

**STATE OF MINNESOTA
CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BOARD**

.....
**June 6, 2018
St Croix Room
Centennial Office Building**
.....

MINUTES

The meeting was called to order by Chair Flynn.

Members present: Flynn, Haugen, Leppik, Moilanen, Rosen, Swanson

Others present: Sigurdson, Engelhardt, Pope, staff; Hartshorn, counsel

MINUTES (May 2, 2018)

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Moilanen's motion: To approve the May 2, 2018, minutes as drafted.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

CHAIR'S REPORT

A. Meeting schedule

The next Board meeting is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 11, 2018. Board members decided to change the presumed starting time for future meetings to 10:30 a.m. Member Rosen stated that it was possible that he might be out of town for the July 11th meeting but that he would participate by telephone in that event.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

Mr. Sigurdson presented members with a memorandum regarding this matter that is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Sigurdson told members that the estimated public subsidy payment amounts had been published on the Board's website. Mr. Sigurdson also said that he had received a communication from Member Moilanen asking staff to begin thinking about long-term projects and goals. Mr. Sigurdson said that he would address these issues at the July meeting as part of the annual budget presentation.

SUMMARY OF 2018 MINN. LAWS CHAPTER 119

Mr. Sigurdson presented members with a summary of the campaign finance legislation passed during the 2018 session. This summary is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Sigurdson told

members that the new legislation had been incorporated into the campaign finance handbooks and compliance training.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULE UPDATE

Mr. Sigurdson and Ms. Pope presented members with a memorandum regarding this matter that is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Sigurdson told members that all of the proposed rules had been enacted into statute except for the proposal regarding the allocation of cell phone expenses. Mr. Sigurdson said that the proposed rulemaking therefore no longer was necessary.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Moilanen's motion: To adopt the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that Jeff Sigurdson, the executive director of the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board, is authorized and directed to give notice that the Board has withdrawn the proposed rulemaking identified as Revisor's ID Number R-4450 because the legislature has enacted the proposed rule amendments into law. The executive director must give notice of the withdrawal to the Office of Administrative Hearings and to all persons who have registered their names with the Board for purposes of receiving rulemaking notices. The executive director also is authorized and directed to do anything else necessary to provide notice of the withdrawal to the governor's office, the revisor of statutes, and others interested in the rulemaking.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT

A. Discussion items

1. Request to administratively terminate committees – Amorosia (Dale) for State House and Amorosia (Dale) for State Senate

Ms. Pope told members that Amorosia (Dale) for State House and Amorosia (Dale) for State Senate were the principal campaign committees of candidate Dale Amorosia. Ms. Pope said that Mr. Amorosia had passed away on February 1, 2018. Ms. Pope stated that Mr. Amorosia had been his own treasurer and that shortly before his death, he had filed a termination report for his house committee and a 2017 year-end report for his senate committee. Ms. Pope said that those reports, however, were incomplete and that the senate committee's 2016 year-end balance of \$621.52 did not match its 2017 beginning year balance of \$425. Ms. Pope stated that staff had had some contact with Mr. Amorosia before his death and believed that all the funds in the house committee account had been transferred to the senate committee, leaving the house committee with a zero balance. Ms. Pope said that if Mr. Amorosia had not passed away, staff would have continued to work with him to reconcile the senate committee's balance discrepancy and to obtain amended reports. Ms. Pope stated that staff had tried to find another person who might have knowledge of or access to either committee's records or accounts but had been unsuccessful. Ms. Pope said that staff therefore was asking the Board to administratively terminate both Amorosia committees effective December 31, 2017.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Leppik's motion: To administratively terminate both Dale Amorosia committees effective December 31, 2017.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

2. Request to suspend efforts to obtain economic interest statements and accrued late fees and civil penalties – Elaine Voss and Marian Brown

Ms. Pope told members that during the annual recertification, staff had discovered that these two officials had health issues that prevented them from completing their termination/annual statements of economic interest. Both officials had resigned from their positions during the reporting year. Ms. Pope said that staff had had no contact with any one authorized to file statements on the officials' behalf. Ms. Pope stated that staff therefore was asking the Board to suspend its efforts to obtain statements from these officials and to waive any late fees and civil penalties that may have accrued.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Rosen's motion: To suspend efforts to obtain economic interest statements and accrued late fees and civil penalties from Elaine Voss and Marian Brown.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

3. Request to suspend efforts to obtain economic interest statement and accrued late fees and civil penalties – Laura Ekholm

Ms. Pope told members that on February 6, 2018, Board staff had notified Laura Ekholm that she was required to file a statement of economic interest due to her appointment to the Enterprise Minnesota, Inc. board of directors. This statement was due on April 7, 2018, and was to cover the month before Ms. Ekholm took office. Ms. Pope said that near the end of March 2018, Ms. Ekholm accessed the Board's online filing system and first saw the specific economic disclosure requirements. Ms. Ekholm then contacted Board staff to discuss those requirements and to ask whether there were any alternatives to filing the statement. Ms. Pope stated that after Board staff responded in April 2018 that the disclosure was required, Ms. Ekholm indicated that she strongly objected to the required disclosure and said that she had resigned from her position effective May 1, 2018. Ms. Pope stated that Ms. Ekholm had attended only three meetings before the resignation.

Ms. Pope told members that in two similar situations that had occurred in the past, the Board had approved the suspension of efforts to obtain economic interest statements and accrued late fees from the terminating officials. The reasons given for the decisions included the fact that the officials no longer were serving in office, the short amount of time that the officials had served in office in general or after learning of the requirement, and the fact that a legal action would have to be commenced by the attorney general to obtain the statements. Ms. Pope said that because Ms. Ekholm was no longer in office and had served only a short time as a public official and because obtaining her statement would require referral to the attorney general's office, staff was asking the Board to suspend its efforts to obtain Ms. Ekholm's statement and any accrued late fees and civil penalties.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Rosen's motion: To suspend efforts to obtain an economic interest statement and accrued late fees and civil penalties from Laura Ekholm.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

4. Request for a one-time balance adjustment – AFSCME Local 8 People Fund

Ms. Pope told members that in June 2017, the AFSCME Local 8 People Fund had been put into receivership by its national organization. A new treasurer had been appointed and she had completed a 2017 year-end report for the fund using bank statements. Ms. Pope stated that the beginning bank balance for 2017, however, was \$450 more than the ending balance on the 2016 year-end report. Ms. Pope stated that the treasurer suspected that the discrepancy was due to uncashed candidate contribution checks but that the records from 2016 were incomplete and she could not confirm that belief. Ms. Pope said that the treasurer was asking the Board to adjust the fund's 2016 year-end balance from \$2,152.94 to \$2,602.94 to match the bank balance at that time. The treasurer stated that the fund had had no expenditures in 2017 and would be closed in 2018.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

Member Rosen's motion: To grant the AFSCME Local 8 People Fund's request to adjust its 2016 year-end balance from \$2,152.94 to \$2,602.94.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

5. Request to refer matter to attorney general's office – Kaying Thao

Ms. Pope told members that Friends of Kaying (Thao) was the principal campaign committee of Kaying Thao. Ms. Pope said that Ms. Thao was her own treasurer and had failed to file the committee's 2017 year-end report of receipts and expenditures. The committee last reported a cash balance of \$797. Ms. Pope stated that the committee had not received any public subsidy funds. Ms. Pope said that the committee had accrued the maximum \$1,000 in late fees for the year-end report and would reach the maximum \$1,000 in civil penalties on June 4, 2018. Ms. Pope said that staff was asking the Board to refer the matter to the attorney general's office to seek an order compelling the filing of the report and a judgment for the accrued late filing fees and civil penalties.

Member Rosen's motion: To refer the Friends of Kaying (Thao) committee to the Attorney General's Office to seek an order compelling the filing of the committee's 2017 report and a judgment for the accrued late filing fees and civil penalties.

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

B. Waiver requests

<u>Name of Candidate or Committee</u>	<u>Late Fee & Civil Penalty Amount</u>	<u>Reason for Fine</u>	<u>Factors for waiver</u>	<u>Board Member's Motion</u>	<u>Motion</u>	<u>Vote on Motion</u>
Robert Doar, MN Gun Owners Caucus	\$225	6/15/2017 lobbyist report	Storm knocked out lobbyist's power and internet on report due date. Lobbyist believed that he had filed report using his smartphone. When lobbyist learned that report had not been submitted, he immediately filed. Lobbyist had no disbursements during the reporting period.	Member Rosen	To waive the late filing fee	Passed unanimously
Karlo Etten, Wilkin SWCD	\$100	2017 annual EIS	Official did not receive emailed notices sent to his old email address. Official did not see any mailed notices until the final one, which arrived on the day that he was leaving for a family vacation.	Member Swanson	To waive the late filing fee	Passed unanimously
Municipal Utilities Action Fund	\$150	2018 1 st quarter	Treasurer believed that report was not required because the fund had not received any money during reporting period. When treasurer learned that report was required if fund contributed money, he tried to file report but encountered some technical difficulties due to his unfamiliarity with the software. Treasurer used online resources to learn how to submit report and now believes that he will be able to timely file in future.	Member Swanson	To waive the late filing fee	Passed unanimously
Securus Technologies	\$200	3/15/2018 principal report	Principal did not receive notices because its lobbyist, in good faith, submitted incorrect contact information for principal. When lobbyist saw that principal's report was overdue, they worked together to file the report and to correct the principal's contact information.	Member Swanson	To waive the late filing fee	Passed unanimously
Sherrie Pugh 4 Senate	\$625	2017 year-end	Candidate opened 2016 report, entered 2017 changes, and then submitted 2016 report. Candidate later tried to file 2017 report but had technical issues. Candidate came in to work with Board staff and then was able to file report.	Member Moilanen	To reduce the late filing fee to \$150	Passed unanimously
25B House District DFL (Olmsted 25)	\$775	2017 year-end	Treasurer stopped responding to members. Members therefore did not know that treasurer had not timely filed report. Chair may have known but she passed away unexpectedly in March. After new treasurer took office, he received late fee letter. Party unit is adopting internal controls to prevent future late reports.	Member Rosen	To reduce the late filing fee to \$165	Passed unanimously

Informational Items

A. Security information requests

In April, the executive director received a request to reclassify information on an original statement of economic interest as security information. The request was from a judge who had safety concerns about disclosing the description of real property that the judge owned. The executive director determined that the request met the statutory requirements and granted the request.

