<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>$500/candidate/year</td>
<td>$100,000/year/gub candidate</td>
<td>$1,000/office/year</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aggregate amounts</td>
<td>$15,000/year/senate candidate</td>
<td>Contributions from out-of-state PACs prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>candidates may accept from non-residents:</td>
<td>$10,000/year/house candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000/year/gub candidate</td>
<td>$5,000/municipal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000/year/senate candidate</td>
<td>$5,000/year/house candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000/year/house candidate</td>
<td>$5,000 to judge seeking retention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona(^{b,e})</td>
<td>$5,100/statewide or leg. Candidate/year(^1)</td>
<td>$10,100/election/nominee for city, town, county, district office, or legislature</td>
<td>“Mega” PACs(^2): 10,100//candidate/year</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6,350/local candidate/year</td>
<td>$80,100/election/nominee for state office</td>
<td>Regular PACs: Same as individual limits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts are per election(^a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas(^3)</td>
<td>$2,700/election(^a)</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
<td>Prohibited(\text{d})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page

---

1 Under Arizona’s “Clean Elections Act,” contribution limits to campaigns for elected offices eligible for Arizona’s public financing program are subject to a 20% reduction from the limits under § 16-912. After that time, the amounts are subject to adjustment upward by $100 in every odd year, which leads to the $5,100 limit for the statewide or legislative candidates per year.

2 In Arizona, a PAC that has received contributions from 500 or more individuals in amounts of $10 or more in a four-year period may qualify as a “Mega PAC.” Qualification is valid for four years. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-908(C)).

3 It is illegal for a candidate for office to accept contributions from any entity or person more than two years prior to the primary or general election in which the candidate is running. (A.C.A. § 7-6-203(e)).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>California</strong>^a Gov. Code § 85300 et seq. and Gov. Code § 20200</td>
<td>$29,200/gubernatorial cand. $7,300/other statewide cand. $4,400/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>“Small Contributor” Committees^b: $29,200/gubernatorial cand. $14,600/statewide candidate $8,800/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts are per election^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Regular PACs: Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colorado</strong>^a Constitution Art. XXVIII</td>
<td>$575/statewide candidate $200/legislative candidate</td>
<td>$569,530/gub candidate $113,905/other SW cand $20,500/senate candidate $14,805/house candidate</td>
<td>“Small Donor” Committees:^c $5,675/gub &amp; statewide cand $2,250/legis. cand.</td>
<td>Prohibited^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits double for a candidate who accepts voluntary spending limits if his/her opponent has not accepted the limits and has raised more than 10% of the limit.</td>
<td>Regular PACs and Federal PACs: Same as individual limits</td>
<td></td>
<td>Same as corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts per election^a</td>
<td>Amounts are per applicable election cycle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a In California, a “small contributor committee” is a committee which has been in existence for at least six months, receives contributions from 100 or more persons in amounts of not more than $200 per person, and makes contributions to five or more candidates. (Cal. Govt. Code §85203).

^b In Colorado, a “small donor committee” means any political committee that has accepted contributions only from humans (i.e. not corporations, unions, or other artificial entities) who each contributed no more than $50 in the aggregate per year. (Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 2, Cl. 14(a)).

^c Corporations are prohibited from donating money from their treasury, but are permitted to establish independent expenditure committees or political committees with the same contribution limits as PACs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connecticut</strong>&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$3,500/gub candidate $2,000/other statewide cand. $1,000/senate candidate, probate judge, or CEO of any town, city, or borough $250/house candidate</td>
<td>$50,000/gub candidate $35,000/other statewide cand $10,000/senate candidate, probate judge, or CEO of any town, city, or borough $5,000/house candidate</td>
<td>$5,000/gubernatorial cand. $3,000/other statewide cand. $1,500/senate candidate, probate judge, or CEO of any town, city, or borough $750/house candidate</td>
<td>Prohibited&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Prohibited&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaware</strong>&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$1,200/statewide candidate $600/other candidate</td>
<td>$75,000/gubernatorial cand. $25,000/other statewide cand $5,000/senate candidate $3,000/house candidate</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Florida</strong>&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$3,000/statewide candidate $1,000/legislative</td>
<td>A candidate for statewide office may not accept contributions from parties which in the aggregate exceed $250,000. A legislative candidate can accept up to $50,000 each from the national or state executive committee of a party, or up to $50,000 from the county executive committee of a party.</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>7</sup> Legal minors (under 18) cannot contribute more than $30 to any candidate, party, or committee during an election cycle. (Ct.Gen.Stat. § 9-611(e)).

