



Using Campaign Funds for Candidate Security

Updated March 30, 2026

From political advertising to office space to staff salaries, campaign funds fuel countless day-to-day aspects of running for office. Increasingly, these necessities might also include candidate security.

As with many aspects of campaigning, candidates may not be able to pay for personal, home or office security out of their own pockets. Seven states have statutes authorizing candidates for public office to use campaign funds to pay for security services. These laws are reflected in Table 1 below. Even more states are actively introducing legislation on this subject. Table 2 reflects bills introduced in the 2026 legislative session. Click on a state's name to see the full text of their legislation. Statutory excerpts have been lightly edited for length and clarity.

States are exploring a variety of campaign security funding rules. Approaches differ regarding who can be covered by campaign-funded security services, what types of services are included, whether there are limits to security spending and more. Many of these laws and bills allow candidates to spend campaign funds on “security services” generally and list approved security expenses. These lists may not be comprehensive, and candidates can consult their counsel or state campaign finance regulators to determine if security expenses not specifically mentioned in their laws are permissible.

- **Security for Candidate's Family:** Almost every state with a law or bill on campaign security spending authorizes funds to be spent on security for a candidate's family or home.
- **Security for Campaign Staff:** Laws in California and Louisiana and bills in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah specifically include security for campaign employees in allowable campaign expenses.
- **Cybersecurity:** Louisiana and New Hampshire authorize cybersecurity expenses. Minnesota includes identity theft and credit monitoring services.
- **Security Monitoring Systems:** Laws in California and Minnesota and bills in Iowa, Tennessee and Utah allow candidates to use campaign money for home security monitoring systems. Most of the other states below allow the purchase of various

security hardware and software, including monitoring services, without specifying whether their use is limited to the home, office or both.

Colorado and Wisconsin are included in Table 1, though their laws take a slightly different approach to candidate safety. Rather than focusing on the use of campaign funds, Colorado law makes an exemption to prohibitions on spending public funds on campaigns, allowing government entities to pay for security services for candidates and their families in some circumstances. Wisconsin similarly makes an exemption to its ban on the use of government vehicles in campaigns if their use is required for security purposes.

States without laws specifically authorizing the use of campaign funds for candidate security may still allow the practice. Many state laws prohibit the use of campaign funds for “personal use.” Personal use is commonly defined as an expense that would exist even if the candidate were not campaigning. In other words, campaign money can be used for many expenses connected to the campaign that would not have arisen if the candidate weren't running for office. Under that criteria, candidate security might qualify as an approved campaign expense in some states. State agencies that oversee campaign finance might also have advisory opinions or regulations governing the use of campaign funds for security. Candidates can seek guidance from these agencies or from their counsel to determine how they can spend their campaign funds.

NCSL provides these resources for informational purposes only. The information on this webpage does not constitute legal advice.

Table 1: State Statutes on Use of Campaign Funds for Security

State	Citation
Alabama	SB 230
<p>Text</p> <p>Campaign contributions may be used to pay, or reimburse the state, for security expenses to protect the safety of a candidate, an elected official, or an immediate family or staff member of a candidate or an elected official. For purposes of this section, "security expenses" include all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reasonable costs of cybersecurity such as data removal services that find and remove personal information of a candidate, elected official, or immediate family or staff member of the candidate or elected official from data brokers and websites, and other online sources. ○ Reasonable costs of installing and monitoring nonstructural security devices, including home security hardware, locks, alarm systems, motion detectors and security cameras, provided the security devices are intended to provide security and not to improve or increase the value of the property. ○ Reasonable costs of security personnel for a candidate, elected official, or immediate family or staff member of the candidate or elected official. <p>Any device or other item purchased and installed pursuant to this law which is permanently attached to the property of a candidate, elected official, or immediate family or staff member of the candidate or elected official is exempt from the liquidation provisions of Section 17-5-7.2.</p>	
California	Cal. Gov. Code § 89517.5
<p>Text</p> <p>For purposes of this section, “security expenses” include all of the following:</p>	

