



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

*The Forum for America's Ideas*

State Limits on Contributions to Candidates  
2015-2016 Election Cycle

	Individual → Candidate Contributions	State Party → Candidate Contributions	PAC → Candidate Contributions	Corporate → Candidate Contributions	Union → Candidate Contributions
<b>Alabama</b> Ala. Code § 17-5-1 et seq.	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
<b>Alaska</b> § 15.13.070 and 15.13.074(f)	\$500/candidate/year  Aggregate amounts candidates may accept from non-residents: \$20,000/year/gub candidate \$5,000/year/Senate candidate \$3,000/year/House candidate	\$100,000/year/gub candidate \$15,000/year/Senate candidate \$10,000/year/House candidate \$5,000 municipal	\$1,000/office/year  Contributions from out-of-state PACs prohibited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Arizona</b> <sup>b, e, 1</sup> A.R.S. § 16-905 and 16-919	5000/candidate/year	Aggregate contributions accepted from all political parties and organizations cannot exceed: \$91,040 – statewide cand. \$9,112 – legislative cand.	“Super” PACs <sup>2</sup> : 12500//candidate/year  Regular PACs: 6250/candidate/year  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Arkansas</b> A.C.A. § 7-6-203	\$2700/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	\$2,700/election <sup>a</sup>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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<sup>1</sup> The Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission has filed suit in Maricopa County Superior Court to block the increased limits, claiming that the legislation establishing them (HB 2593, 2013) violated the Voter Protection Act, which bars the legislature from making changes to any voter-approved laws without a second popular vote or a 3/4ths vote of the legislature. This litigation could result in an injunction that prevents the new limits from going into effect. Candidates are responsible for accepting only up to the legal maximum pursuant to law and candidates should check with their election official as to the law’s status. The pre-HB 2593 limits would be \$912/statewide candidate and \$440/legislative candidate per election cycle.

<sup>2</sup> In Arizona, a PAC that has received contributions from 500 or more individuals in amounts of \$10 or more in a one-year period may qualify as a “Super PAC.” Qualification is valid for two years. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-905(l))

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<b>California<sup>e</sup></b> Gov. Code § 85300 et seq.	For elections held on or after Jan. 1, 2013:  \$28,200/gubernatorial candidate \$7,000/other statewide candidate \$4200/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Unlimited	For elections held on or after Jan. 1, 2013:  “Small Contributor” Cmtes <sup>3</sup> : \$28,200/gubernatorial candidate \$14,100/statewide candidate \$8,500/legislative candidate  Regular PACs: Same as individual limits  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Colorado<sup>e</sup></b> Constitution Art. XXVIII	Effective 3/15/11 - 2015:  \$550/statewide candidate \$200/legis candidate  Limits double for a candidate who accepts voluntary spending limits if his/her opponent has not accepted the limits <i>and</i> has raised more than 10% of the limit.  <i>Amounts per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Effective 3/15/11 - 2015:  \$569,530/gub candidate \$113,905/other SW cand \$20,500/Senate candidate \$14,805/House candidate  Note: Contributions by a candidate to his/her own campaign, and unexpended contributions carried forward to a subsequent election cycle, are treated as contributions from a political party and are subject to the political party limits. Party limits cannot be doubled for candidates who accept voluntary limits.  <i>Amounts are per applicable election cycle.</i>	Limits effective 3/15/11 - 2015:  “Small Donor” Committees: <sup>4</sup> \$5,675/gub & statewide cand \$2,250/legis. candidate  Regular PACs and Federal PACs: Same as individual limits	Prohibited <sup>5</sup>	Can contribute through PAC’s established by the organization

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<sup>3</sup> 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)

<sup>4</sup> In Colorado, a “small donor committee” means any political committee that has accepted contributions only from natural persons who each contributed no more than \$50 in the aggregate per year.

