

Chapter Five

ELECTIONS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND INITIATIVES

Democracy in action — includes information on offices up for election 1998-2007, methods of nominating candidates, formulas for election dates, polling hours, voting statistics, campaign finance laws, and procedures for initiative, referenda and recalls.

For additional information on Chapter Five contact
Howard Moyes, at The Council of State Governments,
(606) 244-8165 or E-mail: hmoyes@csg.org.



Table 5.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 1998-2007

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	
Alabama*	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Alaska (a)	G,L,G	...	...
Arizona	G,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...
Arkansas	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T (c)	...	...
California	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...
Colorado (e)	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...
Connecticut	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Delaware*	AG,A,T	...	G,L,G (d)	
Florida	G,L,G,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T	...	...
Georgia	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,SP, (f,g)	...	(f)	
Hawaii	G,L,G (h)	...	(h)	
Idaho*	G,L,G,AG,SS,SP,T (i)	...	...
Illinois	G,L,G,AG,SS,T,C	...	...
Indiana	G,L,G,AG,SP	...	A,SS,T	...
Iowa	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	G,L,G,AG,SP
Kansas	G,L,G,AG,SS,T, (j)	...	(j)	
Kentucky	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (k)	...	
Louisiana*(l)	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,T	...	
Maine (m)	G	...	...
Maryland	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...
Massachusetts	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Michigan (n)	G,L,G,AG,SS	...	...
Minnesota	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Mississippi	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (o)	...	
Missouri	A	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	
Montana	...	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SP	
Nebraska (p)	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Nevada	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T (q)	...	(q)	
New Hampshire	G	...	G	
New Jersey	...	...	...
New Mexico	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
New York	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (r)	
North Dakota (t)	...	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T	
Ohio	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T (u)	...	(u)	
Oklahoma	G,L,G,AG,A,SP,T (x)	...	... (w)	
Oregon	G,SP (x)	...	AG,SS,T	
Pennsylvania	G,L,G	...	AG,A,T (y)	
Rhode Island	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...
South Carolina	G,L,G,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T (z)	...	...

Key:
 ... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
 AR — Agriculture

A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
South Dakota (aa)	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Tennessee (bb)	G	...	...
Texas (cc)	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...
Utah	(dd)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T (dd)
Vermont	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia .....	...	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (g)
West Virginia* .....	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Wisconsin	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Wyoming	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	G,LG	...	...
Totals for year			
Governor	37	3	11
Lieutenant Governor	31	3	9
Attorney General	29	3	10
Agriculture	6	3	3
Auditor	15	2	8
Comptroller	9	0	0
Secretary of State	26	3	8
Supt. of Public Inst. (ee)	9	0	5
Treasurer	26	3	9

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
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A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>
Alabama	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	(x)
Alaska (a)	G,L,G	...	...	...
Arizona	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...	...
Arkansas	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
California	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...	...
Colorado (e)	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
Connecticut	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Delaware	AG,C,T	...	G,L,G	...
Florida	G,L,G,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T	...	...	...
Georgia	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,SP (f,g)	...	...	...
Hawaii	G,L,G	...	...	...
Idaho	G,L,G,AG,SS,SP,T (i)	...	...	...
Illinois	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Indiana	A,SS,T	...	G,L,G,AG,SP	...
Iowa	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T,AR	...	...	...
Kansas	G,L,G,AG,SS,T (j)	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T (j)	...
Kentucky	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Louisiana (l)	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,T	...	...
Maine(m)	G	...	...	...
Maryland	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
Massachusetts	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Michigan (n)	G,L,G,AG,SS	...	...	...
Minnesota	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Mississippi	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (o)	...	...
Missouri	A	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	A
Montana	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SP	...
Nebraska (p)	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Nevada	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G	...	...	...	G
New Mexico (r)	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
New York	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
North Carolina	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (s)	...
North Dakota (t)	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T	...
Ohio	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (u)	...	...	...
Oklahoma (v)	G,L,G,AG,A,SP,T(x)	...	(w)	...
Oregon	G,SP (x)	...	AG,SS,T	...
Pennsylvania	G,L,G	...	AG,A,T (y)	...
Rhode Island	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
South Carolina	G,L,G,AG,A,C,SS,SP,T (z)	...	...	...

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
 AR — Agriculture

A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Dakota (aa) .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Tennessee (bb) .....	...	G	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	(cc)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T	...
Vermont .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...
Virginia	G,LG,AG	...	...	...	G,LG,AG
Washington .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (y)	...
West Virginia * .....	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Wisconsin	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP
Wyoming .....	...	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	G,LG	...	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	2	37	3	12	3
Lieutenant Governor	1	31	3	10	2
Attorney General	1	29	3	12	2
Agriculture	0	6	2	3	1
Auditor	0	17	2	8	2
Comptroller	0	9	0	0	0
Secretary of State	0	25	3	9	1
Supt. of Public Inst. (dd)	1	9	0	5	1
Treasurer	0	26	3	10	1

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in given year. Footnotes indicate other offices (e.g., commissioners of labor, insurance, public service, etc.) also up for election in a given year. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time.

Key:

- ... — No regularly scheduled elections
- G — Governor
- LG — Lieutenant Governor
- AG — Attorney General
- AR — Agriculture
- A — Auditor
- C — Comptroller
- SS — Secretary of State
- SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
- T — Treasurer

(a) Election of school boards established to maintain system of state dependent public school systems established in areas of the unorganized borough and military reservations not served by other public school systems.

- (b) Mine inspector—4 year term; corporation commissioners (e)—6 year terms.
- (c) Commissioner of state lands—4 year term.
- (d) Insurance commissioner and Board of Equalization.
- (e) State board of education (7)—6 year terms; University of Colorado regents (9)—6 year terms.
- (f) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms; 1996–2, 1998–1, 2000–2. Commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998. Special election to fill secretary of state vacancy in 1996.
- (g) Insurance commissioner, commissioner of public lands.
- (h) State board of education (13)—4 year terms; 1996–7, 1998–6, 2000–7.
- (i) Controllor.
- (j) Commissioner of insurance 1998; 2002. Board of education members (10)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–5, 2000–5, 2002–5.
- (k) Railroad commissioners (3).
- (l) Commissioner of elections—4 year term; commissioner of insurance—4 year term; board of elementary and secondary education (8)—4 year terms; public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms.

- (m) In Maine the legislature elects constitutional officers (AG,A,SS,T) in even-numbered years.
- (n) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8 year terms; University of Michigan regents (8)—8 year terms; Wayne State University governors (8)—8 year terms; board of education (8)—8 year terms, 1996–2, 1998–2, 2000–2.
- (o) Commissioner of insurance, transportation commissioners (3), public service commissioners (3).
- (p) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms; state board of education (8)—4 year terms; state university regents (8)—6 year terms.
- (q) State board of education (11)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–6, 2000–5.
- (r) Commissioner of public lands—4 year terms, 1998; board of education (10)—6 year terms; corporation commissioners (3)—6 year terms.
- (s) Commissioner of labor; commissioner of insurance.
- (t) Commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 1998; tax commissioner—4 year term, 1998; public service commissioner (3)—6 year terms.
- (u) State board of education (19)—6 year terms, 1996–6; 1998–7; 2000–6.
- (v) Corporation commissioner (3)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 1998; commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998.
- (w) In Oklahoma, 1 of 3 corporation commissioners elected for 6 year term.
- (x) Commissioner of labor and industries—4 year term.
- (y) In Pennsylvania, auditor general.
- (z) Adjutant general—4 year term.
- (aa) Commissioner of school and public lands; public utility commissioners (3) 6 year terms; board of education (15)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000.
- (bb) Public service commissioners (3)—6 year terms.
- (cc) Commissioner of general land office—4 year term; railroad commissioners (3) 6 year terms; board of education (15)—6 year terms; members of State Board of Education serve staggered 4 year term (8 elected in 1996, 7 elected in 1998).
- (dd) State board of education (9)—4 year terms, 1996–8, 1998–7, 2000–8.
- (ee) Superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education.

Table 5.2
STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total legislators</i>		<i>1998</i>		<i>1999</i>		<i>2000</i>		<i>2001</i>	
	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
Alabama	35	105	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	20	40	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	30	60	30	60	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arkansas	35	100	18	100	...	...	30	60	...	...
California	40	80	20	80	...	...	17	100	...	...
Colorado	35	65	17	65	...	...	20	80	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	36	151	...	...	18	65	...	...
Delaware*	21	41	10	41	...	...	36	151	...	...
Florida	40	120	20	120	...	...	11	41	...	...
Georgia	56	180	56	180	...	...	20	120	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	13	51	...	...	56	180	...	...
Idaho	35	70	35	70	...	...	13	51	...	...
Illinois	59 (b)	118	40	118	...	...	35	70	...	...
Indiana	50	100	25	100	...	...	19	118	...	...
Iowa	50	100	25 (e)	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	...	125	...	...	25 (d)	100	...	...
Kentucky	38	100	19	100	...	...	40	125	...	...
Louisiana*	39	105	...	...	39	105	19	100	...	...
Maine	35	151	35	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	47	141	47	141	...	...	35	151	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	40	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	38	110	38	110	...	...	40	160	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	134	...	...	...	110	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	52	122	67	134	...	...
Missouri	34	163	17	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	50	100	25	100	...	...	17	163	...	...
Nebraska	49	U	24	U	...	25	100	...	...	...
Nevada	21	42	11	42	...	...	25	U	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	24	400	...	...	10	42	...	...
New Jersey	40	80	...	...	...	80	24	400	...	...
New Mexico	42	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	40	80
New York	61	150	61	150	...	...	42	70	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	50	120	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Dakota	49	98	26 (e)	98	...	...	50	120	...	...
Ohio	33	99	17	99	...	...	24 (d)	48 (d)	...	...
Oklahoma	48	101	24	101	...	...	16	99	...	...
Oregon	30	60	15	60	...	...	24	101	...	...
Pennsylvania	50	203	25	203	...	...	15	60	...	...
Rhode Island	50	100	50	100	...	...	25	203	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	...	124	...	...	50	100	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total legislators</i>		<i>1998</i>		<i>1999</i>		<i>2000</i>		<i>2001</i>	
	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
South Dakota	35	70	35	70	...	...	46	124	...	...
Tennessee	33	99	17	99	...	...	35	70	...	...
Texas	31	150	16	150	...	...	16	99	...	...
Utah	29	75	15	75	...	...	15	150	...	...
Vermont	30	150	30	150	...	...	14	75	...	...
Virginia	40	100	...	...	40	100	30	150	...	...
Washington	49	98	24	98	...	...	...	...	...	100
West Virginia*	34	100	17	100	...	...	25	98	...	...
Wisconsin	33	99	17	99	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wyoming	30	60	15	60	...	...	16	99	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	60	15	U
Totals	1,999	5,440	1,139	5,033	131	407	1,188	4,737	40	180

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...
Alaska	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	18	100	...	...
California	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	17	...	...	...	18	65	...	...	17	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware*	21	41	...	...	10	41	...	...	11	41	...	...
Florida	20 (a)	120	...	...	20	120	...	...	20	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	...	...	13	51	...	...	12	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	59	118	...	...	(c)	118	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Indiana	25	99	...	...	25	99	...	...	25	99	...	...
Iowa	25 (e)	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Kansas .....	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...
Kentucky	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...
Louisiana* .....	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105
Maine	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	38	110	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122
Missouri	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	24	U	...	...	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...
Nevada	11 (f)	42	...	...	10	42	...	...	11	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	80
New Mexico .....	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...
New York	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	25 (e)	50	...	...	24	48	...	...	25	50	...	...
Ohio	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Oklahoma	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...
Oregon	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...
Rhode Island	50	100	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75	38	75
South Carolina .....	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Texas	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	15	75	...	...	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Washington	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...
West Virginia*	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Wyoming	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	1,272	4,982	171	407	1,089	4,711	0.0	180	1,153	4,841	169	482

Sources: State elections administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: This table shows the number of legislative seats up for election in a given year. As a result of redistricting, states may adjust some elections. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time. See Table 3.3, "The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations," for specific information on legislative terms.

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections

U — Unicameral legislature

(a) In the year following reapportionment, if the Florida Legislature deems it necessary, all 40 Senate seats may have to run—20 for two-year terms and 20 for four-year terms.

(b) The entire Senate is up for election every 10 years, beginning in 1972. Senate districts are divided into three groups. One group of senators is elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; two years, four years and four years; four years, two years and four years.

(c) After redistricting there will be a lottery for which districts in the Senate will receive the set of terms.

(d) Even-numbered Senate districts.

(e) Odd-numbered Senate districts. 1998 election will fill district 44 vacancy. Also, house members from odd-numbered districts will be elected to four-year terms in 1998. While House members from even-numbered districts will be elected to two-year terms in 1998 and for four-year terms beginning in 2000.

(f) In Nevada, reapportionment after the census of 2000 will likely add senate and assembly districts for the 2002 elections.

Table 5.3
METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
Alabama	Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates.
Alaska	Primary election.
Arizona	Primary election.
Arkansas	Primary election.
California	Primary election or independent nomination procedure.
Colorado	Assembly/primary; however, a political party may hold a pre-primary assembly (no later than 65 days before the primary) for the designation of candidates. Each candidate who receives at least 30 percent of the delegates' vote of those present and voting is certified as a candidate for the office by the assembly with the candidate receiving the most votes listed first. If no candidate receives at least 30 percent of the vote, a second ballot shall be taken on all candidates, and the two candidates with the highest number of votes will be certified for the office by the assembly. If any candidate receives less than 10 percent of the votes from the assembly, they are precluded from petitioning further.
Connecticut	Convention/primary election. Major political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 68th day and closing not later than the 50th day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed candidate, no primary election is held. However, if anyone (who received at least 15 percent of the delegate vote on any roll call at the convention) challenges the endorsed candidate, a primary election is held to determine the party nominee for the general election.
Delaware*	Primary election.
Florida	Primary election.
Georgia	Primary election.
Hawaii	Primary election.
Idaho	Primary election. New parties nominate candidates for general election after qualifying for ballot status.
Illinois	Primary election.
Indiana	Primary election held for the nomination of candidates for governor and U.S. senator; state party conventions held for the nomination of candidates for other state offices.
Iowa	Primary election; however, if there are more than two candidates for any nomination and none receives at least 35 percent of the primary vote, the primary is deemed inconclusive and the nomination is made by the party convention. (Applicable only for recongnized political parties.)
Kansas	Primary election; however, candidates of any political party that receive less than 5 percent but more than 1 percent of the total votes cast for statewide offices in the general election must nominate candidates by either caucus or convention.
Kentucky	Primary election. A slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor that receives the highest number of its party's votes but which number is less than 40 percent of the votes cast for all slates of candidates of that party, shall be required to participate in a runoff primary with the slate of candidates of the same party receiving the second highest number of votes.
Louisiana*	Primary election. Open primary system requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. Candidate who receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary is elected to office; if no candidate receives a majority vote, a runoff election is held between the two candidates who received the most votes.
Maine	Primary election.
Maryland	Primary election.
Massachusetts	Primary election.
Michigan	Primary election held for nomination of candidates for governor, U.S. congressional seats, state senators and representatives; court of appeals, circuit and district courts; state conventions held for nomination of candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general. State convention also held to nominate candidates for Justice of Supreme Court, State Board of Education, Regents of University of Michigan, Trustees of Michigan State University, Governors of Wayne State University.
Minnesota	Primary election.
Mississippi	Primary election.
Missouri	Primary election.
Montana	Primary election.
Nebraska	Primary election.
Nevada	Primary election.
New Hampshire	Primary election. Non-party candidates may petition for general election ballot.
New Jersey	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election.
New Mexico	Convention/primary election.
New York*	Committee meeting/primary election. The person who receives the majority vote at the state party committee meeting becomes the designated candidate for nomination; however, all other persons who received at least 25 percent of the convention vote may demand that their names appear on the primary ballot as candidates for nomination. Other candidates not receiving 25 percent of the vote may use a designating petition to put their names on the primary ballot as candidates for nomination.

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
North Carolina	Primary election, or ballot access by petition.
North Dakota	Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot.
Ohio	Primary election.
Oklahoma	Primary election.
Oregon	Primary election, assembly of electors, minor party conventions and independent nomination procedure.
Pennsylvania	Primary election and nomination papers for minor political parties and political bodies.
Rhode Island	Primary election.
South Carolina	Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for five minor parties. All must file proper forms with their political party between March 16 and March 30.
South Dakota	Primary election. Any candidate who receives a plurality of the primary vote becomes the nominee; however, if no individual receives at least 35 percent of the vote for the candidacy for the offices of governor, U.S. senator, or U.S. congressman, a runoff election is held two weeks later. Attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, school and public lands commissioner, and public utilities commissioner are nominated by party convention.
Tennessee	Primary election.
Texas	Primary election.
Utah	Convention/primary election. Delegates are elected at neighborhood caucus meetings to attend county and state conventions and select party members to run at the regular primary election.
Vermont	Primary election, for major parties. Independent candidates may file by petition, minor parties organized in at least 10 towns may nominate candidates at state committee meetings.
Virginia	Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates (party opting for convention can only do so within 32 days prior to date on which primary elections are normally held).
Washington	Primary election.
West Virginia*	Primary election; however, executive committees may make nomination in case of certain vacancies on ballot.
Wisconsin	Primary election.
Wyoming	Primary election.
Dist. of Columbia	Primary election.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Primary election.

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of The States, 1995-97*.

Note: The nominating methods described here are for state offices; procedures may vary for local candidates. Also, independent candidates may have to petition for nomination.

Table 5.4
ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS
(Formulas)

State or other jurisdiction	National			State			Local		
	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Alabama	June, 1st T	...	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	June, Last T	Nat.	State	State	Nat.
Alaska	Aug., 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	Oct., 1st T
Arizona	8 T Prior	...	Nov., ★	8th T Prior	...	Nat.	March 2nd T	May 3rd T	8 T prior to Nat. or Nat.
Arkansas	3 wks. Prior	June, 2nd T (a)	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
California	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	Nat.
Colorado	Aug., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat. (b)	...	...	Nat.
Connecticut	56th day Prior (N)(d) 1st T in March (P)	...	Nov., ★	56th day Prior	...	Nat.	State	...	Nat. or May, 1st M (c)
Delaware*	Sept., 1st S After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	(d)
Florida	9th T Prior	5th T Prior	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)
Georgia	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nov., ★ (b)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (b)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (b)
Hawaii	Sept., 2nd Last S	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Idaho	May, 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Illinois	March 3rd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Feb. Last T	...	April, 1st T (c)
Indiana	May, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Iowa	June, ★	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat. (b)	Nat. (e)	...	Nat. (e)
Kansas	Aug. 1st T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat. (d)	...	Nat. (d)	5 wks. Prior (f)	...	April 1st T (f)
Kentucky	May, 1st T after 4th M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	(g)	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Louisiana (h)*	Oct., 1st S	...	Nov., ★	Oct., 2nd to last S	...	4th S AP	V	...	V
Maine	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	June, 2nd	...	Nov. (p)	...	...	V
Maryland	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Massachusetts	7th T Prior	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	V
Michigan	Aug., ★ (b,i)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.(b)	...	Nat. (b)	V	...	V
Minnesota	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. (d)	...	Nat. (d)
Mississippi	June, 1st T (j)	3rd T AP	Nov., ★	Aug., ★ (d)	3rd T AP	Nat. (d)	May, 1st T (d)	2nd T AP	June, ★ (d)
Missouri	Aug., ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Montana	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M (d)	...	Nat. (f)
Nebraska	May, 1st T After 2nd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Nevada	Sept., 1st T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
New Hampshire	Sept., 2nd T (b)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	Mar., 2nd T or May, 2nd T
New Jersey	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	June, ★	...	Nat.	June, ★	...	Nat.
New Mexico	June, 1st T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
New York	April, 1st T (P)	...	Nov., ★	Sept., ★	...	Nat.	State	Sept., 2 wks AP (d)	Nat.
North Carolina	May, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	4 wks. AP	Nat.	V	V	V
North Dakota	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	April 1st T or June 2nd T
Ohio	March, 3rd T (P)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. (d)	...	Nat. (d)

Key:

- ★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.
- M — Monday.
- T — Tuesday.
- TH — Thursday.
- S — Saturday.
- Nat. — Same date as national elections.
- State — Same date as state elections.
- Prior — Prior to general election.
- (P) — Presidential election years.
- (N) — Non-presidential election years.
- AP — After primary.
- V — Varies.