B. Payment of a late filing fee for 2015 year-end report of receipts and expenditures

Mohamud Noor, \$100

C. Payment of a late filing fee for 2016 year-end report of receipts and expenditures

Mary Hernandez, \$1000
Mohamud Noor, \$25

D. Payment of a late filing fee for 2017 year-end report of receipts and expenditures

Elise Diesslin, \$75
Hoppe Volunteer Committee, \$325

E. Payment of a late filing fee for 2018 1st quarter report of receipts and expenditures

Carpenters Local 930 PAC, \$50
Hillstrom for Sec of State, \$50
Minn Architects PAC, \$100
Minn Service Station Association, \$25
North Central States PAC, \$25
Small Business MN PAC, \$75

F. Payment of a late filing fee for 2016 annual statement of economic interest

Roland Cleveland, \$55.46

G. Payment of a late filing fee for 2017 annual statement of economic interest

Edward Ehlinger, \$50

H. Payment of a late filing fee for March 15, 2018, annual report of lobbyist principal

American Cancer Society, \$25
Braun Intertec Corp, \$25
Joint Religious Legislative Coalition, \$25
Lutheran Social Service of MN, \$25
MN350, \$50
MN Commercial Association of Realtors, \$25
MN Energy Resources Corp, \$25
MN Interior Design Legislative Action Committee, \$25

MN Second Chance Coalition, \$25
Polaris, \$25
Scannell Properties, \$25
Special Education Graduates Work, \$25

I. Payment of a civil penalty excess special source contributions

Michael Goggin, \$40

J. Payment of a civil penalty for false certification

Branden Petersen, \$280

K. Deposit to the General Fund

Kelly Morrison for MN House, \$100

DISCLAIMER PENALTIES

Mr. Sigurdson and Ms. Pope presented members with a memorandum regarding this matter that is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Sigurdson told members that the Board already had received two disclaimer complaints in 2018 and that the recently passed legislation included new disclaimer provisions that would produce more questions. Staff therefore was seeking guidance from the Board about some disclaimer issues. Mr. Sigurdson stated that the memorandum discussed the factors that the Board could consider when determining whether a disclaimer was substantially in the form required by statute and what civil penalty to impose for a violation. Mr. Sigurdson said that the memorandum reviewed past disclaimer decisions made by the Board as well as decisions issued by the Office of Administrative Hearings in this area, and the range of penalties used for disclaimer violations in other states. Members discussed the issues raised by the memorandum and agreed that some minimum penalty should be imposed for a disclaimer violation. Members also were comfortable with the position that a disclaimer on a Facebook page could be in the banner picture on the home page or in the About section of a Facebook page.

ADVISORY OPINION 447

Mr. Sigurdson presented members with a memorandum regarding this matter that is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Sigurdson told members that the advisory opinion had been requested by a representative of a principal campaign committee who did not wish to make the request public. Mr. Sigurdson said that that the request asked eleven questions regarding the appropriateness of accepting contributions from various types of unregistered associations. Mr. Sigurdson said that most of the questions involved contributions from political committees registered with the Federal Election Commission.

After discussion, the following motions were made:

Member Rosen's motion:	To consider the draft advisory opinion although all relevant information had not been distributed to members at least seven days before the meeting.
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Vote on motion:	Unanimously passed.
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Member Rosen's motion: To adopt the draft advisory opinion with the following amendments:

- (1) in the last full sentence in the Introduction section on page 1, replace the phrase "with restrictions" with the language "subject to the same contribution and aggregate special source limits that apply to political committees and funds registered with the Board";
- (2) add the answer "No." as the first word in Opinion One, Opinion Two, and Opinion Eleven and add the answer "Yes." as the first word in Opinion Three and Opinion Nine;
- (3) at the end of the third sentence in Opinion Four, add the language "as defined in 11 C.F.R. § 114.1(d), provided the labor union is not a "corporation" as defined by Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 1."

Vote on motion: Unanimously passed.

LEGAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

Mr. Hartshorn presented members with a legal report that is attached to and made a part of these minutes. Mr. Hartshorn told members that Tim Johnson had asked to reschedule the hearing in his case to June 18, 2018, due to a family emergency.

OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business to report.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The chair recessed the regular session of the meeting and called to order the executive session. Upon recess of the executive session, the regular session of the meeting was called back to order and the chair had nothing to report into regular session.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned by the chair.

Respectfully submitted,



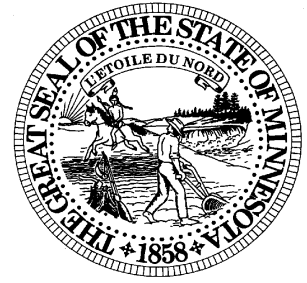
Jeff Sigurdson
Executive Director

Attachments:

Memorandum regarding executive director report
Summary of 2018 Minn. Laws chapter 119
Memorandum regarding administrative rule update
Memorandum regarding disclaimer penalties
Memorandum regarding advisory opinion request
Draft public advisory opinion
Legal report

Minnesota

Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board



Date: March 28, 2018

To: Board Members

From: Jeff Sigurdson, Executive Director

Telephone: 651-539-1189

Re: Executive Director's Report – Board Operations

Program Updates

Lobbying Program. The lobbyist disbursement report covering the period of January 1, 2018, through May 31, 2018, is due on June 15, 2018. Disbursement reports are expected from 835 lobbyists.

Campaign Finance Program.

The second report of receipts and expenditures for constitutional candidates, appellate court candidates, political committees and funds, political party state central committees and legislative caucuses is due June 14, 2018. The report covers the period January 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018. Approximately 450 reports are expected. House candidates, district court judges, and all other party units file their first report on July 30, 2018.

Economic Interest Program.

Constitutional and House candidates must file an economic interest statement within 14 days after filing and affidavit of candidacy to appear on the ballot. Staff is busy providing support to candidates who are completing an economic interest statement for the first time, and reminding candidates who have not filed of the deadline. The filing period to appear on the 2018 ballot runs from May 22 to June 5, 2018.

Personnel

Staff has forwarded the position description for the open legal analyst position to Human Resources for review. I expect that the position will be posted during the week of June 4th.

Public Subsidy Program

On May 17, 2018, staff issued the first estimate of public subsidy payments that will be available to qualified candidates. The estimate will be updated in June when the final number of candidates who filed for office will be known. A copy of the estimate is attached for member review.



MINNESOTA CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD

PUBLIC SUBSIDY ESTIMATES - 2018 ELECTION available from the State Elections Campaign Fund for:

- **Candidates for Constitutional Office and State House of Representatives**

May 17, 2018

TO: Filing Officers

FROM: Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board

SUBJECT: Notice of 2018 Public Subsidy **ESTIMATE** – for Constitutional Office or House of Representatives candidates who qualify for a public subsidy payment.

PARTY ACCOUNT ESTIMATE - The amount listed in the Party Account column of this publication is the estimated amount that a qualified candidate of that party may expect to receive from the Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL), Republican Party of Minnesota (RPM), Green Party of Minnesota (GPM), Grassroots-Legalize Cannabis Party (GRP), Independence Party of Minnesota (IPMN), Libertarian Party of Minnesota (LPM), or the Legal Marijuana Now Party (LMNP) party account if the candidate's name appears on the General Election ballot in 2018 as the nominee of that party. Candidates who are not affiliated with any of the parties listed above are not eligible to receive a party account payment.

GENERAL ACCOUNT ESTIMATE – The amount listed in the General Account column of this publication is the estimated amount that qualified candidates affiliated with one of the two major parties (RPM, DFL) may expect to receive if the candidate's name appears on the General Election ballot in 2018 as the nominee of that party. Only candidates who file with the designation of a major political party are eligible for the general account payment. Because the other political parties listed on the estimate are defined as minor political parties under Minnesota Statutes the candidates who file with a minor party designation are not eligible to receive a general account payment as a part of a public subsidy payment.

QUALIFYING CONTRIBUTIONS - In addition to filing a Public Subsidy Agreement, a candidate must file an Affidavit of Contributions with the Board stating that during the period January 1, 2017, through July 23, 2018, the candidate's committee has accumulated cash contributions from individuals eligible to vote in the state in the following amounts, counting no more than \$50 per individual contributor:

\$35,000 for Governor/Lt. Governor \$6,000 for Secretary of State \$1,500 for a House of Representatives candidate.

\$15,000 for Attorney General \$6,000 for State Auditor

The candidate or the candidate's treasurer must submit the affidavit required to the Board by July 30, 2018.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE - Payment to qualified candidates will be mailed no later than August 28, 2018.

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

Constitutional Office

<u>Office</u>	<u>DFL</u>			<u>RPM</u>			<u>IPMN</u>			<u>GPM</u>		
	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governor	\$224,026	\$254,349	\$478,375	\$103,740	\$254,349	\$358,089	\$22,028	\$0	\$22,028	\$6,110	\$0	\$6,110
Attorney General	\$44,805	\$50,870	\$95,675	\$20,748	\$50,870	\$71,618	\$4,406	\$0	\$4,406	\$4,484	\$0	\$4,484
Secretary of State	\$25,603	\$29,069	\$54,672	\$11,856	\$29,069	\$40,925	\$2,518	\$0	\$2,518	\$698	\$0	\$698
State Auditor	\$25,603	\$29,069	\$54,672	\$11,856	\$29,069	\$40,925	\$2,518	\$0	\$2,518	\$698	\$0	\$698

<u>Office</u>	<u>GRP</u>			<u>LPM</u>			<u>LMNP</u>		
	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Party Account</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governor	\$4,259	\$0	\$4,259	\$6,180	\$0	\$6,180	\$4,171	\$0	\$4,171
Attorney General	\$851	\$0	\$851	\$1,236	\$0	\$1,236	\$834	\$0	\$834
Secretary of State	\$487	\$0	\$487	\$706	\$0	\$706	\$477	\$0	\$477
State Auditor	\$487	\$0	\$487	\$706	\$0	\$706	\$477	\$0	\$477

