

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS - CALENDAR YEARS 2009 AND 2010

From individuals, political committees, and political funds (excluding political party units) and from the candidate's personal funds:

Office	Individual, Political Committee or Fund contribution Limit 2009	Individual, Political Committee or Fund contribution Limit 2010	Candidate's personal funds contribution limit 2009 and 2010
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$500	\$2,000	\$20,000
Attorney General	\$200	\$1,000	\$10,000
Secretary of State, State Auditor	\$100	\$500	\$5,000
Senate	\$100	\$500	\$5,000
House of Representatives	\$100	\$500	\$5,000

From political party units, including a party caucus in the legislature, a state party, and party units in legislative districts, congressional districts, counties, municipalities, and precincts, and terminating principal campaign committees in aggregate:

Office	Contribution limit 2009	Contribution limit 2010
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$5,000	\$20,000
Attorney General	\$2,000	\$10,000
Secretary of State, State Auditor	\$1,000	\$5,000
Senate	\$1,000	\$5,000
House of Representatives	\$1,000	\$5,000

Aggregate contribution limits

All candidates (except judicial candidates) are subject to an aggregate contribution limit. This limit is not dependent on the signing of a Public Subsidy Agreement. This limit applies to the aggregate of all contributions and loans from:

- lobbyists,
- political committees or political funds,
- individuals who contribute or loan an amount that is more than \$100 and more than one-half the amount an individual may contribute during the year. In **2009** the contribution limit for Secretary of State, State Auditor, Senate, and House of Representative candidates is \$100; therefore contributions from individuals who are not lobbyists will not count against the aggregate contribution limit.

Office	Aggregate limits 2009*	Aggregate limits 2010**
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$95,800	\$478,800
Attorney General	\$16,000	\$79,800
Secretary of State, State Auditor	\$8,000	\$39,900
Senate	\$2,400	\$12,000
House of Representatives	\$1,300	\$6,000

**These limits do not increase for first time candidates, candidates in a contested primary, or first time candidates in a contested primary and are applicable regardless of whether the candidate signed a public subsidy agreement.*

***The 2010 aggregate limits listed were in effect at the last election for the office and will be adjusted (increased) in the spring of 2010.*

SPENDING LIMITS CALENDAR YEAR 2009

Office	A 2009 base spending limit	B Limit for first time candidate eligible for statutory increase	C Limit for candidate with closely contested primary	D Limit for first time candidate with closely contested primary	E 2010 Public Subsidy Qualifying Amount	F Public Subsidy Agreement in effect until
Governor/Lt. Governor	\$478,800	\$526,700			\$35,000	12/31/10
Attorney General	\$79,800	\$87,800			\$15,000	12/31/10
Secretary of State, State Auditor	\$39,900	\$43,900			\$6,000	12/31/10
Senate	\$12,000	\$13,200			\$3,000	12/31/10
House of Representatives	\$6,300	\$6,900			\$1,500	12/31/10

2010 Spending limit. The 2010 election year spending limits are released in April of 2010.

Election year spending limits are approximately 5 times the limit of a non-election year.

Spending limit. The spending limit includes the total of:

1. Monetary campaign expenditures,
2. In-kind campaign expenditures, and
3. Unpaid campaign expenditures.

First Time Candidate. A candidate is eligible for a 10% first-time candidate spending increase if the following conditions are met:

1. The candidate is running for the particular office for the first time, and
2. The candidate has not previously run for any other office (including local offices) whose territory now includes a population that is more than one-third of the population in the territory of the new office.

The first time candidate spending increase is available during each year of the election cycle, not just the election year.

Closely Contested Primary election. A candidate is eligible for a 20% spending increase for having a closely contested primary election if the following conditions are met:

1. The candidate had one or more opponents in the primary election,
2. The candidate won the primary election, and
3. The candidate received fewer than twice as many votes as any one of the opponents in the primary. The closely contested primary spending increase is available for use only after the primary election.

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