State	Citation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The reasonable costs of installing and monitoring a home or office electronic security for a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer. ○ The reasonable costs of providing personal security to a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer. ○ Any other tangible item related to security for a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer. <p>“Security expenses” do not include either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Payments to the candidate’s or elected officer’s spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin or the spouse of any such person. ○ Payments for a firearm. <p>Campaign funds may be used to pay, or reimburse the state, for security expenses to protect a candidate, an elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer, provided that the threat or potential threat to safety arises from the candidate’s or elected officer’s activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected officer or from staff’s position as staff of the candidate or elected officer.</p> <p>A candidate or elected officer may expend campaign funds pursuant to this section without any monetary cap until Jan. 1, 2029. Beginning Jan. 1, 2029, a candidate or elected officer may spend up to \$10,000 of campaign funds pursuant to this section per calendar year. This limit applies regardless of the number of offices the candidate or elected officer seeks or holds.</p> <p>If a committee uses campaign funds to pay, or reimburse the state, for the costs of installing a home or office electronic security system or for any other tangible item related to security, either the security system or other item shall be returned to the committee or reimbursement for the security system or other item shall be made to the campaign fund account of the committee that paid for the security system or other item, pursuant to the following requirements:</p>

State	Citation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Return or reimbursement is due within one year of when the elected officer leaves the office for which the security system or other tangible item related to security was purchased or when the candidate is no longer a candidate for the office for which the security system or other item was purchased, or, if applicable, upon sale of the property on which the security system is installed, whichever occurs sooner. ○ If there is a continuing threat to the physical safety of the candidate or elected officer, the threat arises from the candidate’s or elected officer’s activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected officer, and the threat has been reported to and verified by an appropriate law enforcement agency, return or reimbursement is due within one year of when the threat verified by the law enforcement agency ceases, or, if applicable, upon sale of the property on which the security system is installed, whichever occurs sooner. ○ The amount of the reimbursement shall be the fair market value of the security system or other tangible item related to security at the time that reimbursement is paid or due pursuant to paragraph (2), whichever occurs sooner. For a security system installed at the home or office of, or for an item purchased for, a candidate or elected officer, the candidate or elected officer shall pay the reimbursement. For a security system installed at the home or office of, or for an item purchased for, immediate family or staff, either the candidate or elected officer, or the immediate family or staff, shall pay the reimbursement. <p>The immediate family or staff of the candidate or elected officer shall not be personally liable for reimbursement for expenditures for security expenses pursuant to this section.</p> <p>The candidate or elected officer shall report security expenditures and reimbursements on the candidate’s or elected officer’s campaign report. With each report, the candidate or elected officer shall also submit a form to the commission that describes and verifies the threat or potential threat to the candidate or elected officer, or to their immediate family or staff, that arose from the candidate’s or elected officer’s activities,</p>

State	Citation
<p>duties, or status as a candidate or elected officer and that necessitated the expenditure or reimbursement.</p> <p>The candidate or elected officer shall maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts relating to security expenditures or reimbursements, including records providing evidence of the threat or potential threat to safety that gave rise to the need for the expenditure.</p>	
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-45-117
<p>Text</p> <p>Prohibitions on government entities contributing to campaigns or independent expenditure groups do not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security officers who are required to accompany a candidate or the candidate’s family. ○ Publicly owned aircraft provided for the use of the chief executive of the state or of a political subdivision or the executive’s family for security purposes; except that, if such use is, in whole or in part, for campaign purposes, the expenses relating to the campaign shall be reported and reimbursed. 	
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 10, § 5/9-8.10
<p>Text</p> <p>Prohibitions on political committee expenditures do not apply to expenses related to the following security services when they are reasonably necessary due to risks arising from the public official's or candidate's political or governmental duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A public official's or candidate's personal security services. 	

