of transit fares lost for free transit service on Election Day.

Staff concluded the bill references "regular route transit" and would not be an issue with Metro Mobility as the intent of a one-day subsidy is for fixed-route service.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Revised

The regional transit stored value/cash customer revenue lost for free service on Election Day would be approximately \$139,000 in SFY 2021 and \$145,000 in SFY 2023, assuming a 2% annual ridership growth.

- Stored value/cash customers = 29% of daily ridership, meaning their fares would be free on state general election day, therefore resulting in lost fare revenue.

Total Metro Transit 2018 Bus Passengers	54,910,461
Stored Value/Cash Customers:	
Cash	7,968,309
Stored Value	5,609,847
Senior/Youth	959,798
Limited Mobility	1,201,842
Total Stored Value/Cash Customers	15,739,796
% Stored Value/Cash Customers	29%

- $(\text{Average weekday ridership by service type}) \times (\text{Average fare per passenger}) = \text{Total estimated fare revenue on election day}$
- Given 29% of riders' free rides would lead to lost fare revenue, the cost of free election day rides would be approximately \$139,000 for all providers of regular route transit (Met Council, Metro Transit, MVTA, Southwest, Maple Grove, and Plymouth)
- For SFY 2023, the Metropolitan Council estimates the lost revenue would be \$145,000, assuming a 2% annual ridership growth.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

This cost would recur every general election year.

Overtime, as transit fares increase, the cost to the state to offset lost fare revenue would increase.

Local Fiscal Impact

N/A

References/Sources

Metro Transit provided all ridership and fare figures and calculations.

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Public Safety Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact		
		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Laura Logsdon Date: 3/31/2019 3:15:47 PM
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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*					
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue					
Expenditures	-	70	-	-	-
Absorbed Costs	-	(70)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*					
Restrict Misc. Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-

Bill Description

This legislation proposes to amend Minnesota Statute 201.161 by requiring the Minnesota secretary of state to automatically register any individual eligible to vote based on information provided on a new or renewed driver license, instruction permit or identification card application unless applicant specifically declines the automatic registration.

Assumptions

Assumes the effective date is following the determination that the Minnesota Department of Public Safety system can accurately provide necessary data and the secretary of state system is capable of determining applicant eligibility.

Section 8, Subdivision 2 - Applications

Assumes Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) must modify the application forms for an original, duplicate or change of address driver's license, instruction permit or identification card to include a box for the applicant to decline voter registration and any other voter information prescribed by the secretary of state. The estimated cost to update and reprint application form stock is \$37,500.

Assumes DVS will, except for applicants providing an address other than their address of residence and those declining voter registration, electronically transmit application information to the secretary of state daily. The DVS driver's licensing system (FastDS) only contains citizenship status on first-time applicants and Enhanced Driver's License/Identification cards or Real ID applicants. Therefore, no citizenship information is available for individuals renewing or applying for a duplicate standard, non-compliant credential.

Subdivision 6 System certification

Assumes FastDS would require programming changes to modify the interface file with the secretary of state. It is estimated 160 hours would be required for programming and testing to be completed.

Subdivision 7 Implementation costs

Assumes DVS must absorb the costs to implement this legislation.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

FY 2020

Revised

Special Revenue Fund

Driver Services account:

Application form update/reprint = \$37,500

DVS Technology account:

Programming costs 160 hours x \$200/hour = \$32,000

Total FY 2020 special revenue fund expenditures = \$69,500 one-time cost

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

Agency Contact: Dawn Olson (651) 201-7580

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Supreme Court**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

EBO Signature: Jim King Date: 3/29/2019 4:34:21 PM
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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

HF1603-1E at article 1 section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.014 to provide that an individual convicted of a felony has the right to vote restored when the individual completes any incarceration imposed and executed by the court, or upon sentencing if no incarceration is imposed, and loses the right to vote only during any period of incarceration; at section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.071, subd. 1, to require amendments to the voter registration application form to correct the statement about voting rights and felony convictions; at section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.091, subd. 4, governing the information the county auditor must make available regarding registered voters; at section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.161 to provide for automatic voter registration upon completion of a driver's license application; at section 9 adds a new section 201.276 requiring the secretary of state to develop a single publication about voting rights for those convicted of a crime, which must be available electronically to the state court administrator for distribution to judges, court personnel, and probation officers; and amends and adds a number of provisions to address early voting, special elections, ranked-choice voting, transit on election day, electronic voting systems, and presidential election by popular vote.

At article 1, section 36 the bill amends Minn. Stat. § 204C.10 requiring amendments to the polling place roster and voter signature certificate to correct the statement about voting rights and felony convictions; at section 69 adds a new Minn. Stat. § 243.205 requiring correctional facility officials to provide notice of restoration of the right to vote upon release from incarceration; and at section 71 amends Minn. Stat. § 609.165, subd. 1, to eliminate the reference to the right to vote being restored upon discharge from probation. Article 2 amends a number of provisions regarding campaign finance, and electioneering communication. Article 3 adds provisions regarding redistricting, including at section 1 provisions for the appointment of retired judges by the legislature or the Chief Justice to serve as redistricting commissioners, and at section 4 provisions requiring the chief judge of the judicial district in which a majority of the affected population resides to appoint members of local election redistricting commissions. The bill also repeals a number of provisions including criminal provisions under Minn. Stat. ch. 383B.

Assumptions

It is assumed that the provisions related to felony conviction will not affect the resources required to process felony cases or significantly impact the judicial branch.

It is assumed that the repeal of the criminal penalties in chapter 383B.057 will not result in a decrease in case filings as there have been no charges filed under that chapter in the past 10 years.

It is assumed that all administrative support and compensation for the retired judges serving as commissioners will be the responsibility of the Legislative Coordinating Commission.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Revised

Because the provisions of this bill are not anticipated to measurably increase case filings or require additional judicial branch resources, the bill is not anticipated to have a significant fiscal impact on the judicial branch.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

None

Local Fiscal Impact

None

References/Sources

Agency Contact: Janet Marshall

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Revised

Fiscal Note

2019-2020 Legislative Session

HF1603 - 1E - "Voter Election Campaign Finance Policy Chg"

Chief Author: **Raymond Dehn**
 Committee: **State Government Finance Division**
 Date Completed: **04/02/2019**
 Agency: **Transportation Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Executive Budget Officer's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with MMB's Fiscal Note policies.

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Revised

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

House File 1603-1E is a large bill with many sections related to elections. Section three possibly pertains to MnDOT, which would require greater Minnesota transit providers to provide public transit service free of charge on Election Day.

Assumptions

This would have no impact to MnDOT, as any farebox revenue not collected would affect fixed route transit providers in greater Minnesota. For informational purposes, MnDOT roughly estimates that the loss in revenue to greater Minnesota transit providers would be approximately \$63,000.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

There is no cost to MnDOT

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

The lost farebox revenues to any local government transit providers would also occur in future years whenever a state general election is held.

Local Fiscal Impact

Local transit providers would not collect proportionate amounts of the estimated total amount in lost farebox revenues.

References/Sources

MnDOT Office of Transit

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