

States	Medium for enactment	Date	Summary	Language	Statutory language	Link
Massachusetts	Bill pending		OCPF has stated verbally that the expense to a candidate for childcare services would be considered a personal use, but there is no known written opinion to that fact.		<p>Chapter 55 section 1: ""Contribution", a contribution of money or anything of value to an individual, candidate, political committee, or person acting on behalf of said individual, candidate or political committee, for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of said individual or candidate, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing a political party committee, or for the purpose of promoting or opposing a charter change, referendum question, constitutional amendment, or other question submitted to the voters, and shall include any: (1) gift, subscription, loan, advance, deposit of money, or thing of value, except a loan of money to a candidate by a national or state bank made in accordance with the applicable banking laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business; (2) transfer of money or anything of value between political committees; (3) payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, or compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to such candidate or committee; (4) purchase from an individual, candidate, or political committee, or person acting on behalf of said individual, candidate, or political committee, whether through the device of tickets, advertisements, or otherwise, for fund-raising activities, including testimonials, held on behalf of said individual, candidate or political committee, to the extent that the purchase price exceeds the actual cost of the goods sold or services rendered; (5) discount or rebate not available to other candidates for the same office and to the general public; and (6) forgiveness of indebtedness or payment of indebtedness by another person; but shall not include the rendering of services by speakers, editors, writers, poll watchers, poll checkers or others, nor the payment by those rendering such services of such personal expenses as may be incidental thereto, nor the exercise of ordinary hospitality; provided, however, that a transfer of funds or payments by a depository candidate or his committee to the political committee of a party, for goods or services provided to a candidate or his committee by such political party shall not be considered to be a contribution." ... Section 6. A political committee organized or operating on behalf of a candidate for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state secretary, treasurer and receiver general or state auditor may receive, pay and expend money or other things of value for reasonable and necessary expenses directly related to the campaign of the candidate but shall not make any expenditure that is primarily for the candidate's or any other person's personal use. Any other political committee duly organized on behalf of a candidate may receive, pay and expend money or other things of value for the enhancement of the political future of the candidate or the principle for which the committee was organized; provided, however, that the expenditure shall not be primarily for the candidate's or any other person's personal use. The director shall establish reasonable rules and regulations concerning the expenditures. ... For the purposes of this section the term "personal use" shall not include expenses relating to the provision of constituent or legislative services or to the opening or maintaining of a legislative district office, provided that (a) said expenses are not otherwise paid, provided or reimbursed by the commonwealth or any other governmental body. ... For purposes of this section the term "personal use" shall include the payment of fines, penalties, restitution or damages incurred for a violation of chapters 268A and 268B, but shall not include payments made in relation to allegations of violations of such chapters.</p>	
Alabama	Alabama State Ethics Commission	June 6, 2018	Allows the use of campaign funds for childcare only if the expense of such care is derived from the individual's status as campaigner or officeholder. Case decided on individual basis because statute and regs are silent	Commission views that because of the individual's status as a candidate, the individual does not violate the use of campaign funds for personal use. Personal use constitutes "whether the expense would exist irrespective of the candidate's campaign or officeholder duties." The Federal Ethics Committee (FEC) has ruled similarly, stating that campaign funds can be used if an individual's campaign activity has incurred expenses for part-time or full-time childcare that they would not have had otherwise.	<p>Alabama Code Title 17. Elections § 17-5-7</p> <p>(a) Except as provided in subsection (d) and in Section 17-5-7.1 , a candidate, public official, or treasurer of a principal campaign committee as defined in this chapter, may only use campaign contributions, and any proceeds from investing the contributions that are in excess of any amount necessary to defray expenditures of the candidate, public official, or principal campaign committee, for the following purposes:</p> <p>(1) Necessary and ordinary expenditures of the campaign.</p> <p>(2) Expenditures that are reasonably related to performing the duties of the office held. For purposes of this section, expenditures that are reasonably related to performing the duties of the office held do not include personal and legislative living expenses, as defined in this chapter.</p>	http://ethics.alabama.gov/docs/pdf/AO2018-04.pdf.pdf