State	Citation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security enhancements to a public official's or candidate's primary residence, including, but not limited to, security systems, cameras, walls, fences, or other physical structures. ○ Cybersecurity measures or tools used to protect and secure a public official's or candidate's personal, political, and government devices, Internet networks, or other technology.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:1505.2
<p>Text</p> <p>The following expenditures shall not be considered to be personal use by the candidate or his principal campaign committee or a subsidiary committee thereof, or by an elected official or his leadership committee:</p> <p>Reasonable costs of security measures for a candidate, elected official, member of their family, or campaign employees, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nonstructural security devices, such as security hardware, locks, alarm systems, motion detectors, and security camera systems. ○ Structural security devices, such as wiring, lighting, gates, doors, and fencing, so long as such devices are intended solely to provide security and not to improve property or increase its value. ○ Security personnel and services that are bona fide, legitimate, and professional. ○ Cybersecurity software, devices, and services. 	
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 10A.01.26
<p>Text</p>	

State	Citation
	<p>"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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Payment for accounting and legal services related to operating the candidate's campaign committee, serving in office, or security for the candidate or the candidate's immediate family, including but not limited to seeking and obtaining a harassment restraining order. ○ During a period starting January 1 in the year following a general election and ending on Dec. 31 of the year of general election, total payments of up to \$3,000 for detection-related security monitoring expenses for a candidate, including home security hardware, maintenance of home security monitoring hardware, identity theft monitoring services, and credit monitoring services. <p>The Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board must determine whether an activity involves a noncampaign disbursement within the meaning of this subdivision. A noncampaign disbursement is considered to be made in the year in which the candidate made the purchase of goods or services or incurred an obligation to pay for goods or services.</p>
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 294A.0035
<p>Text</p> <p>“Campaign expenses” means all expenses incurred by a candidate for a campaign, including, without limitation ... expenses related to personal security.</p> <p>“Personal use” means any use of contributions to fulfill a commitment, obligation or expense of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A candidate that would exist irrespective of his or her campaign. ○ A public officer that would exist irrespective of the duties of his or her public office. 	

State	Citation
<p>“Personal use” does not include, without limitation, the use of contributions to fulfill a commitment, obligation or expense for personal security incurred in direct connection to the campaign of the candidate or public office of the public officer.</p>	
Utah	SB 194
<p>Text</p> <p>"Personal use expenditure" does not include an expenditure made by a candidate or officeholder to purchase reasonably necessary goods, other than weapons, or services, for the purpose of protecting the security of the candidate or officeholder, the candidate's or officeholder's family, or the candidate's or officeholder's staff, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A security system for use at the candidate's or officeholder's home, place of business, or campaign office. ○ Security services while the candidate or officeholder is traveling to or from, or attending: ○ A campaign event. ○ For an officeholder, an event relating to an activity or duty of the officeholder. 	
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 11.1206
<p>Text</p> <p>No person may use any vehicle or aircraft owned by the state or by any local governmental unit for any trip which is exclusively for the purposes of campaigning to support or oppose any candidate for national, state, or local office, unless use of the vehicle or aircraft is required for purposes of security protection provided by the state or local governmental unit.</p>	

Table 2: Proposed Legislation

State	Bill
Alaska	HB 336
<p>Text</p> <p>Campaign contributions held by a candidate or group may be used only to pay the expenses of the candidate or group, and the campaign expenses incurred by the candidate or group, that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Are security-related expenses permitted or ○ Reasonably relate to election campaign activities as authorized by this chapter. <p>A candidate or group may use campaign contributions to pay for security-related expenses reasonably related to the candidate’s or group’s campaign activities or that otherwise protect the security of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A candidate. ○ A member of a group. ○ A candidate’s or group’s campaign staff. ○ A family member of a candidate or of a member of a group. <p>"Security-related expense" includes costs for employing security or other protective personnel, contracting for threat monitoring and detection, acquiring and operating security devices and equipment, protecting a candidate’s or group’s data and cybersecurity, and, if necessary for the protection of the candidate and members of the candidate’s household, using security services and installing or using security equipment at a candidate’s personal residence.</p>	
Arizona	SB 1189 HB 2503
<p>Text</p>	