<sup>5</sup> 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

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<b>Connecticut<sup>b</sup></b> Ct.Gen.Stat. § 9-611, 9-613 and 9-615 Update July 2013	\$3,500/gubernatorial candidate \$2,000/other statewide candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate \$250/House candidate  \$15,000 aggregate/individual to all candidates and committees <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	\$50,000/gubernatorial candidate \$35,000/other statewide candidate \$10,000/Senate candidate \$5,000/House candidate  <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	\$5,000/gubernatorial candidate \$3,000/other statewide candidate \$1,500/Senate candidate \$750/House candidate  Aggregate limits on contributions by PACs to candidates: \$100,000/election by a PAC established by a business entity \$50,000/election by a PAC established by an organization <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Delaware</b> 15 Del. Code §8010 to 8013	\$1,200/statewide candidate \$600/other candidate  <i>All amounts per election cycle</i>	\$75,000/gubernatorial candidate \$25,000/other statewide candidate \$5,000/Senate candidate \$3,000/House candidate  <i>All amounts per election cycle</i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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<b>Florida</b> Fla. Stat. § 106.08	\$3,000/statewide candidate \$1,000/legislative  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>  (Effective 11/1/2013)	A candidate for statewide office may not accept contributions from parties which in the aggregate exceed \$250,000, and no more than \$125,000 of that amount may be received during the 28 days preceding an election.  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.	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Georgia<sup>e</sup></b> O.C.G.A. § 21-5-41 to 43	Limits last adjusted 12/2010  Regular primary or general: \$6,300/statewide candidate \$2,500/legislative candidate  Run-off: \$3,700/statewide candidate \$1,300/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Hawaii</b> H.R.S. §2: 11-357	\$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.  <i>All amounts are per election cycle</i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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Idaho § 67-6610A	\$5,000/statewide candidate \$1,000/leg candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	\$10,000/statewide candidate \$2,000/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Illinois<sup>e</sup></b> 10 ILCS 5/9-8.5	\$5,400/candidate/election cycle  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/candidate for any other office  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."	Unlimited if candidate is not seeking nomination in a primary election. For candidates running in a primary: \$215,800/statewide candidate \$134,900/Senate candidate 134,900 \$80,900/House candidate Unlimited from a political party during General or Consolidated Election Unlimited during Primary Election Cycle when candidate is not seeking nomination  <i>Amounts are per election cycle.</i>	\$53,900 per election cycle  Same limit applies to a contribution from one candidate committee to another	\$10,800per election cycle	\$10,800 per election cycle
<b>Indiana</b> Ind. Code § 3-9-2-4 et seq.	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$5,000 in the aggregate to statewide candidates \$2,000 in the aggregate to Senate candidates \$2,000 in the aggregate to House candidates  <i>All amounts are per year</i>	Same as corporate limits

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<b>Iowa</b> Iowa Code § 68A.503	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Unlimited
<b>Kansas</b> K.S.A. § 25-4153	\$2,000/statewide candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate \$500/House candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	For a contested primary election, same as individual limits.  Unlimited in uncontested primaries and general elections	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Kentucky</b> K.R.S. § 121.025, 121.035, and 121.150	\$1,000/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	Unlimited  Aggregate Limits: No candidate can retain party contributions which in the aggregate exceed 50% of total contributions or \$10,000 (whichever is greater) in an election cycle.	Same as individual limits  Aggregate Limits: No candidate can retain PAC contributions which in the aggregate exceed 50% of total contributions or \$10,000 (whichever is greater) in an election cycle. 121.150(23)(a)	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Same as individual limits
<b>Louisiana</b> La.R.S. § 18:1505.2	\$5,000/statewide candidate \$2,500/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Unlimited	Regular PACs: Same as individual limits  “Big” PACs <sup>6</sup> : Double the amount of individual limits  Candidates subject to following aggregate limits on all PAC contributions accepted for the primary and general elections combined: \$80,000/statewide candidate \$60,000/legislative candidate	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

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<b>Maine</b> <sup>b,e</sup> 21-A M.R.S.A. §1015	\$1,575/gubernatorial candidate \$375/legislative candidate <sup>7</sup>  Individuals limited to \$25,000 aggregate contributions to all campaign finance entities per calendar year.  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Maryland</b> Md. Code § 13-226 and 13-227	Effective Jan. 1, 2015 \$6,000/candidate \$24,000 aggregate to all candidates  <i>Amounts are per 4-year election cycle</i>	Transfer limit: \$6,000/4-year election cycle  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.	\$6,000/candidate/4-year election cycle	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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<sup>7</sup> In Maine, candidates who are enrolled in a political party may contributions of up to \$375 from an individual. Individual contributions to unenrolled candidates are unlimited for primary elections.

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<b>Massachusetts</b> 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  <i>Amounts are per calendar year.</i>	\$3,000/candidate/year  No limit on in-kind contributions	Regular PAC or People's Committee: <sup>8</sup> \$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/gubernatorial candidate \$18,750/Senate candidate \$7,500/House candidate  <i>Amounts per calendar year.</i>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Same as PAC limits
<b>Michigan</b> M.C.L. § 169.246, 169.252 and 169.254	\$3,400/statewide candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate \$500/House candidate  <i>All amounts are per election cycle</i>	\$750,000/governor or lieutenant governor slate with public funding \$68,000/governor or lieutenant governor slate without public funding \$68,000/other statewide candidate \$10,000/Senate candidate \$5,000/House candidate  <i>All amounts are per election cycle</i>	Political Committees: Same as individual limits.  Independent PACs <sup>9</sup> : \$34,000/statewide candidate \$10,000/Senate candidate \$5,000/House candidate  <i>All amounts are per election cycle</i>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