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	National			State			Local		
	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Oklahoma	Aug., 4th T (k) Mar., 2nd T (P)	Sept., 3rd T	Nov. ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)
Oregon	Mar., 2nd T	...	Nov. ★ (b)	May 3rd T	...	Nat.	May 3rd T	...	Nat.
Pennsylvania	May, 3rd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Rhode Island	April, 4th T (P)(l) Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
South Carolina	June, 2nd T	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (d)	Nat.	Nat. (d)
South Dakota	June, 1st T Feb., Last T (P)	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	2nd T AP	Nat.	State (m)	...	Nat. (m)
Tennessee	Aug., 1st TH (b) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	May, 1st T (n) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Aug 1st TH (b)
Texas	March, 2nd T	Apr., 2nd T	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Utah	June, 4th T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Vermont (o)	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nat.*	...	...	March, 1st T
Virginia	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. or March, 1st T	...	Nat. or May, 1st T
Washington	Sept., 3rd T (p)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
West Virginia*	May, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Wisconsin	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat. (q)	Feb., 3rd T	...	April 1st T (p)
Wyoming	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	Sept., 2nd T	14 day AP	Nov., 1st T	Sept., 2nd T	14 days AP	Nov., 1st T

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: This table describes the basic formulas for determining when national, state and local elections will be held. For specific information on a particular state, the reader is advised to contact the specific state election administration office. National elections are defined as elections for president, U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. In some cases, states have elected to provide specific data on variations between national elections in presidential and non-presidential years. Where provided, these variations have been noted.

Key:

- ★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.
- M — Monday.
- T — Tuesday.
- TH — Thursday.
- S — Saturday.
- Nat. — Same date as national elections.

- State — Same date as state elections.
- Prior — Prior to general election.
- (P) — Presidential election years.
- (N) — Non-presidential election years.
- AP — After primary.
- V — Varies.

(a) In Arkansas, a general primary is scheduled for the second Tuesday in June. A preferential primary is held three weeks before the general primary; should no candidate receive a majority vote, the general (runoff) primary is held.

(b) Even years.

(c) Unless that date conflicts with Passover, then 1st Tuesday following last day of Passover.

(d) In Delaware, elections are determined by city charter. In Iowa, partisan election only. In Kansas, state and county elections. In Minnesota, county elections only. In Mississippi, state and county elections are held together; municipal elections are held in separate years. In Montana, municipalities only. In New York, runoff in New York City only. In Ohio, municipalities and towns in odd years and counties in even years. In South Carolina, school boards vary.

(e) County, township offices, and city elections are held in odd-numbered years on Nov. *. School elections are held annually on Sept., 2T.

(f) Odd years.

(g) Held 35 days after the date of the May primary if necessary for governor and lieutenant governor race.

(h) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, that candidate is elected to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two candidates receiving the most votes. For national elections, the first vote is held on the first Saturday in October of even-numbered years with the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. For state elections, the election is held on the second to last Saturday in October with the runoff being held on the fourth Saturday after first election. Local elections vary depending on the location and the year.

(i) Applies to federal, state, county, and township offices. Cities may hold their primaries and elections at different times depending on charter or governing statutes. Villages generally hold primary in February and elections in March on an annual basis. Schools for the most part hold annual elections in June.

(j) Except in presidential election year when congressional races correspond to Super Tuesday.

(k) The primary election is held on the 4th Tuesday in August in each even-numbered year, including presidential election years. The presidential preferential primary is held on the 2nd Tuesday in March during presidential election years.

(l) Except the 1994 election which would have landed on a Jewish holiday. It was held on May 10, 1994.

(m) County officials.

(n) County party has the option of having a county primary in conjunction with the presidential primary in March or the regular May date.

(o) In Vermont, if there is a tie in a primary or general election (and a recount does not resolve the tie) the appropriate superior could order a recessed election, among the tied candidates only, within three weeks of the recount. In state primary runoffs, the runoff election must be proclaimed within 7 days after primary; after proclamation, election is held 15-22 days later. Local elections are held by annual town meetings which may vary depending on town charter.

(p) Other election dates for special elections include: Feb. *, March 2T, April *, May, 4T or date of presidential primary.

(q) Superintendent of public instruction, Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court justices are elected with local officials.

Table 5.5
POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
Alabama	No later than 8 a.m.	Between 6 and 8 p.m.	Polls must be open at least 10 consecutive hours; hours set by county commissioner.
Alaska	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Arizona	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Delaware*	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Georgia	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Idaho	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls may open earlier at option of county clerk, but not earlier than 7 a.m. Polls may close earlier if all registered electors in a precinct have voted.
Illinois	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Indiana	6 a.m.	6 p.m. local time	
Iowa	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	
Kansas	Between 6 and 7 a.m.	Between 7 and 8 p.m.	Hours may be changed by county election officer, but polls must be open at least 12 consecutive hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Only persons still in line at 6 p.m. may vote until 7 p.m.
Kentucky	6 a.m.	6 p.m. (prevailing time)	
Louisiana*	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Towns with population less than 100 may close after all registered voters have voted.
Maryland	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Michigan	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Municipalities of less than 500 may establish hours of no later than 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Mississippi	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Montana	7 a.m. noon	8 p.m. 8 p.m.	In precincts of over 200 registered voters. In precincts of less than 200 registered voters, polls may close when all registered electors have voted.
Nebraska	7 a.m. 8 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST) 8 p.m. (CST)	
Nevada	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New Hampshire	Varies 11 a.m.	Varies (cities) 7 p.m. (towns)	All polls open not later than 11 a.m. and close not earlier than 7 p.m. In cities, city council shall determine polling hours at least 30 days prior to state elections.
New Jersey	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New York	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
North Carolina	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	All voters standing in line at 7:30 p.m. will be allowed to vote.
North Dakota	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	In precincts where less than 75 votes were cast in previous elections, polls may open at noon.
Ohio	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Oregon	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Pennsylvania	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Rhode Island	Between 6 and 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Opening hours vary across cities and towns.
South Carolina	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota	7 a.m. 8 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST) 8 p.m. (CST)	
Tennessee	No standard opening time	7 p.m. (CST) 8 p.m. (EST)	Must be open at least 10 hours and no more than 13 hours.
Texas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Vermont*	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Virginia	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Washington	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
West Virginia*	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Wisconsin	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class cities.
Wyoming	Between 7 and 9 a.m. 7 a.m.	8 p.m. 7 p.m.	4th class cities, towns and villages.
Dist. of Columbia	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
U.S. Virgin Islands	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from

those noted.

(a) In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.

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Table 5.6
VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Mail registration allowed for all voters</i>	<i>Closing date for registration before general election (days)</i>	<i>Persons eligible for absentee registration (a)</i>
Alabama	★	10	M/O
Alaska	★	30	(b)
Arizona	★	29	(b)
Arkansas	★	30	(b)
California	★	29	(b)
Colorado	★	29	(b)
Connecticut	★	14 (c)	(b)
Delaware*	★	20	(b)
Florida	★	29	(b)
Georgia	★	(d)	(b)
Hawaii	★	30	(b)
Idaho	★	(e)	(b)
Illinois	★	29	M/O
Indiana	★	29 (f)	C,D,E,M/O,O,P,T
Iowa	★	10	(b)
Kansas	★	14	(b)
Kentucky	★	28	(b)
Louisiana*	★	24	D
Maine	★	Election day	(b)
Maryland	★	29	(b)
Massachusetts	★	20	(b)
Michigan	★	30	(b)
Minnesota	★	Election day (g)	(b)
Mississippi	★	30	(b)
Missouri	★	28	(b)
Montana	★	30	(b)
Nebraska	★	(h)	(b)
Nevada	★	30	M/O
New Hampshire	10 (i)	B,D,E,R,S,T
New Jersey	★	29	(b)
New Mexico	★	28	T
New York	★	25	(b)
North Carolina	★	25	(b)
North Dakota	-----	(j) -----	-----
Ohio	★	30	(b)
Oklahoma	★	24	M/O
Oregon	★	20	(b)
Pennsylvania	★	30	B,D,M/O,O,PR,S,T
Rhode Island	★	30	D
South Carolina	★	30	(b)
South Dakota	★	15	(b)
Tennessee	★	30	(b)
Texas	★	30	(b)
Utah	★	6 (k)	(l)
Vermont	★	17	(m)
Virginia	★	28	T
Washington	★	30	M/O
West Virginia*	★	30	(b)
Wisconsin	★	Election day (k)	(b)
Wyoming	(g)	(b)
Dist. of Columbia	★	30	(b)
American Samoa	★	30	M/O
Guam	★	10	(b)
Puerto Rico	50	(b)
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	M/O

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Mail registration allowed.

. . . — Mail registration not allowed.

Note: Previous editions of this chart contained a column for “Automatic cancellation of registration for failure to vote for ___ years”. However, the National Voter Registration Act requires a confirmation notice prior to any cancellation and thus effectively bans any automatic cancellation of voter registration.

(a) In this column: B—Absent on business; C—Senior citizen; D—Disabled persons; E—Not absent, but prevented by employment from registering; M/O—No absentee registration except military and overseas citizens as required by federal law; O—Out of state; P—Out of precinct; R—Absent for religious reasons; S—Students; T—Temporarily out of jurisdiction.

(b) All voters. See column on mail registration.

(c) Closing date differs for primary election. In Connecticut, 1 day; Delaware, 21 days.

(d) Fifth Monday prior to election.

(e) With county clerk, within 24 days before an election; eligible voters may also register on election day at polling place.

(f) Absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters may be registered until the final poll list is prepared up to 10 days before election day.

(g) Minnesota—21 days or election day; Wyoming—30 days or primary election day, or general election day.

(h) 2nd Friday before election day.

(i) Also, at polls on election day.

(j) No voter registration.

(k) By mail: Utah, 20 days; Wisconsin, 13 days.

(l) There are several criteria including religious reasons, disabled, etc., or if the voter otherwise expects to be absent from the precinct on election day.

(m) Anyone unable to register in person.

ELECTIONS

Table 5.7
VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

State	Primary election			General election						
	Republican	Democrat	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Other	Percent	Total votes
Alabama	211,933	302,038	513,971	769,044	50.1	662,165	43.2	143,140	9.3	1,534,349
Alaska (a)	24,854	24,727	116,214	87,157	40.2	87,693	40.5	38,585	17.8	216,668
Arizona	297,328	262,364	564,744	594,492	52.5	500,702	44.3	35,413	3	1,129,607
Arkansas	86,977	491,146	578,123	295,925	42.5	400,386	57.5	101	0	696,412
California	2,441,892	2,154,374	4,596,266	3,791,904	49.2	3,525,197	45.8	382,366	5	8,900,632
Colorado	173,298	68,722	242,020	432,042	21.3	619,205	30.4	65,060	3.2	1,116,307
Connecticut (b)	(c)	131,065	131,065	427,840	37.5	236,641	20.7	476,641	41.8	1,141,122
Delaware*	unopposed	unopposed	0	169,733	70.7	70,236	29.3	0	0	239,969
Florida	901,237	836,414	1,737,651	2,071,068	49.2	2,135,008	50.8	583	0	4,206,659
Georgia	118,118	1,052,315 (d)	1,170,433	645,625	44.5	766,662	52.9	37,395	2.6	1,449,682
Hawaii	54,075	201,286	255,361	107,908	29.2	134,978	36.6	126,127	34.2	369,013
Idaho	118,891	57,797	176,688	216,123	52.2	181,363	43.9	15,860	3.9	413,346
Illinois	695,332	1,099,025	1,794,357	1,984,318	63.9	1,069,850	34.4	52,388	1.4	3,106,566
Indiana	457,246	390,938	848,184	822,533	36.9	1,382,151	62	24,432	1.1	2,229,116
Iowa	311,277	128,317	439,594	556,395	56.4	414,453	42	16,400	1.7	987,248
Kansas	unopposed	159,154	159,154	526,113	64.1	294,733	35.9	0	0	820,846
Kentucky†	164,570	506,646	673,519	237,069	42.1	616,558	48.5	20,260	0.2	873,887
Louisiana*					(e)					
Maine (f)	89,623	100,206	189,829	117,990	23.1	172,951	33.8	220,367	43.1	511,308
Maryland	247,500	585,190	838,602	451,256	65	879,842	61	106,232	46	1,437,330
Massachusetts	241,338	553,987	795,325	1,533,390	68.7	611,650	27.4	87,166	3.9	2,232,206
Michigan	unopposed	689,002	1,239,601	1,899,101	61.5	1,188,438	38.5	1,538	< 0.1	3,089,077
Minnesota	482,754	382,173	864,927	1,094,165	62	589,344	33.4	43,885	4.7	1,765,590
Mississippi†	122,018	514,649	640,667	455,261	55.6	364,210	44.4	0	0	819,471
Missouri‡	282,313	425,770	710,636	866,268	40.4	1,224,801	57.2	51,449	2.4	2,142,518
Montana	99,051	132,276	231,327	209,401	51.4	198,421	48.7	(g)	(g)	407,822
Nebraska	190,941	167,109	358,050	288,741	49.2	292,771	49.9	5,030	0.9	586,542
Nevada	76,028	88,297	164,325	95,789	29.9	207,878	64.8	17,076	5.3	320,743
New Hampshire	81,349	35,740	117,089	218,134	70	79,686	25.6	13,709	4.4	311,529
New Jersey§	204,017	401,603	605,620	1,133,394	46.9	1,107,968	45.8	176,982	7.3	2,418,344
New Mexico	80,971	181,240	262,211	185,692	45.2	224,564	54.6	980	0.2	411,236
New York	unopposed	unopposed	0	865,948	21.3	2,157,087	53.2	1,033,861	25.5	4,056,896
North Carolina	279,610	588,926	868,356	1,097,053	42.8	1,436,638	55.9	32,494	1.4	2,618,326
North Dakota‡	unopposed	unopposed	94,754	174,931	66.2	89,349	33.8	12	0	264,298
Ohio	750,781	694,437	1,445,218	2,401,572	71.8	835,849	24.9	109,017	3.3	3,248,338
Oklahoma	205,947	442,223	648,170	466,740	46.9	294,936	29.6	233,336	23.4	995,012
Oregon	273,310	283,136	556,446	517,874	42.4	622,083	50.9	81,053	6.6	1,221,010
Pennsylvania	996,784	1,110,446	2,107,230	1,627,976	45.4	1,430,099	39.9	527,451	14.7	3,585,526
Rhode Island	43,023	99,132	142,155	171,194	47.4	157,361	43.5	32,822	9.1	361,377
South Carolina	302,909	314,341	617,250	470,756	50.4	447,002	47.9	16,092	1.7	933,850
South Dakota	105,975	52,447	158,422	172,515	55.4	126,273	40.5	12,825	4.1	311,613
Tennessee	464,447	537,046	1,001,493	807,104	54.2	664,252	44.6	15,774	1	1,487,130
Texas	557,340 (h)	1,036,994 (h)	1,594,284	2,350,994	53.5	2,016,928	45.9	28,320	0.6	4,396,242
Utah	(c)	(c)	(c)	321,713	42	177,181	23	255,753	34	965,211
Vermont‡	20,292	18,112	38,631 (i)	57,161	22.4	179,544	70.5	17,943 (i)	7.5	254,648
Virginia	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,045,319	58.3	733,527	40.9	14,398	0.8	1,793,916
Washington	581,718	631,217	1,216,677	940,538	42	1,296,492	58	0	0	2,237,030
West Virginia*	120,519	333,327	453,856	240,390	36.6	368,302	56	48,873	7.4	567,565
Wisconsin	321,487	121,916	446,882	1,051,326	67.2	482,850	30.9	29,659	1.9	1,563,835
Wyoming	76,076	43,473	119,549	55,471	34.6	104,638	65.4	0	0	160,109

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: Figures are for 1994 except where indicated: † 1995, ‡ 1996; § 1997;

- (a) The state recognizes two other political parties and the one limited party.
- (b) In 1990, Lowell P. Weicker, a Connecticut Party Candidate, polled 460,576 votes (40.4 percent of the total vote) and won the election with a 32,736 plurality.
- (c) Candidate nominated by convention.
- (d) Total shown is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections; Georgia, 956,027.

(e) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, he is elected to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two candidates receiving the most votes.

(f) In 1994, Independent candidate Angus S. King, Jr. polled 180,829 votes (35.4 percent of total vote and won the election.

(g) Information is not available.

(h) In Texas, total is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections: Republicans 201,439; Democrats 476,461.

(i) Includes Liberty Union Party (major party) and minor party candidates for governor.

Table 5.8
VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: 1988, 1992 AND 1996
(In thousands)

State	1996			1992			1988		
	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)
Alabama	3,220	2,471	1,534	3,056	2,367	1,688	3,010	2,451	1,378
Alaska	410	415	245	404	315	261	370	293	203
Arizona	3,233	2,245	1,431	2,749	1,965	1,516	2,605	1,798	1,204
Arkansas	1,869	1,394	884	1,729	1,184	950	1,614	1,203	828
California	19,527	15,662	10,263	20,863	15,101	11,374	19,052	14,004	10,195
Colorado	2,843	2,285	1,551	2,501	2,003	1,597	2,489	2,037	1,432
Connecticut	2,300	1,900	750	2,535	1,962	1,616	2,492	1,795	1,443
Delaware	547	(c)	271	525	340	290	490	318	250
Florida	11,043	8,078	5,304	10,586	6,542	5,439	9,614	6,047	4,302
Georgia	5,396	(c)	2,299	4,750	3,177	2,321	4,665	2,941	1,810
Hawaii	889	545	370	889	465	383	824	444	369
Idaho	858	700	492	740	611	482	701	572	409
Illinois	11,431	6,663	4,311	8,568	6,600	5,164	8,550	6,357	4,559
Indiana	4,146	3,500	2,728	4,108	3,180	2,347	4,068	2,866	2,169
Iowa	2,138	1,776	1,252	2,075	1,704	1,355	2,068	1,690	1,226
Kansas	1,898	1,439	1,076	1,881	1,366	1,162	1,829	1,266	993
Kentucky	2,928	2,391	1,420	2,779	2,076	1,493	2,746	2,026	1,323
Louisiana	3,137	(c)	1,784	2,992	2,247	1,790	3,010	2,232	1,628
Maine	934	1,001	606	930	975	679	893	855	555
Maryland	3,811	(c)	1,781	3,719	2,463	1,985	3,491	2,310	1,714
Massachusetts	4,623	(c)	2,556	4,607	3,346	2,774	4,535	3,275	2,633
Michigan	7,067	6,677	3,849	6,884	6,147	4,275	6,791	5,953	3,669
Minnesota	3,412	2,730	2,211	3,278	2,711	2,356	3,161	2,917	2,125
Mississippi	1,961	1,826	894	1,826	1,640	1,008	1,867	1,596	932
Missouri	3,902	3,343	2,158	3,858	3,067	2,391	3,281	2,943	2,094
Montana	647	590	412	586	530	418	586	506	379
Nebraska	1,208	1,015	677	1,167	951	744	1,167	899	661
Nevada	1,180	778	468	1,013	650	506	780	445	350
New Hampshire	860	755	514	830	661	545	823	650	451
New Jersey	6,005	(c)	3,076	5,943	4,060	3,344	5,943	4,011	3,100
New Mexico	1,210	(c)	556	1,150	707	591	1,101	675	521
New York	13,564	9,161	6,439	13,609	9,196	7,069	13,480	8,612	6,486
North Carolina	5,800	4,300	2,618	5,217	3,817	2,612	4,913	3,432	2,134
North Dakota	437	(c)	272	463	(c)	315	483	(c)	309
Ohio	8,300	6,638	4,534	8,146	6,358	5,043	7,970	6,323	4,394
Oklahoma	2,419	1,823	1,206	2,328	2,302	1,390	2,404	2,199	1,171
Oregon	2,344	1,962	1,399	2,210	1,775	1,499	2,044	1,528	1,235
Pennsylvania	9,197	6,806	4,506	9,129	5,993	4,961	9,060	5,876	4,536
Rhode Island	751	603	390	776	554	425	764	549	385
South Carolina	2,750	1,815	1,203	2,566	1,537	1,236	2,565	1,447	1,047
South Dakota	530	456	329	500	448	336	507	440	313
Tennessee	3,660	3,056	1,918	3,861	2,726	1,982	3,598	2,417	1,636
Texas	13,698	10,541	5,612	12,524	8,440	6,154	12,270	8,202	5,427
Utah	1,322	1,050	691	1,159	965	780	1,078	807	662
Vermont	430	385	261	420	383	293	407	348	247
Virginia	5,089	3,323	2,417	4,842	3,054	2,583	4,544	2,877	2,192
Washington	4,122	3,078	2,294	3,818	2,814	2,287	3,417	2,499	1,865
West Virginia	1,414	(c)	6364	1,350	956	684	1,398	969	653
Wisconsin	3,786	(d)	2,196	3,677	(d)	2,531	3,536	(d)	2,192
Wyoming	343	241	216	322	235	201	351	226	177

Sources: 1988, 1992 and 1996 data provided by Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, with update by the state election administration offices. 1992 base data provided by state election offices, as available; remaining data provided by Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

(a) Estimated population, 18 years old and over. Includes armed forces in each state, aliens, and institutional population.