Arkansas	Arkansas State Ethics Commission	July 27, 2018	Allow the use of campaign funds only if the need for childcare is directly related to the individual's campaign status. If they a political event, they can use campaign funds. If they attend an annual event in which they have regularly attended before, they cannot.	Ark. Code An 7-6-203(f)(4): "a candidate who uses any campaign funds to fulfill any commitment, obligation, or expense that would exist regardless of the candidate's campaign will be deemed to have taken campaign funds for personal use. The commission ruling states explicitly states that good record keeping is necessary. Recommends the candidate should refrain from using a family member as babysitter if campaign funds are used.	<p>Arkansas Code. Ann 7-6-203(f)(1) - "[a] candidate shall not take campaign funds as personal income" and</p> <p>203(f)(4) "(4)(A) For purposes of this subsection, a candidate who uses campaign funds to fulfill any commitment, obligation, or expense that would exist regardless of the candidate's campaign shall be deemed to have taken campaign funds as personal income."</p>	http://www.arkansasethics.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/2018-EC-001.pdf

California	Statute	Sept. 30, 2019	The act prohibits the use of campaign funds to pay for professional services not directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose.	"Campaign funds shall not be used to pay for or reimburse the cost of professional services unless the services are directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose." "Campaign funds may be used to pay or reimburse a candidate for reasonable and necessary childcare expenses for a dependent child resulting directly from the candidate engaging in campaign activities. For purposes of this paragraph, "directly" means that the candidate would not have incurred the childcare expenses if the candidate did not engage in the campaign activities." "This section shall not be construed to limit the use of campaign funds to pay for childcare expenses resulting from an officeholder engaging in a campaign activity with both political and legislative or governmental purposes."	Section 89513 of the Government Code-- (h) (1) For purposes of this subdivision, "childcare expenses" include the reasonable costs of professional daycare services, babysitting, nannying services, food and beverages, transportation to and from the location of a childcare services provider, before and after school programs, summer day camps, and preschool. Additional qualifying expenses include costs related to a nurse, home care provider, or other care provider for a disabled dependent child. "Childcare expenses" do not include private school tuition, medical expenses, tutoring services, or payments to a relative, within the third degree of consanguinity, of a child, unless the relative owns or operates a professional daycare or babysitting service and the cost of the service is no greater than the relative would otherwise charge. (2) Campaign funds may be used to pay or reimburse a candidate for reasonable and necessary childcare expenses for a dependent child resulting directly from the candidate engaging in campaign activities. For purposes of this paragraph, "directly" means that the candidate would not have incurred the childcare expenses if the candidate did not engage in the campaign activities. (3) This section shall not be construed to limit the use of campaign funds to pay for childcare expenses resulting from an officeholder engaging in a campaign activity with both political and legislative or governmental purposes.	http://leginfo.ca.gov/aces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB220
Colorado	Statute	May 30, 2019	the candidate may use campaign contributions to pay for "reasonable and necessary" expenses for the care of children or other dependents directly in connection with his or her campaign activities. The candidate committee is required to disclose these expenditures.	A Candidate committee established in the name of a candidate may expend contributions received and accepted by the committee during any particular election cycle to reimburse the candidate for reasonable and necessary expenses for the care of children or other dependents the candidate incurs directly in connection with the candidate's campaign activities during the election cycle. The candidate committee shall disclose the expenditures in the same manner as any other expenditures the committee is required to disclose under campaign finance law.	1-45-103.7. - "(6.5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a candidate committee established in the name of a candidate may expend contributions received and accepted by the committee during any particular election cycle to reimburse the candidate for reasonable and necessary expenses for the care of children or other dependents the candidate incurs directly in connection with the candidate's campaign activities during the election cycle. The candidate committee shall disclose the expenditures in the same manner as any other expenditures the committee is required to disclose under section 1-45-108 (1)(a)(l)."	https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/info_center/laws/Title1/Title1Article45.html