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
1A	\$594	\$2,073	\$2,667	\$536	\$2,073	\$2,610	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$22	\$0	\$22	\$12	\$0	\$12	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$23	\$0	\$23
1B	\$980	\$2,073	\$3,053	\$650	\$2,073	\$2,723	\$68	\$0	\$68	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$30	\$0	\$30	\$21	\$0	\$21	\$47	\$0	\$47
2A	\$1,505	\$2,073	\$3,579	\$796	\$2,073	\$2,869	\$82	\$0	\$82	\$45	\$0	\$45	\$15	\$0	\$15	\$15	\$0	\$15	\$58	\$0	\$58
2B	\$1,202	\$2,073	\$3,276	\$833	\$2,073	\$2,906	\$105	\$0	\$105	\$30	\$0	\$30	\$14	\$0	\$14	\$19	\$0	\$19	\$49	\$0	\$49
3A	\$2,918	\$2,073	\$4,992	\$797	\$2,073	\$2,871	\$143	\$0	\$143	\$114	\$0	\$114	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$72	\$0	\$72
3B	\$3,091	\$2,073	\$5,164	\$919	\$2,073	\$2,992	\$140	\$0	\$140	\$122	\$0	\$122	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$45	\$0	\$45
4A	\$1,848	\$2,073	\$3,921	\$773	\$2,073	\$2,846	\$145	\$0	\$145	\$55	\$0	\$55	\$26	\$0	\$26	\$67	\$0	\$67	\$64	\$0	\$64
4B	\$1,549	\$2,073	\$3,623	\$836	\$2,073	\$2,909	\$146	\$0	\$146	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$19	\$0	\$19	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$55	\$0	\$55
5A	\$1,787	\$2,073	\$3,861	\$914	\$2,073	\$2,987	\$89	\$0	\$89	\$75	\$0	\$75	\$24	\$0	\$24	\$30	\$0	\$30	\$66	\$0	\$66
5B	\$1,607	\$2,073	\$3,680	\$1,014	\$2,073	\$3,088	\$78	\$0	\$78	\$75	\$0	\$75	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$48	\$0	\$48	\$58	\$0	\$58
6A	\$2,511	\$2,073	\$4,584	\$801	\$2,073	\$2,874	\$125	\$0	\$125	\$73	\$0	\$73	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$70	\$0	\$70
6B	\$2,918	\$2,073	\$4,991	\$926	\$2,073	\$2,999	\$121	\$0	\$121	\$100	\$0	\$100	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$91	\$0	\$91
7A	\$3,634	\$2,073	\$5,708	\$720	\$2,073	\$2,793	\$159	\$0	\$159	\$203	\$0	\$203	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$63	\$0	\$63
7B	\$3,095	\$2,073	\$5,168	\$631	\$2,073	\$2,704	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$154	\$0	\$154	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$78	\$0	\$78
8A	\$1,103	\$2,073	\$3,176	\$1,025	\$2,073	\$3,099	\$105	\$0	\$105	\$26	\$0	\$26	\$22	\$0	\$22	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$27	\$0	\$27
8B	\$1,031	\$2,073	\$3,105	\$1,123	\$2,073	\$3,197	\$139	\$0	\$139	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$19	\$0	\$19	\$85	\$0	\$85	\$43	\$0	\$43
9A	\$855	\$2,073	\$2,929	\$1,031	\$2,073	\$3,104	\$86	\$0	\$86	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$26	\$0	\$26	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$39	\$0	\$39
9B	\$742	\$2,073	\$2,816	\$788	\$2,073	\$2,861	\$83	\$0	\$83	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$18	\$0	\$18	\$21	\$0	\$21	\$29	\$0	\$29
10A	\$1,627	\$2,073	\$3,700	\$1,243	\$2,073	\$3,316	\$131	\$0	\$131	\$76	\$0	\$76	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$62	\$0	\$62
10B	\$1,396	\$2,073	\$3,469	\$1,082	\$2,073	\$3,156	\$103	\$0	\$103	\$66	\$0	\$66	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$31	\$0	\$31	\$43	\$0	\$43

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
11A	\$2,155	\$2,073	\$4,228	\$709	\$2,073	\$2,783	\$187	\$0	\$187	\$72	\$0	\$72	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$84	\$0	\$84
11B	\$1,111	\$2,073	\$3,185	\$663	\$2,073	\$2,737	\$145	\$0	\$145	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$45	\$0	\$45	\$57	\$0	\$57
12A	\$1,061	\$2,073	\$3,135	\$757	\$2,073	\$2,830	\$78	\$0	\$78	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$9	\$0	\$9	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$31	\$0	\$31
12B	\$964	\$2,073	\$3,037	\$963	\$2,073	\$3,037	\$84	\$0	\$84	\$20	\$0	\$20	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$60	\$0	\$60	\$41	\$0	\$41
13A	\$1,332	\$2,073	\$3,405	\$957	\$2,073	\$3,031	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$42	\$0	\$42	\$40	\$0	\$40
13B	\$1,224	\$2,073	\$3,297	\$936	\$2,073	\$3,009	\$98	\$0	\$98	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$50	\$0	\$50
14A	\$1,748	\$2,073	\$3,822	\$707	\$2,073	\$2,781	\$92	\$0	\$92	\$49	\$0	\$49	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$76	\$0	\$76	\$53	\$0	\$53
14B	\$1,588	\$2,073	\$3,661	\$589	\$2,073	\$2,663	\$94	\$0	\$94	\$69	\$0	\$69	\$31	\$0	\$31	\$87	\$0	\$87	\$88	\$0	\$88
15A	\$1,153	\$2,073	\$3,226	\$907	\$2,073	\$2,980	\$95	\$0	\$95	\$23	\$0	\$23	\$27	\$0	\$27	\$49	\$0	\$49	\$45	\$0	\$45
15B	\$1,094	\$2,073	\$3,167	\$1,241	\$2,073	\$3,315	\$117	\$0	\$117	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$34	\$0	\$34	\$58	\$0	\$58	\$52	\$0	\$52
16A	\$922	\$2,073	\$2,995	\$598	\$2,073	\$2,671	\$62	\$0	\$62	\$11	\$0	\$11	\$11	\$0	\$11	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$20	\$0	\$20
16B	\$934	\$2,073	\$3,007	\$883	\$2,073	\$2,956	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$26	\$0	\$26	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$37	\$0	\$37
17A	\$693	\$2,073	\$2,766	\$527	\$2,073	\$2,600	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$8	\$0	\$8	\$16	\$0	\$16	\$30	\$0	\$30	\$46	\$0	\$46
17B	\$1,284	\$2,073	\$3,357	\$845	\$2,073	\$2,918	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$7	\$0	\$7	\$20	\$0	\$20	\$19	\$0	\$19
18A	\$794	\$2,073	\$2,868	\$742	\$2,073	\$2,816	\$101	\$0	\$101	\$16	\$0	\$16	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$46	\$0	\$46
18B	\$750	\$2,073	\$2,823	\$917	\$2,073	\$2,991	\$108	\$0	\$108	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$31	\$0	\$31
19A	\$1,756	\$2,073	\$3,829	\$889	\$2,073	\$2,963	\$125	\$0	\$125	\$75	\$0	\$75	\$24	\$0	\$24	\$66	\$0	\$66	\$74	\$0	\$74
19B	\$1,924	\$2,073	\$3,997	\$615	\$2,073	\$2,688	\$106	\$0	\$106	\$72	\$0	\$72	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$79	\$0	\$79	\$67	\$0	\$67
20A	\$1,355	\$2,073	\$3,428	\$1,300	\$2,073	\$3,373	\$117	\$0	\$117	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$15	\$0	\$15	\$63	\$0	\$63	\$43	\$0	\$43
20B	\$3,235	\$2,073	\$5,309	\$844	\$2,073	\$2,918	\$136	\$0	\$136	\$85	\$0	\$85	\$28	\$0	\$28	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$64	\$0	\$64
21A	\$1,816	\$2,073	\$3,889	\$1,063	\$2,073	\$3,136	\$135	\$0	\$135	\$81	\$0	\$81	\$16	\$0	\$16	\$81	\$0	\$81	\$37	\$0	\$37

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
21B	\$1,392	\$2,073	\$3,466	\$1,052	\$2,073	\$3,126	\$109	\$0	\$109	\$68	\$0	\$68	\$25	\$0	\$25	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$34	\$0	\$34
22A	\$818	\$2,073	\$2,891	\$722	\$2,073	\$2,795	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$6	\$0	\$6	\$31	\$0	\$31	\$8	\$0	\$8	\$25	\$0	\$25
22B	\$690	\$2,073	\$2,764	\$658	\$2,073	\$2,732	\$66	\$0	\$66	\$30	\$0	\$30	\$14	\$0	\$14	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$28	\$0	\$28
23A	\$641	\$2,073	\$2,715	\$844	\$2,073	\$2,918	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$14	\$0	\$14	\$15	\$0	\$15	\$25	\$0	\$25	\$47	\$0	\$47
23B	\$961	\$2,073	\$3,034	\$876	\$2,073	\$2,949	\$99	\$0	\$99	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$27	\$0	\$27	\$23	\$0	\$23	\$51	\$0	\$51
24A	\$1,128	\$2,073	\$3,201	\$918	\$2,073	\$2,991	\$145	\$0	\$145	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$23	\$0	\$23	\$57	\$0	\$57	\$56	\$0	\$56
24B	\$1,952	\$2,073	\$4,025	\$957	\$2,073	\$3,031	\$142	\$0	\$142	\$62	\$0	\$62	\$23	\$0	\$23	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$77	\$0	\$77
25A	\$1,852	\$2,073	\$3,925	\$1,297	\$2,073	\$3,370	\$229	\$0	\$229	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$16	\$0	\$16	\$82	\$0	\$82	\$50	\$0	\$50
25B	\$2,720	\$2,073	\$4,793	\$1,270	\$2,073	\$3,344	\$204	\$0	\$204	\$58	\$0	\$58	\$24	\$0	\$24	\$81	\$0	\$81	\$64	\$0	\$64
26A	\$2,680	\$2,073	\$4,753	\$937	\$2,073	\$3,010	\$165	\$0	\$165	\$54	\$0	\$54	\$21	\$0	\$21	\$65	\$0	\$65	\$51	\$0	\$51
26B	\$2,489	\$2,073	\$4,562	\$1,705	\$2,073	\$3,779	\$207	\$0	\$207	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$27	\$0	\$27	\$83	\$0	\$83	\$62	\$0	\$62
27A	\$1,134	\$2,073	\$3,207	\$578	\$2,073	\$2,652	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$32	\$0	\$32	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$59	\$0	\$59	\$12	\$0	\$12
27B	\$3,206	\$2,073	\$5,279	\$819	\$2,073	\$2,892	\$148	\$0	\$148	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$38	\$0	\$38
28A	\$1,869	\$2,073	\$3,943	\$735	\$2,073	\$2,808	\$84	\$0	\$84	\$113	\$0	\$113	\$34	\$0	\$34	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$48	\$0	\$48
28B	\$1,233	\$2,073	\$3,307	\$523	\$2,073	\$2,597	\$91	\$0	\$91	\$58	\$0	\$58	\$28	\$0	\$28	\$21	\$0	\$21	\$61	\$0	\$61
29A	\$1,254	\$2,073	\$3,328	\$1,297	\$2,073	\$3,370	\$157	\$0	\$157	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$27	\$0	\$27	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$67	\$0	\$67
29B	\$1,199	\$2,073	\$3,273	\$1,160	\$2,073	\$3,233	\$134	\$0	\$134	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$25	\$0	\$25	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$58	\$0	\$58
30A	\$1,359	\$2,073	\$3,433	\$1,314	\$2,073	\$3,387	\$122	\$0	\$122	\$32	\$0	\$32	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$71	\$0	\$71	\$84	\$0	\$84
30B	\$1,179	\$2,073	\$3,252	\$1,369	\$2,073	\$3,443	\$166	\$0	\$166	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$28	\$0	\$28	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$44	\$0	\$44
31A	\$1,241	\$2,073	\$3,314	\$1,645	\$2,073	\$3,718	\$153	\$0	\$153	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$65	\$0	\$65	\$78	\$0	\$78
31B	\$1,739	\$2,073	\$3,812	\$1,952	\$2,073	\$4,025	\$186	\$0	\$186	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$93	\$0	\$93	\$74	\$0	\$74