(b) Number voting is number of ballots cast in presidential race.

(c) Information not available.

(d) No statewide registration required. Excluded from totals for persons registered.

Table 5.9
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Alabama	Political Committees.	Secy. of state; for statewide and judicial offices, state Senate, House of Representative and district attorney. Probate judge in counties of district; for state Senate or House of Representatives, and county offices. State Ethics Commn.: Statement of economic interests.	45 days before and between 10 and 5 days before an election; annually on January 31.
Alaska	State candidates and municipal candidates in municipalities of more than 1,000 residents; ongoing organizations; a business entity, labor organization, or municipality making a contribution or expenditure; groups and individuals contributing more than \$250 to any group or candidate.	Alaska Public Office Commission (central office).	30 days and one week before election; 10 days after election; and annually on February 15 for contributions and expenditures not reported the prior year. (a)
Arizona	Candidates and political committees.	Secy. of state; for state offices and state measures (including state legislature). Clerk of board of supervisors; for local judges seeking retention and county offices. City or town clerk: for city or town offices or measures.	In regular election year, June 30 report for period from January 1 through May 31; pre-election report not less than 12 days before the election, complete through 20 days before election; post-election report due 30 days after the election, complete through 20 days after the election. (b)
Arkansas	Candidates whose cumulative contributions exceed \$500; exploratory committees; approved political action committees.	Secy. of state and county clerk of county where candidate resides.	Generally, a monthly report due within 15 days after the end of each month; pre-election report due seven days before any election; quarterly supplemental report due within 15 days of the end of each quarter. Final monthly report 30 days after the end of the month in which the election is held.
California	Candidates, committees and elected officeholders. (c)	Secy. of state, registrar of Los Angeles and San Francisco and clerk of county of residence; legislative candidates, board of equalization, court of appeals and superior court judges file with Secy. of state, clerk of county with largest number of registered voters in the district and clerk of county of domicile. (d)	Semi-annual: July 31 and January 31 for all candidates and committees, whether or not they received contributions or made expenditures, and all elected officers, except judges, whose salary is less than \$100 or more per month, and judges file only if they received contributions or made expenditures. Periodic: for elections in June or November of even-numbered years: March 22, 12 days before June election, October 5, and 12 days before the November election. (e)
Colorado	Candidates; political committees (except those which spend or receive less than \$250 in a calendar year and are organized to support or oppose a local or statewide ballot issue); and persons making independent expenditures more than \$100.	Non-municipal elections: either Secy. of state (statewide, legislative, district, or multi-county candidates) or appropriate county clerk and recorder (other officers). Municipal elections: municipal clerk. Non-statewide multi-county issues: county clerk and recorder of each appropriate county.	11 days before and 30 days after general election. (f) Supplemental reports are required annually on the anniversary of the election until a report shows no unexpended balance or deficit.
Connecticut	Candidates, political committees, and party committees spending or receiving more than \$1,000 in any election.	Generally with Secy. of state, with local candidates and referendum committees filing with town clerks.	Generally: second Thursday of January, April, July and October; 7th day before each regular state election; 45 days after election and 30 days after primary. State central committees: January 30, April 10, July 10; 12 days before any election. Supplemental reports: seven days after distribution of surplus, or, if deficit, 90 days after primary or election, then 30 days after increase in deficit.
Delaware	Candidates and committees.	State Election Commissioner.	30 days and eight days before election; December 31 of year of election; December 31 of year after election, and annually on December 31 until contributions and expenditures are balanced and the fund is closed.
Florida	Candidates, political committees, committees of continuous existence, political party executive committees and persons making independent expenditures of \$100 or more unless no funds have been received or reportable expenditures made during reporting period.	Candidates file with officer before whom candidate qualifies, with copy to supervisor of elections in candidate's county of residence for other than statewide candidates. Statewide committees file with division of elections, while other communities file with county supervisor of elections.	Generally by the tenth day of each calendar quarter after treasurer is appointed through last day of qualifying for office and on the 4th, 18th and 32nd days preceding first and second primaries; and on the 4th and 18th days immediately preceding the general election for an opposed candidate, political committee, or committee of continuous existence. Candidates receiving public funds file on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th and 32nd days prior to first primary and general election, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th days prior to the second primary. Any candidate who becomes unopposed files within 90 days of that date.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Georgia	Generally, those making or accepting contributions in excess of \$500 on behalf of a candidate for election, a referendum, or recall.	Secy. of state for statewide candidates and referenda. Secy. of state with copy to superintendent of elections in county of candidate's residence for general assembly candidates. County superintendent of elections for other offices and elections.	45 days and 15 days before and ten days after primary, 15 days before general election, (6 days before general election runoff); and December 31 of election year; supplemental report due December 31 of each year in office for winning candidates.
Hawaii	Candidates, parties and committees; committees that form within ten days before an election and spend \$1,000 or more.	Original and a copy with Campaign Spending Commission. In counties of less than 200,000 voters, file original and two copies with either Commission or clerk in county where candidate resides.	Generally 25 working days before primary election, and ten working days before each election, and 30 days after a general or special election. Supplemental reports in the event of surplus or deficit over \$250 are filed in the 5th day after the last day of election year, and every six months thereafter.
Idaho	Candidates, political committees, and any person who makes an expenditure of more than \$50 other than by a contribution to a candidate or political committee.	Secy. of state.	By seven days before and 30 days after election. Supplemental reports in the event of an unexpended balance or expenditure deficit are filed annually on January 31. Measure committees file April 30 and July 30 reports.
Illinois	Treasurers of state and local political committees.	State Board of Elections for state political committees; State Board of Elections and county clerk for political committees acting as both state and local political committee.	Reports of campaign contributions: 15 days before each election. Semi-annual reports of contributions and expenditures: January 31 and July 31.
Indiana	Political committees, candidate committees, regular party committees, and political action committees. (g)	State Election Commission for most. Local candidates and committees file with county election board of each county in district. General Assembly candidates file duplicate with board of candidate's county of residence. (h)	14 days (postmarked) or 11 days (hand-delivered) before election or convention; 20 days after convention if no pre-convention report was filed; annually by third Wednesday in January (by March 1 for political party committee).
Iowa	Candidates and committees receiving contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$500 or incurring debt greater than \$500 in a calendar year.	Statewide office: Campaign Finance Disclosure Commission. County, city or school office: county election commissioner. State statutory political committee: Commission. Other statutory political committee: county election commissioner and copy to Board.	May 19, July 19, October 19, and January 19 annually, except for committees for city and school office candidates who file five days before the election and the first of the month thereafter. In years in which no primary or general is held, a state or city committee is not required to file the May and July reports. A candidate's committee is not required to file the May, July, and October reports in a year in which the candidate is not standing for election.
Kansas	Candidates, political committees, party committees, constitutional amendment committees, and persons making independent expenditures of more than \$100.	State offices elected statewide: with Secy. of state. Constitutional amendments: Kansas Commission on Governmental Standards and Conduct. State offices elected on less than statewide basis: with Secy. of state and county election officer of residence. Local offices: county election officer.	Generally, eight days before election, and January 10 each year. Constitutional amendment committees file each February 15 and 15 days before and 15 days after elections.
Kentucky	Candidates, campaign committees, permanent committees, political party executive committee fundraisers, contributing organizations (when in excess of \$100), political issues committees, inaugural committees and those making independent expenditures of \$500 or more in any one election.	Kentucky Registry of Election Finance. Duplicate reports filed with clerk in county where candidate resides.	Candidates/campaign committees: 32nd and 15th day before an election, and 30 days after an election. Candidates have five days from filing deadline to file with Registry. Party executive committees: 30 days after an election. Permanent committees: last day of each calendar quarter. Annual supplemental reports required until fund shows a zero balance.
Louisiana	Candidates for major or district office; candidates for other office who receive contributions of more than \$200 from any one source or make expenditures of more than \$5,000; political committees, persons not a candidate who make independent expenditures or accept contributions other than to or from a candidate or committee more than \$500; persons who accept contributions or make expenditures more than \$200 to support or oppose propositions.	Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure.	Candidates and committees: 180th, 90th, 30th, and tenth day before primary; tenth day before and 40th day after general election. Annual reports by February 15 for most surpluses/deficits. (i)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Maine	Candidates, political committees, political action committees, party committees, and persons making independent expenditures in excess of \$50.	Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices.	Six days before and 42 days after each election; gubernatorial candidates also file January 15 and July 15 in non-election years if they received or spent more than \$1,000 in that year, and 42 days before an election. Party committees file semi-annually and before general election.
Maryland	Candidates receiving contributions of \$300 or more; political committees; party central committees; slates.	Candidates and their noncontinuing committees and states files with the board with which candidate filed statement of candidacy. Party central committees and all continuing committees file with State Administrative Board of Election Laws. Government contractors file with Secy. of state.	Fourth Tuesday before primary, second Friday before any election, and earlier of the third Tuesday after general election or before taking office. Central and continuing committees also file annually on the date of the last general election. If there is a surplus or deficit, six months after general election, one year after general election, and annually on the election anniversary until the surplus or deficit is eliminated.
Massachusetts	Candidates and political committees.	City or town candidates and committees (except for citywide candidates in cities of 100,000 or more): with city or town clerk or election commission. Other candidates: with Director of Campaign and Political Finance.	Candidates for General Court: eight days before primary, eight days before general election, and January 20 of year after general election. Candidates for other than non-city or town offices and political committees: third business day after designating depository and January 20 of year after general election.
Michigan	Candidates, political and independent committees, party committees and ballot question committees; certain persons making independent expenditures.	Secy. of state: candidates for state elective office, judicial office and all political party committees. County clerk: candidates for local office. State Court Administrator: special report for judicial office candidates.	Candidate committees, party committees, ballot question committees: 11 days before and 30 days after election; committees other than independent committees: not later than January 31 of each year; political or independent committees (PACs) filing on state level: January 31, July 25, October 25 in odd years, and April 25, July 25, and October 25 in even years.
Minnesota	Candidates, party committees, political committees, and persons making independent expenditures of more than \$100.	Ethical Practices Board; Board files a duplicate of legislative candidate reports with the auditor in each county of the district.	Candidates for statewide, legislative, and high court offices file ten days before a primary and general election and January 31 annually. (j)
Mississippi	Candidates and political committees.	Secy. of state if candidate for statewide, state district or legislative office; circuit clerk of appropriate county; municipal clerk for municipal office.	For years other than 1995 and every fourth year thereafter: seven days before any election; January 31 to cover the entire prior calendar year. For 1995 and every fourth year thereafter, detailed reporting dates are specified.
Missouri	Committees, candidates who spend or receive more than \$1,000 or receive a single contribution of more than \$250, and persons making independent expenditures of \$500 or more.	(k)	40th and seventh day before and 30th day after election with minor exception. No later than April 20 for candidate filed/committee formed after end of previous year. (l) Supplemental reports are required each January 15 if contributions or expenditures of \$1,000 or more were made or received since the last report. A supplemental report is required if post-election report shows outstanding debts greater than \$5,000; this report must be filed until the deficit is less than \$5,000.
Montana	Candidates and political committees (except in certain school districts and special district elections).	Commissioner of Political Practices and election administrator of county where candidate is resident or political committee has headquarters.	Statewide office candidates and related political committees: pre-election year quarterly reports on the fifth day after each quarter; March 10th and September 10th in an election year; 15 and 25 days before an election; not more than 20 days after an election; March 10th and September 10th of each year following an election until closing report is filed. State district office candidates and related political committees: 12th day before election, not more than 20 days after election, and whenever closing report is filed. Other public office candidates and related political committees: same as for state district office if contributions or expenditures to campaign exceed \$500. Statewide ballot issues committee: pre-election year reports on the fifth day of each quarter; March 10th, and tenth day of subsequent month through September; 15 and 25 days before election; within 20 days after election. Independent committees: 12th day before election, not more than 20 days after election, and when closing report at the end of the calendar year is due. (m)