Connecticut	State election commission	April 3, 2019	the expense must be a direct result of campaigning, reasonable and "customary," and properly documented. Candidates running publicly funded elections through the CEP are not allowed to use that money for childcare expenses.	Privately raised funds may generally be used if: (1) a direct result of campaign activity which would not exist irrespective of the candidate's campaign (2) reasonable and customary for the services rendered; and (3) properly documented by the campaign. HOWEVER, candidates who are running publicly funded campaigns (through the Citizens' Election Program) may not use these funds for personal use. CEP regulations are much more strict.	Lawful purpose for expenditure "the promoting of the nomination or election of the candidate who established the committee." General Statutes § 9-607 (g). General Statutes § 9-607 (g) (4) further states: [E]xpenditures for "personal use" include expenditures to defray normal living expenses for the candidate, the immediate family of the candidate or any other individual and expenditures for the personal benefit of the candidate or any other individual as defined in [General Statutes § 9-607 (g) (2)]. No goods, services, funds and contributions received by any committee under this chapter shall be used or be made available for the personal use of any candidate or any other individual. No candidate, committee, or any other individual shall use such goods, services, funds or contributions for any purpose other than campaign purposes permitted by this chapter.	https://seec.ct.gov/Portal/data/AdvisoryOpinions/DR201902UseofCampaignFunds.pdf
Kansas	Kansas Governmental Ethics Commission	Aug. 22, 2018	If childcare expenses would not exist irrespective of the candidacy for public office, and those expenses have a direct connection with or effect upon the campaign of the candidate, then they may be paid with campaign funds.	"In taking a similar stance on childcare expenses as the FEC concluded in Advisory Opinion 2018-06, we opine campaign funds may be used for childcare expenses if (1) the need for childcare would not exist irrespective of the candidacy for public office and (2) the expenses have a direct connection with or effect upon the campaign of the candidate."	K.S.A. 25-4157a(a) which provides: No moneys received by any candidate or candidate committee of any candidate as a contribution under this act shall be used or be made available for the personal use of the candidate and no such moneys shall be used by such candidate or the candidate committee of such candidate except for legitimate campaign purposes, for expenses of holding political office or for contributions to the party committees of the political party of which such candidate is a member. ... For the purposes of this section, expenditures for "personal use" shall include expenditures to defray normal living expenses for the candidate or the candidate's family and expenditures for the personal benefit of the candidate having no direct connection with or effect upon the campaign of the candidate or the holding of public office.	https://www.kansas.gov/ethicsopinion/search/searchByOpinionNumber?number=2018-04&submit=Get+Opinion
Kentucky	Kentucky Registry of Election Finance	Oct. 15, 2018	Campaign finance law in Kentucky doesn't specifically address whether childcare can be covered with campaign funds but determined if childcare is a cost incurred from a candidate campaigning, then they are able to expense it.		In Regulation - 32 KAR 2:200. Allowable campaign expenditures. "(3) Reasonable expenditures for services such as distribution of campaign literature, staff services, and similar services which are primarily and directly related to the individual's candidacy;"	Not available on KREF site, but see https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/032/002/200.pdf

Louisiana	Louisiana Board of Ethics	March 20, 2019	individual ruling, campaign expenses can be used for childcare as a direct result of campaign activities: debates, events, canvassing, etc.	"the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act does not prohibit the use of campaign funds to pay child care expenses that exist solely because of a person s participation as a candidate and which would not exist but for her campaign"	<p>No definition of childcare or personal use, but see,TITLE 18 - Louisiana Election Code RS 18:1505.2</p> <p>"l.