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
32A	\$1,100	\$2,073	\$3,174	\$1,119	\$2,073	\$3,193	\$113	\$0	\$113	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$23	\$0	\$23	\$60	\$0	\$60	\$63	\$0	\$63
32B	\$1,429	\$2,073	\$3,502	\$1,070	\$2,073	\$3,143	\$129	\$0	\$129	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$74	\$0	\$74	\$78	\$0	\$78
33A	\$2,811	\$2,073	\$4,884	\$2,883	\$2,073	\$4,957	\$291	\$0	\$291	\$118	\$0	\$118	\$73	\$0	\$73	\$212	\$0	\$212	\$19	\$0	\$19
33B	\$3,109	\$2,073	\$5,182	\$2,198	\$2,073	\$4,271	\$260	\$0	\$260	\$117	\$0	\$117	\$57	\$0	\$57	\$199	\$0	\$199	\$37	\$0	\$37
34A	\$2,880	\$2,073	\$4,954	\$2,581	\$2,073	\$4,655	\$283	\$0	\$283	\$119	\$0	\$119	\$67	\$0	\$67	\$110	\$0	\$110	\$20	\$0	\$20
34B	\$3,680	\$2,073	\$5,754	\$2,357	\$2,073	\$4,430	\$297	\$0	\$297	\$130	\$0	\$130	\$71	\$0	\$71	\$129	\$0	\$129	\$22	\$0	\$22
35A	\$1,859	\$2,073	\$3,933	\$1,673	\$2,073	\$3,746	\$187	\$0	\$187	\$74	\$0	\$74	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$95	\$0	\$95	\$103	\$0	\$103
35B	\$1,908	\$2,073	\$3,981	\$1,877	\$2,073	\$3,950	\$236	\$0	\$236	\$51	\$0	\$51	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$95	\$0	\$95	\$54	\$0	\$54
36A	\$2,778	\$2,073	\$4,851	\$1,764	\$2,073	\$3,837	\$232	\$0	\$232	\$117	\$0	\$117	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$100	\$0	\$100	\$52	\$0	\$52
36B	\$3,548	\$2,073	\$5,622	\$1,592	\$2,073	\$3,666	\$266	\$0	\$266	\$96	\$0	\$96	\$55	\$0	\$55	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$47	\$0	\$47
37A	\$2,427	\$2,073	\$4,500	\$1,202	\$2,073	\$3,276	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$64	\$0	\$64	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$188	\$0	\$188	\$70	\$0	\$70
37B	\$2,611	\$2,073	\$4,685	\$1,506	\$2,073	\$3,580	\$250	\$0	\$250	\$49	\$0	\$49	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$102	\$0	\$102	\$71	\$0	\$71
38A	\$2,148	\$2,073	\$4,221	\$1,668	\$2,073	\$3,742	\$224	\$0	\$224	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$104	\$0	\$104	\$74	\$0	\$74
38B	\$3,693	\$2,073	\$5,766	\$2,247	\$2,073	\$4,321	\$177	\$0	\$177	\$142	\$0	\$142	\$57	\$0	\$57	\$129	\$0	\$129	\$95	\$0	\$95
39A	\$2,503	\$2,073	\$4,576	\$1,829	\$2,073	\$3,903	\$126	\$0	\$126	\$69	\$0	\$69	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$85	\$0	\$85	\$55	\$0	\$55
39B	\$2,738	\$2,073	\$4,812	\$1,743	\$2,073	\$3,816	\$136	\$0	\$136	\$73	\$0	\$73	\$34	\$0	\$34	\$83	\$0	\$83	\$58	\$0	\$58
40A	\$3,432	\$2,073	\$5,505	\$797	\$2,073	\$2,871	\$122	\$0	\$122	\$100	\$0	\$100	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$30	\$0	\$30
40B	\$3,598	\$2,073	\$5,671	\$888	\$2,073	\$2,962	\$140	\$0	\$140	\$147	\$0	\$147	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$51	\$0	\$51	\$38	\$0	\$38
41A	\$3,309	\$2,073	\$5,383	\$1,182	\$2,073	\$3,256	\$205	\$0	\$205	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$94	\$0	\$94	\$102	\$0	\$102
41B	\$3,953	\$2,073	\$6,026	\$1,146	\$2,073	\$3,219	\$220	\$0	\$220	\$144	\$0	\$144	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$93	\$0	\$93	\$87	\$0	\$87
42A	\$4,343	\$2,073	\$6,417	\$1,979	\$2,073	\$4,053	\$266	\$0	\$266	\$185	\$0	\$185	\$61	\$0	\$61	\$126	\$0	\$126	\$93	\$0	\$93

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
42B	\$4,757	\$2,073	\$6,831	\$1,732	\$2,073	\$3,805	\$218	\$0	\$218	\$185	\$0	\$185	\$61	\$0	\$61	\$127	\$0	\$127	\$89	\$0	\$89
43A	\$4,177	\$2,073	\$6,251	\$1,517	\$2,073	\$3,590	\$544	\$0	\$544	\$159	\$0	\$159	\$51	\$0	\$51	\$99	\$0	\$99	\$106	\$0	\$106
43B	\$3,696	\$2,073	\$5,770	\$1,215	\$2,073	\$3,289	\$497	\$0	\$497	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$92	\$0	\$92	\$102	\$0	\$102
44A	\$3,981	\$2,073	\$6,054	\$2,201	\$2,073	\$4,275	\$295	\$0	\$295	\$119	\$0	\$119	\$70	\$0	\$70	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$14	\$0	\$14
44B	\$4,587	\$2,073	\$6,661	\$1,957	\$2,073	\$4,031	\$271	\$0	\$271	\$139	\$0	\$139	\$71	\$0	\$71	\$107	\$0	\$107	\$23	\$0	\$23
45A	\$3,985	\$2,073	\$6,058	\$1,440	\$2,073	\$3,514	\$249	\$0	\$249	\$166	\$0	\$166	\$59	\$0	\$59	\$92	\$0	\$92	\$30	\$0	\$30
45B	\$4,918	\$2,073	\$6,991	\$1,273	\$2,073	\$3,346	\$262	\$0	\$262	\$204	\$0	\$204	\$65	\$0	\$65	\$101	\$0	\$101	\$34	\$0	\$34
46A	\$5,170	\$2,073	\$7,243	\$1,347	\$2,073	\$3,420	\$223	\$0	\$223	\$187	\$0	\$187	\$69	\$0	\$69	\$105	\$0	\$105	\$30	\$0	\$30
46B	\$5,027	\$2,073	\$7,101	\$1,097	\$2,073	\$3,170	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$179	\$0	\$179	\$64	\$0	\$64	\$115	\$0	\$115	\$23	\$0	\$23
47A	\$1,668	\$2,073	\$3,741	\$1,979	\$2,073	\$4,052	\$192	\$0	\$192	\$49	\$0	\$49	\$22	\$0	\$22	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$59	\$0	\$59
47B	\$2,208	\$2,073	\$4,282	\$1,631	\$2,073	\$3,704	\$205	\$0	\$205	\$49	\$0	\$49	\$22	\$0	\$22	\$104	\$0	\$104	\$53	\$0	\$53
48A	\$4,398	\$2,073	\$6,471	\$2,016	\$2,073	\$4,089	\$283	\$0	\$283	\$152	\$0	\$152	\$71	\$0	\$71	\$113	\$0	\$113	\$30	\$0	\$30
48B	\$3,382	\$2,073	\$5,456	\$2,021	\$2,073	\$4,094	\$239	\$0	\$239	\$103	\$0	\$103	\$62	\$0	\$62	\$95	\$0	\$95	\$16	\$0	\$16
49A	\$4,603	\$2,073	\$6,676	\$1,994	\$2,073	\$4,068	\$260	\$0	\$260	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$72	\$0	\$72	\$109	\$0	\$109	\$19	\$0	\$19
49B	\$4,729	\$2,073	\$6,803	\$1,998	\$2,073	\$4,071	\$267	\$0	\$267	\$153	\$0	\$153	\$73	\$0	\$73	\$103	\$0	\$103	\$17	\$0	\$17
50A	\$4,016	\$2,073	\$6,089	\$1,221	\$2,073	\$3,294	\$182	\$0	\$182	\$174	\$0	\$174	\$56	\$0	\$56	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$33	\$0	\$33
50B	\$4,100	\$2,073	\$6,174	\$1,711	\$2,073	\$3,785	\$226	\$0	\$226	\$175	\$0	\$175	\$64	\$0	\$64	\$104	\$0	\$104	\$31	\$0	\$31
51A	\$3,082	\$2,073	\$5,155	\$1,487	\$2,073	\$3,560	\$214	\$0	\$214	\$78	\$0	\$78	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$85	\$0	\$85	\$82	\$0	\$82
51B	\$3,399	\$2,073	\$5,472	\$1,684	\$2,073	\$3,757	\$269	\$0	\$269	\$79	\$0	\$79	\$42	\$0	\$42	\$107	\$0	\$107	\$63	\$0	\$63
52A	\$3,482	\$2,073	\$5,555	\$1,355	\$2,073	\$3,429	\$221	\$0	\$221	\$89	\$0	\$89	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$83	\$0	\$83	\$89	\$0	\$89
52B	\$2,968	\$2,073	\$5,041	\$1,712	\$2,073	\$3,785	\$198	\$0	\$198	\$69	\$0	\$69	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$92	\$0	\$92	\$83	\$0	\$83