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Nebraska	Candidate committees, political party committees, independent committees, and ballot question committees upon raising, receiving, or spending more than \$2,000 in a calendar year.	Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission. Copies to be filed with election commissioner or county clerk, as appropriate, depending on the type of committee.	By 30th day and tenth day before a primary or general election, and 40th day after primary election, and 60th day after general election. Annual statement due by January 31 for preceding year is statements not required to be filed during previous years. (n)
Nevada	State, district, county, township, and city office candidates; persons that make candidate-related independent expenditures if any contributions received (except political party) or individual/cumulative expenditures exceed \$500; ballot question advocacy persons and groups if any contributions received or individual/cumulative expenditures exceed \$500; and committees for the recall of a public officer if individual/cumulative contributions or expenditures exceed \$500. Persons include individuals, corporations, business and voluntary associations, labor unions, political action committees, and political party committees.	Secy. of state: candidate for statewide office, state senator, or assemblyman in multi-county district, or any other office with multi-county district; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected from other than a single city or county; committee for the recall of a public officer; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on in other than a single county or city. County clerk: candidate for state senator or assemblyman voted on in a single county; county or township office; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected only from the county; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on only in the county. City clerk: candidate for city office; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected only from the city; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on only in the city.	Candidate at primary or general election: 15 days before primary, 15 days before general election, and 15th day of second month after general election. City office candidate: 15 days before city primary, 15 days before city general election, and 15th day of second month after city general election. Candidate at recall election: contributions report 30 days after election and expenses report 60 days after election. Candidate at special district office election: 15 days before election, contributions report 30 days after election, and expenses report 60 days after election. Recall committee: if petition for recall not filed, 30 days after notice of intent to circulate petition expired; if court does not order special recall election, 30 days after court decision; and if court orders special recall election, 15 days before and 30 days after election. Person making candidate-related independent expenditures and ballot question advocacy group: 15 days before general election or city general election, as appropriate; and 15th day of second month after election.
New Hampshire	Candidates for governor, councilor, state senator, representative to General Court, and county office whose expenditures exceed \$500, and political committees (including political party committees) whose receipts or expenditures exceed \$500.	Secy. of state.	Wednesday 12 weeks before primary (except political committee of candidate or political party), Wednesday 3 weeks before election, and 2nd Wednesday after election. Every 6 months after election until obligations satisfied or surplus depleted. (o)
New Jersey	Candidate committees and joint candidates committees (except periodic election fund reports not required if total amount to be expended for candidacy by all sources does not exceed \$1,000 for candidate committee, \$4,000 for joint candidates committee with two candidates, or \$6,000 for joint candidates committee with three or more candidates although aggregate contributions over \$200 from single source must be reported); political committees that raise or expend \$1,000 or more in an election; continuing political committees; political party committees; and legislative leadership committees.	New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission. In case of candidates for non-statewide office, a copy is filed with the county clerk of county where candidate seeks office, except candidates for state legislative office file in county where candidate resides.	Candidates, joint candidates committees, and political committees: 29th day and 11th day before election and 20th day after election, and if post-election report is not the final report, every 60 days thereafter until certification of winding up business (final report) is filed. Continuing political committees: by April 15th, July 15th, October 15th and January 15th of each calendar year. Aggregate contributions, expenditures, or testimonial affair or public solicitation proceeds over \$100 to be reported within 20 days after \$100 aggregate exceeded, starting with 19th day after election (p).
New Mexico	Public officials, candidates or treasurers of candidates' campaign committees (except candidates filing statements that they anticipate receiving or spending less than \$1,000 for non-statewide office or \$2,500 for statewide office in primary or general election), and treasurers of political committees.	Secy. of state: statewide elective offices, multi-county state legislative offices, judicial offices (except magistrates), multi-county district offices, and political committees. County Clerk: county elective offices, magistrates and single-county state legislative offices.	Candidates and special purpose political committees: by 10 days before and 30 days after an election, 6 months after an election if contributions remain unexpended or debts unpaid, and every 12 months after an election as long as unpaid debts remain. General purpose political committee: by 10 days before and 30 days after an election.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
New York	Candidates and political committees, however, filing is not required for candidates or their authorized political committees (1) that do not expend more than \$50 in a calendar year or \$1,000 in an election cycle, (2) before an uncontested primary election, or (3) for an election in a city, town, or village or less than 10,000 unless total receipts or expenditures exceed \$1,000.	Candidates: presidential electors, state executive or legislative offices, supreme court justices, constitutional convention delegates and multi-county party positions (if not wholly elected within New York City), with State Board of Elections; other public offices (except village offices and party positions in a single county or New York City), with city or county board of elections, as appropriate; and village offices if election not on general election day, with county board of elections. Political Committees: with State Board of Elections, except committees taking part solely in an election for a candidate required to file with a local board of elections, are also required to file with local board. County political party committees file with the county board of elections. Committees are required to file with other boards in certain instances.	Primary elections: 32nd and 11th day before and 10th day after contested primary election. Runoff primary: 4th day before and 10th day after primary. General election: 32nd day and 11th day before and 27th day after the election. Periodic statements are also required by January 15 and July 15 in each subsequent year until activities terminated. (q)
North Carolina	Candidates, political committees, referendum committees, and individuals making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100; however, municipal and county offices in municipalities and counties under 50,000 are not required to file reports. Candidates and political party committees whose contributions, expenditures and loans will not exceed \$1,000 can be exempted from reporting.	State Board of Elections: candidates, political committees, and persons making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 with respect to candidates for state and district offices and referendum committees, with respect to statewide referenda. County Board of Elections: candidates, political committees, and persons making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 with respect to candidates for single-county district, county and municipal offices.	Primary election: by 10th day before primary (and 10th day after primary of candidate eliminated); if there is a second primary, by the 10th day after the primary if the candidate was eliminated. General election: by 10th day after election. Annual report if contributions are received or expenditures made during the calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required, by last Friday in January of following year. Candidates and political committees in elections in municipalities over 50,000 must submit reports according to the schedule for the particular method under which the election is conducted. Individuals making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 must report within ten days after the contribution or expenditure is made.
North Dakota	Candidates for statewide or legislative office who receive any contributions more than \$100 during a calendar year; political parties that receive contributions of more than \$100 and contribute money to a statewide or legislative office candidate of more than \$100; political committees administering PACs; and persons who solicit or accept contributions aggregating more than \$100 in a calendar year concerning statewide referenda and initiatives; and corporations, limited liability companies, or associations that spend money to promote passage or defeat of a measure.	Secy. of state: state office candidates, political parties, political committees, and statewide initiative/referendum group or person; and corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, and associations. State legislative candidates file with the county auditor in the candidate's county of residence.	Pre-election statement: 12th day before election. Year-end statement: January 31 of following year (except corporations, limited liability companies, and associations.) (r)
Ohio	Campaign committees, political action committees, legislative campaign funds, and political parties.	Secy. of state: statewide and state board of education offices, state political committees, and state and national political parties. County board of elections: offices within county and multi-county district (file in county with greatest population), county political committees, and county political parties.	12th day before and 38th day after an election: annual statement on the last business day of January except in year post-general election statement is filed. Monthly statements of contributions for July, August, September of general election year required by campaign committee of statewide office candidate. From 19th day before general election through general election day, a business-day statement required if campaign committee receives contribution causing aggregate contributions from contributor to exceed \$2,500 in case of designated state executive office candidate or \$500 in case of supreme court candidate.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Oklahoma	Candidates, candidate committees, and other committees accepting contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$500 in the aggregate in a calendar year in the state.	State Ethics Commission: state and county candidates/ candidate committees and other-non-local committees. Clerk of political subdivision: municipal and school board candidates/committees and supporting/opposing committees.	State office elections: quarterly reports: January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15. Pre-election report 8 days before primary, runoff primary, and general election (report between primary and runoff primary replaces October 15 report). Candidate committee which doesn't accept contributions exceeding \$500 in aggregate may be exempted. Aggregate contribution or independent expenditure of \$500 or more after closing date for pre-election reporting period must be reported within 24 hours of receipt. County and local elections: 10th day before primary, runoff primary, and general election, and 40th day after general election.
Oregon	Candidates (or their principal campaign committees) and political committees; chief petitioners for initiative, referendum, and recall petitions.	Secy. of state: statewide, state, and congressional district office. County Clerk: non-city office within a county. County clerk in county where the chief administrative officer is located: multi-county district office. Chief city election officer: city office.	29-39 days and 5-8 days before election and 30 days after election. (s) If the post-election statement shows an unexpended balance of contributions or expenditure deficit, a post-election annual supplemental statement is required until there is no balance or deficit. Chief petitioners: 15th day after petition filing deadline; annually by September 10th if did not qualify for ballot and have surplus or deficit.
Pennsylvania	Candidates and political committees if amount received or expended or liabilities incurred exceed \$250 during a reporting period.	Report concerning candidate: office with which a candidate files nomination documents, either the Secy. of the Commonwealth or appropriate county board of elections. If report concerns both candidates who file nomination documents with the Secy. and those who file with county boards, then with the Secy. of the Commonwealth.	Statewide office candidates and political committees influencing statewide election: by 6th Tuesday and 2nd Friday before primary and general election. All other committees: 2nd Friday before primary and general election. All candidates and political committees: 30 days after election and annual report on January 31 of each year until no balance or debt; then termination report may be filed.
Rhode Island	Candidates, political action committees, and state and municipal party committees that receive contributions of over \$100 from one source in a calendar year, or spend more than \$1,000 in the aggregate on behalf of a candidate or question.	State Board of Elections.	28th and 7th day before a primary, general or special election, and 28th day after an election (final report). Political party committee must file annual report by March 1. Ongoing reports due 120 days after election and at 90-day intervals thereafter on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 until dissolution of campaign fund or completion of a committee's business regarding past election.
South Carolina	Candidates and committees.	State Ethics Commission: non-legislative candidates and non-legislative committees. State Senate or House of Representatives ethics committee, as appropriate: legislative candidates and caucus committees.	Initial report: if receipt or expenditures of contributions exceeds \$500, 10 days after threshold amount met; if \$500 threshold not met, 15 days before an election. Subsequent reports: 10 days after calendar quarter in which contributions are received or expenditures are made, whether before or after an election. (t) Independent expenditure by committee within 20 days before an election to be reported immediately if more than \$10,000 for statewide office candidate, or \$2,000 for any other candidate. Final report may be filed at any time when contributions no longer received or expenditures made or incurred.
South Dakota	State executive, state legislative, and county office candidates or candidate's committees; political action committees that participate in an election; political party committees; persons or ballot question committees involved with a question or constitutional amendment at a statewide election; and persons and political committees involved with a question at a non-statewide election.	Secy. of state: state office and legislative office candidates and candidate's committees, political party committees, political action committees, and persons involved with a statewide question. County auditor: county office candidates and candidate's committees. Person in charge of an election: persons and committees involved with a non-statewide question.	State office candidates, candidates' committees, political action committees, and political party committees: last Tuesday prior to primary and general election, and by February 1 for preceding calendar year or remainder not covered by previous report. (u) Legislative and county office candidates: by July 1 and December 31 of election year. Person or committee involved with a statewide election: by July 1 of election year and last Tuesday before election; annually thereafter by February 1. Person or committee involved with non-statewide question: 10 days before and 30 days after election.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Tennessee	Candidates and political campaign committees.	Registry of Election Finance: state office candidates and political campaign committees in state elections. Appropriate county election commission: local office candidates and committees for local elections. General Assembly candidates and their political committees file a copy with county election commission where the candidate resides.	Candidates, single-candidate political campaign committees, and single-measure political campaign committees: if political treasurer appointed more than one year before election, by February 1 each year through year of election; in election year, 7 days before and 48 days after each election. If unexpended balance, continuing obligations or expenditure deficit exists after the post-election statement is filed, a supplemental annual statement must be filed. Multi-candidate political campaign committees: within 10 days after each quarter. (v)
Texas	Candidates, officeholders and political committees (except political party county executive committees with aggregate contributions and expenditures of \$5,000 or less in a calendar year).	Texas Ethics Commission, county clerk or clerk or secretary of non-county subdivision. (w)	Candidates, officeholders and political committees: semi-annual reports by July 15 and January 31. Opposed candidates and political committees in an election year: pre-election reports by 30th and 8th day before each election day (and by 8th day before runoff election day, if applicable). General purpose political committee may elect to file monthly by 5th day of each month in lieu of semi-annual and pre-election reports. Opposed candidates and specific purpose political committees may elect to file only semi-annual reports if aggregate contributions and expenditures do not exceed \$500 in an election. Local officeholders not required to file for a reporting period in which aggregate contributions and expenditures do not exceed \$500. (x)
Utah	Candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, state senator, state representative or personal campaign committee (executive office candidate only); candidates for county office and for city offices in cities of the first or second class; political party committees, political action committees and political issues committees that receive contributions or make political expenditures of \$750 or more in a calendar year; and corporations that make political expenditures of \$750 or more in a calendar year.	Lieutenant Governor: state executive and legislative office candidates, political action committees, political issues committees, and corporations. County clerk: county office candidates. City recorder: city office candidates.	State executive/legislative office candidates: interim reports due 7 days before party convention if contest, 7 days before primary if candidate involved, 7 days before general election; summary report due December 31st of general election year; statement of dissolution and final summary report may be submitted at any time. Candidates in county, 1st class city, 2nd class city, and 3rd class city with population of 10,000 or more: if local ordinance, at least once within 2 weeks before election at least once within 2 months after election. If no election ordinance, 7 days before election and 30 days after election. Political party committees: July 10th of general election year, 7 days before primary, 7 days before general election, and December 31st of general election year. Political action committees, political issues committees and corporations: annually by December 31st, 7 days before primary, and 7 days before general election.
Vermont	State executive office candidates, state legislative, county and local office candidates who have accepted contributions or made expenditures of \$500 or more; political parties; and political committees that have accepted contributions or made expenditures of \$500 or more in a calendar year.	Secy. of state: state executive office candidates, political committees, and political parties. Officer with whom candidate files nomination papers: state legislative, county, and local office candidates.	State executive office candidates, political committees, and political parties: 40 days and 10 days before primary and general election; 10 days after general election; and July 15 and annually thereafter or when all contributions and expenditures have been accounted for and any indebtedness and surplus funds eliminated. Political committees and political parties involved in a local election also file 10 days before and 10 days after the election with the municipal clerk. State legislative and county office candidates: 10 days before primary and general election, and 30 days after the general election; annual reporting as for state executive office candidates. Local office candidates: 10 days before and 10 days after the election.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Virginia	Candidates or their campaign committees, persons and political committees (including PACs, unexempted political party committees, and organized party groups of election officials) anticipating contributions or expenditures over \$100, and inaugural fund committees. Exempted political party committees (committees other than state party committees, district party committees, county or city party committees for counties or cities with a population of more than 100,000, or organized political party groups of elected officials) report when contributions accepted or contributions or expenditures made exceed \$10,000 (or higher amount set by state board of elections) in aggregate in calendar year. Persons and political committees to report independent expenditures exceeding \$500 in a statewide election of \$100 in any other election. Earmarked contributions received by political party committee or organized party group of elected officials to be reported.	State Board of Elections: all statewide and general assembly candidates, persons, political committees, and inaugural fund committees. Electoral board where candidate resides: candidates for general assembly and local office. County, city or local district party committee also filed with local electoral board.	Candidates: all candidates for office filled at November general election: For non-election year and January 15 of following year. For election year - April 15, 8th day before June primary, July 15, September 15, October 15, 8th day before November election, 30th day after November election, January 15 of following year. Schedule followed until final report filed. Candidates: for offices at a special election not held on regular election date: 8th day before election, 30th day after election and prior to taking office, January 15 and July 15 of following years until final report filed. Persons and political committees: File in accordance with applicable schedule for (1) candidates for office filled at November general election, except political party committee not required to file report due on 30th day after November general election, or (2) candidates for local office filled at May general election, or (3) candidates for nomination or election to office filled at special election held on a date other than regularly scheduled general election. Must comply with election-year filing. Schedule for each year it seeks to influence the outcome of an election. Local office candidates in May general election: 8th day before primary and general election, June 15 and July 15 in election year, and January 15 of the next and subsequent years. Inauguration fund committees: March 15 after inauguration; July 15 of inauguration year.
Washington	Candidates and political committees except in election campaigns for federal elective office and precinct committee officer. Candidates and political committees concerning an office whose constituency covers less than an entire county and contains less than 5,000 voters and in jurisdictions with less than 1,000 voters are exempted unless the exemption is voided.	Public Disclosure Commission and auditor or elections officer of county in which the candidate resides. Continuing political committees file reports with the Public Disclosure Commission and auditor or elections office of county in which the committee maintains its office or headquarters.	At time campaign treasurer is designated; 21st and 7th day before and by the 10th day of the month following an election; 10th day of each month in which no other reports are required if a contribution is received or expenditure made in the previous month provided total contributions or expenditures since last report exceed \$200; and at time campaign fund is closed and campaign concluded (final report). Post-primary report not required for candidate whose name will appear on general election ballot, or from continuing political committee. Continuing political committees also file monthly reports by 10th day if total contributions or expenditures since last report exceed \$200. Candidates and political committees may file only post-election reports if they qualify for abbreviated campaign reporting or candidates may file only the registration statement if they qualify for mini-campaign reporting. (y)
West Virginia	Candidates, financial agents, party committee treasurers, and persons, associations or persons and organizations (including corporations) that support or oppose a candidate or issue, and their treasurers or equivalent officer.	Secy. of state: state, legislative, and multi-county political subdivision offices. Clerk of the county commission: all other offices.	Last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter before the primary; 7-10 days before and 25-30 days after a primary, general or special election; and annually on last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter if contributions or expenditures exceed \$5,000 or any loan is outstanding.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Wisconsin	Candidates and personal campaign committees, political committees, political groups, individuals and conduits that meet minimum criteria concerning contributions, disbursements, obligations, or transfers. A political committee, political group, or individual, if other than a candidate or personal campaign committee is exempted from registration and reporting if it does not make or accept contributions, make disbursements, or incur obligations of over \$25 in a calendar year. Elections for presidential elector, convention delegate, and precinct committeeman are exempted from registration and reporting. Persons, political committees and political groups (except political committees and individuals required to file a statement under oath concerning independent candidate-related disbursements) that do not anticipate aggregate contributions, disbursements, or obligations of over \$1,000 in a calendar year and receipt of single-source contributions of over \$100 in a calendar year are exempt from reporting.	State Elections Board: political party committees, state office candidates and committees, committees and individuals in both state and local office elections, and political groups and individuals involved with statewide referenda. Clerk of the most populous jurisdiction: local office candidates and committees (and duplicates of certain reports required to be filed with State Elections Board) and committees and individuals involved with local referenda only. City Clerk: city school district elections. School district clerk: other district school elections.	8-14 days before a primary or general election; continuing semi-annual reports between January 1 and 31 and July 1 and 20 until a termination report is filed. (z)
Wyoming	Candidates, candidates' campaign committees, political action committees, state and county political party central committees, and referendum/initiative organizations.	Secy. of state: statewide office candidates, state and county political party central committees, state legislative, and district judge candidates and their supporting committees. County clerk: other office candidates and supporting committees, and political party county central committees.	Candidates: within 10 days after an election. Non-party committees: within 10 days after an election; political action committees and candidates' campaign committees formed after an election to defray campaign expenses and any ongoing committees also report semi-annually on July 1 and December 31 of each odd-numbered year until committee terminates. Party committees: 10 days after general or special election. Initiative or referendum organizations: within 10 days after petition submitted. Ballot proposition organizations: within 10 days after election. PAC's supporting an initiative or referendum petition drive: 30-45 days before election.
Dist. of Columbia	Candidates spending more than \$250 in any one election; political committees; persons making independent expenditures of \$50 or more.	Director of Campaign Finance.	Each year: January 31. Election years: 10th day of March, June, August, October and December; 8 days before an election. Non-election years: July 31. (aa)

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer, *Campaign Finance Law 96* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: This table deals with filing requirements for state and local offices in general terms. For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

- (a) Contributions exceeding \$250 made within one week before election must be reported within 24 hours.
- (b) In other years, an annual report is filed by January 31 covering activity for the entire previous year.
- (c) Short forms may be used by candidates and officeholders who raise and spend less than \$1,000 in calendar year. There are three types of committees: (1) recipient committees receive \$1,000 or more in contributions in a year; (2) independent expenditure committees make independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more in a year; and (3) major donor committees make contributions of \$10,000 or more in a year.
- (d) Statewide officers, candidates, and committees: Original and one copy with the Secy. of state, two copies with the Registrar-Recorder of Los Angeles County, two copies with the Registrar of Voters of the County of San Francisco, and two copies with the filer's county of domicile. State legislature, Board of Equalization, Appellate and Superior Court elections: Original and one copy with the Secy. of state, two copies with the county clerk with the largest number of registered voters in the district affected, and two copies with the filer's county of domicile. Other multi-county elections: original and one copy with the county clerk with the largest number of registered voters in the jurisdiction, two copies with the filer's county of domicile. County offices and municipal courts: original and one copy with the county clerk, two copies with the filer's county of domicile. City offices: original and one copy with the city clerk.
- (e) Late contributions received or made and late independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more made during the 16 days before an election must be reported by special methods within 24 hours.
- (f) Contributions received more than \$500 within 16 days before the election must be reported by the recipient within 48 hours after receipt.
- (g) Also required from corporations and labor organizations making expenditures in referenda, and of certain persons making independent expenditures. Public utilities file a special report with Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.
- (h) Referenda reports filed with appropriate county election board and State Election Commission. Public utilities file a special report with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.
- (i) Special report required within 48 hours after a receipt of contribution of certain amounts, or expenditures to certain persons form 20 days before election through election day.
- (j) Any contribution or loan to a statewide candidate of \$2,000, or more than \$400 to any legislative or district court candidate received between the closing date and the last pre-election report and the election must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.
- (k) As of January 1, 1993, the filing officer became the Missouri Ethics Commission. Statements filed with the Missouri Ethics Commission for statewide office candidates and committees, and candidates for the supreme or appellate courts. Candidates for legislative office, circuit court and county clerk file with the Secretary of State and election authority of the candidate's place of residence. Varied requirements for other candidates.
- (l) Contributions of more than \$1,000 received by a statewide office candidate (\$500 for any other committee) after the closing date of the last pre-election disclosure report but before election day must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.
- (m) Report required for all candidates and related political committees within 24 hours if contribution of \$500 or more received for statewide office or statewide ballot issue, within 10 days before election, or within 48 hours if contribution of \$100 or more received for state district offices within 17 days before election.
- (n) Report of contributions of \$500 or more received within 14 days before election is required to be filed within 5 days after receipt.
- (o) Notice of a contribution more than \$500 received after 2nd Wednesday before election is to be filed

within 24 hours. Report of independent expenditures to be filed within 24 hours after expenditure more than \$500 is made, and thereafter each time \$500 more is spent.

- (p) Single-source contribution of over \$250 received by a continuing political committee after final day of quarterly reporting period and on or before election day to be reported within 48 hours. Single-source contributions received by a candidate or political committee between the 13th day and election day to be reported within 48 hours.
- (q) Contributions of more than \$1,000 received after close of pre-election filing period must be reported within 24 hours of receipt. Political committees are to file by January 15th and July 15th of each year after statement of treasurer and depository filed.
- (r) Supplemental statement for contribution of \$500 or more received in 20 day period before an election must be filed within 48 hours by statewide or legislative office candidate and by referendum/initiative group or person.
- (s) If \$500 in contributions received after 9th day and before the day preceding the election, a pre-election supplemental statement is due on the day before the election.
- (t) If a pre-election report is due within 30 days of the end of a quarter, a combined report is due no later than 15 days before the election.
- (u) If a contribution of \$500 or more is received within 9 days prior to an election, statement must be filed within 48 hours.
- (v) If large contribution, loan or transfer of funds received within 10 days of election (\$5,000 if it concerns a state office candidate; \$2,500 if it concerns a local office candidate), report must be filed within 72 hours. Any report due in December is to be filed by January 31.
- (w) Texas Ethics Commission: Candidate for statewide office, district office filled by voters of more than one county, state senator or representative, or state board of education; specific purpose committee supporting or opposing candidate filing with Commission; officeholder and specific purpose political committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the Commission; specific purpose political committee involved with a statewide measure; specific purpose political committee required to file with more than one filing officer; and a general purpose political committee. County clerk: candidate for county office, precinct office, or an office filled by voters of one county; specific purpose committees supporting or opposing a candidate who files with the county clerk; officeholder and specific purpose committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the county clerk; and specific purpose committee involved with a county measure. Clerk or secretary of non-county political subdivision: candidates for local office; specific purpose committee supporting or opposing a local office candidate; officeholder and specific purpose committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the clerk/secretary; and specific purpose committee involved with a local measure.
- (x) Certain large aggregate pre-election contributions or direct campaign expenditures between 9th and 2nd day before an election must be reported to Secy. of State within 48 hours.
- (y) Contributions of over \$500 received by a candidate or political committee or made by a political committee after the last pre-primary report or within 21 days of the general election are to be reported within 24 hours (contribution made) or 48 hours (contribution received). From July 1 to general election, reports of bank deposits during previous 7 days due each Friday.
- (z) An unreported cumulative contribution of \$500 or more by a state office candidate, committee, or individual within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of receipts. A candidate-related disbursement of more than \$20 cumulatively within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of making.
- (aa) Contributions of \$200 or more received after closing date for last pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.