(1) On and after January 1, 1991, contributions received by a candidate or a political committee may be expended for any lawful purpose, but such funds shall not be used, loaned, or pledged by any person for any personal use unrelated to a political campaign, the holding of a public office or party position, or, in the case of a political committee, other than a candidate's principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee, the administrative costs or operating expenses of the political committee; except that excess campaign funds may be returned to contributors on a pro rata basis, given as a charitable contribution as provided in 26 USC 170(c), given to a charitable organization as defined in 26 USC 501(c)(3), expended in support of or in opposition to a proposition, political party, or candidacy of any person, or maintained in a segregated fund for use in future political campaigns or activity related to preparing for future candidacy to elective office. However, the use of campaign funds of a candidate or his principal or subsidiary committees to reimburse a candidate for expenses related to his political campaign or his holding of a public office or party position shall not be considered personal use by the candidate. If a candidate is required by state or federal law to pay taxes on the interest earned by campaign funds of the candidate or any political committee of the candidate, the candidate may use the interest on which such tax is paid for such purpose. A payment from campaign funds shall not be considered as having been spent for personal use when the funds are used to replace articles lost, stolen, or damaged in connection with the campaign."</p>	http://ethics.la.gov/EthicsOpinion/PDF/gn1waun4im0c0b05jua1545/2/2018-1210.pdf
Maryland	Maryland Board of Elections	May 16, 2019	Interpreting Maryland campaign finance law, the Maryland Board of Elections determined it is an allowable expense	<p>"In other words, the expenditure is permissible if it would not have occurred but for the fact a candidacy is being promoted, supported or opposed. Therefore, child care expenses would have to have an electoral purpose in order for them to be permissible. For example, a candidate hires a babysitter to care for the candidate's children while the candidate attends a fundraiser event. This expenditure would not have occurred but for the candidacy and the event has a nexus to enhancing the success of the candidacy. As result of this analysis, the expenditure for the babysitter in this scenario would be a permissible expenditure. "</p> <p>Further guidance: "Expenditures must have an electoral purpose; that is, they must enhance the candidate's election chances, such that they would not have been incurred if there had been no candidacy. "</p> <p>https://campaignfinance.maryland.gov/2017_Summary_Guide.pdf</p>	<p>Maryland Code, Election Law § 1-101 -</p> <p>(aa) "Expenditure" means a gift, transfer, disbursement, or promise of money or a thing of value by or on behalf of a campaign finance entity to:</p> <p>(1) promote or assist in the promotion of the success or defeat of a candidate, political party, question, or prospective question at an election; or</p> <p>(2) pay for the publication expense of a legislative newsletter under Title 13, Subtitle 4 of this article.</p>	https://elections.maryland.gov/campaign_finance/documents/childCareexpenses.pdf

Minnesota	Statute		Law specifically allows for childcare expenses when campaigning	<p>"Use of money collected for political purposes is prohibited unless the use is reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns" the law reads. "The following are permitted expenditures when made for political purposes:</p> <p>(1) salaries, wages, and fees; (2) communications, mailing, transportation, and travel; (3) campaign advertising; (4) printing; (5) office and other space and necessary equipment, furnishings, and incidental supplies; (6) charitable contributions of not more than \$100 to any charity organized under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code annually, except that the amount contributed is not limited by this clause if the political committee, political fund, party unit, principal campaign committee, or campaign fund of a candidate for political subdivision office that made the contribution dissolves within one year after the contribution is made; and (7) other expenses, not included in clauses (1) to (6), that are reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns. In addition, expenditures made for the purpose of providing information to constituents, whether or not related to the conduct of an election, are permitted expenses. Money collected for political purposes and assets of a political committee or political fund may not be converted to personal use."</p>	<p>211B.12 LEGAL EXPENDITURES.</p> <p>Use of money collected for political purposes is prohibited unless the use is reasonably related to the conduct of election campaigns, or is a noncampaign disbursement as defined in section 10A.01, subdivision 26. The following are permitted expenditures when made for political purposes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Subd. 26. Noncampaign disbursement. (a) "Noncampaign disbursement" means a purchase or payment of money or anything of value made, or an advance of credit incurred, or a donation in kind received, by a principal campaign committee for any of the following purposes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(11) costs of child care for the candidate's children when campaigning;</p>	<p>https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/10A.01#stat.10A.01.26</p>