2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
53A	\$3,615	\$2,073	\$5,688	\$1,316	\$2,073	\$3,390	\$136	\$0	\$136	\$102	\$0	\$102	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$87	\$0	\$87	\$73	\$0	\$73
53B	\$3,183	\$2,073	\$5,256	\$1,669	\$2,073	\$3,742	\$144	\$0	\$144	\$57	\$0	\$57	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$84	\$0	\$84	\$35	\$0	\$35
54A	\$2,818	\$2,073	\$4,892	\$1,311	\$2,073	\$3,384	\$136	\$0	\$136	\$76	\$0	\$76	\$31	\$0	\$31	\$95	\$0	\$95	\$97	\$0	\$97
54B	\$2,655	\$2,073	\$4,728	\$1,708	\$2,073	\$3,781	\$177	\$0	\$177	\$75	\$0	\$75	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$93	\$0	\$93	\$73	\$0	\$73
55A	\$1,682	\$2,073	\$3,755	\$1,292	\$2,073	\$3,366	\$158	\$0	\$158	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$18	\$0	\$18	\$104	\$0	\$104	\$56	\$0	\$56
55B	\$1,506	\$2,073	\$3,579	\$1,854	\$2,073	\$3,927	\$169	\$0	\$169	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$22	\$0	\$22	\$108	\$0	\$108	\$65	\$0	\$65
56A	\$2,213	\$2,073	\$4,286	\$1,503	\$2,073	\$3,576	\$213	\$0	\$213	\$52	\$0	\$52	\$26	\$0	\$26	\$110	\$0	\$110	\$64	\$0	\$64
56B	\$2,656	\$2,073	\$4,729	\$1,800	\$2,073	\$3,874	\$208	\$0	\$208	\$61	\$0	\$61	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$80	\$0	\$80	\$68	\$0	\$68
57A	\$3,107	\$2,073	\$5,180	\$1,761	\$2,073	\$3,834	\$227	\$0	\$227	\$75	\$0	\$75	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$99	\$0	\$99	\$58	\$0	\$58
57B	\$2,972	\$2,073	\$5,045	\$1,885	\$2,073	\$3,958	\$259	\$0	\$259	\$62	\$0	\$62	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$96	\$0	\$96	\$68	\$0	\$68
58A	\$2,692	\$2,073	\$4,765	\$2,035	\$2,073	\$4,108	\$245	\$0	\$245	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$91	\$0	\$91	\$53	\$0	\$53
58B	\$2,186	\$2,073	\$4,259	\$2,108	\$2,073	\$4,181	\$202	\$0	\$202	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$38	\$0	\$38	\$97	\$0	\$97	\$69	\$0	\$69
59A	\$4,112	\$2,073	\$6,185	\$492	\$2,073	\$2,565	\$112	\$0	\$112	\$221	\$0	\$221	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$39	\$0	\$39	\$51	\$0	\$51
59B	\$5,087	\$2,073	\$7,160	\$717	\$2,073	\$2,790	\$174	\$0	\$174	\$203	\$0	\$203	\$59	\$0	\$59	\$77	\$0	\$77	\$31	\$0	\$31
60A	\$5,629	\$2,073	\$7,703	\$409	\$2,073	\$2,482	\$199	\$0	\$199	\$405	\$0	\$405	\$66	\$0	\$66	\$87	\$0	\$87	\$1,263	\$0	\$1,263
60B	\$5,240	\$2,073	\$7,313	\$580	\$2,073	\$2,654	\$144	\$0	\$144	\$315	\$0	\$315	\$62	\$0	\$62	\$99	\$0	\$99	\$971	\$0	\$971
61A	\$7,349	\$2,073	\$9,423	\$871	\$2,073	\$2,944	\$162	\$0	\$162	\$292	\$0	\$292	\$81	\$0	\$81	\$100	\$0	\$100	\$24	\$0	\$24
61B	\$6,787	\$2,073	\$8,861	\$765	\$2,073	\$2,838	\$164	\$0	\$164	\$216	\$0	\$216	\$73	\$0	\$73	\$88	\$0	\$88	\$26	\$0	\$26
62A	\$4,140	\$2,073	\$6,214	\$270	\$2,073	\$2,343	\$145	\$0	\$145	\$302	\$0	\$302	\$44	\$0	\$44	\$36	\$0	\$36	\$28	\$0	\$28
62B	\$5,638	\$2,073	\$7,711	\$322	\$2,073	\$2,395	\$118	\$0	\$118	\$362	\$0	\$362	\$57	\$0	\$57	\$53	\$0	\$53	\$33	\$0	\$33
63A	\$6,677	\$2,073	\$8,750	\$572	\$2,073	\$2,646	\$176	\$0	\$176	\$433	\$0	\$433	\$70	\$0	\$70	\$59	\$0	\$59	\$36	\$0	\$36

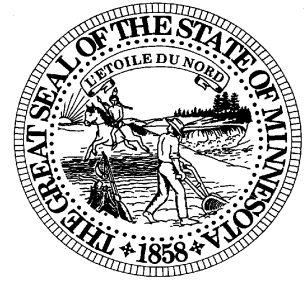
2018 Public Subsidy Payments - May Estimate

House of Representatives

District	DFL			RPM			IPMN			GPM			GRP			LPM			LMNP		
	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total	Party Acct.	General Acct.	Total
63B	\$5,821	\$2,073	\$7,895	\$938	\$2,073	\$3,011	\$219	\$0	\$219	\$260	\$0	\$260	\$67	\$0	\$67	\$87	\$0	\$87	\$34	\$0	\$34
64A	\$6,737	\$2,073	\$8,811	\$776	\$2,073	\$2,849	\$156	\$0	\$156	\$302	\$0	\$302	\$61	\$0	\$61	\$104	\$0	\$104	\$90	\$0	\$90
64B	\$6,732	\$2,073	\$8,805	\$1,068	\$2,073	\$3,141	\$169	\$0	\$169	\$267	\$0	\$267	\$65	\$0	\$65	\$108	\$0	\$108	\$83	\$0	\$83
65A	\$4,764	\$2,073	\$6,838	\$437	\$2,073	\$2,511	\$74	\$0	\$74	\$245	\$0	\$245	\$43	\$0	\$43	\$56	\$0	\$56	\$113	\$0	\$113
65B	\$5,218	\$2,073	\$7,292	\$714	\$2,073	\$2,787	\$97	\$0	\$97	\$292	\$0	\$292	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$85	\$0	\$85	\$118	\$0	\$118
66A	\$5,763	\$2,073	\$7,836	\$1,202	\$2,073	\$3,276	\$213	\$0	\$213	\$229	\$0	\$229	\$60	\$0	\$60	\$110	\$0	\$110	\$93	\$0	\$93
66B	\$4,371	\$2,073	\$6,444	\$523	\$2,073	\$2,596	\$77	\$0	\$77	\$212	\$0	\$212	\$41	\$0	\$41	\$63	\$0	\$63	\$119	\$0	\$119
67A	\$3,734	\$2,073	\$5,807	\$587	\$2,073	\$2,660	\$67	\$0	\$67	\$179	\$0	\$179	\$37	\$0	\$37	\$56	\$0	\$56	\$122	\$0	\$122
67B	\$3,908	\$2,073	\$5,981	\$670	\$2,073	\$2,743	\$69	\$0	\$69	\$207	\$0	\$207	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$124	\$0	\$124	\$109	\$0	\$109

Minnesota

Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board



Date: May 29, 2018

Summary of 2018 Minn. Laws chapter 119 - Changes to the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Laws - Effective date of the act is June 1, 2018

Economic Interest Program

Section 1 raises the dollar-level threshold at which disclosure of sources of compensation is required on a statement of economic interest from \$50 of compensation in a month to \$250 in a month. Section 1 also raises the dollar-level threshold at which disclosure of securities is required from a fair market value of \$2,500 to a fair market value of \$10,000.

Section 3 codifies the existing administrative rule definition of securities that must be reported on a statement of economic interest. The definition of securities is modified to exclude shares in mutual funds, shares in exchange-traded funds and the underlying assets of an annuity or defined benefit pension plan. Annuities are added to the list of securities that must be disclosed. Section 3 also provides that for the beneficiary of a blind trust, securities does not include the underlying assets owned by the trust.

Section 11 codifies an existing administrative rule that defines the term "financial interest" for purposes of determining whether a potential conflict of interest exists for a public official.

Section 12 codifies an existing administrative rule that clarifies what steps a public official must take when faced with a potential conflict of interest.

Section 13 codifies an existing administrative rule that clarifies what information a public official must disclose when the official represents a client at an administrative rule hearing.

Section 14 codifies an existing administrative rule that defines the terms "fee" and "initial appearance at a hearing" for purposes of the disclosure required when a public official represents a client at an administrative rule hearing.

Section 15 changes the references to the dollar-level thresholds at which disclosure of sources of compensation and securities is required on a statement of economic interest to match the new thresholds set in section 1. Section 15 also raises the dollar-level threshold at which disclosure of a business or professional activity category is required for officials who are both owners and employees of a business. This threshold increased from \$50 of compensation in a month to \$250 in a month. Finally, section 15 codifies existing administrative rules that specify what real property must be disclosed on an original statement of economic interest, how to determine the fair market value of an official's real property; and how to determine when the official started serving in office.

Section 16 codifies an existing administrative rule that specifies what real property must be reported on an annual statement of economic interest.

Coordinated expenditures

Section 22 defines terms used in new provisions identifying noncoordinated expenditures that are independent of a candidate and coordinated expenditures that are contributions to a candidate. The terms defined are “agent,” “candidate,” “consulting services,” “coordinated,” and “spender.”

Section 23 codifies Board advisory opinions and enforcement actions determining that expenditures that expressly advocate for the election of a candidate, or the defeat of the candidate’s opponent, are coordinated, and therefore not independent, under the following circumstances.

- The candidate, on or after January 1 of the year in which the candidate will appear on the ballot, engages in fundraising of money to be used for political purposes for a spender that makes an expenditure on the candidate’s behalf. This provision **does not apply** to (1) fundraising for a party unit, or (2) fundraising of money that is not raised for political purposes (which is called general treasury money in the statute).
- The candidate, on or after January 1 of the year in which the candidate will appear on the ballot, was a chair or treasurer, or a deputy chair or treasurer, of the spender that makes an expenditure on the candidate’s behalf. This provision **does not apply** to party units.
- The candidate and the spender obtain consulting services from the same vendor and the vendor does not have the specified firewall procedures in place to separate vendor staff working for the candidate from vendor staff working for the spender.
- The spender makes an expenditure after receiving information from the candidate that is not publicly available about the candidate’s campaign plans, strategy, or needs.
- The spender provides information to the candidate about an expenditure’s content, audience, timing, location or mode, volume, or frequency before the expenditure is communicated to the public.
- The candidate participates in any of the processes required for the creation and development of the expenditure or any decision regarding the content, timing, location, audience, volume of distribution, or frequency of the expenditure.

Section 24 provides that the actions listed below, by themselves, do not establish that an expenditure was coordinated.

- A candidate asks a spender not to make any independent expenditures supporting the candidate or opposing the candidate’s opponent.
- A candidate provides the spender with a list of donors provided that the spender does not state or suggest to the candidate that the list will be used to raise funds for independent expenditures to benefit the candidate.
- An expenditure uses a photo, video, or audio recording from a publicly available source or event.

- An expenditure uses information about a candidate from a publicly available source or event.
- A spender makes a contribution to or endorses the candidate.
- A spender includes a hyperlink to the candidate's website or social media page in the expenditure.
- The expenditure is referenced in a news story.
- The spender discusses the candidate's positions on legislative or policy issues with the candidate or the candidate completes a survey distributed by the spender.
- The candidate participates in an event before the spender's members, employees, or shareholders, provided that the event does not promote the candidate's campaign.

Noncampaign disbursements

Section 2 moves language regarding the limits on noncampaign disbursements after the legislature's adjournment sine die to a new statutory section dealing with noncampaign disbursements. Section 2 also adds the following noncampaign disbursements recognized by the Board in advisory opinions to the statutory definition of noncampaign disbursements:

- Contributions to a fund established to support the candidate's recount efforts,
- Costs of one reception given in honor of the candidate's retirement from office,
- Donations to the state general fund, and
- Donations to a county obligated to pay for the costs of a special election needed because the candidate resigned from office.

