

HB 4018 IS NOT THE ANSWER

Oregon could easily adopt a tried and true system from any of several other states that they have used effectively for years. Implementation costs would be a small percentage of what HB 4024 is slated to cost, and Oregonians would be able to follow the money, as citizens in other states can do today.

What do other states do? Here are a few examples:

Washington

- Individual contributions: Statewide candidates/\$2,400, legislative candidate/\$1,200 per election. Primary and general elections count as separate elections.
- PAC contributions: Same as individuals.
- Caucus and state party committees: To statewide and legislative candidates \$1.20 per registered voter per election cycle.
- Corporations and unions: Same as individuals. Corporations must do business in Washington.

Idaho

- Individual contributions: Statewide candidates/\$5,000, legislative candidate/\$1,000 per election.
- PAC contributions: Same as individuals.
- Political Party: Statewide candidates/\$10,000, legislative candidate/\$2,000.
- Corporations and unions: Same as individuals.

Maine

- Individual contributions: Governor candidates/\$2,075, legislative candidate/\$500 per election.
- PAC contributions: Same as individuals
- Political Party: Same as individuals.
- Corporations and unions: Banned

Colorado

- Individual contributions: Statewide candidates/\$725, legislative candidate/\$225 per contest.
- PAC contributions: Same as individual limits for regular and federal PACS.
 - Limits for Small Donor Committees (SDCs): Statewide candidates/\$7,825, legislative candidate/\$3,100.
 - The Colorado Small Donor Committees (SDCs) are political organizations that can accept no more than \$50 per calendar year or individuals.
- Political Party: Governor candidates/\$789,060, other statewide races/\$157,805, legislative candidate/ \$20,500 per election cycle.
- Corporations and unions: Banned