New Hampshire	Statute	8/16/2019	RSA 664:2, IX - signed into law in 2019	See statute ---->	<p>1 Political Expenditures and Contributions; Definitions; Expenditure. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 664:2, IX to read as follows:</p> <p>IX. "Expenditure" shall mean the disbursement of money or thing of value or the making of a legally binding commitment to make such a disbursement in the future or the transfer of funds by a political committee to another political committee or to a candidate for the purpose of promoting the success or defeat of a candidate or candidates or measure or measures. "Expenditures" includes disbursements constituting independent expenditures, as defined in paragraph XI, and expenses incurred by a candidate for childcare. It does not include:</p> <p>2 Political Expenditures and Contributions; Definitions. Amend RSA 664:2, VIII to read as follows:</p> <p>VIII. "Contribution" shall mean a payment, gift, subscription, assessment, contract, payment for services, dues advance, forbearance or loan to a candidate or political committee made for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any candidate. "Contributions" shall include the use of any thing of value but shall not include the services of volunteers who receive no pay therefor or the use of personal resources by a candidate on behalf of his candidacy. Contributions may be used by candidates for expenses incurred by a candidate for childcare.</p>	<p>https://legiscan.com/NH/text/H/B651/2019</p>
Nebraska	Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission		A 1994 advisory opinion from the Commission appears to allow for some childcare expenses to be covered by campaign funds, but the language in the NADC guidelines limits it to situations in which both the candidate and his/her spouse are at a campaign event together. The Commission employs a "but for" test, if the expense would not exist but for the campaign, then it likely allowable.	<p>Commission advisory provides: "Babysitters when it is necessary that both the candidate and his/her spouse attend a campaign event. This type of expenditure is not permitted for an event relating to the duties of the officeholder."</p> <p>http://www.nadc.nebraska.gov/pdf/2016CandidateComTreasGuideDraft31Jul15.pdf</p>	<p>49-1419. Expenditure, defined.</p> <p>(1) Expenditure shall mean a payment, donation, loan, pledge, or promise of payment of money or anything of ascertainable monetary value for goods, materials, services, or facilities in assistance of, or in opposition to, the nomination or election of a candidate or the qualification, passage, or defeat of a ballot question. An offer or tender of an expenditure is not an expenditure if expressly and unconditionally rejected or returned.</p> <p>...</p> <p>49-1446.02. Committee; certain expenditure of funds; prohibited. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Nebraska Political Accountability and Disclosure Act, no committee shall expend funds for the purchase or payment of:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Personal services, including the services of a lawyer or accountant, except campaign services subject to reporting pursuant to the provisions of section 49-1455; or</p>	<p>http://www.nadc.nebraska.gov/AdvisoryOpinions/OPINION%20146.htm</p>

New Jersey	Bill pending		Bill introduced and passed one branch	<p>Bill would add:</p> <p>"As used in this subsection, "campaign expenses" means any expense incurred or expenditure made by a candidate, candidate committee, joint candidates committee or legislative leadership committee for the purpose of paying for or leasing items or services used in connection with an election campaign, other than those items or services which may reasonably be considered to be for the personal use of the candidate, any person associated with the candidate or any of the members of a legislative leadership committee; and "member of the candidate's immediate family" means the candidate's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, and the child, parent, or sibling of the candidate's spouse; except that "campaign expenses" shall include child care expenses incurred by a candidate after the effective date of P.L. , c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill) as the direct result of campaign activity and which would not exist irrespective of a campaign, as determined by the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission."</p>	<p>1. Section 17 of P.L.1993, c.65 (C.19:44A-11.2) is amended to read as follows:</p> <p>17. a. All contributions received by a candidate, candidate committee, a joint candidates committee or a legislative leadership committee shall be used only for the following purposes:</p> <p>(1) the payment of campaign expenses;</p> <p>(2) contributions to any charitable organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended or modified, or nonprofit organization which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, except any charitable organization of which the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family is a paid officer, director or employee or receives compensation for goods or services provided to the organization;</p> <p>(3) 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;</p> <p>(4) 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;</p> <p>(5) the pro rata repayment of contributors; or</p> <p>(6) the payment of ordinary and necessary expenses of holding public office.</p> <p>As used in this subsection, "campaign expenses" means any expense incurred or expenditure made by a candidate, candidate committee, joint candidates committee or legislative leadership committee for the purpose of paying for or leasing items or services used in connection with an election campaign, other than those items or services which may reasonably be considered to be for the personal use of the candidate, any person associated with the candidate or any of the members of a legislative leadership committee; and "member of the candidate's immediate family" means the candidate's spouse, child, parent, or sibling, and the child, parent, or sibling of the candidate's spouse;</p>	<p>https://www.nileg.state.nj.us/2018/Bills/S3000/2943_11.HTM</p>