Section 4 codifies an existing administrative rule that defines "constituent services."

Section 21 codifies Board advisory opinions and enforcement actions that recognize specific expenses as noncampaign disbursements and exclude other expenses from that categorization. Expenses that are recognized as noncampaign disbursements may be paid for with committee funds and do not count towards the spending limits.

The first subdivision in section 21 lists expenses that qualify as noncampaign disbursements for services for a constituent. The limits on noncampaign disbursements after adjournment sine die that were deleted in section 2 are moved to this subdivision and apply to the new provisions. Under subdivision 1, the following expenses now are recognized as services for a constituent:

- Paying for a charter bus to bring constituents to an educational day at the capitol,
- Costs for a legislative intern if the intern is used for constituent services,
- Congratulatory letters to high school graduates or other constituents if information on registering to vote or other government services is provided in the letter,
- Refreshments for constituents at meetings, but amount spent is limited to \$5 per person,
- Food and beverage for volunteers when they are distributing a sessional wrap up, and
- Production and mailing of sessional wrap up.

Subdivision 2 in section 21 provides that the cost of food and beverages consumed by the candidate and volunteers when they are campaigning outside the candidate's district cannot be

claimed as a noncampaign disbursement unless the candidate intends to terminate the candidate's committee within 12 months.

Subdivision 3 in section 21 provides that the cost of food and beverages consumed by other legislators and legislative staff at a reception or meeting may be claimed as a noncampaign disbursement for food and beverages; legislative duties. The cost of food and beverages consumed by anyone other than the legislators or legislative staff at the reception or meeting, however, cannot be claimed under this category.

Subdivision 4 of section 21 provides that the following expenses are noncampaign disbursements for the costs of serving in office:

- Transportation, lodging, and other expenses necessary to attend conferences related to legislative duties,
- Mileage to the capitol for scheduled committee meetings and regular and special legislative session if the mileage is not reimbursed by other sources, and
- Cost of staff meals while the staff member is working on legislative duties.

The following expenses, however, cannot be claimed as costs of serving in office:

- Membership dues and fees necessary to belong to organizations located in the office holder's district,
- Cost of trips taken outside of the office holder's district for the purpose of relationship building, and
- Additional costs incurred by someone accompanying an office holder on a trip, unless the office holder is a person with a disability and the accompanying individual is providing services made necessary by the disability.

Notice to contributors

Section 29 provides that a political committee or fund, party unit, or candidate committee that raises contributions from the sale of goods or services must disclose to potential customers that the proceeds of the sale are a political contribution and to whom the contribution is being made. The disclosure may be provided verbally at the time of purchase or through the prominent display of a sign in immediate proximity to the point of sale. Knowingly failing to provide notice is punishable by a civil penalty of up to \$1,000. This provision does not apply to goods or services sold at a fundraiser that requires the purchase of a ticket to attend or at an event where the main purpose is to conduct fundraising.

Disclaimers

Sections 20 and 33 move the independent expenditure disclaimer requirements from Chapter 10A to Minnesota Statutes section 211B.04 where the general disclaimer requirements for campaign material are located. This allows the independent expenditure disclaimer language requirements to be used by local candidates and committees. Section 33 also specifies the form of the disclaimer that must be used on independent expenditure communications.

Section 33 also provides the following:

- A committee may use its website address in the disclaimer if the website includes the committee's mailing address;

- The disclaimer requirements are satisfied for an entire website or social media page if the required disclaimer appears once on the homepage of the site; and
- The disclaimer must be printed in at least 8-point font or larger on written communications other than outdoor signs, websites, or social media pages.

Campaign finance recordkeeping and reporting

Section 17 specifies the time of receipt for contributions made through electronic and non-electronic means. Section 17 codifies existing administrative rules that specify that monetary contributions not made through electronic means are received for all purposes when the contribution is physically received by recipient. When the delivery method is through the U.S. mail, the contribution is physically received when the mail is collected from the delivery point.

Section 17 also provides that for contributions made through electronic means, such as PayPal, the contribution is received for purposes of the deposit requirement when the treasurer has access to the funds under the terms of the agreement with the contribution processor. A contribution made through electronic means is received for all other purposes, such as reporting to the Board and affidavits of contribution, on the date that the contribution was made by the contributor.

Section 19 clarifies that committees must use the IRS business rate for mileage reimbursement payments. Section 19 also specifies the records that committees must keep to document those mileage reimbursements.

Section 25 clarifies how to report payments that reimburse a candidate or another entity for an expense. Section 25 also specifies how to allocate on-going expenses that have both campaign and noncampaign disbursement components.

Section 26 requires reports of receipts and expenditures to include an explanation of how an expenditure was used.

Public Subsidy Program

Section 27 provides that if the committee of a candidate who has signed a public subsidy agreement makes a contribution to an independent expenditure committee or fund during the year in which the candidate's office appears on the ballot, the independent expenditure committee or fund may not make an independent expenditure on behalf of that candidate.

Section 31 establishes the deadline for signing and filing a public subsidy agreement for a special election that is held without a filing period.

Section 32 establishes the deadline for filing an affidavit of contributions for a special election that is held without a filing period.

Procedures for Board investigations

Section 5 clarifies that Board staff must secure the authorization of the Board before expanding the scope of an investigation started in response to a complaint.

Section 6 codifies an existing administrative rule that specifies the procedure to be used when a violation is resolved by a conciliation agreement.

Section 7 establishes a streamlined procedure that may be used to resolve apparent violations that are simply reporting errors. Section 7 allows the executive director to close these matters without a full investigation and to report to the Board that no actual violation occurred.

Section 8 establishes a streamlined procedure that may be used to resolve violations that do not require a formal investigation, such as when a committee has admitted a violation.

Section 9 codifies an existing administrative rule that specifies the procedure that must be used by staff to secure authorization for a formal investigation and the rights of the respondent during this process.

Miscellaneous technical changes

Section 10 codifies an existing administrative rule that specifies when a filing to the Board is complete.

Section 18 codifies Board advisory opinions that hold that a vendor that provides online contribution services is not required to register or report as a political committee.

Section 28 codifies an existing administrative rule that specifies how the contribution limits apply when the committees of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor merge.

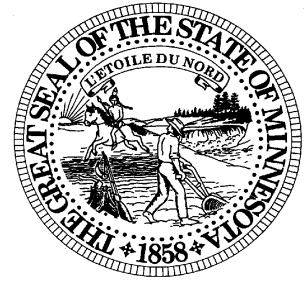
Section 30 clarifies when the legislative session begins and ends for purposes of the sessional contribution prohibition.

Section 34 repeals the rule provisions that were codified into statute.

Section 35 establishes that the effective date of the act is June 1, 2018.

Minnesota

Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board



Date: May 30, 2018

To: Board members
Counsel Hartshorn

From: Jeff Sigurdson, Executive Director
Jodi Pope, Legal Analyst

Telephone: 651-539-1189

Re: Disclaimer issues regarding substantial compliance and amount of civil penalty

Minnesota Statutes section 211B.04 provides that campaign material must have a disclaimer that is “substantially in the form provided” in the statute. Similarly, Minnesota Statutes section 10A.17, subdivision 4, provides that independent expenditures must include a disclaimer “in substantially in the form provided in section 211B.04, subdivision 2.” The Board may impose a civil penalty of up to \$3,000 for a violation of the campaign material disclaimer requirement. A person who knowingly violates the independent expenditure disclaimer requirement is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$3,000. A violation of the general disclaimer requirement also is a misdemeanor while a violation of the independent expenditure disclaimer requirement is a gross misdemeanor. This memo discusses factors for the Board to consider when determining whether a disclaimer is “substantially in the form provided” in the statute and what civil penalty to impose for a violation.

Substantially in the form provided

The Board has issued one decision finding that part of a disclaimer was substantially in the form provided in section 211B.04. In *Complaint of Qualy regarding Libertarian Party of Minnesota and Emily Melligen* (March 7, 2018), the Board stated that the phrase “created by” was substantially in the form required by section 211B.04 because the meaning of this phrase is nearly identical to the meaning of the “prepared by” phrase required by statute. The Board, however, determined that the entire disclaimer was not substantially in the form provided in statute because it lacked an address.

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) had jurisdiction over the general disclaimer requirement for all candidates until 2013, and still has jurisdiction over that requirement for non-state-level candidates. The OAH has issued several decisions discussing when a disclaimer is substantially in the form provided in statute. A summary of some of those decisions is attached to this memorandum.

In its decisions, the OAH focused on whether a reader could determine from the entire communication who was responsible for the communication and how to contact that entity. The OAH determined that in cases where the reader could draw only one conclusion about who had disseminated the material and the communication included contact information for that entity, the disclaimer was in substantially in the form required by the statute even though it did not use the statute’s exact language. The OAH also has determined that a disclaimer that lacks an address, or a link to a website with an address and the disclaimer language, is not substantially in the form required by statute.

As in the OAH decisions, the Board probably should consider the entire communication when making a determination as to whether a disclaimer is substantially in the form provided in statute. The Board also could consider whether a reader or listener can determine from the communication the identity of the entity disseminating the material and how to contact that entity. In the case of an independent expenditure, the reader or listener also must be able to determine whether the communication was prepared independently of any candidates. Because more information must be in an independent expenditure, the Board will need to more closely scrutinize those communications to determine whether they are in substantially the form provided in statute.

Penalties for violations

The Board has issued at least eight decisions finding disclaimer violations by state-level candidates or committees making an independent expenditure. A chart summarizing those decisions is attached to this memorandum. The penalties imposed for the disclaimer violations ranged from zero to \$3,000. In setting these penalties, the Board considered factors such as the number of communications issued without the disclaimer, the amount of time that a webpage lacked a disclaimer before it was corrected, how quickly the entity acted to correct the error or take other mitigating steps, and whether other information in or around the communication alerted people about who was responsible for it. In the two decisions involving independent expenditure disclaimers, the Board concluded that one violation was knowingly made and imposed the maximum \$3,000 civil penalty. In the other case, the Board concluded that the violation was not knowingly made and, as a result, no civil penalty was provided by statute.

In its disclaimer decisions, the OAH has imposed penalties ranging from \$25 to \$2,400. The OAH summary also includes information about OAH penalty decisions. The factors considered by the OAH have included whether the omission was inadvertent, negligent, or deliberate; whether the person accepted responsibility for the error; the amount of campaign material involved; whether the communication had an impact on the election; and whether and how quickly an error was corrected. The OAH has not accepted the excuses that the person was a first-time candidate or unfamiliar with campaign laws or that other candidates did not have disclaimers either.

Also attached is a 2012 report prepared for the Montana legislature that summarizes disclaimer requirements in other states. The report shows that potential monetary penalties for disclaimer violations range from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Most of the states give discretion to the enforcement body to set the amount of the penalty in specific cases. There are some states, however, that have different penalty schemes. For example, in Alaska, the civil penalty is calculated on a per day basis. States like California and Missouri tie the amount of the penalty to the cost of the expenditure or a multiple of that expense. In Hawaii, the fine can be up to \$25 per communication but there is an overall penalty limit of \$5,000.