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures

Last updated in full June 2017

This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia*</td>
<td>Individual → Candidate Contributions: $6,600/primary or general election $3,900/primary or general runoff Legislative Candidate: $2,600/primary or general election $1,400/primary or general runoff</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii*</td>
<td>$6,000/statewide candidate $4,000/senate candidate $2,000/house candidate Contributions from a candidate's immediate family are limited to $50,000 in an election cycle, including loans.</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$5,000/statewide candidate $1,000/leg candidate</td>
<td>$10,000/statewide candidate $2,000/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Contributions from non-Hawaiian residents may not make up more than 30% of the total contributions of a candidate for office. (H.R.S. § 2:11-362).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$5,600/candidate/election cycle</td>
<td>Unlimited if candidate is not seeking nomination in a primary election. For candidates running in a primary: $221,800/statewide candidate $138,700/senate candidate $83,200/house candidate</td>
<td>$55,400 per election cycle</td>
<td>$11,100 per election cycle</td>
<td>Same as corporate limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any candidate who receives benefit or detriment from independent expenditures in excess of the amounts below is exempted from all contribution limits: $250,000/statewide candidate $100,000/cand. for any other office</td>
<td>Amounts are per election cycle.</td>
<td>Same limit applies to a contribution from one candidate committee to another</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any candidate whose opponent is self-funded is exempted from contribution limits. A self-funded candidate is an individual who contributes $250,000 to his or her own statewide campaign in an election cycle, or $100,000 for all other elective offices. Contributions made to a candidate by immediate family members are also considered “self-funding.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$5,000 in the aggregate to statewide candidates $2,000 in the aggregate to senate candidates $2,000 in the aggregate to house candidates</td>
<td>Same as corporate limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ind. Code § 3-9-2-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All amounts are per year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Prohibited$</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iowa Code § 68A.503</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures  
Last updated in full June 2017  
*This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$2,000/statewide candidate $1,000/senate candidate $500/house candidate  &lt;br&gt; <em>Amounts are per election</em></td>
<td>For a contested primary election, same as individual limits.</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$3,000/candidate  &lt;br&gt; <em>Amounts are per election</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$5,000/statewide candidate $2,500/legislative candidate  &lt;br&gt; <em>Amounts are per election</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Regular PACs: Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 In Louisiana, a “Big PAC” is a PAC with over 250 members who contributed over $50 to the PAC during the preceding calendar year and has been certified as meeting that membership requirement.

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures  
Last updated in full June 2017  
*This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Maine**
21-A M.R.S.A. §1015

$1,600/gubernatorial candidate
$400/legislative candidate
Individuals limited to $25,000 aggregate contributions to all campaign finance entities per calendar year.**
Amounts are per election**

Same as individual limits
Same as individual limits
Same as individual limits
Same as individual limits
| **Maryland**
Md. Code § 13-226 and 13-227

$6,000/candidate
$24,000 aggregate to all candidates**
Amounts are per 4-year election cycle

Transfer limits:
Same as individual limits
In-Kind Contributions:
Limited to an amount equal to $1 for every two registered voters in the state, regardless of political affiliation, to a single candidate. Limit is per 4-year election cycle.
Same as individual limits
Same as individual limits
Same as individual limits
| **Massachusetts**
G.L. Ch. 55, § 6, 6A, 7A and 8

$1000/candidate
$12,500/individual aggregate limit on contributions to all candidates**
Registered lobbyists may only contribute up to $200/candidate
Amounts are per calendar year.

$3,000/candidate/year
No limit on in-kind contributions
Regular PAC or People's Committee:11
$500/candidate
Candidates cannot accept aggregate contributions from regular PACs that exceed the following amounts (People's Committees are exempt from the aggregate limits):
$150,000/gub candidate
$18,750/senate candidate
$7,500/house candidate
Amounts per calendar year.