New York	Statute	July 30, 2019	Explicitly allowed by statute so long as it is a result of the campaign or official duties of candidate.	<p>No expenditure can be for personal use, specifically "expenditures that are exclusively for the personal benefit of the candidate or any other individual, not in connection with a political campaign or the holding of a public office." campaign funds may not be used for "childcare expenses, other than expenses incurred in the campaign or in the execution of the duties of public office or party position."</p>	<p>Section 14-130 Campaign funds for personal use</p> <p>1. Contributions received by a candidate or a political committee may be expended for any lawful purpose. Such funds shall not be converted by any person to a personal use which is unrelated to a political campaign or the holding of a public office or party position.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. For the purposes of this section, contributions "converted by any person to a personal use" are expenditures that are exclusively for the personal benefit of the candidate or any other individual, not in connection with a political campaign or the holding of a public office or party position. "Converted by any person to a personal use", when meeting the definition in this subdivision, shall include, but not be limited to, expenses for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(xi) childcare expenses, other than expenses incurred in the campaign or in the execution of the duties of public office or party position.</p>	<p>https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/ELN/14-130</p>

				section 3517.13 of the Revised Code --- "(O) No beneficiary of a campaign fund or other person shall convert for personal use, and no person shall knowingly give to a beneficiary of a campaign fund or any other person, for the beneficiary's or any other person's personal use, anything of value from the beneficiary's campaign fund, including, without limitation, payments to a beneficiary for services the beneficiary personally performs, except as reimbursement for any of the following: (1) Legitimate and verifiable prior campaign expenses incurred by the beneficiary; (2) Legitimate and verifiable ordinary and necessary prior expenses incurred by the beneficiary in connection with duties as the holder of a public office, including, without limitation, expenses incurred through participation in nonpartisan or bipartisan events if the participation of the holder of a public office would normally be expected; (3) Legitimate and verifiable ordinary and necessary prior expenses incurred by the beneficiary while doing any of the following: (a) Engaging in activities in support of or opposition to a candidate other than the beneficiary, political party, or ballot issue; (b) Raising funds for a political party, political action committee, political contributing entity, legislative campaign fund, campaign committee, or other candidate; (c) Participating in the activities of a political party, political action committee, political contributing entity, legislative campaign fund, or campaign committee; (d) Attending a political party convention or other political meeting. For purposes of this division, an expense is incurred whenever a beneficiary has either made payment or is obligated to make payment, as by the use of a credit card or other credit procedure or by the use of goods or services received on account."	
Ohio	Bill pending		Bill introduced and is in committee	"(4) For purposes of divisions (O), (P), and (Q) of this section, the cost of child care is considered an ordinary and necessary expense incurred by a beneficiary while engaging in the activities and duties described in those divisions, so long as the cost is incurred only as a direct result of the beneficiary engaging in those activities and duties and would not otherwise be incurred."	https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-summary?id=GA133-SB-211
Utah	Bill pending	March 25, 2019	Legislation includes a list of items that count as "Personal Use Expenditure"	"Personal Use Expenditure is defined as things that are not excluded from the definition of personal use expenditure by Subsection (2) (the long list) and primarily furthers a personal interest of a candidate or officeholder or a candidate's or officeholder's family, which interest is not connected with the performance of an activity as candidate or an activity or duty of an officeholder; or (long list of items that are excluded from the definition of "Personal Use") to pay childcare expenses of: (A) a candidate while the candidate is engaging in campaign activity; or (B) an officeholder while the officeholder is engaging in the duties of an officeholder.	