The Board's past decisions, the OAH decisions, and the laws in other states suggest several factors that the Board could consider when setting a civil penalty for a disclaimer violation. Those factors could include how many communications lacked the disclaimer; the cost of the communication; whether the communication was an independent expenditure; the length of time that the communication lacked a disclaimer; whether and how quickly the entity acted to correct the error; whether the circumstances surrounding the communication told recipients who was responsible for it; whether the error was a first or a subsequent violation; whether the entity had experience with campaign laws; whether it was a knowing violation; and whether the entity accepted responsibility for the error.

Staff is seeking guidance from members regarding whether any of these factors should be given more weight than others or whether some factors should not be considered at all in penalty determinations. For example, staff believes that a communication's impact on the outcome of an election would not be a reasonable factor to consider because it would be very difficult to determine how a communication affected an individual voter much less an entire election. In addition, staff suggests that the Board consider imposing a minimum penalty of \$100 for a violation of the general disclaimer requirement and \$500 for a violation of the independent expenditure disclaimer requirement. Additional penalties above the minimum would be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Regardless of the factors considered, staff recommends that the Board not stay any portion of the penalty imposed. In cases involving contribution and spending limits, the Board typically stays a portion of an imposed penalty on condition that the entity have no similar violations for the duration of the election segment. The amount of the penalty in a limits case, however, is set because it is equal to the amount of the excess contribution or, for a subsequent violation, a multiple of the amount of the excess contribution or expenditure. By staying a portion of the penalty, the Board is determining the appropriate amount of the established penalty that the entity actually should pay for its specific limits violation. In a disclaimer case, there is no established penalty and the Board will be determining the appropriate amount of penalty that the entity actually should pay for its specific disclaimer violation. Because the Board can impose the appropriate penalty for a disclaimer violation, there is no need to stay the part of the penalty that should not be paid. In addition, staying penalties creates administrative tracking issues, particularly when an entity not registered with the Board is responsible for a disclaimer violation.

Finally, during the recent legislative session, the legislature adopted specific independent expenditure disclaimer language and made other changes to the requirements for all disclaimers. Board staff plans to send a bulletin highlighting these changes to entities registered with the Board and other interested parties. Before sending the mailing, Board staff wants to confirm that the Board is comfortable with the position that a disclaimer on a Facebook page can be in the banner picture on the home page or in the About section.

Attachments:

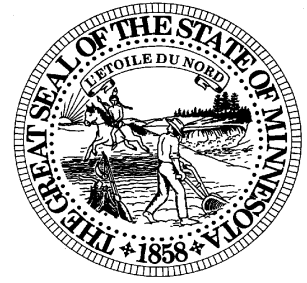
Summary of OAH decisions

Chart with Board decisions

Report of disclaimer requirements in other states

Minnesota

*Campaign Finance and
Public Disclosure Board*



Date: May 30, 2018

To: Board members

From: Jeff Sigurdson, Executive Director

Telephone: 651-539-1189

Re: Advisory Opinion 447 – Contributions from Unregistered Associations

This advisory opinion was requested by the representative of a principal campaign committee who does not wish to make the request public. Therefore, both public and non-public draft versions of the opinion will be provided for the Board's review.

The requester asks eleven questions regarding the appropriateness of accepting contributions from various types of unregistered associations. Most of the questions involve contributions from political committees registered with the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

The Board has previously issued Advisory Opinions 371 and 375 on the topic of accepting contributions from separate segregated funds registered with the FEC. The opinions are attached to this memo for your reference.

Attachments:

Advisory Opinion 371

Advisory Opinion 375

Advisory opinion request

Nonpublic version of draft advisory opinion

Public version of draft advisory opinion

**State of Minnesota
Campaign Finance & Public Disclosure Board
Suite 190, Centennial Building. 658 Cedar Street. St. Paul, MN 55155-1603**

**THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION DOES NOT IDENTIFY THE
REQUESTER OF THE ADVISORY OPINION, WHICH IS NON PUBLIC DATA
under Minn. Stat. § 10A.02, subd. 12(b)**

ADVISORY OPINION 447

SUMMARY

A principal campaign committee must consider an unregistered association's sources of funding to determine whether it can accept a contribution from that unregistered association.

Facts

As a representative of a candidate's registered principal campaign committee, you ask the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board for an advisory opinion on behalf of the principal campaign committee based on the following facts:

1. The principal campaign committee may receive contributions from unregistered associations. For the purpose of this advisory opinion unregistered associations include political committees registered with the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) and political committees registered in other states.
2. The requester is aware that there are different types of political committees registered with the FEC, and wishes to understand if contributions from certain types of FEC committees may be accepted by a principal campaign committee.
3. The requester is aware of applicable individual and aggregate special source limits on contributions from unregistered associations. The principal campaign committee is also aware of the additional disclosure requirements found in Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivision 13, for unregistered associations that contribute more than \$200 to a principal campaign committee. The principal campaign committee will insure that contributions from unregistered associations comply with contribution limit and reporting provisions of Chapter 10A.

Introduction

Most contributions received by principal campaign committees are from individuals or from political committees, political funds, or political party units registered with the Board. All registered committees, funds, and party units file periodic reports with the Board, and are required to comply with applicable limitations on sources of funding found in Minnesota campaign finance law.

In addition, Chapter 10A provides that a principal campaign committee may accept contributions from unregistered associations with restrictions. Typically the unregistered associations that

make contributions are in fact registered as a political committee or political fund, but in a state other than Minnesota, or with the FEC. To insure that unregistered associations are not making contributions from sources prohibited under Chapter 10A, and to insure that there is public disclosure regarding the unregistered associations participating in Minnesota state elections, an unregistered association that contributes more than \$200 to a principal campaign committee, political committee or fund, or party unit registered with the Board must provide a disclosure statement with the contribution.¹ In specific Minnesota Statutes, section 10A.27, subdivision 13, provides in part:

Subd. 13. **Unregistered association limit; statement; penalty.** (a) The treasurer of a political committee, political fund, principal campaign committee, or party unit must not accept a contribution of more than \$200 from an association not registered under this chapter unless the contribution is accompanied by a written statement that meets the disclosure and reporting period requirements imposed by section 10A.20. This statement must be certified as true and correct by an officer of the contributing association. The committee, fund, or party unit that accepts the contribution must include a copy of the statement with the report that discloses the contribution to the board.

An unregistered association that makes contributions of over \$200 to more than three political committees, political funds, principal campaign committees, or party units in a year is required to register with the Board.

For the purposes of this advisory opinion the Board must consider the organization and source of administrative support and contributions provided to various types of political committees registered with the FEC (FEC PACs). The Board's understanding of FEC PACs is drawn from FEC publications, and is summarized in the descriptions provided below.

Separate segregated fund (SSF) Under federal law, corporations and labor organizations may set up political committees which make contributions to and expenditures on behalf of federal candidates and other political committees. Federal election law refers to this type of corporate or labor political committee as a separate segregated fund. A corporation or union that sponsors an SSF is called the connected organization. The connected organization may exercise control over the expenditures and contributions made by the SSF. The funds raised by the SSF must come from individuals. Direct corporate contributions to the SSF are prohibited. Individuals who contribute to the SSF must be affiliated with the connected organization. For example, the SSF for a corporation with capital stock may solicit only the corporation's stockholders, executive and administrative personnel, and the families of both groups. A labor union and its SSF may solicit only union members and their families. The connected organization may pay for the operating costs of the SSF, including fundraising expenses. The administrative support provided by the connected association is exempted from the federal definition of contribution or expenditure, and therefore is not subject to disclosure by the SSF to the FEC. The official name of the SSF must include the full name of the connected association.

¹ The disclosure required with contributions from unregistered associations to ballot question committees and funds and to independent expenditure committees and funds is defined in Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivisions 14 and 15. The disclosure provided with contributions to these types of committees and funds is very different from the disclosure provided with a contribution to a principal campaign committee, and is outside of the scope of this advisory opinion.

Nonconnected political committee A nonconnected political committee does not have a connected organization. A nonconnected political committee must either pay for its operating costs and fundraising expenses from the contributions it raises, or it must report as an in-kind contribution any administrative cost or fundraising expenses paid for by another association. In-kind contributions are subject to federal limits, prohibitions, and disclosure requirements. A nonconnected political committee may receive limited administrative support from an organization that is not a corporation or a labor organization. For example, a partnership may provide limited support to a nonconnected committee. A nonconnected political committee may not accept direct corporate or labor donations.

Leadership committee Federal candidates may establish a leadership committee that is separate from the authorized committee of the candidate. Under federal law the leadership committee may make expenditures or contributions to other federal and state-level candidates consistent with federal and state limits and regulations. A leadership committee is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, and controlled by a candidate for federal office. A leadership committee is a type of nonconnected political committee, and may not accept direct corporate or labor donations.

The Board has previously addressed the question of whether an SSF may contribute to Minnesota committees in Advisory Opinions 371 and 375. Both opinions found it problematic for an SSF receiving corporate administrative support to make contributions in Minnesota. The Board's opinions were limited in scope because at the time the opinions were issued, Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, which regulates corporate contributions to Minnesota committees, was outside of the Board's jurisdiction. The Board now has jurisdiction over section 211B.15 and therefore may provide an opinion on how that statute applies to contributions made to committees, funds, and party units registered with the Board.

Issue One

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered separate segregated fund receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a for-profit corporation?

Opinion One

Under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes section 10A.01, subdivision 11, a contribution may include donations of money and in-kind donations of goods or services. Administrative support to run an SSF, including its fundraising efforts, are therefore in-kind donations under Chapter 10A, and are subject to the regulations on contributions.

Contributions from for-profit corporations are prohibited in Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 2, which states:

Subd. 2. Prohibited contributions. (a) A corporation may not make a contribution or offer or agree to make a contribution directly or indirectly, of any money, property, free service of its officers, employees, or members, or thing of monetary value to a political party, organization, committee, or individual to promote or defeat the candidacy of an individual for nomination, election, or appointment to a political office.

Because administrative support and fundraising efforts are in-kind contributions from the for-profit corporation to the SSF and because in-kind contributions, either direct or indirect, from a for-profit corporation are prohibited in Minnesota, a principal campaign committee may not accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected organization that is a for-profit corporation. The Board recognizes that under federal law administrative support and fundraising costs provided to an SSF from its connected organization are not considered contributions. However, the federal definition of contribution does not create a different standard for unregistered associations that choose to make contributions to committees registered with the Board. Instead, the Board must apply the Minnesota definition of contribution to these entities.

Issue Two

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered separate segregated fund receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a limited liability company?