Prohibited11
Same as PAC limits
| 10 In Maine, candidates who are enrolled in a political party may accept contributions of up to $400 from an individual.
** In wake of McCutcheon v. FEC, the aggregate individual contribution limits in Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts are no longer enforced. 134 S. Ct. 1434 (2014).
11 In Massachusetts, a “People’s Committee” is a PAC that has been in existence for six months, has received contributions from individuals of $156 (adjusted biennially; this amount is for 2013-2014) or less per year, and has contributed to five candidates.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures
Last updated in full June 2017
This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.
| Source: National Conference of State Legislatures  
Last updated in full June 2017  
This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice. | Michigan e  
M.C.L. § 169.246, 169.252 and 169.254 |  |  |  |  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual → Candidate Contributions</td>
<td>State Party → Candidate Contributions</td>
<td>PAC → Candidate Contributions</td>
<td>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</td>
<td>Union → Candidate Contributions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individual → Candidate Contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Party → Candidate Contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>PAC → Candidate Contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Union → Candidate Contributions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| $6,800/statewide candidate  
$2,000/senate candidate  
$1,000/house candidate  
**All amounts are per election cycle** | $750,000/gub.-lt.gub. slate  
with public funding  
$136,000/all statewide cand.  
without public funding  
$20,000/senate candidate  
$10,000/house candidate  
**All amounts are per election cycle** | Political Committees:  
Same as individual limits.  
Independent PACs¹²:  
$68,000/statewide candidate  
$20,000/senate candidate  
$10,000/house candidate  
**All amounts are per election cycle** | Prohibited² | Prohibited² |
| **Election segment limits:**¹³  
$4,000/gub.-lt.gub. slate  
$2,500/AG candidate  
$2,000/SOS or auditor cand.  
$1,000/legislative candidate  
**Non-election segment limits:**  
$2,000/gub.-lt.gub. slate  
$1,500/AG candidate  
$1,000/SOS or auditor cand.  
$1,000/senate candidate  
**n/a for house candidates** | Party committees may contribute up to 10 times the limits imposed on individuals  
Candidates are subject to the following aggregate limits on contributions received in the 2013-14 election cycle from party committees and terminating principal campaign committees:  
$40,000/gub.-lt.gub. slate  
$25,000/AG candidate  
$20,000/SOS or auditor cand.  
$10,000/legislative candidate  
**Amounts are per 2-year election segment.** | Same as individual limits  
Aggregate contributions from political committees or political funds, lobbyists, and individuals who contribute or loan more than ½ the yearly contribution limit cannot exceed the following amounts:  
$730,200/gub.-lt.gub. slate  
$125,200/AG candidate  
$83,500/SOS or auditor cand.  
$18,900/senate candidate  
$12,600/house candidate | Prohibited² | Same as individual limits |

¹² In Michigan, an “independent committee” must have filed a statement of organization at least 6 months before the election in which the committee wishes to make contributions; must have supported or opposed 3 or more candidates for nomination or election; and must have received contributions from at least 25 persons.

¹³ Minnesota’s SF 991 (2013) divided election cycles into two-year periods, and made limits applicable to a two-year period rather than a single year. The limit is higher for the two-year period during which an election is held for the office, and lower during a non-election two-year period for candidates that serve a four- or six-year term.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mississippi</strong></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$1,000/candidate/year</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss. Code § 97-13-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missouri</strong></td>
<td>$2,600/candidate/election</td>
<td>$2,600/candidate/election</td>
<td>$2,600/candidate/election</td>
<td>Prohibited^{d}</td>
<td>Prohibited^{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo Const. art. VIII § 23; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 130.031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montana</strong></td>
<td>$1990/gubernatorial slate $990/other statewide cand. $530/senate candidate $330/house candidate</td>
<td>$23,850/gubernatorial slate $8,600/other statewide cand. $1,400/senate candidate $850/house candidate</td>
<td>$10,610/gubernatorial cand. $2,650/other statewide office $800/senate candidate $400/house candidate</td>
<td>Prohibited^{d}</td>
<td>Prohibited^{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C.A. § 13-35-227 and 13-37-21615</td>
<td>Amounts are per election^{a}</td>
<td>All amounts are per election^{a}</td>
<td>Aggregate PAC Limits for Legislative Candidates in 2016: $2800/senate $1700/house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nebraska</strong></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.R.S. Chapter 32, Art. 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nevada</strong></td>
<td>$5,000/candidate/election^{a}</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 294A.100 and Const. Art. 2 §10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Hampshire</strong></td>
<td>To candidates not agreeing to abide by spending limits: $1,000/election^{a}</td>
<td>To candidates not agreeing to abide by spending limits: $1,000/election^{a}</td>
<td>Same as party limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits^{16}</td>
<td>Prohibited^{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.S.A. § 664:4</td>
<td>To candidates agreeing to abide by spending limits: $5,000/election^{a}</td>
<td>Unlimited to candidates who agree to expenditure limits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page

---

14 Missouri’s Constitutional limitations are currently being challenged in court and may change. See *Free & Fair Election Fund v. Missouri Ethics Comm’n*, Case No. 16–04332–CV–C–ODS.