Table 5.10
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Alabama	Limited to \$500 to any candidate, political committee or political party per election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Public utility regulated by Public Service Commission may only contribute through a PAC.	Unlimited.
Alaska (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per office per year. Corporations and their subsidiaries collectively limited to \$1,000 for a single candidate.	Limited to \$1,000 per office per year.	Same as labor union.	Same as labor union.	Unlimited.
Arizona	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$690 for statewide candidates and \$270 for local candidates; combined total for all PACs is \$68,670 statewide and \$6,870 local. Committees certified to give at the upper limits are limited to \$3,440 statewide and \$1,370 local.	Prohibited.	...
Arkansas (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election from approved political action committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$2,500 per candidate per election.
California (a)	Limits of \$1,000 per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Limits of \$5,000 for a broad-based political committee; and \$2,500 for a political committee per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Same as labor union.	Limits of \$5,000 for a broad-based political committee; \$2,500 for a political committee; and \$1,000 per person per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Limits of \$5,000 per candidate per special election or special runoff election only.
Colorado (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Connecticut (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Corporate PAC: limited to aggregate of \$100,000/election and twice individual limits per candidate. Labor PAC: limited to aggregate of \$50,000 per election and same limits per candidate as individuals.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Delaware (a)	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Limited by office.
Florida (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$500 per candidate; investment and law firms and their officers, directors, and employees making contributions or engaged in fundraising for state-level candidates cannot compete for business from Florida Housing Finance Agency. Food outlets and convenience stores cannot solicit or make contributions of more than \$100 to a candidate for Commissioner of agriculture and certain officials and employees of that office may not solicit contributions.	Party may not contribute to candidate for judicial office. Party limited in contributions to candidates receiving public financing. Generally, \$50,000 limit, with no more than \$25,000 in last 28 days before general election.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Hawaii (a)	Limited to \$1,000 in any election period.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in any election period.	Same as PAC	Limited to \$50,000 for governor; \$40,000 for lieutenant governor; \$25,000 for partisan mayor and prosecuting attorney; \$20,000 for state senate and partisan offices of county council; \$15,000 for state representative.
Idaho	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Illinois	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Indiana	Limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 for statewide candidates, an aggregate of \$5,000 for state party central committees; \$6,000 for other offices; \$4,000 for state legislative caucuses; and \$2,000 for other party committees.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.	No contributions to statewide candidates by major lottery vendors. Limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 for statewide candidates; an aggregate of \$5,000 for state party central committees; \$6,000 for other offices; \$4,000 for state legislative caucuses; and \$2,000 for other party committees.	Unlimited.
Iowa	Prohibited.	Unlimited if through a union PAC; up to \$500 per calendar year if there is no PAC.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for banks, insurance companies, savings & loans and credit unions, statewide notification center, and for not-for-profit organizations involved in riverboat gambling.	Unlimited.
Kansas (a)	Limited to \$2,000 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per election for Senate seats; \$500 per election for House seats, local office, district judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney and state school board.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited in uncontested primaries and general election.
Kentucky (a)	Prohibited.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited. No contributions by major lottery vendors and lottery auditors.	Limited to \$500 per slate per election.
Louisiana (a)	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute greater than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute greater than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee. PACs with greater than 250 members who contributed at least \$50 to the PAC during the preceding calendar year may give twice the limits. Aggregate limits from all PACs combined that candidates may receive for primary and general elections: \$50,000 for major office; \$35,000 for district office; \$10,000 for other office.	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other office, per candidate, per election. Casino license holder may not contribute to any candidate for public office.	Unlimited.
Maine	Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	...	Same as corporate.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Maryland (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to an aggregate of \$6,000 per four-year election cycle per candidate or political committee.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Massachusetts (a)	Prohibited.	Must organize as political committee if exceed aggregate contributions of \$15,000 or 10 percent of gross revenues.	Limited to \$500 per candidate, with aggregate annual limits depending upon office sought.	Prohibited. Registered lobbyists limited to \$200 per candidate per year.	State party committees limited to contributions of not more than \$3,000 per candidate, per year.
Michigan (a)	Prohibited for candidate elections.	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state senate and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle.	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state Senate and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle. A PAC that qualifies as an independent committee may contribute ten times these amounts. Lawyer PAC limited to \$100 per judicial candidate.	Prohibited except through a PAC.	State central: \$68,000 for governor/lt. governor, \$10,000 for Senate, \$5,000 for House, \$68,000 for all other state elective offices.
Minnesota	Prohibited.	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$2,000 per election year and \$500 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$1,000 per election year and \$200 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year. State Senate/state representative: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited; includes insurance companies.	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$20,000 per election year and \$5,000 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$10,000 per election year and \$2,000 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$5,000 per election year and \$1,000 in a non-election year. State Senate/state representative: limited to \$5,000 per election year and \$1,000 in a non-election year.
Mississippi	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Generally prohibited.	Unlimited.
Missouri (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Limited to \$1,000 for statewide office candidates; \$500 for Senate candidates; \$250 for House candidates; varying limits for local office candidates.	Unlimited.	Limited to \$10,000 for a statewide office candidate; \$5,000 for a Senate candidate; \$2,500 for a House candidate and 10 times allowable individual contribution limit for other candidates.
Montana	Prohibited.	As an independent committee, limited for each contested primary and general election in a campaign to \$400 for governor/lieutenant governor, \$200 for other statewide candidates, and \$100 for all other candidates.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	All political committees of a political party on the ballot at most recent gubernatorial election, limited for all elections in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor/lt. governor, \$5,000 for other statewide candidates, \$2,000 for public service commissioner, \$800 for state senator, and \$500 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Nebraska (a)	State, statewide and legislative candidates are limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election years that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade or professional associations; and political parties: Governor - \$750,000; secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, auditor of public accounts - \$75,000; legislature, Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of University of Nebraska & State Board of Education - \$25,000.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.
Nevada	Statewide office: \$20,000 per election cycle. City, county, state, or judicial office: \$10,000 per election cycle.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
New Hampshire	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures; otherwise unlimited.	Prohibited.	Political party political committee limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures; otherwise unlimited.
New Jersey (a)	Limited to \$1,500 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Same as corporate.	\$5,000 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Prohibited for certain bank, utility, and insurance corporations or associations; otherwise, limited to \$1,500 per nongovernor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Political party state committee limited to \$1,800 per candidate for governor per primary or general election; unlimited for candidates for non-governor office. County and municipal committees may not contribute to candidate for governor; also limited in contributions to municipal party committee (\$5,000 per year), candidates in other counties, and candidates in certain legislative districts containing county of county committee. Political party national committee limited to \$50,000 per year to state party committee; otherwise, subject to PAC limits. Unlimited as to leadership PACs.
New Mexico	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited. Solicitation by state regulatory office or candidate for the office of directly regulated entity or persons prohibited if charges for service set by or license issued by the regulatory office.	Unlimited.
New York (a)	Same maximum aggregate limit per office and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals, but limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 in political contributions and expenditures per calendar year.	Same maximum aggregate limit per office per election and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals.	Same as labor union.	Same maximum aggregate limit per office per election and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals, and, if a corporation, also limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 in contributions and expenditures per calendar year.	Prohibited in primary, unlimited in general election.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
North Carolina (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$4,000 per candidate committee or other political committee per election for that election.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
North Dakota	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Ohio (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.	Prohibited.	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.
Oklahoma (a)	Prohibited.	Limited per person or family to \$5,000 to a political party committee or political action committee in a calendar year, \$5,000 to a candidate/candidate committee for state office or municipal office in a municipality of 250,000 or more, for election campaign, and \$1,000 to any other local candidate/candidate committee.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	Same as labor union.
Oregon	Corporation, professional corporation or non-profit corporation may not make contributions directly or indirectly from treasury funds to any candidate or nonmeasure political committee.	Labor organization may not make contributions directly or indirectly from treasury funds to any candidate or nonmeasure political committee.	Limited to \$500 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, or judge of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Oregon Tax Court; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$25,000. Limited to \$100 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign for state senator/principal campaign committee or state representative; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$10,000. Political committees that are not a principal campaign committee or political committees over which a candidate exercises direction and control prohibited from making contributions to other political committees except candidate's principal committee or political committee not organized exclusively to support or oppose candidates for national or party office or measures.	Same as corporate.	Political party committees limited to aggregate contributions per election of \$25,000 to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor; \$10,000 to candidate or principal campaign committee of candidate for secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries; \$5,000 to candidate for state senator or state representative; and \$500 to candidate for judge of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Oregon Tax Court. As a political committee, prohibited from making contributions to other political committees except a candidate's exclusively to support or oppose national or party office candidates or measures.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Pennsylvania (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Rhode Island	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	\$1,000 per recipient per calendar year and maximum of \$25,000 for all recipients, except per recipient limit doubles to \$2,000 if recipient is a candidate for general office who has qualified for public funding, and an additional \$10,000 may be contributed to a political party committee for organizational and party-building activities.	Prohibited.	\$25,000 to any one party candidate (no limit on allowable in-kind contributions); unlimited for aggregate contributions to all party candidates; \$10,000 to a party committee for organizational and party-building
South Carolina (a)	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Corporation or corporate committee may solicit contributions to the corporation or corporate committee only from shareholders, employees, and families.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Organization or organization committee may solicit contributions to the organization only from members and families.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Public utility may not include contributions or expenditures to influence election or operate PAC in its operating expenses. Lobbyist and contractors may not contribute.	Limited to \$50,000 per statewide candidate per election, \$5,000 per other candidate per election.
South Dakota	Prohibited.	Prohibited if union is corporation; permitted if an association but not out of dues or treasury funds.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Tennessee	Prohibited.	Limited to \$2,500 for state office candidate and \$1,000 for other candidate in aggregate per election.	Limited to \$7,500 for statewide office or state Senate and \$5,000 for other office in the aggregate per election. Candidate for statewide office limited to 50 percent of total contributions in aggregate from committees. Candidates for other office limited to \$75,000 in aggregate from all committees. Prohibited within 10 days before election.	Prohibited; public service commissioner or candidate for that office may not accept a contribution from a regulated party during contested case.	Limited to \$250,000 for statewide office, \$40,000 for state Senate, and \$20,000 for other office in aggregate per election from all party committees.
Texas (a)	Unlimited to political parties, except during 60 days before election, and to political committees to support or oppose a measure.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited, but may not be made from mandatory assessments from corporation employees or labor organization members. Contributions from an out-of-state political committee are subject to special notification and reporting requirements.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Utah	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Insurers prohibited from making political contributions, if do not have security surplus.	Unlimited.
Vermont (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate or committee per election.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$3,000 per candidate or committee per election.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Pari-mutuel betting licensees cannot contribute to candidates.	Unlimited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Washington (a)	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$500 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,000 for state executive office candidate. Aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$5,000 for a campaign for other than statewide office. Aggregate contributions in calendar year to each political party state organization and to each major party county central committee or legislative district committee limited to \$2,500 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$500.	Same as corporate. Labor organization may not make contributions from agency shop fees paid by nonmember without nonmember's authorization.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate. Insurer or fraternal benefit society may not contribute to insurance commissioner candidate.	Aggregate contributions per election cycle to state office candidates by a political party or a caucus of the state legislature are limited to 50¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate) and by a major party county central committee or legislative district committee limited to 25¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate). County central committees and legislative district committees may contribute for only those state legislative offices that include their jurisdiction. Aggregate contributions made by a single contributor other than a bona fide political party state organization within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$50,000 for a statewide office campaign or \$5,000 for any other campaign.
West Virginia (a)	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election, and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.
Wisconsin (a)	Prohibited, except concerning a referendum.	Prohibited if labor union is a Chapter 185 association, except concerning a referendum.	Limited to 4 percent of authorized disbursement level for statewide office candidate, \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for assembly representative, varying amounts for other offices, and \$6,000 in a calendar year for a political party.	Prohibited; also may not offer special privileges to candidates, political committees, and individuals making independent disbursements.	Unlimited; however, a political party or legislative campaign committee that files a statement under oath concerning independent candidate-related disbursements becomes subject to the limits for PACs. A candidate may not receive more than 65 percent of authorized disbursement level from all political committees. Political party may not receive more than \$150,000 in any biennium from all political committees other than political party and legislative campaign committees. Contributions from committees (other than political party or legislative campaign committees) limited to \$6,000 in a calendar year.
Wyoming	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited in primary elections; otherwise unlimited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Dist. of Columbia (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$600 per election and \$100 for mayor; \$100 for council chair; \$100 for council member at-large; \$50 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$50 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	...

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer. *Campaign Finance Law 1996.* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference to contribution in the law.

(a) Restrictions on cash contributions. In Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland and North Carolina eliminated to \$100 or less. In California and New York, less than \$100. In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia, limited to \$50 or less. In Kentucky, limited to \$50 or less, but cash contribution is entirely prohibited to slate of candidates' for governor and lieutenant governor. In Missouri, must be \$25 or less. Michigan limits cash contributions to \$250 or less. In Oklahoma, individual's contribution of not more than \$50 in cash to a candidate committee permitted; otherwise prohibited. In Wisconsin,

must be \$50 or less. Contributions of over \$50 to be made by negotiable instrument or credit card. In Hawaii, contributions greater than \$100 require a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction. In Louisiana, contributions greater than \$100 must be by written instrument and all contributions by corporations, labor organizations, and associations must be by check. In New Jersey, cash contributions prohibited unless in response to public solicitation or a written contributor statement is filed (maximum up to \$200 cumulatively). In Ohio, must be \$100 or less per election. In Pennsylvania, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate if to or for a candidate. In South Carolina, prohibited if over \$25 from an individual. In Texas, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate per each reporting period, except no limit for general purpose political committee. In Washington, must be \$50 or less if no receipt. Non-in-kind contribution of more than \$50 by individuals and any non-in-kind contribution by political committees must be made by written instrument. In District of Columbia, must be less than \$25.

Table 5.11
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Alabama	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	No solicitation of state employees for state political activities. City employees may contribute to county/state political activities; county employees may contribute to city/state political activities; judges and judicial employees may not solicit except for their own candidacies.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Alaska (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per office per year.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Contribution may not be required of state employees. Judges and judicial office candidates may not contribute.	Prohibited.
Arizona	Limited to \$690 per statewide candidate; \$270 per other offices; and a maximum of \$2,560 in total contributions per calendar year.	Unlimited, but may trigger new limits for opponent.	Definitions imply that spouse may contribute under candidate's unlimited aegis.	. . .	Prohibited.
Arkansas (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Certain state employees are prohibited from soliciting, as are certain judges (for campaigns other than their own). Contribution may not be required of state employees.	Anonymous contribution must be less than \$50 per year. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
California (a)	Limits of \$1,000 per person per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Generally unlimited.	Same as individual.	Local agency employees may not solicit employees of agency except incidentally through a large solicitation.	Anonymous contribution must not exceed \$100. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Colorado (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judges and employees subject to their direction and control should not solicit funds for a political organization or candidate. Judges and employees subject to their direction and control should not pay an assessment or contribute to a political organization or candidate (other than the specific judicial candidate).	Anonymous contribution must be maximum of \$25. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Connecticut (a)	Limit to an aggregate of \$15,000 per election and \$2,500 for governor; \$1,500 for other statewide office; \$1,000 for sheriff or local chief executive; \$500 for state senate, or probate judge; \$250 for state representative; or other local office; and \$5,000 per year to state party.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	State department heads and deputies may not solicit. Contribution may not be required. Prohibited for judges.	Anonymous contribution must be less than \$15. Contributions in the name of another prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Delaware (a)	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per non-statewide candidate per election.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	...	Prohibited.
Florida (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate. Unemancipated child under 18 limited to \$100 per candidate. Some restrictions on judges and judicial personnel.	Unlimited, except candidates accepting public financing are limited to \$25,000 to their own campaigns. Some restrictions on candidates for judge.	Limited to \$500 per candidate.	Solicitation generally prohibited for state employees during working hours, or within a building owned by a state entity. Judges may not solicit contributions. Judges should not make contributions.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Georgia	Limited to \$5,000 in the aggregate to statewide candidates in an election year, and \$1,000 in the aggregate in a non-election year. Limited to \$2,000 in the aggregate to general assembly and other candidates in an election year, and \$1,000 in the aggregate in a non-election year.	Unlimited.	Spouse and children: unlimited. Other family members: same as individual.	Prohibited for state employees to coerce another state employee.	Prohibited.
Hawaii (a)	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in an election period.	Limited to \$50,000, including the candidate's family, in any election period.	Same as candidate.	Solicitation of contributions prohibited. Contributions to other employees are prohibited.	Prohibited.
Idaho	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee. Contribution permitted.	Anonymous contribution must be \$50 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Illinois	Unlimited, but generally prohibited for judicial candidates and judicial employees.	Same as individual.	Unlimited.	Solicitation and contribution by employees prohibited under certain circumstances; generally prohibited for judges and judicial employees.	Prohibited.
Indiana	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Certain law enforcement personnel/ firefighters may not solicit on duty or in uniform; state employees cannot solicit (1) when on duty, (2) acting in official capacity, (3) from those employees known to have a business relationship with the employee's agency, and (4) from state employees directly supervised by the employee. Judges may not personally solicit. Contribution may not be required. Judges should not contribute, and their employees, are subject to the same constraints.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Iowa	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee. Prohibited for judges and certain judicial employees.	Prohibited.
Kansas (a)	Limited to \$2,000 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per election for senate seats; \$500 per election for house seats and local office, district magistrate judge, district attorney, and state school board.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Certain employees cannot compel contributions.	Anonymous contribution must be \$10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Kentucky (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election (lower limits for school board), \$500 to a political issues committee, \$1,500 to PAC, and \$2,500 to all state/local political parties. Minors limited to \$100. No more than \$1,500 in total contributions to all permanent committees and contributing organizations in any year (but unlimited to inaugural committees).	Unlimited (direct). Loans are limited to \$50,000 per joint slate for governor and lieutenant governor; \$25,000 per statewide candidate; and \$10,000 for other candidates.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election. Minors limited to \$100.	Solicitations are generally prohibited except as part of a larger solicitation not specifically targeted at state employees. Assessments and coercion of state employees prohibited. Prohibited for judges. May not be required of state employees. School district employees may not contribute to school board candidates in their districts.	Anonymous contribution must be \$50 or less with any excess aggregating more than \$1,000 escheating to the commonwealth. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. (b)
Louisiana (a)	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute more than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Solicitation and contribution generally prohibited.	Anonymous contribution generally prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Maine	Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 in a calendar year and \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited for spouse.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Maryland (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Unlimited.	Unlimited for spouse.	Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Massachusetts (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate per year, with an aggregate limit of \$12,500 per year. Minors limited to \$25 per year.	Unlimited, except for loans, which are limited depending upon office sought.	Same as individual.	Solicitation generally prohibited. Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Michigan (a)	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state senate, and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle; lawyers limited to \$100 for candidate for judicial office.	Unlimited, except to \$50,000 per gubernatorial campaign from candidate and family per election cycle.	Unlimited, except to \$50,000 per gubernatorial campaign per election cycle.	Prohibited for judges and employees under direction and control of a judge for that judge's candidacy. Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Minnesota	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$2,000 per election year and \$500 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$1,000 per election year and \$200 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year. State senate/state representative: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year.	Unlimited, except limited to 10 times election year limit if accepting a public subsidy.	Same as individual.	Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. Prohibited for judges and their employees, and judicial candidates. Contribution may not be required.	Anonymous contributions must be less than \$20. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Mississippi	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Solicitation prohibited for employees of certain specified agencies. Contribution may not be required. Employees of certain specified agencies may not contribute.	...
Missouri (a)	Limited to \$1,000 for statewide office candidates; \$500 for senate candidates; \$250 for house candidates; varying limits for local office candidates.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Judge and judge's employees may not solicit for party. Merit system employees may not receive or be solicited for contributions. Members of the Missouri Ethics Commission may not contribute. Judge and judicial candidates should not contribute to party, unless judge a candidate.	Anonymous contribution must be \$25 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Montana (a)	Limited for each contested primary and general election in a campaign to \$400 for governor/ lieutenant governor, \$200 for other statewide candidates, and \$100 for all other candidates.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Solicitation by municipal government employees prohibited while on job or at place of employment.	Prohibited.
Nebraska (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited, except that candidate committee cannot contribute to another candidate committee other than in fundraising event.	Unlimited.	Contribution unlimited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited, except earmarked contributions permitted if disclosure requirements met.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Nevada	Statewide office: \$10,000 per election cycle. City, county, state, or judicial office: \$2,000 per election cycle.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	May not solicit funds for a political organization or candidate.	If anonymous contribution \$100 or more, must be delivered to state treasurer or donated to nonprofit entity.
New Hampshire	Limited to \$5,000 per candidate, per election, except limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Cannot coerce classified state employee to contribute.	Prohibited.
New Jersey (a)	Limited to \$1,500 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Candidate for non-governor office unlimited. Candidate for governor accepting public funds limited to \$25,000 per primary or general election from personal funds; if not accepting public funds, unlimited. \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year. \$5,000 to political committee per election; \$5,000 to continuing political committee or municipal party committee per year.	Spouse of candidate for governor and presumably other family members limited to \$1,800 per primary or general election; unlimited for spouse, child, parent, or sibling residing in same household of candidate for non-governor office.	Prohibited to demand from other public employees.	Prohibited.
New Mexico (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Elected office, public officer or employee with regulatory office, candidate for regulatory office, or agent of candidate may not solicit contributions from regulated entities and persons. Non-probationary state employees cannot be dismissed for failure to contribute.	Anonymous contributions prohibited if over \$100. Aggregate anonymous contributions received during primary or general election limited to \$2,000 for statewide races and \$500 for other races. Excess over limit must be donated to general fund or to a Section 170(b)(1)(A) organization. In the name of another person prohibited if recipient knows contribution is from third person that directed that contribution not be publicly reported.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
New York (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$150,000 per year and maximum aggregate per office. Statewide office: primary - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$0.05, but not less than \$4,500 or more than \$13,400; general election - \$28,000. State senator: primary - \$4,500; general election - \$7,000. Member of assembly: primary - \$2,800; general election - \$2,800. New York City mayor, public advocate, comptroller: primary election - greater of \$4,500 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in city x \$.05, but not more than \$13,400; general election - \$28,000. Other public office: primary - greater of \$1,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.05, but not more than \$50,000. Election to party position - greater of \$1,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.05, but not more than \$50,000. Party or constituted committee - limited to aggregate of \$62,500 per year.	Unlimited to own campaign.	Candidate's spouse - unlimited. Other family members (candidate's child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, and their spouses together) limited to maximum aggregate per office. Statewide office: primary - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$.025; general election - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$.025; state senator: primary - greater of \$20,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party district multiplied by \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$20,000 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000. Member of assembly: primary - greater of \$12,500 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$12,500 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$1,250 or product of number of enrolled voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000. Election to party position - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000.	Solicitation prohibited for police force members and judicial candidates. Contribution permitted, but may not be required.	Anonymous prohibited. In the name of another prohibited, except contributions of not more than \$2,500 in name of partnership does not violate prohibition.
North Carolina (a)	Limited to \$4,000 per committee or candidate per election for that election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judge or judicial candidate may not solicit contributions. No person may coerce a state employee or applicant for a state position subject to the Personnel Act to make a contribution by threatening adverse or preferential personnel actions.	Prohibited.
North Dakota	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Full-time judges and judicial candidates may not solicit contributions. Full-time judges and judicial candidates may not make contributions to political organizations and candidates. State officers and employees may not solicit campaign funds while on duty or in uniform. Political subdivision may extend prohibition to local public employees.	Prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Ohio (a)	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	May not solicit or be solicited if in classified service or public employee. Judge may not solicit or receive campaign funds.	Prohibited.
Oklahoma (a)	Limited per person or family to \$5,000 to a political party committee or political action committee in a calendar year, \$5,000 to a candidate/candidate committee for state office or municipal office in a municipality of 250,000 or more for election campaign, and \$1,000 to any other local candidate/candidate committee for election campaign.	Unlimited to own campaign; otherwise subject to limits for individuals. Candidate committee may not contribute or make independent expenditure for another candidate.	Same as individual.	State officials and employees may not solicit or receive contributions. Judges should not solicit. Classified employees may not solicit. Contribution prohibited for state highway patrol members and supernumerary tax consultants. Judges should not contribute.	Anonymous contributions prohibited in excess of \$50. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Oregon	Limited to \$500 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the bureau of labor and industries, or judge of supreme court, court of appeals; or Oregon tax court; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$25,000. Limited to \$100 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign for state senator or state representative; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$10,000. If under 18, limited to \$25 in aggregate per candidate per election. Prohibited from contributing more than \$100 in calendar year to any one political committee (except candidate's principal campaign committee or political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose candidates for national or political party office or measures) or \$1,000 to any one political committee.	Unlimited in personal funds contributed to the candidate or candidate's principal campaign committee. Candidate's principal campaign committee, and political committee over which candidate exercises direction or control prohibited from contributing other than candidate's personal funds to another candidate or principal campaign committee for other than national or political party office or to any other political committee not organized exclusively to support or oppose national or party office candidates or measures. Otherwise, subject to same limitations as individuals.	Same as individual.	Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. Contribution may not be demanded to pay a political assessment.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Pennsylvania (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Public officers and employees may not demand a political assessment. Judges should not solicit funds. State classified service, state crime commission, public utility commission, community action agency, and county board of health personnel may not solicit. Workplace contributions by state classified service employees are restricted. Judges and judicial candidates should not make candidate contributions.	Prohibited.
Rhode Island (a)	\$1,000 per recipient per calendar year and maximum of \$10,000 for all recipients, except per-recipient limit doubles to \$2,000 if recipient is a candidate for general office who has qualified to receive public funding, and an additional \$10,000 may be contributed to a political party committee for organizational and party-building activities.	To own campaign, generally unlimited; however, a candidate for general office who has qualified and elected to receive public funding, contributions (and loans) by the candidate may not exceed 5 percent of the total the candidate is permitted to spend in the campaign.	Same as individual.	State classified employees may not solicit. State or municipal officials may not solicit contribution with understanding that official will be influenced. Full-time judge or candidate for judicial office should not solicit. State classified employees may not be solicited.	Prohibited. Must be returned to donor if identity can be ascertained; if it cannot, escheats to state.
South Carolina (a)	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Employer cannot give preference to employees who contribute; must inform them of right to refuse without penalty. No one may solicit uniformed law enforcement officer, judge, judicial candidate, solicitor and staff, and attorney general and staff except for own campaign. Judge and judicial candidate should not solicit. Contribution prohibited by state ethics commission personnel; judges and judicial candidates should not contribute, except in elective office may contribute to a political party or organization. Employees and officers of the Judicial Department may not coerce or command political contributions from state officers and employees.	Anonymous contribution prohibited generally. Must give to children's trust fund.
South Dakota	Limited to any calendar year to \$1,000 for a statewide office candidate; \$250 for a legislative or county office candidate; and \$3,000 to a political party.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judge or judicial candidate may not solicit. Judge or judicial candidate may not contribute to a political organization or candidate.	...