Vermont	Bill pending			Need info	

Texas	Texas Ethics Commission	June 27, 2018	Ruling by Texas Ethics Commission allowing for use of funds for childcare	<p>"Personal use" is a use that primarily furthers individual or family purposes not connected with the performance of duties or activities as a candidate," according to Texas law. "Personal use must not primarily serve individual or family purposes, the legislature has indicated that a use is not a prohibited personal use merely because it may have some incidental benefits to the individual candidate," according to a previous ruling.</p> <p>"According to the facts presented, the candidate began paying for childcare services only after becoming a candidate, and the candidate's stated purpose in acquiring the childcare services is to allow or facilitate her participation in campaign activities. Thus, in our opinion, the payments would not primarily further individual or family purposes not connected with the performance of duties or activities as a candidate and therefore would not constitute personal use."</p>	<p>Sec. 253.035. RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONAL USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.</p> <p>" (a) A person who accepts a political contribution as a candidate or officeholder may not convert the contribution to personal use. ... (d) In this section, "personal use" means a use that primarily furthers individual or family purposes not connected with the performance of duties or activities as a candidate for or holder of a public office. The term does not include:</p> <p>(1) payments made to defray ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with activities as a candidate or in connection with the performance of duties or activities as a public officeholder, including payment of rent, utility, and other reasonable housing or household expenses incurred in maintaining a residence in Travis County by members of the legislature who do not ordinarily reside in Travis County, but excluding payments prohibited under Section 253.038; or</p> <p>(2) payments of federal income taxes due on interest and other income earned on political contributions. ... (i) "Personal use" does not include the use of contributions for:</p> <p>(1) defending a criminal action or prosecuting or defending a civil action brought by or against the person in the person's status as a candidate or officeholder; or</p> <p>(2) participating in an election contest or participating in a civil action to determine a person's eligibility to be a candidate for, or elected or appointed to, a public office in this state."</p>	<p>https://www.ethics.state.tx.us/opinions/partVI/547.html</p>
Washington	Public Disclosure Commission		PDC allows for childcare expense	<p>"Child care can be reimbursed if the expense would not have occurred but for the campaign. A candidate also can be reimbursed for the use of personal property, including cellphones and vehicles, provided the expenses are prorated for the portion of campaign use. "</p>	<p>RCW 42.17A.445</p> <p>"Personal use of contributions—When permitted. Contributions received and reported in accordance with RCW 42.17A.220 through 42.17A.240 and 42.17A.425 may only be paid to a candidate, or a treasurer or other individual or expended for such individual's personal use under the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) Reimbursement for or payments to cover lost earnings incurred as a result of campaigning or services performed for the political committee. Lost earnings shall be verifiable as unpaid salary, or when the individual is not salaried, as an amount not to exceed income received by the individual for services rendered during an appropriate, corresponding time period. All lost earnings incurred shall be documented and a record shall be maintained by the candidate or the candidate's authorized committee in accordance with RCW 42.17A.235.</p> <p>(2) Reimbursement for direct out-of-pocket election campaign and postelection campaign related expenses made by the individual. To receive reimbursement from the political committee, the individual shall provide the political committee with written documentation as to the amount, date, and description of each expense, and the political committee shall include a copy of such information when its expenditure for such reimbursement is reported pursuant to RCW 42.17A.240.</p> <p>(3) Repayment of loans made by the individual to political committees shall be reported pursuant to RCW 42.17A.240. However, contributions may not be used to reimburse a candidate for loans totaling more than "four thousand seven hundred dollars made by the candidate to the candidate's own authorized committee.</p>	<p>https://www.pdc.wa.gov/learn/publications/candidate-instructions/prohibitions-and-restrictions/personal-use-of-contributions</p>
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Ethics Commission	June 2018	Wisconsin Ethics Commission holds that a candidate is permitted to use campaign funds for childcare expenses to the extent that such expenses would be incurred only as a direct result of campaign activity and would not otherwise exist	<p>The WEC says Wisconsin law is more permissive than federal law in regard to the use of campaign funds for "personal use." Seeing that the Federal Election Commission concluded that the candidate was permitted to use campaign funds for childcare to the extent that such expenses would be incurred only as a direct result of campaign activity and would not otherwise exist, the WEC ruled childcare could be paid for by campaign funds in Wisconsin.</p> <p>" In the present matter, the Commission holds that a candidate is permitted to use campaign funds for childcare expenses to the extent that such expenses would be incurred only as a direct result of campaign activity and would not otherwise exist."</p>	<p>WIS. STAT. § 11.1208(2)(a)</p> <p>"a committee may not make a disbursement or incur an obligation for the committee's or an individual's strictly personal use."</p>	<p>https://ethics.wi.gov/Resources/18-01_UseofCampaignFundsforChildcare.pdf</p>