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<b>Minnesota</b> Minn. Stat. § 10A.27 and 211B.15	Election segment limits: <sup>10</sup> \$4,000/governor – lieutenant governor slate \$2,500/AG candidate \$2,000/SOS or auditor candidate \$1,000/legislative candidate  Non-election segment limits: \$2,000/governor-lieutenant governor slate \$1,500/Attorney General candidate \$1,000/Secretary of State or Auditor candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate n/a for House candidates  Candidates who have signed a public subsidy agreement are also subject to a limit (equal to five times the election segment limits above) on the amount of personal funds they can contribute to their own campaign.  <i>Amounts are per 2-year election segment.</i>	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/governor-lieutenant governor slate \$25,000/Attorney General candidate \$20,000/Secretary of State or Auditor candidate \$10,000/legislative candidate	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: \$700,000/governor-lieutenant governor slate \$120,000/Attorney General candidate \$80,000/Secretary of State or Auditor candidate \$6,000/Senate candidate \$12,000/House candidate	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Same as individual limits
<b>Mississippi</b> Miss. Code § 97-13-15	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$1,000/candidate/year	Unlimited
<b>Missouri</b> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 130.031	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

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<sup>10</sup> 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.

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<b>Nevada</b> § 294A.100 and Const. Art. 2 §10	\$5,000/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>New Hampshire</b> R.S.A. § 664:4	To candidates not agreeing to abide by spending limits: \$1,000/election <sup>a</sup>  To candidates agreeing to abide by spending limits: \$5,000/election <sup>a</sup>	To candidates not agreeing to abide by spending limits: \$1,000/election <sup>a</sup>  Unlimited to candidates who agree to expenditure limits	Same as party limits	Same as individual limits <sup>11</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>New Jersey<sup>e</sup></b> N.J.S.A. § 19:44A-11.3	\$3,800/gubernatorial candidate \$2,600/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	No limit on contributions by state, county, municipal and legislative leadership committees  National party committee: \$8,200/election <sup>a</sup>	\$8,200/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>New Mexico<sup>e</sup></b> N.M.S.A. § 1-19-34.7	\$5,400/statewide candidate \$2,500/non-statewide candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	\$5,400/election <sup>a</sup>	Same as party limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

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<b>New York<sup>e</sup></b> Election Law, § 14-114 and 14-116	<p>Regular Limits, Primary: \$6,500-\$19,700/statewide<sup>12</sup> \$6,500/Senate candidate \$4,100/Assembly candidate</p> <p>Family Limits, Primary<sup>13</sup>: \$523-\$137,978/statewide \$20,000-\$41,577/Senate candidate \$12,500-\$17,061/Assembly</p> <p>Regular Limits, General: \$41,100/statewide candidate \$10,300/Senate candidate \$4,100/Assembly candidate</p> <p>Family Limits, General: \$278,609/statewide candidate \$30,079-\$57,304/Senate candidate \$12,500-\$24,871/Assembly</p> <p><i>Amounts are per election cycle.</i></p> <p>Maximum contributions by an individual limited to \$150,000 in the aggregate per calendar year.</p>	<p>Prohibited in primary election</p> <p>Unlimited in general election</p>	Same as individual limits	<p>Same as individual limits, with exceptions (see below)</p> <p>Corporations are limited to \$5,000 per year in aggregate contributions to NY state candidates and committees.</p> <p>Candidates may accept corporate contributions of up to \$5,000 annually during each year of an election cycle, so long as the total contributions from the corporation do not exceed the election cycle's regular limits on individual contributions, and the corporation does not exceed its aggregate limit of \$5,000/year to all candidates and committees.</p>	Same as individual limits
<b>North Carolina<sup>e</sup></b> N.C.G.S. § 163-278.13, 163-278.15 and 163-278.19	\$5,000/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	Unlimited	Same as individual limits	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Limit is based on a formula: product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state (excluding voters on inactive status) x \$.005, but not less than \$6,500 or more than \$19,700

<sup>13</sup> 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 \$.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.

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<b>North Dakota</b> § 16.1-08.1	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Ohio<sup>e</sup></b> O.R.C. § 3517.102, 3517.104 and 3599.03	\$12,532.52/candidate/ election <sup>a</sup>	\$706,823.95/statewide candidate \$140,988.82/Senate candidate \$70,181.10/House candidate In-kind contributions unlimited <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as individual limits	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Oklahoma</b> 21 OS § 187.1 et seq. and Ethics Commission Rules §257:1-1-1 et seq. and §257:10-1-2 et seq	\$2,700/candidate/campaign	\$50,000/gubernatorial candidate <sup>14</sup> \$25,000/other statewide candidate <sup>m</sup> \$1,000/legislative candidate  <i>All amounts per calendar year</i>	\$5,000/candidate/campaign	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Oregon</b> O.R.S. § 260.160 to 174	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
<b>Pennsylvania</b> 25 Pa.Stat. §3253	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Rhode Island</b> R.I.G.L. § 17-25-10.1	\$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	Prohibited	Prohibited

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<sup>14</sup> 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.