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Tennessee	Limited to \$2,500 for state office candidate and \$1,000 for other candidate in aggregate per election.	Limited to \$250,000 for statewide office, \$40,000 for state senate, or \$20,000 for other office, in aggregate per election.	Same as individual.	Prohibited for state government superiors to solicit their employees. Prohibited to solicit persons who receive government benefits. State career service employees may not solicit. Judges should not solicit. Employees of sheriff's department under civil service law may not solicit. Judges expressly permitted to contribute only to political party or candidate.	...
Texas (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	...	Contribution in the name of another prohibited, unless there is disclosure.
Utah	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited to solicit executive branch employees during hours of employment. Judges should not solicit funds. Judges are not permitted to make contributions to a political party or organization.	...
Vermont (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate or committee per primary or general election.	Unlimited, except federal office candidate limited to \$1,000 to another candidate or committee per election.	Unlimited.	Solicitation prohibited.	...
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited	Unlimited.	Contribution by judges prohibited.	...
Washington (a)	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$500 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,000 for state executive office candidate. Aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$5,000 for a campaign for other than statewide office.	Unlimited using their own personal funds or portion of jointly held funds, but may not make aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election to own campaign exceeding \$50,000 for statewide office. Candidates for state office may not accept aggregate contributions per election cycle from all political party county central committees and legislative district committees combined that exceed 25¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate). Candidates may not accept contributions that exceed limits. Otherwise, same as for individuals.	Same as individual.	Solicitation on government property is prohibited. State or local official or official's agent may not solicit from employees in officials agency. Judges may not solicit. Contribution prohibited if city with commission form of government. Judges may not contribute to a political party, political organization, or non-judicial candidate.	Contribution may not be made so as to conceal the source. Anonymous contribution limited to greater of one percent of total accumulated contributions received or \$300. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
West Virginia (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	State classified service employees and judges and judicial candidates may not solicit. Non-elective salaried government employees may not be solicited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contributor disclosure required for contribution in the name of another.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Wisconsin (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 in a calendar year. Limits for campaign: \$10,000 for statewide office, \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for state representative, \$2,500 or \$3,000 for court of appeals judge (depending on population of district), \$1,000 or \$3,000 for circuit judge (depending on population of circuit), and for local office, the greater of \$250 or 1¢ x number of inhabitants (\$3,000 maximum).	Unlimited as to candidate's own personal funds and property or personal funds and property owned jointly or as marital property with spouse. State office candidate who receives election campaign fund grant is limited to 200 percent of the amount that an individual may contribute.	Limited to same amounts as individual, except in the case of property and personal funds owned jointly or as marital property by a candidate and spouse.	Solicitation and contribution prohibited during hours of employment or while engaged in official duties. Judges may not solicit or contribute for political party.	Anonymous contribution must be \$10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Wyoming	Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 and to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary, general, or special election in any general election year and the preceding year.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judges may not solicit funds for candidates.	...
Dist. of Columbia (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$600 per election and \$100 for mayor; \$100 for council chair; \$100 for council member at-large; \$50 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$50 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	Contribution permitted but employees may not solicit or collect political contributions.	Anonymous contributions prohibited.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer *Campaign Finance Law 96*. (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference to contributions in the law.

(a) Restrictions on cash contributions. In Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland and North Carolina limited to \$100 or less. In California and New York, less than \$100. In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia, limited to \$50 or less. In Kentucky, must be \$50 or less, but cash contribution is entirely prohibited to slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. Michigan limits cash contributions to \$20 or less. In Missouri and District of Columbia, must be \$25 or less. In Montana, recipient must maintain receipt for cash contributions over \$25. New Mexico limits unidentifiable cash contributions received at special events up to \$1,000 are not subject to anonymous contribution limits. Excess over \$1,000 after expenses must be donated to general fund or to a Section 170(b)(1)(A) organization.

In Wisconsin, must be \$10 or less. Oklahoma individual's contribution of not more than \$50 in cash to a candidate committee is permitted; otherwise, prohibited. In Washington, must be \$50 or less if no receipt. Non-in-kind contribution by more than \$50 by individuals and any non-in-kind contribution by political committees must be made by written instrument. Hawaii requires a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction for any contributions greater than \$100. In Louisiana, contributions greater than \$100 must be by written instrument. All contributions by corporations, labor organizations, and associations must be by check. Cash contributions in New Jersey are prohibited unless in response to public solicitation or a written contributor statement is filed (maximum up to \$200 cumulatively). In Ohio, must be \$100 or less per election. In Pennsylvania, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate if to or for a candidate. In Rhode Island and South Carolina, prohibited if over \$25 from an individual. In Texas, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate per each reporting period, except no limit for general purpose political committee.

(b) Language has been held to be unconstitutionally vague.

Table 5.12
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Alabama	Only committee named and designated by candidate.	...	...	...	Unlimited as to officeholder expenses, contributions to charity, transfers to another committee, donations to state agencies or funds, or uses for other non-personal lawful purposes.
Alaska	Candidate, treasurer, or deputy treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted before filing date except for personal travel expenses and public opinion polls/surveys.	...	May be given to charity, used to repay contributors, spent on a future campaign, used to repay candidate or used as income, contributed to another committee, or transferred to office allowance fund. Surplus funds may be taken as income by candidate.
Arizona	Treasurer or authorized agent.	...	...	...	May be retained for a future campaign; returned to contributors; donated to a party committee, certain charitable organizations, political organizations within limits or other candidate (after 12/31/92 may not be donated to another candidate's committee or used for candidate's personal use).
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	After setting aside any funds needed to pay debts, and an amount equal to the yearly salary for the office sought, surplus funds must either be turned over to the state treasurer for the benefit of the general revenue fund, to an organized political party, or to contributors to the candidate's campaign (b).
California	Candidate or treasurer.	...	...	Must be directly related to political, legislative, or governmental purpose if candidate or elected officer receives substantial personal benefit. Certain expenditures must be directly related regardless of benefit received.	May be used for debts or charitable contributions; contributed to a political party, candidate for federal office or ballot measure committee; contributed to an out-of-state campaign, or used to defray certain legal or professional expenses associated with the election and aftermath; or used to purchase home or office security system subject to restrictions. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Colorado .....	...	...	...	Must be reasonably related to an election, voter registration, or political education. May not be used to encourage another candidate's withdrawal from race.	May be contributed to a nonprofit or charitable organization whose purposes are not political in nature, or to the state or a political subdivision of the state. Surplus on behalf of a partisan candidate may be given to a political party or to a candidate.
Connecticut	Treasurer or those authorized by treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted until treasurer and campaign depository have been designated.	Polls, meeting halls, rally expenses, printing and advertising, professional service fees, travel, staff salaries, rent, supplies, voter transportation, communications, petition-related expenses, and other expenses permitted by the commission.	May be donated to another committee (except one established to further the candidate's future campaigns), distributed pro rata to contributors, or used for transition expenses. Ballot question committees may also distribute surplus to government agencies or tax-exempt organizations. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Delaware	Candidate committee.	...	...	Staff salaries, travel expenses, filing fees, communications and printing, food, office supplies, voter lists and canvasses, poll watchers, rent, advertising, rallies, legal counsel.	May be contributed to a tax-exempt, religious, charitable, educational, or scientific organization, volunteer fire department, or a successful committee.
Florida	Only campaign treasurers or deputy treasurers.	Publicly financed candidates and those agreeing to voluntary limits: \$5 million for governor and Lt. governor; \$2 million for cabinet. Limits may be increased under certain circumstances.	...	Expenditures may only be used to influence the results of an election.	Funds remaining after an election are to be used to pay remaining obligations incurred prior to or on election day. Surplus funds may be used to reimburse a candidate for candidate's contributions; transferred to a public officeholder account in various amounts dependent upon office; returned pro rata to contributors; given to a candidate's political party; donated to a nonprofit or charitable organization; or given to the state for the general fund or the election campaign financing trust fund (by a state candidate) or political subdivision (by a local candidate). Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Georgia	Candidate, chair, treasurer, or designated agents.	...	...	May only be used to defray ordinary and necessary campaign expenses incurred in connection with the candidate's campaign for elective office, or the public officer's fulfillment or retention of that office.	May be donated to any charitable organization and nonprofit organization; transferred to any future campaign for elective office for which they were received; used for repayment of any prior campaign obligation incurred as a candidate; or transferred to any national, state, or local committee of any political party or to any candidate. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Hawaii	Only campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.	Voluntary election year limits: governor - \$2.50 x qualified voters; Lt. governor - \$1.40 x qualified voters; mayor - \$2.00 x qualified voters; House/Senate/council prosecutor - \$1.40 x qualified voters; others - 20¢ x qualified voters.	...	Must be related to a campaign purpose, including donations to community, youth, social or recreational organizations; reports, surveys, and polls.	May be used for fundraising; candidate-sponsored, politically related activity; ordinary and necessary office-holder expenses; donations to any community service, scientific, education, youth, recreation, charitable, or literary organization. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	Must be authorized by chair, treasurer, or their designated agents.	...	...	Only for nomination, election or retention of a person in public office, or in connection with a public policy question.	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Indiana	Only treasurer may make expenditures.	...	...	Must be used for campaign, for continuing political activity, activity related to service in an elected office, or contributions to party committees or other candidate committees.	May be transferred to candidate committees, political committees, or state election commission, political parties, certain tax-exempt organizations, used for continuing political activity or officeholder expenses reasonably related to the expenses of holding elective office, or returned pro rata to contributors. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Iowa	Must be through sale depository accounts.	...	Initial report must account for all funds raised and spent for current election back to beginning of activity, even if in different calendar year.	Generally prohibited. Public checkoff funds may only be used for legitimate campaign purposes in general elections, including salaries, rent, advertising, supplies, travel, campaign paraphernalia, contributions to other candidates or committees, and the like. Candidate campaign funds may only be used for legitimate campaign purposes, including salaries, rent, advertising, supplies, travel, campaign paraphernalia, or for constituency services or office-holder expenses.	Public checkoff funds may not be used to lease or purchase any item whose benefits extend beyond the time in which the funds must be spent. Candidates' campaign funds may not generally be used to pay civil/criminal penalties; personal debts or expenses; for personal services unrelated to the campaign; most motor vehicle leases and payments; professional organization and most service organization memberships; mortgage or rental payments for the candidate; meals, groceries, and other food not for campaign uses; payments clearly in excess of the fair market value of the service or item. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Kansas	Must be by or through treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted until registration form properly filed.	Must be for legitimate campaign or officeholding expenses.	Residual funds must be contributed to a charitable organization, a party committee, to the state general fund, or returned in whole or pro rata to contributors. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Kentucky	Treasurer must make or authorize all expenditures on behalf of a candidate.	Candidates accepting public financing limited to \$1.8 million in a primary election; \$300,000 in a primary runoff election; and \$1.8 million in a general election.	No expenditures permitted until primary campaign depository is designated.	Political parties receiving tax money may use these funds to support their party's candidates in a general election, and for administrative costs of maintaining a party headquarters.	Any unexpended balance may be returned pro rata to all contributors, transferred to the candidate's party executive committee, retained for election to the same office, be donated to a Section 501(c)(3) charity, or escheat to the state treasury. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Louisiana	Any person, upon proper notification to treasurer.	...	No expenditures aggregating in excess of \$500 may be made by a political committee until statement of organization is properly filed.	Must be related to a political campaign or holding of office.	May be returned pro rata to contributors; given to a charitable organization; spent for or against a candidate, political party, or a proposition; used in future political campaigns; or activity related to a future campaign. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited except to replace items stolen, lost, or damaged in connection with a campaign.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Maine .....	...	PAC is limited to expenditures of \$5,000 per candidate or political committee per election.	...	...	Returned pro rata to contributors, used for the candidate's future campaigns or transferred to other committees, unrestricted gift to the state; gift to charitable or educational organization; loan repayment or debt retirement of campaign expenses; or payment for expenses incurred in performance of office to which elected.
Maryland	Public funds may only be spent upon authority of candidate or treasurer. Other expenditures must be made through treasurer.	Publicly financed candidates for governor/lt. governor limited to 30¢ x qualified voters, adjusted annually beginning January 1, 1997.	No expenditures permitted until registration form is properly filed.	Public contributions may only be used to further the candidate's nomination or election, for legal purposes, and for expenses not incurred later than 30 days after the election.	Public funds must be repaid not later than 60 days after the election for which the funds are granted. Other surplus funds must be returned on a pro rata basis to contributors; paid to a party central committee; donated to a local board of education, recognized non-profit educational or charitable organization; or given to a higher education institution for scholarships.
Massachusetts	Candidate, committee treasurer, or designee.	...	No committee expenditures permitted until committee is properly organized.	Public financing funds must be spent for expenses directly related to campaign. Other candidates may make expenditures for enhancement of their political future.	Public financing funds must be repaid within 10 days following primary or state election. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Michigan	An expenditure may only be made with the authorization of the treasurer or the treasurer's designee.	Gubernatorial candidates who accept public funds limited to \$2 million per election; additional expenditures are authorized in response to editorials, endorsements, etc.	...	Public funds may only be spent on services, facilities, materials, or other things of value to further the candidate's election during the election year.	Public funds must be promptly repaid and may not be used in a subsequent election. Other funds may be transferred to another committee of same candidate (with restrictions), party, or tax-exempt charitable institution or returned to contributors. Public funds cannot be used to pay a candidate. Judicial candidate surplus funds must be returned to contributors or donated to state bar.
Minnesota	Must be authorized by treasurer or deputy treasurer of the committee or fund.	Candidates accepting public subsidies are limited as follows in election years (to be adjusted each election year based on Consumer Price Index; 1994 figures shown): governor/lt. governor: \$1,725,920; attorney general: \$287,655; other statewide office: \$143,829; state senate: \$43,150 (1992 figure); state representative: \$21,576. Limits in non-election years are 20 percent of election year limits. Under certain conditions, expenditures may increase.	...	Limited to salaries, wages, and fees; communications, mailing, and transportation and travel; advertising and printing; office space and furnishings; supplies; and other expenses reasonably related to the election.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Missouri	All expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer.	Voluntary limitations ruled unconstitutional.	...	...	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Montana	Campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	Treasurers or assistant treasurers; however, candidates and their agents are also permitted to make expenditures.	...	Expenditure may not be made by a committee raising, receiving, or disbursing more than \$2,000 in a calendar year until it files a statement of organization and has a treasurer.	A committee other than a political party may not expend or transfer funds except for goods, materials, services, or facilities to assist or oppose a candidate for a ballot question.	After an election, a committee may expend or transfer funds for continued operation of campaign offices; social events for workers, volunteers, and constituents; obtaining public input and opinion; repayment of campaign loans; newsletters and other political communications; gifts of acknowledgment; and office-holder related meals, lodging and travel. After termination of a candidate committee, unexpended funds may be transferred to another candidate committee, a political party committee, a tax-exempt charitable organization, the Campaign Finance Limitation Act Cash Fund; the state or certain political subdivisions; or returned to contributors. A committee may not make expenditures for the payment of a candidate's clothes, or medical or dental expenses; mortgage or rental payments for the candidate's permanent residence; installment payments for an auto owned by the candidate; satisfaction of personal debts (excluding reportable campaign loans); or personal services (such as legal or accounting services).
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	Elected and defeated candidates and non-candidate officeholders are required to dispose of unspent contributions in a statutorily authorized manner, including return to contributors, contribution for political purpose, and donation to tax-exempt nonprofit entity. Elected candidates may use for present or future campaign expenses or public office expenses. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
New Hampshire	Candidates or candidate's fiscal agent.	Candidate may agree to limit campaign expenditures made by candidate and by committees, political party and immediate family on candidate's behalf in a primary or general election in accordance with a maximum expenditure schedule.	Before non-party political committee may make expenditures, a registration statement must be filed, and if the political committee is organized to support a candidate, written consent of the candidate or candidate's fiscal agent must have been secured and filed. Political committee making independent expenditures must declare in registration statement it will abide by \$1,000 expenditure limit per candidate per election.	...	Contributions may be used after general or special election for fundraising or other politically related activity sponsored by the candidate, or for donations to charitable organizations.
New Jersey	Treasurer or deputy treasurer of a candidate, political party committee, political committee, and continuing political committee.	Maximum amount to aid candidate for governor (excluding travel expenses) in 1993 primary: \$2.6 million; in 1989 general election: \$5.9 million. Spending limits are subject to adjustment prior to election year to reflect changes in campaign costs. Gubernatorial candidate receiving public funding is limited to \$25,000 in primary and \$25,000 in general election from candidate's personal funds.	...	Contributions may be used for the payment of campaign expenses; contributions to any charitable organization described in Section 170(c) of Internal Revenue Code, or non-profit organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; transmittal to another candidate, candidate committee, or joint candidates committee or to a political committee continuing political committee, legislative leadership committee, or political party committee for the lawful use by such other candidate or committee; the payment of the overhead and administrative expenses related to the operation of the candidate committee or joint candidates committee of a candidate or a legislative leadership committee; the pro-rata repayment of contributors; or the payment of ordinary and necessary expenses of holding public office. Gubernatorial candidates limited as to use of public funds.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
New Mexico	Treasurer of candidate or political committee.	Treasurer must be appointed and separate bank account established before candidate or political committee may make an expenditure.	...	...	Judicial candidates must return unused funds to contributors or donate to charitable organization. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
New York	Candidate or treasurer of candidate or political committee.	...	Expenditures may not be made by a political committee until the designation of a treasurer and depository have been filed.	Contributions may be expended for any lawful purpose.	May be used for any lawful purpose, including transfer to political party committee, return to donor, or holding for use in subsequent campaign. Contributions may not be converted to personal use of candidate not related to political campaign or holding public office or party position.
North Carolina	Except for independent expenditures, candidate-related expenditures may be made only through the treasurer or assistant treasurer of a candidate or political committee.	Candidates for state constitutional office in general election who qualify for and receive public matching funds are subject to expenditure limit depending on office involved.	Except for independent expenditures, candidate-related expenditures may not be made until a treasurer is appointed and certified.	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	For a campaign committee, only the campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	...	Candidate must designate a treasurer before candidate's campaign committee may receive contributions or make expenditures.	Candidate expenditures must be legitimate, verifiable, ordinary, and necessary.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Oklahoma	Treasurer and deputy treasurer of candidate committees and other committees.	...	...	Candidates may use contributions only to defray campaign expenditures or ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with duties of public officeholder.	Funds of state candidate/candidate committee may be disposed of by return to contributors, donation to charitable organization, retention for a future campaign, deposit with the state, defense of campaign legal actions, community activity, political activity, or transfer to political party committee. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Oregon	Expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer of a political committee.	Candidates for statewide or state legislative office may agree to limit expenditures to the statutory maximum limit in a primary or general election by filing a declaration of limitation on expenditures, but are not bound by the declaration: if an opposing candidate has not filed the declaration or has filed the declaration but has made expenditures exceeding the applicable limit.	...	...	A candidate or candidate's principal campaign committee may dispose of excess contributions by using them to defray any ordinary and necessary expenses incurred with duties as an officeholder; transferring them to a political committee of a political party; contributing them to a charitable organization; or using them for any other lawful purpose.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Pennsylvania	For a political committee, the treasurer, or appointed assistant treasurer.	...	No expenditure may be made by a political committee until a chair and treasurer have been appointed.	No candidate, political committee chair, or treasurer may make an expenditure except as provided by law.	After financial activity is terminated, residual funds may be used for lawful expenditures, or returned pro rata to contributors. Judicial candidate should not use contributions for private benefit.
Rhode Island	Campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer.	Unlimited, except for candidate for general office who accepts public funding.	No expenditures may be made before the appointment of a treasurer and the filing of such designation.	Contributions may not be used to repay more than \$200,000 during an election cycle of any cumulative personal loans to campaign by the candidate.	Campaign funds not used to pay for the expenses of gaining or holding public office may be maintained in campaign accounts; be donated to a candidate public office, a political organization, or a PAC, subject to the statutory limitations on contributions; be transferred in whole or in part to a newly established PAC; be donated to a tax-exempt charitable organization; be donated to the state; or be returned to the donor. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
South Carolina	Candidates or duly authorized officer of a committee.	...	...	...	Disposition of excess funds of a candidate or committee is restricted to specific recipients and uses. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Necessary expenditure of money for ordinary or usual expense of conducting a political campaign unless expressly forbidden.	Judicial office candidate should not use for private benefit.
Tennessee	Political treasurer of candidate and political campaign committee.	...	Candidate and political committee are required to certify name and address of political treasurer before making an expenditure in an election.	Clerical/office force; dissemination of literature; public speakers; newspaper announcements of candidacy; and transportation of voters unable to go to the polls.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Texas	Candidate for candidate's own election; political committee; campaign treasurer or assistant campaign treasurer acting in an official capacity; and an individual who makes independent, unreimbursed expenditures.	Voluntary limits on aggregate expenditures per election for judicial candidates; statewide judicial office - \$2 million; office or chief justice of the court of appeals - \$500,000 if the population of the judicial district is more than one million, or \$350,000 if the population of the judicial district is one million or less; and other non-statewide judicial offices - \$350,000 if the population of the judicial district is more than one million, \$200,000 if the population of the judicial district is 250,000 to one million, and \$100,000 if the population of the judicial district is less than 250,000.	Candidates may not make or authorize expenditures before filing a campaign treasurer appointment. Specific-purpose political committees may not make expenditures that exceed \$500 without filing a campaign treasurer appointment. Specific-purpose and general-purpose political committees, other than political party county executive committees, may not make expenditures totaling more than \$500 to support or oppose a candidate for statewide office, state legislature, state board of education, or multi-county district office unless a campaign treasurer appointment was filed at least 30 days before the election. General purpose political committees, other than political party county executive, may not make expenditures exceeding \$500 unless a campaign treasurer appointment was filed at least 60 days before the expenditures and the committee has accepted contribution from at least 10 persons.	Use of public funds for political advertising prohibited. Payment from contributions for personal services of candidate, officeholder, or family restricted. Reimbursement of personal funds for expenditures by and repayment of loans made by relatives of a candidate to a candidate or officeholder limited to an aggregate of \$500,000 per election for governor and \$250,000 per election for other statewide office.	Contributions may not be converted to the personal use of a candidate or officeholder. Specific purpose political committee also may not convert contributions to the personal use of a former candidate or officeholder. Expenditures from personal funds may be reimbursed from contributions.
Utah	Candidate and the secretary of a personal campaign committee in the case of a candidate for state executive office. A committee member may not make an expenditure over \$1,000 without written authorization by candidate or committee secretary.	...	State office candidate must file a statement of appointment of personal campaign committee before the committee may make expenditures.	Expenditures prohibited by law may not be made.	Judicial candidates may not use contributions for candidate's private benefit.
Vermont	Designated treasurer.	...	...	Existing surplus may be contributed and existing debts assigned to new fund.	Conversion of surplus funds to personal use of candidate is prohibited, but the candidate may use such funds to reduce personal campaign debts.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Virginia .....	...	...	Candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer not later than upon acceptance of a contribution.	Prohibited.	After filing of final report, surplus funds may be used in a succeeding election; returned to contributors; donated to a Section 170 organization; contributed to other candidates or committees, including a political party committee; or used to defray unreimbursable elective office expenses of candidate. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Washington	Campaign treasurer, candidate, or person on authority of campaign treasurer or candidate.	...	...	...	May be disposed of by return to the contributors in an amount not to exceed the original contributions, transfer to the candidate's personal account for reimbursement for lost earnings during the campaign, donation to a registered charitable organization, transmittal to the state, retention for a future campaign for the same office, transferred to a political party or caucus political committee, or payment of non-reimbursed public office-related expenses. Contributions may be transferred to the personal account of a candidate or expended for candidate's personal use for reimbursement for loans to cover lost earnings while campaigning or performing services for the political committee and for direct out-of-pocket expenses for repayment of loans made to political committee. Candidate may not be reimbursed more than \$3,000 per election for loans made to their own campaigns.
West Virginia	Candidates, financial agents and political committee treasurers.	...	No person may act as treasurer or financial agent before filing designation. Political party may not disburse money for election expenses unless treasurer is appointed.	Generally, lawful payments for political expenses; rent, maintenance, and furnishing of political headquarters or office; payment of support staff; political advertising and advertising agency services; public meeting-related expenses; travel, lodging and administrative expenses; nominating petition costs; prevention of unlawful registration of voters; voter transportation; and public polls; and non-cash post-election expressions of appreciation. Judicial candidates may not use or permit use of contributions for private benefit.	Excess campaign assets may be disposed of by transfer to new candidate committee; contribution to political party committee or candidate; or returned to contributors on a pro rata basis. Per statute, excess funds may be transferred by a terminating political committee to another committee for the same candidate. Per statute, excess contributions may be used in connection with duties as a public officeholder; contributed to a charitable organization; or transferred to a political party committee. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited, except for reimbursement of election expenses. Use of excess campaign assets for personal economic benefit is prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Wisconsin	Treasurer of a candidate, political committee, political group, or individual.	State office candidates who receive election campaign fund grant may not expend more for a campaign than amount specified in the authorized disbursement schedule unless opponents not accepting grant do not agree to comply with the limit voluntarily.	Disbursements may not be made by candidate or personal campaign committee, political committee, political group, or individual before registration statement is filed and campaign depository account established.	Expenditures may be made for any lawful purpose. Contributions must be used for a political purpose.	Residual funds may be used for any political purpose not prohibited by law, returned to the donor, or donated to a charitable organization or the common school fund.
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	Candidate for judicial office may not use contributions for private benefit of candidate.
Dist. of Columbia	Only the chair, treasurer, or designated agents may make an expenditure.	...	...	...	May be donated to a political party for political purposes; returned to donors; transferred to a scientific, technical, or literacy or educational organization; or used for constituent services with certain limits.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer. *Campaign Finance Law 96*. (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference in the law.