State	Bill
<p>SB 1189: A candidate committee may lawfully spend campaign monies for the personal security of the candidate and the candidate’s family members and shall report those expenditures as prescribed by law.</p> <p>HB 2503: A candidate committee’s payment for direct care, protection and supervision of a child or other individual for whom the candidate has direct caregiving responsibilities is a lawful expenditure of candidate committee monies.</p>	
California	AB 2655
<p>Text</p> <p>Campaign funds may be used to pay security personnel only if the security personnel hold the appropriate license issued by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.</p>	
Connecticut	SB 492/HB 5546
<p>Text</p> <p>"Personal security services" means services rendered to a candidate by one or more individuals, other than on-duty law enforcement personnel, for the personal security of such candidate, such candidate's family or such candidate's campaign staff, which services are necessary as a direct result of campaign activity that would not exist but for such candidate's campaign.</p> <p>The State Elections Enforcement Commission shall amend its regulations to permit expenditures for personal security services, which shall allow payment for the rendering of such services until the certification of the results of the applicable primary or election.</p> <p>Any treasurer, in accomplishing the lawful purposes of the committee, may pay the expenses of personal security services, provided the amount for such services is reasonable and customary for the services rendered.</p>	

State	Bill
The bill also stipulates how candidates participating in the state’s public funding program can pay for security services.	
Georgia	HB 1130
<p>Text</p> <p>'Security expenditures' means reasonable costs for security equipment and monitoring services, including but not limited to installation costs by licensed providers of security services.</p> <p>Contributions to a candidate, a campaign committee, or a public officer holding elective office and any proceeds from investing such contributions may be utilized to defray expenditures incurred by a candidate or public officer holding elective office to provide for his or her security during an ongoing campaign or for the term of such elective office. However, no expenditures shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be used for structural or physical improvements to property that is not directly related to the installation of security equipment. ○ Be used for the purchase of any firearms, ammunition or other weapons. ○ Be used to pay a member of the family or campaign staff member of the candidate or public officer holding elective office for the installation of security equipment or the provision of monitoring services. <p>Any security equipment acquired by a campaign expenditure shall be returned upon the conclusion of a candidate's active campaign or, in the case of a public officer, upon the expiration of the term of office. Such equipment may be retained only if the candidate or public officer reimburses the campaign, from personal funds, an amount equal to the full cost of the equipment. Absent such reimbursement, the equipment shall not remain in the possession of the candidate or public officer.</p> <p>A candidate, chairperson or treasurer of a campaign committee, or public officer holding elective office shall provide an itemized report to the commission on each security expenditure. The report shall include invoice documentation of the security</p>	

State	Bill
equipment and security services acquired and the licensing information of the provider if applicable.	
Iowa	HB 2160 HB 2597
<p>Text</p> <p>HB 2160: A candidate or candidate’s committee may use campaign funds to pay for personal and home security expenses if the payment to the personal or home security provider is reasonable for the services rendered.</p> <p>A candidate using campaign funds for personal or home security expenses shall keep a log detailing the date, name of the personal or home security provider, and cost for each personal or home security expense paid or owed by the campaign or candidate. Total personal and home security expenses shall be included as a line-item expense in a campaign finance report.</p> <p>For purposes of this section, “personal and home security expenses” includes but is not limited to expenses related to the purchase of firearms, firearm equipment and training.</p> <p>HB 2597: A candidate or candidate’s committee may use campaign funds to pay for installation and operation of a home security system if the payment to the home security provider is reasonable for the services rendered.</p> <p>A candidate or candidate’s committee shall not expend more than \$3,000 for the installation of a home security system and shall not make more than one such expenditure.</p> <p>A candidate or candidate’s committee shall not expend more than \$1,200 per year for the operation of a home security system.</p> <p>A candidate using campaign funds for home security expenses shall keep a log detailing the date, name of the home security provider, and cost for each home security</p>	