Opinion Two

Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 1, defines the types of entities included in the definition of corporation. This provision provides that “corporation” includes “a limited liability company formed under chapter 322B or 322C, or under similar laws of another state, that does business in this state.”

Therefore, for the reasons discussed under Opinion One, a principal campaign committee may not accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected organization that is a limited liability company.

Issue Three

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered separate segregated fund receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a partnership?

Opinion Three

A partnership is not included in the definition of corporation found in Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 1. Therefore a partnership’s provision of administrative and fundraising support to an SSF does not fall within the prohibitions in section 211B.15. A principal campaign committee therefore may accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected organization that is a partnership.

If the contribution is more than \$200, the principal campaign committee must obtain the underlying disclosure required by Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivision 13, and provide a copy of that disclosure to the Board with the report that contains the contribution. The administrative and fundraising support from the partnership is an in-kind contribution to the SSF, and therefore must be accurately valued and reported as a contribution from the partnership to the SSF on the underlying disclosure statement provided to the principal campaign committee.

Issue Four

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered separate segregated fund receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a labor organization?

Opinion Four

Labor organizations are not required to file articles of incorporation. An unincorporated labor organization therefore is not included in the prohibition on corporate contributions. A principal campaign committee therefore may accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected organization that is a labor organization. As stated in Opinion Three, if the contribution is more than \$200, the principal campaign committee must obtain the underlying disclosure required by Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivision 13, and provide a copy of that disclosure to the Board with the report that contains the contribution. The administrative and fundraising support from the labor organization is an in-kind contribution to the SSF, and therefore must be accurately valued and reported as a contribution from the partnership to the SSF on the underlying disclosure statement.

Issue Five

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered separate segregated fund receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a nonprofit corporation, if the nonprofit otherwise complies with Minnesota Statutes section, 211B.15, subdivisions 15 and 17?

Opinion Five

Minnesota Statutes section, 211B.15, provides two separate avenues for nonprofit corporations to contribute to political committees registered with the Board. In Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 15, nonprofit corporations with certain characteristics may make political contributions to Minnesota committees:

Subd. 15. **Nonprofit corporation exemption.** The prohibitions in this section do not apply to a nonprofit corporation that:

- (1) is not organized or operating for the principal purpose of conducting a business;
- (2) has no shareholders or other persons affiliated so as to have a claim on its assets or earnings; and
- (3) was not established by a business corporation or a labor union and has a policy not to accept significant contributions from those entities.

A nonprofit corporation that meets these qualifications may provide administrative support and fundraising services in any amount to the SSF without violating the prohibition on corporate contributions explained in Opinion One. Therefore, a principal campaign committee may accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected organization that is a nonprofit corporation if that nonprofit corporation meets the qualifications in section 211B.15, subdivision 15. The administrative and fundraising support from the nonprofit corporation is an in-kind contribution to

the SSF, and therefore must be accurately valued and reported as a contribution from the nonprofit corporation to the SSF on any underlying disclosure statement that must be provided to the principal campaign committee with the contribution.

The second avenue for nonprofit corporation contributions is found In Minnesota Statutes section 211B.15, subdivision 17. This subdivision provides that any nonprofit corporation, including nonprofit corporations that do not qualify under subdivision 15, may provide limited administrative support to one Minnesota political committee or fund:

Subd. 17. **Nonprofit corporation political activity.** It is not a violation of this section for a nonprofit corporation to provide administrative assistance to one political committee or political fund that is associated with the nonprofit corporation and registered with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board under section 10A.14. Such assistance must be limited to accounting, clerical or legal services, bank charges, utilities, office space, and supplies. The records of the political committee or political fund may be kept on the premises of the nonprofit corporation.

The administrative assistance provided by the nonprofit corporation to the political committee or political fund is limited annually to the lesser of \$5,000 or 7-1/2 percent of the expenditures of the political committee or political fund.

A nonprofit corporation that provides administrative support under subdivision 17 is required by Minnesota Statutes section 10A.20, subdivision 3(o), to disclose to the recipient committee or fund the aggregate value of each type of administrative support provided.

Consistent with this provision a principal campaign committee may accept a contribution from an SSF with a connected association that is a nonprofit corporation if the nonprofit corporation limits its total administrative support to the types of assistance provided in the statute, and in an amount that is the lesser of \$5,000 or 7-1/2 percent of the expenditures of the political committee or fund. The amount of administrative support received by the SSF must be included on any underlying disclosure statement that must be provided to the principal campaign committee.

Issue Six

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered nonconnected committee receiving limited administrative support from a partnership?

Opinion Six

Yes. As provided in Opinion Three a partnership is not a type of corporation that is prohibited from making political contributions in Minnesota. The Board understands that a nonconnected political committee must report administrative support and fundraising expenditures as contributions. Therefore the administrative support provided by the partnership should already be included on the nonconnected committee's FEC report , which may be used as the required underlying disclosure statement for contributions to principal campaign committees that exceed \$200.

Issue Seven

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered nonconnected committee receiving limited administrative support from an unincorporated association?

Opinion Seven

Unincorporated associations may take many forms, including 527 organizations that collect money for political purposes but do not register as political committees with the FEC or in any state. In some cases a 527 or other unincorporated association only accepts contributions from individuals. In other cases, however, the unincorporated associations receive both corporate and individual contributions. Because of the unpredictable sources of funding for unincorporated associations the Board cannot provide a general opinion on this question without specific factual information on the contributing unincorporated association.

The Board notes that some 527 organizations maintain separate accounting for contributions from individuals and contributions from corporations. Under Chapter 10A a 527 organization that maintains separate accounts for individual and corporate contributions is, nonetheless, accepting corporate contributions. A 527 that accepts corporate contributions may not make a contribution to a principal campaign committee, and may place a committee that accepts the 527's contribution in danger of violating the corporate contribution prohibition.²

Issue Eight

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered nonconnected committee receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a limited liability company?

Opinion Eight

No. As provided in Opinion Two a limited liability company is a type of corporation that is prohibited from making a contribution either directly or indirectly to a principal campaign committee. Therefore a principal campaign committee may not receive a contribution from a nonconnected committee that receives administrative support from a limited liability company.

The Board understands that under federal law a limited liability company without stockholders is not considered a corporation. That distinction is not recognized in Minnesota campaign law.

² See the Board's findings in the matter of the complaint of Pat Shortridge regarding the Minnesota DFL and the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee.

https://cfb.mn.gov/pdf/bdactions/1300_Findings.pdf?t=1527787483

Issue Nine

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered nonconnected committee receiving limited administrative support from another federally-registered political committee?

Opinion Nine

As stated earlier in this opinion, the purpose of requiring disclosure from unregistered associations is to prevent contributions that are prohibited under Chapter 10A, and to insure that there is public disclosure regarding the unregistered associations participating in Minnesota state elections. In the questions so far considered the issue was whether the unregistered association directly had received funding from a source prohibited under Minnesota law. Because the federally-registered PAC providing the administrative support may itself have received corporate contributions in the form of administrative support, the question in opinion nine is whether any contributor to the unregistered association has in the past received funding from a source prohibited under Minnesota law.

There is a practical limit on how many layers of contributions may be reasonably reviewed when accepting a contribution from an unregistered association that is a federally-registered PAC. Information about who contributed to the federally-registered PAC's contributors would not be included in the disclosure provided to the principal campaign committee with the contribution. That information could only be determined by researching the actual sources of funding of the federally-registered PAC that provided administrative support to the PAC making the contribution to the principal campaign committee.

The Board concludes that requiring that level of analysis would as a practical matter make it impossible to accept contributions from a federal PAC. That result would be inconsistent with clear statutory guidance that a principal campaign committee may accept a contribution from an unregistered association. Requiring principal campaign committees to determine the sources of funding used by an unregistered association's underlying contributors also would be inconsistent with the provision in Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivision 13, requiring a disclosure statement from only the unregistered association that is making the contribution to the principal campaign committee. For these reasons, a principal campaign committee may accept a contribution from a federally-registered nonconnected committee that has received a contribution, whether or not in the form of administrative support, from another federally-registered PAC.

Issue Ten

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from an unregistered association registered in another state receiving limited administrative support from a connected organization that is a nonprofit corporation, if the nonprofit corporation otherwise complies with Minnesota Statutes, section, 211B.15 subdivisions 15 and 17?

Opinion Ten

Yes, with the same limitations as provided in Opinion Five.

The Board notes that 27 states allow direct corporate contributions to political committees registered in that state.³ A principal campaign committee that decides to accept a contribution from a political committee not registered in Minnesota, or from any unregistered association, is responsible for ensuring that the contribution is permitted under Chapters 10A and 211B. This responsibility should involve an examination of the disclosure report that must be provided with any contribution of over \$200 and may require a conversation with the unregistered association making the contribution.

Issue Eleven

May a principal campaign committee accept a contribution from a Leadership PAC directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by a candidate for federal office or individual holding federal office?

Opinion Eleven

Minnesota Statutes section 10A.27, subdivision 9(c), limits contributions between state federal candidates. The provision provides:

(c) A candidate's principal campaign committee must not accept a contribution from, or make a contribution to, a committee associated with a person who seeks nomination or election to the office of president, senator, or representative in Congress of the United States.

This prohibition is not limited to the authorized committee of the federal candidate. Instead the prohibition extends to "a committee associated with" a federal candidate. Because a federal leadership committee is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, and controlled by a candidate for federal office, it is clearly associated with a federal candidate. Therefore, a principal campaign committee may not accept a contribution from a federal leadership committee.

Issued June 6, 2018

Carolyn Flynn, Chair
Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board

³ Survey conducted by the Maine Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices.
http://www.lwvme.org/files/State_Limits_on_Contributions_to_PACs.pdf

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BOARD
June, 2018

ACTIVE FILES

Candidate/Treasurer/ Lobbyist	Committee/Agency	Report Missing/ Violation	Late Fee/ Civil Penalty	Referred to AGO	Date S&C Served by Mail	Default Hearing Date	Date Judgment Entered	Case Status
Chilah Brown Michele Berger	Brown (Chilah) for Senate	Unfiled 2016 Year- End Report of Receipts and Expenditures Unpaid late filing fee on 10/31/16 Pre-General Election Report	\$1,000 LF \$1,000 CP \$50 LF	3/6/18				
Roxana Bruins	Roxana Bruins for Senate	Unfiled 2016 Year- End Report of Receipts and Expenditures	\$1,000 LF \$1,000 CP	7/28/17	9/6/17			Personal Service obtained. Drafting default documents
Brenden Ellingboe	Ellingboe (Brenden) for House	Unfiled 2015 Year- End Report of Receipts and Expenditures	\$1,000 LF \$1,000 CP	11/29/16	5/26/17			Hold by Board
Katy Humphrey, Kelli Latuska	Duluth DFL	Unfiled 2016 Year- End Report of Receipts and Expenditures	\$1,000 LF \$1,000 CP	3/6/18				