(a) Post election.

(b) Unopposed candidate may not take any campaign funds for personal use or for income for spouse or dependent children after the filing deadline (or if opposed in the primary but not in the general election, after the date of winning the nomination).

Table 5.13

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS: TAX PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCING
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Alabama	\$1 (a)	Surcharge	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Alaska
Arizona	\$100 (a). Money designated as surcharge is deductible.	...	\$2, \$5, or \$10 (b)	Surcharge and donated amounts.	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Arkansas
California	\$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25 (c)	Surcharge and an equal amount matched by state.	To political parties for party activities and distribution to statewide general election candidates.
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida	\$5 (d)	Direct appropriations; assessments on contributions received by certain political committees (e); candidate filing fees; donated surplus funds; and voluntary surcharge on intangibles tax returns, motor vehicle registrations, driver's license applications, boat registrations and annual reports for corporations.	To candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and members of the cabinet.
Georgia
Hawaii	\$100 for contributions to central or county party committees, or \$500 for contributions to candidates who abide by expenditure limits, with deductible maximum of \$100 of a total contribution to a single candidate.	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff, appropriated funds, other moneys.	To candidates for all non-federal elective offices.
Idaho	\$1	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Illinois
Indiana	Revenues from personalized motor vehicle plates.	Percentage divided equally between the qualified political parties for state and county party use.
Iowa	\$1.50 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer or divided among qualified parties as specified by taxpayer.
Kansas
Kentucky	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer for party activities and distribution to general election candidates.
Louisiana
Maine	Any amount	Surcharge	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Maryland	Add-on not to exceed \$500 per tax filer.	Direct appropriations; fines; and tax add-ons.	To candidates for governor and lieutenant governor only.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Massachusetts	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	To candidates abiding by expenditure limits and raising qualifying contributions in statewide primary and general elections.
Michigan	\$3 (a)	...	Checkoff	To candidates in gubernatorial primaries and candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in general election.
Minnesota	Refund up to \$50 for contributions to political parties and qualified candidates. (a)	...	\$5 (a)	...	Direct appropriations, checkoff excess anonymous contributions.	To qualifying candidates for governor, lieutenant senator and state representative after primary and general elections; to the state committee of a political party for multi-candidate expenditures; and to state general fund for administrative purposes.
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana	\$100 (a)	...	\$2 of income tax refund.	...	...
Nebraska	Direct appropriations, taxpayer contribution of income tax refund, and amounts repaid to campaign finance limitation cash fund by candidates.	If highest estimated maximum expenditure of opponents not agreeing to abide by the statutory spending limitation for the office is greater than the spending limitation, to otherwise qualified candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, auditor of public accounts, legislature, public service commission, board of regents of the University of Nebraska, and state board of education who agree to abide by the statutory spending limitation.
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey	\$1 (a)	...	Direct appropriations and checkoff.	To qualified gubernatorial candidates.
New Mexico	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer.
New York
North Carolina	\$25 for political contribution to newsletter fund contribution. Income tax surcharge for candidates is intended to be deductible.	\$1 (a)	Up to amount of income tax refund due.	Checkoff for political parties fund; surcharge for candidates fund.	Political parties' fund divided among political parties according to registration. In non-general election years, not more than 50 percent in election campaign fund to state party and 50 percent in presidential election year candidates' fund. In general election year, 100 percent in election campaign fund to state party (with 50 percent to special party committee). If presidential election year, 100 percent in presidential election year candidates' fund to state party (with 50 percent to special party committee). Candidates' fund divided among opposed candidates for governor who agree to abide by the expenditure limit and raise matching funds equal to 5 percent of expenditure limit. Matching funds are provided on a one-to-one basis for general election campaign.
North Dakota
Ohio	\$50 for contributions to statewide candidates. (a)	...	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	Divided equally among major political parties each calendar quarter. Party allocation divided: 50 percent to state executive committee of party, and 50 percent to county executive committees of party according to proportion of income from tax return checkoffs in each county to total checkoff income.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Oklahoma	\$100	...	...	...	...
Oregon	Lesser of (1) total contributions with a maximum of \$50 (a), or (2) the taxpayers' liability. No credit for contributions to statewide and state legislative candidates who do not file declaration of limitation on expenditures.	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	\$5 (a)	...	Checkoff ("credit")	First \$2 (\$4 for a joint return) of checkoff allocated to major political parties. Distributed to eligible political party designated by taxpayer. If a party is not designated, 5 percent of the amount is allocated to each party for each state officer elected, and the remainder to each party in proportion to the votes its candidate for governor received in previous election. Maximum of \$200,000 allocated to all political parties. Remainder to qualifying candidates in general election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and general treasurer, as state matching funds (maximum for 1994 was \$750,000 for governor and \$187,500 for all other candidates).
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	\$1	...	Checkoff (although funds actually are revenue from sales and use taxes).	To political party designated by taxpayer: 50 percent to state central committee, and 50 percent to county central committee in proportion to the number of taxpayers designating the party in each county to the total number of taxpayers in the state who designate the party.
Vermont
Virginia	\$25 (a) of income tax refund.	Surcharge	To designated political party.
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	According to formula, to state executive office, state legislative office and state Supreme Court candidates in a spring, general, or special election. (f)
Wyoming

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer, *Campaign Finance Law 1996* (Washington, D.C., National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: Table details only those states that have a tax provision relating to individuals or a provision for public financing of state elections. Credits and deductions may be allowed only for certain types of candidates and/or political parties. Consult state statutes for further details.

Key:

... — No provision.

(a) For joint returns, amount indicated may be doubled.

(b) Additional amounts may be donated.

(c) And a separate designation of \$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25.

(d) On intangibles tax return.

(e) Declared unconstitutional and no longer collected.

(f) Candidates must meet certain qualifications.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM RECALL

Table 5.14
STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

State or other jurisdiction	Changes to constitution			Changes to statutes			
	Initiative		Referendum	Initiative		Referendum	
	Direct (a)	Indirect (a)	Legislative (b)	Direct (c)	Indirect (c)	Legislative	Citizen petition (d)
Alabama
Alaska	★	...	★	...	★
Arizona	★	★	...	★	★
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
California	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado	★	...	★	★
Connecticut	★
Delaware*	★	★	...
Florida	★	...	★
Georgia	★
Hawaii	★
Idaho	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Indiana	★
Iowa	★
Kansas	★
Kentucky	★	★	★
Louisiana*	★
Maine	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★
Massachusetts	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Michigan	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota	★
Mississippi	...	★	★
Missouri	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Montana	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Nevada	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★
New Jersey	★
New Mexico	★	★	★
New York	★
North Carolina	★
North Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Ohio	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Oregon	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	★
Utah	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★
Virginia	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia*	★
Wisconsin	★
Wyoming	★	...	★	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	★	...	★	★	★

Sources: State election administration offices, state constitutions and statutes, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referendum. *Initiatives* may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The *direct initiative* allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a citizen petition. The *indirect initiative* must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referenda exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been

considered by the legislature; (2) submission by the legislature (designated in table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.

Key:

★ — State Provision.

... — No state provision.

(a) See Table 1.3, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.

(b) See Table 1.2, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.

(c) See Tables 5.16 through 5.19 on *State Initiatives*, for more detail.

(d) See Tables 5.20 through 5.23 on *State Referenda*, for more detail.

Table 5.15
STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Applied to (a)		Signatures required to request a petition (b)		Request submitted to	Request form furnished by (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposits required (f)
	Const. amd.	Statute	Const. amd.	Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	I	...	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	D	D	15% (g)	10%	SS	ST	N	...	...	Y	...
Arkansas	D	D	10%	8%	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California	D	D	...	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	\$200
Colorado	D	D	...	...	...	...	N	(h)	(h)	Y	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	D	...	...	...	SS	SP	N	P	P	Y	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	D	...	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois	D	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	I	...	5 (i)	...	SS	Y	P	SS	Y	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MaSSachusetts	I	I	10	10	AG	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	D	I	...	...	...	...	Y	P	P	Y	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	I	...	...	...	SS	...	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Missouri	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SS,AG	...	Y	...
Montana	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y (j)	...
Nebraska	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nevada	D	I	...	...	SS	SP	Y	P	P	N	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	D	D	25(k)	25 (k)	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS,AG	Y (e)	...
Ohio	D	I	...	...	SS	SP	Y	...	AG	Y	...
Oklahoma (l)	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Oregon	D	D	25	25	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	N	P	...	Y	...
TenneSsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	I,D	...	5	LG	SP	N	SP	...	Y (m)	N
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	I,D	...	1	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	D	...	100	SS	SS	Y	AG,SS	AG,SS	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	D	...	10% EV	SBE	SBE	Y	(h)	(h)	Y	...

Source: State election administration offices, state constitutions and statutes, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:
 ... — Not applicable
 D — Direct initiative
 I — Indirect initiative
 EV — Eligible voters
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 SS — Secretary of State
 SBE — State Board of Elections
 AG — Attorney General
 P — Proponent
 ST — State
 SP — Sponsor
 Y — Yes
 N — No

(a) An initiative may provide a constitutional amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a petition. The indirect initiative must first be submitted to the legislature for decision after the required number of signatures have been secured on a petition, prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which an initiative

may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety, and health. In Illinois, amendments are restricted to "structural and procedural subjects contained in" the legislative article.

(e) In some states, a list of financial contributors and the amount of their contributions must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, if over \$100 in aggregate for calendar year.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) The total number of votes cast for governor in last election.

(h) Title Setting Board—secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(i) The name and address of five voters.

(j) Contributions reported to Commissioner of Political Practices; petitions filed with Secretary of State.

(k) Petition needs 25 people who act as a sponsoring committee. Their names and addresses appear on the front of the petition.

(l) In Oklahoma, a person is not required to obtain permission to circulate a petition. Information provided by Oklahoma refers to procedural requirements for filing a petition only.

(m) Political issues committees must report if contributions or expenditures exceed \$750 in a calendar year.

Table 5.16
STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	10% TV from 2/3 ED	1 yr.	Y	(c)	...	...
Arizona	15% VG	10% VG	2 yr.	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Arkansas	10% VG	8% VG	6 mos.	N	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
California	8% VG	5% VG	150 days	Y	SS (d)	131 days	131 days
Colorado	5% VSS	5% VSS	6 mos.	N	SS	3 mos.	3 mos.
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8% VEP, 8% from 1/2 CD	...	4 yr.	...	SS	91 days	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	6% EV	(e)	Y	SS	...	4 mos.
Illinois	8% VG	...	2 yr.	Y	SS	6 mos.	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	10% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	...	(f)
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county (g)	...	Y	SS	...	...
Michigan	10% VG	8% VG	(h)	N	SS	(i)	(i)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	12% VG	...	1 yr.	...	SS (d)	90 days prior to LS	...
Missouri	8% VG, 8% each from 2/3 CD	5% VG, 5% each from 2/3 CD	2 yrs.	N	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Montana	10% VG, 10% each from 2/5 SLD	5% VG, 5% each from 1/3 SLD	1 yr.	Y	SS	(j)	(j)
Nebraska	10% EV, 5% each from 2/5 counties	7% EV, 5% each from 2/5 counties	...	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Nevada	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	(k)	...	SS	90 days	30 days prior to LS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	4% resident population	2% resident population	1 yr.	N	SS	90 days	90 days
Ohio	10% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties	3% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties (l)	...	...	SS	90 days	90 days
Oklahoma	15% VH	8% VH	90 days	N	SS	...	...
Oregon	8% VG	6% VG	...	N (m)	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
South Dakota	10% VG	5% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	1 yr.	182 days
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	10% VG, 10% each from 1/2 counties	2 election cycles	Y	LG	...	June 1
Vermont
Virginia
Washington	8% VG	(l)	Y	SS	...	(n)
West Virginia*
Wisconsin
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	18 mos.	Y	SS	...	120 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10 % ED	180 days	...	SBE	...	90 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
- EV — Eligible voters.
- VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.
- TV — Total voters in last election.
- VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.
- VEP — Total votes cast in the state as a whole on the last presidential election.
- ED — Election district.
- CD — Congressional district.
- SBE - State Board of Elections.
- SLD — State legislative district.
- LG — Lieutenant Governor
- SS — Secretary of State
- LS — Legislative session
- Y — Yes
- N — No

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) Director of elections.

(d) Petitions first must be submitted to county circuit clerks for signature certification.

(e) 6% of qualified voters at most recent general election including 6% each from 22 counties. Pending initiative would change requirements. 18 months from receipt of ballot title or April 30 of year of election on initiative, whichever occurs earlier.

(f) To be placed on November ballot, petitions must be submitted to SS by 5:00 p.m. on 50th day after convening of Legislature in 1st regular session, or by 5:00 p.m. on 25th day in 2nd regular session.

(g) First Wednesday in December.

(h) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 180 days prior to the filing date are ruled invalid.

(i) Constitutional amendment—not less than 120 days prior to the next general election; statute—approximately 160 days prior to the next general election.

(j) Third Friday of the fourth month prior to election (3 months).

(k) Constitutional amendment—276 days; Amend or create a statute—291 days.

(l) Direct—6 months; Indirect—10 months.

(m) Not after petition has been filed.

(n) Direct—4 months; Indirect—2 weeks prior to legislative session.