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<b>South Carolina</b> S.C. Code § 8-13-1300(10), 8-13-1314 and 8-13-1316	\$3,500/statewide candidate \$1,000/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup> 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.</i>	\$50,000/statewide candidate \$5,000/other candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup> subject to the same exceptions described at left.</i>	\$11,500/statewide candidate \$7,600/legislative candidate	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>South Dakota</b> S.D.C.L. § 12-27-7	\$4,000/statewide candidate \$1,000/legislative candidate <i>Amounts are per calendar year</i>	Unlimited	Unlimited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Tennessee<sup>e</sup></b> Tenn. Code § 2-10-302	\$3,800/statewide candidate \$1,500/legislative candidate  <i>Both amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Candidates limited to aggregate amount from all political party committees: \$374,300/statewide candidate \$59,900/Senate candidate \$30,000/House candidate  <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	\$11,200/statewide candidate \$11,200/Senate candidate \$7,400/other candidates  No more than 50% of a statewide candidate's or \$112,300 of a legislative candidate's total contributions may come from PACs  <i>All amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Same as PAC limits  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.	Same as PAC limits  A union must register as a PAC before making contributions to candidates.
<b>Texas</b> Election Code, § 253	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>
<b>Utah</b> Utah Code § 20A-11-101	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

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<b>Vermont<sup>b</sup></b> 17 VSA §2805	\$4,000/statewide candidate \$1,500/State Senate \$1,000/State House	Unlimited	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
<b>Virginia</b> Va. Code § 24.2-945	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
<b>Washington<sup>e</sup></b> RCW § 42.17.610 et seq. WAC § 390-05-400	\$1,900/gubernatorial candidate \$950/legislative candidate  <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>  During the 21 days before the general election, no contributor may donate more than \$50,000 in the aggregate to a statewide candidate or \$5,000 in the aggregate to any other candidate or a political committee, including political party committees. This includes a candidate's personal contributions to his/her campaign. The state committees of political parties are exempted from this limit.	Aggregate contributions from a state party central committee to a statewide or legislative candidate may not exceed \$.80 x number of registered voters in candidate's district. This limit applies to the entire election cycle.	Same as individual limits  A PAC that has not received contributions of \$10 or more from 10 or more WA registered voters during the past 180 days is prohibited from making contributions.	Prohibited for corporations not doing business in Washington state.  Same as individual limits for Washington corporations.	Prohibited for unions that have fewer than 10 members who reside in Washington.  Same as individual limits for Washington unions.
<b>West Virginia</b> § 3-8-8 to 12	\$1,000/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Same as individual limits

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	Individual → Candidate Contributions	State Party → Candidate Contributions	PAC → Candidate Contributions	Corporate → Candidate Contributions	Union → Candidate Contributions
<b>Wisconsin</b> § 11.01 et seq.	\$10,000/statewide candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate \$500/Assembly candidate  <i>Amounts are per election cycle</i>  An individual may not contribute more than \$10,000 in a calendar year to any combination of Wisconsin candidates or political committees.	Aggregate limit on amount candidates may accept from all political party committees, including legislative campaign committees, in an election campaign :  \$700,830/gub. candidate \$22,425/Senate candidate \$11,213/House candidate  Additionally, the maximum amount a legislative campaign committee can give without reducing committee contributions is: \$6,900/Senate candidate \$3,450/Assembly candidate  <i>Amounts are per election cycle</i>	\$43,128/gub. candidate \$1,000/Senate candidate \$500/Assembly candidate  Aggregate limit on amount candidates may accept from PACs and candidate committees (grants from the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund also count against this limit):  \$485,190/gub. candidate \$15,525/Senate candidate \$7,763/House candidate  <i>Amounts are per election cycle</i>	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Wyoming</b> Wyo. Stat. § 22-25-102	Effective 2013-2014: \$1,000/candidate/election <sup>a</sup>  Effective Jan. 1, 2015: \$2,500/statewide candidate \$1,500/other candidate <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>  No individual may make more than \$25,000 (increases to \$50,000 eff. Jan. 1, 2015) in total contributions during a two-year election cycle.	Unlimited	Effective 2013-2014: Unlimited  Effective Jan. 1, 2015: \$7,500/statewide candidate \$3,000/other candidate <i>Amounts are per election<sup>a</sup></i>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>	Prohibited <sup>d</sup>

(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

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