15 Montana’s § 13-37-216 was found to be unconstitutional by a federal District Court in 2016. The case, *Lair v. Motl*, 189 F.Supp. 3d 1024, is currently on appeal to the federal 9th Circuit Court of Appeals (as of 6/5/2017). That case has resulted in the numbers for Montana differing from the ones listed in the cited statutes.

16 Corporations are no longer prohibited from making political contributions under New Hampshire law despite the language of NH RSA 664:4. That ban was declared unconstitutional by a federal district court in 1999. A June 6, 2000 letter from Deputy Attorney General Steven M. Houran indicates that the limits on individual contributions now apply to corporate contributions as well.

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures

Last updated in full June 2017

*This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.*
### Individual → Candidate Contributions

**New Jersey**
N.J.S.A. § 19:44A-11.3  
$3,800/gubernatorial candidate  
$3,000/non-gub. candidate

*Amounts are per election cycle*

**New Mexico**
N.M.S.A. § 1-19-34.7  
$5,500/statewide candidate  
$2,500/non-statewide candidate

*Amounts are per election*

**New York**
Election Law, § 14-114 and 14-116\(^\text{17}\)
Regular Limits, Primary:  
$7,000-$21,100/statewide\(^\text{18}\)  
$7,000/senate candidate  
$4,400/assembly candidate

Family Limits, Primary\(^\text{19}\):  
$9.33-$136,039/statewide  
$20,000-$40,586/senate  
$12,500-$16,649/assembly

Regular Limits, General:  
$44,000/statewide cand.  
$11,000/senate candidate  
$4,400/assembly candidate

Family Limits, General:  
$275,417/statewide cand.  
$29,885-$58,155/senate cand  
$12,500-$25,219/assembly

*Amounts are per election cycle.*

### State Party → Candidate Contributions

**New Jersey**
Nat’l Party: $9,300/election\(^a\)

No limit on contributions by state, county, municipal and legislative leadership committees

### PAC → Candidate Contributions

**New Jersey**
$9,300/candidate/election\(^a\)

### Corporate → Candidate Contributions

**New Jersey**
Same as individual limits

**New Mexico**
Same as individual limits

### Union → Candidate Contributions

**New Jersey**
Same as individual limits

**New Mexico**
Same as individual limits

---

\(^17\) Totals are based on 2016 Election cycle numbers, and are likely to be adjusted upward for 2017-2018 once numbers are released by the state’s Board of Elections.

\(^18\) Limit is based on a formula: product of number of enrolled voters in candidate’s party in state (excluding voters on inactive status) x $0.005.

\(^19\) Separate limits apply for contributions from all family members in the aggregate. Limit is based on a formula: total # of enrolled voters on active status in candidate’s party in the state/district x $0.025. “Family” is defined as a child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, and the spouses of those persons. Contributions from the candidate and the candidate’s spouse are not limited.

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures  
Last updated in full June 2017  
*This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.*
### Individual → Candidate Contributions

- **North Carolina**
  - N.C.G.S. § 163-278.13, 163-278.15 and 163-278.19
  - Maximum: $5,200/candidate/election
  - Unlimited
  - Same as individual limits
  - Prohibited

- **North Dakota**
  - § 16.1-08.1-01; 16.1-08.1-03.3; 16.1-08.1-03.5(1)
  - Foreign contributions banned.
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited
  - Prohibited

- **Ohio**
  - O.R.C. § 3517.102, 3517.104 and 3599.03
  - Maximum: $12,707.79/candidate/election
  - $716,719.49/statewide candid.
  - $142,962.66/senate candid.
  - $71,163.64/house candid.
  - In-kind contributions unlimited
  - All amounts are per election