Table 5.17
STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	60 days	...	30 days	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	County recorder	10 days	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	30 days	30 days	15 days	\$50-\$100, 1-5 yrs.	SS
California	Clerk or registrar of voters	30 days	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30 days	15 days	...	(e)	SS
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Supervisor of elections	...	...	...	...	SS
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	60 days	...	10 days	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	SBE and election authority	14 days	...	...	...	SBE
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Registrar of voters, SS	...	...	...	SS	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Local board of registrar	2 weeks	4 weeks (f)	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Michigan	City & township clerks	...	...	...	...	BSC
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Circuit clerk	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Missouri	SS, local election authority	2 weeks	...	...	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County clerk and recorder	4 weeks	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	County clerk or election commissioner	40 days	...	10 days	Class IV felony	SS
Nevada	County clerk or registrar	20-50 days	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	SS
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35 days	20 days	...	...	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	...	10 days	...	\$1,000, 6 mos.	SS
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	...
Oregon	SS, county elections official	15 days	(g)	...	Class C felony (possible)	SS
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT

— Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	...	SS
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerk	...	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	LG
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(h)	...	10 days (i)	Class C felony	SS
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60 days	30 days	30 days	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
U.S. Virgin Islands	Supervisor of elections	60 days	30 days	30 days	...	SBE

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- SS — Secretary of State.
- LG — Lieutenant Governor.
- BSC — Board of State Canvassers.
- SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the initiative is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures is submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures has not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the initiative is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) No more than \$500, one year in county jail, or both.

(f) Applies to statutory initiatives.

(g) If an initiative petition is submitted not less than 165 days before the election and if the secretary of state determines there are insufficient signatures, but the deadline for filing the signatures has not passed, the petitioners may submit additional signatures.

(h) Direct—no specific limit; Indirect—45 days.

(i) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed within 10 days.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.18
STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where initiative voted on	Effective date of approved initiative (b)		Days to contest election results (c)	Can an approved initiative be:			Can a defeated initiative be refiled?
	Title by:	Summary by:		Const. amd.	Statute		Amended?	Vetoed?	Repealed?	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG,AG	LG,AG	(d)	...	90 days (e)	10	Y	N	after 2 yrs.	Y
Arizona	...	...	GE	IM (f)	IM (f)	5	Y (g)	N (f)	Y (g)	Y
Arkansas	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	20	Y	N	N	...
California	AG	AG	GE,PR or SP	1 day	IM	5	Y (h)	N	Y	Y
Colorado	SS,AG,LSS	SS,AG,LSS	(i)	30 days	30 days	...	Y	N	Y	Y
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	P,AG	P,AG	GE	(j)	...	10	Y	N	N	Y
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	GE	...	30 days	20	Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois	(k)	(k)	GE	20 days	...	15	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	REG or SP	...	30 days (f)	...	Y	N	Y	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	10	Y	Y	Y	after 2 biennial elections
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	45 days	10 days	2 (l)	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	AG	AG	GE	30 days	...	...	Y (m)	N	Y	after 2 yrs.
Missouri	SS,AG	LC	GE or SP	30 days	IM	30	Y (m)	N	Y (m)	Y
Montana	...	AG	GE	July 1	Oct. 1	...	...	N	...	...
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE 4 mos. after filing	10 days	10 days	40	...	N	...	Y
Nevada	SS,AG	SS,AG	GE	10 days (n)	10 days (n)	14 (o)	N	N	N	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	AG,SS	AG,SS	PR,SP or GE	30 days	30 days	14	w/i 7 yrs. (p)	N	w/i 7 yrs. (p)	Y
Ohio	SS	Ohio Ballot Board	(q)	30 days	30 days	15	...	N	...	Y
Oklahoma	P,AG	P,AG	REG or SP	IM	IM	...	...	N	Y	after 3 yrs.
Oregon	AG	AG	GE even yrs.	30 days	30 days	40	Y	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	1 day	1 day	10	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LC	LC	GE	...	5 days (r)	40	Y	N	Y	Y
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	...	IM	3	after 2 yrs.	...	after 2 yrs.	Y
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS,AG	GE 120 days after LS	...	90 days	...	Y	N	after 2 yrs.	after 5 yrs.
U.S. Virgin Islands	SBE	SBE	LC	IM	IM	30	Y	N	N	Y

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

. . . — Not applicable.
 LG — Lieutenant Governor.
 SS — Secretary of State.
 AG — Attorney General.
 P — Proponent.
 LC — Legislative Council.
 LSS — Legislative Legal Services.
 BSC — Board of State Canvassers.
 SBE — State Board of Elections.

PR — Primary election.
 GE — General election.
 REG — Regular election.
 SP — Special election.
 IM — Immediately.
 LS — Legislative session.
 Y — Yes.
 N — No.
 w/i — Within.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massachusetts and Nebraska, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, 30% and 35% of the total votes cast in favor. An initiative approved by the voters may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed. In California and Nebraska, the measure may specify an enacting date. In Colorado, measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. In Nebraska, 10 days after completion of canvass by the State Board of Canvassers.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on an initiative within a certain number of days after the election including the measure proposed.

(d) First statewide election at least 120 days after the legislative session.

(e) After certification of election.

(f) Upon governor's proclamation.

(g) Unless measure was approved by a majority vote of qualified electors.

(h) As specified.

(i) Ballot issues shall be decided in a state general election, biennial local district election or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years.

(j) First Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the general election.

(k) Title and summary provided in petition or, if initiated by General Assembly, in the legislation.

(l) After election is certified.

(m) By vote of people for constitutional change.

(n) Fourth Wednesday in November.

(o) After election; if a recount is done, contest must be filed within five days of recount.

(p) Except by a two-thirds vote by both houses of the legislature.

(q) General election at least 90 days after filing.

(r) Effective date may be written in the initiative, otherwise it takes place within five days.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.19
STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Citizen petition (a)	Signatures required to request a petition (b)	Request submitted to:	Request forms furnished by: (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposit required (f)
						Title	Summary		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Y	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	Y	5% VG	SS	ST	N	Y	Y	Y	...
Arkansas	Y	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California	Y	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Colorado	Y	...	...	...	N	(g)	(g)	Y	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	Y	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	Y	...	SS	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Y	5 (h)	SS	SS	Y	SP	SS	Y	...
Maryland	Y	...	SS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Y	10	SS	SS	...	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	Y	...	...	...	Y	P	P	Y	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	SS,AG	...	Y	...
Montana	Y	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska	Y	5% EV	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nevada	Y	...	SS	SP	N	P	P	(i)	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	Y	...	SS	...	...	SS	SS	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	Y	25 EV	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS,AG	Y (e)	N
Ohio	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	...	AG	Y	N
Oklahoma (j)	Y	...	SS	SP	N	SP,AG	SP,AG	Y	...
Oregon	Y	...	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	P	...	Y	N
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	Y	5	LG	SP	N	SP	...	Y (k)	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	Y	1	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	Y	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	SS	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	10%	SBE	Y	...	(h)	(h)	Y	N

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- EV — Eligible voters.
- VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
- LG — Lieutenant governor.
- SS — Secretary of state.
- SBE — State Board of Elections.
- AG — Attorney general.
- P — Proponent.
- ST — State.
- SP — Sponsor.
- Y — Yes.
- N — No.

(a) Three forms of referenda exist: citizen petition, submission by the legislature, and constitutional requirement. This table outlines the steps necessary to enact a citizen's petition.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer. Some states require such signatures to only be those of eligible voters.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which a referendum may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication

of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Kentucky, referenda are only permitted for the establishment of soil and water and watershed conservation districts.

(e) In some states, a list of individuals who contribute financially to the referendum campaign must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, if over \$100 in aggregate for calendar year.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) Title Setting Board secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(h) The name and address of five voters.

(i) Expenditures advocating defeat or passage of the question in excess of \$500 must be reported.

(j) In Oklahoma, a person is not required to receive permission to circulate a petition. The individual must, however, file the petition with the secretary of state. The circulation period is 90 days.

(k) If more than \$750 is spent to influence the vote.

Table 5.20
STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures	Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed:	
				With	Days after legislative session
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	10% TV, from 2/3 ED	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	LG	90 days
Arizona	5% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
Arkansas	6% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
California	5% VG	90 days	Y	SS	90 days
Colorado	5% VSS	6 mos.	...	SS	90 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	6%	w/i 60 days after LS	...	SS	60 days
Illinois	10% EV	24 mos. prior to election	...	SBE	6 mos. before election
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	5% VG	...	...	SS	4 mos.
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	10% VG	90 days of LS (c)	...	SS	90 days
Maryland	3% VG	...	...	SS	...
Massachusetts	3% VG	90 days	...	SS	90 days after signed by governor
Michigan	5% VG	90 days after LS	N	SS	90 days
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	5% VG, from 2/3 ED	...	N	SS	90 days
Montana	5% VG, 5% each from 1/3 ED	1 yr.	Y	SS	6 mos.
Nebraska	5% VG, from 2/5 county	...	...	SS	90 days
Nevada	10% EV last GE	approx. 6 mos.	...	SS	120 prior to next GE
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	10% EV last GE, from 3/4 county	...	...	...	4 mos. prior to next GE
New York	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	2% total population	90 days	...	SS	90 days after receiving
Ohio	6% VG, 3% each from 1/2 county	...	...	SS	90 days
Oklahoma	5% VH	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Oregon	4% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	5% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	10% VG	...	Y	LG	60 days
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	4% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 county	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10% EV, D	180	Y	SBE	60 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
- EV — Eligible voters.
- TV — Total voters in the last general election.
- VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.
- VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.
- ED — Election district.
- GE — General election.
- LS — Legislative session.
- LG — Lieutenant governor.
- SBE — State Board of Elections.
- SS — Secretary of state.
- Y — Yes
- N — No

w/i — Within

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to or by the sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) Request for petition must be submitted within 10 days of adjournment of legislative session.

Table 5.21
STATE REFERENDUMS: PREPARING THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM
TO BE PLACED ON BALLOT

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	No. of days to amend/appeal petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	60	10 (e)	30 days	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	SS, county recorder	20 (f)	...	10	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	...	30	15	Class A \$50-\$100, 1-5 yrs. misdemeanor	SS
California	County clerk or registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30	15 (g)	...	(h)	SS
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	...	...	10	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	SS, registrars of voters	30	...	...	...	...
Maryland	County board of elections	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Local boards of registrars	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 year	SS
Michigan	City and township clerks	...	...	...	...	BSC
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, local election authorities	...	...	...	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County clerk, recorder	28	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	S, county clerk, election commr.	40	...	...	Class IV felony	SS
Nevada	County clerk, registrar	20-50	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	SS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	30	15	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35	20 (j)	...	...	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	...	10	...	Fifth degree felony	SS
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	...
Oregon	SS, county elections officials	15	...	...	Class C felony (possible)	SS
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	...	SS
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerks	60	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	LG
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(j)	...	10 (k)	...	SS
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60	60	60	\$1,000, 1 yr.	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	SBE	60	30	30	...	(l)

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- SS — Secretary of State.
- LG — Lieutenant Governor.
- BSC — Board of State Canvassers.
- SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the referendum is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such cases, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the

sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the referendum is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures have been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) If within 90 days of the legislative session.

(f) In Arizona, the secretary of state has 15 days to count signatures and to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 10 days to verify signatures.

(g) At least 3 months prior to general election.

(h) Not more than \$500 or one year in city jail, or both.

(i) No additional signatures may be added. Sponsors have 20 days to correct insufficient signatures which already have been gathered.

(j) No specified time.

(k) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed in 10 days.

(l) Legislature.

Table 5.22
STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where referendum voted on	Effective date of approved referendum (b)	Days to contest election results (c)
	Title by:	Summary by:			
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG, AG	LG, AG	1st statewide election 180 days after LS	30 days	10
Arizona	...	...	GE	IM	5
Arkansas	AG	AG	GE or SP	30 days	60
California	AG	AG	GE or SP 31 days after LS	IM	...
Colorado	SS, AG, LSS	SS, AG, LSS	(d)	30 days	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	GE	30 days	20 (e)
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Louisiana*	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	GE or SP more than 60 days but less than 6 mos. after LS	30 days	...
Maryland	SS, AG	LSS	GE	30 days	...
Massachusetts	...	...	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	...
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	10 days	2 (e)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, AG	LC	GE or SP called by legislation, or by governor	IM	30
Montana	AG	AG	GE	Oct. 1 (f)	...
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE not less than 30 days after filing	10 days	40
Nevada	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	Nov., 4th Wed.	19 (g)
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	SS	...	GE	IM	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS, AG	SS, AG	PR, SP or GE	30 days	14 (e)
Ohio	...	Ohio Ballot Bd.	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	15
Oklahoma	SS	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Oregon	AG	AG	GE (h)	30 days	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	1 day	10
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LC	LC	GE	5 days (f)	40
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	IM	3
West Virginia*	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS, AG	GE more than 120 days after LS	90 days	30
U.S. Virgin Islands	SBE	SBE	GE	IM	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

AG — Attorney General.

SS — Secretary of State.

BSC — Board of State Canvassers.

LC — Legislative Counsel.

LSS — Legislative Legal Services.

SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every state. In Arizona, a referendum approved by the voters becomes effective upon the governor's proclamation. In Nebraska, a referendum may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed by the Board

of State Canvassers and upon the governor's proclamation. In Colorado measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. In Massachusetts the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the last election.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a referendum within a certain number of days after the election including this matter. In Alaska, five days to request recount with appeal to the court within five days after recount.

(d) In Colorado, ballot issues shall be decided in state general election, biennial local district election or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years.

(e) After election is certified.

(f) Unless otherwise specified.

(g) In Nevada, 14 days after election or 5 days after recount.

(h) In Oregon, a state referendum initiated by citizen petition can only be voted on in a general election. A referral by the legislature can be voted on in a general election, a primary, or on any date determined necessary.

Table 5.23
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	All but judicial officers	...	120 days	180	25% VO	25% VO	...
Arizona	All	(d)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	25% VO	25% VO	120 days
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	All	(e)	No limit	...	12% VO, 1% from 5 counties	20% VO	160 days
Colorado	All	(f)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	25% VO	25% VO	60 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	All	...	180 days	180	15% EV (g), 1/15 from each congressional district	30% EV (g)	90 days
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	All but judicial officers	(d)	90 days	...	20% EVg	20% EV	60 days
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	All but judicial officers	1	120 days	200	40% VO	40% VO	90 days
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	All but judicial officers of records	(h)	...	6 mos.	33 1/3% EV (i)	33 1/3% EV (i)	180 days
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	All but judicial officers of records	...	6 mos.	6 mos.	25% VG	25% VG	(j)
Minnesota	All state level officials	No limit	No limit	6 mos.	25% VO	25% VO	90 days
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	All public officers elected or appt.	(d)	2 mos.	...	10% EV	(k)	3 mos.
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	All public officers	(d)	6 mos. (l)	...	25% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	60 days
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	All elected officials	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	All county officials	1	...	180	...	33 1/3% VO	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	All but U.S. Congress	1	...	...	25% EVg	25% EVg	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	All but U.S. Congress	(d)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	15% (m)	15% (m)	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	G,L,G,SS,AG,T	...	6 mos.	1 yr.	15% (n)	...	90 days
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
South Dakota	Municipal only (1st and 2nd class)	...	...	...	...	15% EV	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	All but judges of courts of records	...	IM	180	25% VO	35% VO	(o)
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	All	1	1 yr. (p)	...	25% VG (q)	25% VP (r)	60 days (s)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	All	...	1 yr.	1 yr.	30% VO	30% VO	180 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

All — All elective officials.

VO — Number of votes cast in the last election for the office or official being recalled.

EVg — Number of eligible voters in the last general election for governor.

EV — Eligible voters.

VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

VP — Total votes cast for position of president in last presidential election.

IM — Immediately.

(a) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the recalled official's successor. An appointed official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the successor(s) of the elective officer(s) authorized to appoint an individual to the position.

(b) Signature requirements for recall of those other than state elective officials are based on votes in the jurisdiction to which the said official has been elected.

(c) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(d) Additional recall attempts can be made provided that the state treasury is reimbursed the cost of the previous recall attempt(s).

(e) Must wait until 6 months after the first recall attempt.

(f) If signatures are obtained at least equal in number to 50% of those voting in the last general election.

(g) Eligible voters for office at last general election to fill office.

(h) Must wait at least until 18 months after the first recall attempt.

(i) Basis for signatures 33 1/3% if over 1,000 EV; 40% if under EV.

(j) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 90 days prior to the filing deadline are ruled invalid.

(k) 15% EV for district or county officials, 20% EV for municipal or school officials.

(l) Six months or 10 days after legislative session begins for legislators.

(m) 15% of the total votes cast in the public officer's electoral district for all candidates for governor at the election next preceding the filing of the petition at which a candidate for governor was elected for a four-year term.

(n) In Rhode Island, a recall may be instituted by filing with the state board of elections an application for issuance of a recall petition against said general officer which is signed by duly qualified electors equal to three percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for that office. If, upon verification, the application is determined to contain signatures of the required number of electors, the state board of elections shall issue a recall petition for circulation amongst the electors of the state. Within 90 days of issuance, recall petitions containing the signatures of duly qualified electors consisting of 15% of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding general election for said office must be filed with the state elections board.

(o) Statewide officials 270 days; others 180 days.

(p) Petition may be filed after official has been in office one year.

(q) State, congressional, judicial, legislative and county offices.

(r) For city, village, town and school district elected officials.

(s) For statewide offices, 30 days for local offices (city, town and village).

Table 5.24
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	20	30	Class B misdemeanor	30	...	60-90 days after cert.	SP, GE or PR	10
Arizona	SS, county recorder	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	70	5	75-120 days after cert.	SP	5
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	County clerk/registar of voters	...	...	...	...	...	60-80 days after cert.	SP	...
Colorado	...	60	...	\$1,000/1 yr.	30-60	5	60-90 days after cert.	SP OR GE	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	Election Supervisor	Not allowed	10	\$1,000, 12 mos.	30-45	...	30-45 days after cert.	SP, PR or GE	5
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	30	10	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	10	5	45+ days after cert. (h)	SP or GE (h)	20 (i)
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	County election officer	...	...	Class B misdemeanor	30	...	60-90 days after cert.	SP or GE	30
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	Registrar of voters	...	...	\$100-1,000, 30-90 days	10	...	(j)	SP	30
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	City and township clerks (k)	...	...	...	35	...	w/i 60 days after cert.	SP	2 (i)
Minnesota	SS	...	...	...	10	...	...	SP	7
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	County clerk, recorder	10	...	\$500, 6 mos.	30	5	3 mos. after cert.	SP or GE	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	County clerk, registrar	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	25-50	5	(l)	SP	10
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	County clerk	...	...	...	...	...	90 day after cert.	SP	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	20 (m)	...	...	35	10 (n)	...	SP, GE or PR	14 (o)
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	SS or county clerk	...	...	Class C felony (possible)	10	5	w/i 40 days after cert.	SP	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
South Dakota	Municipal finance officer	...	...	...	...	...	(l)	SP	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS, county auditor	...	10 (p)	Felony	w/i 10	IM	45-50 days after cert.	SP	3
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	Filing offices (q)	5	7 (r)	Not more than \$10,000, not more than 3 yrs. or both.	31	10	6 weeks after cert.	SP (s)	3 (t)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	SBE	...	...	...	60	...	...	GE	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

- ... — Not applicable.
- SBE - State Board of Elections.
- SS — Secretary of State.
- SP — Special election.
- GE — General election.
- PR — Primary election.
- IM — Immediate and automatic removal from office.
- w/i — Within

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the recall is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. When this is declared, the recall is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) The official to whom a recall is proposed has a certain number of days to step down from his position before a recall election is initiated, if he desires to do so.

(f) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in each state.

(g) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a recall within a certain number of days after the results are certified. In Alaska, an appeal to courts must be filed within five days of the recount.

(h) In Idaho, the dates on which elections may be conducted are the first Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, or the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In addition, an emergency election may be called upon motion of the governing board of a political subdivision. Recall elections conducted by any political subdivision shall be held on the nearest of these dates which falls more than 45 days after the clerk of the political subdivision orders that the recall election shall be held.

(i) After election is certified.

(j) The election must be held on the next available date of six dates per year allowed by the election committee.

(k) In Michigan, all petition signatures are verified by the city and township clerks. The Board of State Canvassers certifies the petition as having adequate number of valid signatures. Both of these procedures fall under the auspices of the secretary of state. The governor determines the sufficiency of recall petitions for secretary of state.

(l) In Nevada, a recall election is held 10-20 days after the court determines a recall election is to be held. In South Dakota, a recall election is held 30-50 days after the governing board orders a recall election. The governing board must meet within 10 days after the petition is filed.

(m) Only signatures already collected can be amended such as adding addresses or correcting some other flaw which makes the signatures unverifiable.

(n) After petition is filed with the secretary of state.

(o) Fourteen days after the canvas board has certified the results.

(p) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed in 10 days.

(q) Where declaration of candidacy is filed.

(r) After certificate.

(s) May be held on general election but is still considered special election.

(t) Business days.