- **Oklahoma**
  - 21 OS § 187.1 et seq. and Ethics Commission Rules §257:1-1 et seq. and §257:10-1-2 et seq.
  - Maximum: $2,700/candidate/campaign
  - $25,000/gubernatorial candidate
  - $10,000/other state office candidate
  - All amounts per calendar year

- **Oregon**
  - O.R.S. § 260.160 to 174
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited

- **Pennsylvania**
  - 25 Pa.Stat. §3253
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited
  - Unlimited
  - Prohibited

- **Rhode Island**
  - R.I.G.L. § 17-25-10.1
  - Maximum: $1,000/candidate/year
  - Individuals limited to $10,000 in aggregate contributions to candidates, PACs and party committees per year
  - $25,000/candidate/year
  - In-kind contributions unlimited
  - $1,000/candidate/year
  - Annual aggregate limit of $25,000 to all recipients

---

20 While these limits are specified in Oklahoma’s Ethics Rules, statutes have not been changed to reflect this limit. According to the statutes, any contribution in excess of $5,000 would constitute a criminal violation.

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures

Last updated in full June 2017

*This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>$3,500/statewide candidate $1,000/legislative candidate</td>
<td>$50,000/statewide candidate $5,000/other candidate</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts are per election(^a) in each primary, runoff, or special election in which a candidate has opposition and for each general election; if a candidate remains unopposed during an election cycle, one contribution limit shall apply.</td>
<td>Amounts are per election(^a) subject to the same exceptions described at left.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$4,000/statewide candidate $1,000/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts are per calendar year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee(^a)</td>
<td>$4,000/statewide candidate $1,500/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Candidates limited to aggregate amount from all political party committees: $393,800/statewide candidate $63,000/senate candidate $31,600/house candidate</td>
<td>$11,800/statewide candidate $11,800/senate candidate $7,800/other candidates</td>
<td>Same as PAC limits</td>
<td>Same as PAC limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both amounts are per election(^b)</td>
<td>All amounts are per election(^b)</td>
<td>No more than 50% of a statewide candidate’s or $118,100 of a legislative candidate’s total contributions may come from PACs</td>
<td>If a corporation gives more than $250 in the aggregate to candidates, it must register as a PAC and make all further contributions through the PAC. It may transfer unlimited amounts from its corporate treasury to the PAC.</td>
<td>A union must register as a PAC before making contributions to candidates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Prohibited(^d)</td>
<td>Prohibited(^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 253.094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Code § 20A-11-101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures
Last updated in full June 2017

This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$4,080/statewide candidate $1,530/State Senate $1,020/State House</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$2,000/state exec. candidate $1,000/legislative candidate</td>
<td>Aggregate contributions from a state party central committee to a statewide or legislative candidate may not exceed $1.00 x number of registered voters in legislative district (if legislative candidate) or statewide (if state executive candidate). This limit applies to the entire election cycle. (Jan 1 of year following election-Dec. 31 of year of next election).</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Prohibited for corporations not doing business in Washington state.</td>
<td>Prohibited for unions that have fewer than 10 members who reside in Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$1,000/candidate/election</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Same as individual limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amounts are per two-year election cycle.*

*Amounts are per election.*

*Continued on next page*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Individual → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>State Party → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>PAC → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Corporate → Candidate Contributions</th>
<th>Union → Candidate Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$20,000/statewide candidate</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$86,000/gubernatorial cand.</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000/senate candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td>$26,000/lt. gov. candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000/assembly candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td>$44,000/atty. Gen. candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$18,000/other statewide cand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000/senate candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000/assembly candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$2,500/statewide candidate</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Unlimited for statewide office</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500/other candidate</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000/non-statewide office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Amounts are per election</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Primary and general are considered separate elections; stated amount may be contributed in each election.
(b) Candidates participating in the public financing may not accept contributions after qualifying for public funds. Limits listed are for candidates not participating in public financing program.
(d) Direct corporate and/or union contributions are prohibited and/or use of treasury funds and/or dues is prohibited. In these states, the law specifically says that nothing prevents the employees or officers of a corporation from making political contributions through a PAC, using funds from an account that is separate and segregated from corporate accounts. Such contributions are subject to the same limitations placed on other PACs.
(e) Contribution limits are adjusted for inflation at the beginning of each campaign cycle.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures
Last updated in full June 2017
This data is presented for information purposes only and should not be considered legal advice.