State	Bill
<p>expense paid or owed by the campaign or candidate. Total home security expenses shall be included as a line-item expense in a campaign finance report.</p>	
Illinois	HB 5054
<p>Text</p> <p>A political committee shall not make expenditures for the satisfaction or repayment of any debts or for the payment of any expenses relating to a personal residence. Campaign funds may not be used as collateral for home mortgages. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to expenditures by a political committee for expenses related to the following security services when they are reasonably necessary due to risks arising from the public official's or candidate's political or governmental duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A public official's or candidate's personal security services provided by a private security contractor agency licensed under the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004. ○ Security enhancements to a public official's or candidate's primary residence, including, but not limited to, security systems, cameras, walls, fences, or other physical structures. ○ Cybersecurity measures or tools used to protect and secure a public official's or candidate's personal, political, and government devices, Internet networks, or other technology. 	
Maryland	HB 978/SB 902 HB 1454
<p>Text</p>	

State	Bill
	<p>HB 978/SB 902: The campaign finance entity of a member of the General Assembly may make a disbursement from a campaign account to reimburse the member for expenses incurred by the member for the acquisition, installation, maintenance, or upgrade of a home security system used at the member's primary place of residence if the member submits proof of the completed work during the member's term of office.</p> <p>A campaign finance entity that makes a security disbursement shall submit to the State Board proof of the disbursement and the proof of the completed work that was submitted to the campaign finance entity and maintain a receipt for the disbursement.</p> <p>A campaign finance entity may not make a security disbursement of more than \$1,000 during the member's term of office or more than once during an election cycle.</p> <p>The State Board may audit a security disbursement.</p> <p>A security disbursement may not be considered to be an expenditure.</p> <p>A member of the General Assembly who expends personal funds on the acquisition, installation, maintenance, or upgrade of a home security system used at the member's primary place of residence may be reimbursed by the General Assembly for the expenditure.</p> <p>To be reimbursed, the member shall submit to the General Assembly proof of the expenditure of personal funds and the work that was completed.</p> <p>A member of the General Assembly may not be reimbursed for more than \$1,000 during the member's term of office or more than once during the member's term of office.</p> <p>HB 1454: "Expenditure" includes a security expenditure.</p> <p>The treasurer of a campaign finance entity shall keep a detailed and accurate account book of all assets received, expenditures made, and obligations incurred by or on behalf of the entity. The account book shall state, for a security expenditure or reimbursement, a description of the evidence of the threat that gave rise to the security expenditure.</p>

State	Bill
<p>"Continuing threat" means a threat to a protectee that arises from the protectee's activities, duties, or status as, or association with, a candidate or elected official that has been reported to, and verified by, an appropriate law enforcement agency.</p> <p>"Pay" includes reimbursement to the state for a security expense associated with a protectee.</p> <p>"Protectee" includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A candidate. ○ An elected official. ○ A member of the immediate family of a candidate or elected official. ○ A member of the staff of a candidate or elected official. <p>"Security expenditure" includes payment for the reasonable cost of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The installation and monitoring of an electronic security system. ○ Personal security services. ○ Reimbursing the state for goods or services necessary to provide security to a protectee. ○ Other goods or services necessary to provide security to a protectee. <p>A security expenditure may be made from campaign funds if a threat to a protectee's safety arises from the protectee's activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected official or the protectee's association with a candidate or elected official.</p> <p>A security expenditure may not be made to pay for a firearm or to a candidate or elected official's child, grandchild, great-grandchild, parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, sibling, sibling's child or parent's sibling.</p> <p>Total lifetime security expenditures made on behalf of an individual who is a candidate or an elected official may not exceed \$10,000.</p> <p>Within the reimbursement time period specified below, a tangible item purchased under this section shall be returned to the campaign finance entity that purchased the</p>	

State	Bill
<p>tangible item or the individual who retains the tangible item shall reimburse the campaign finance entity that purchased the tangible item.</p> <p>Reimbursement or return of a tangible item shall be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For a continuing threat, one year after the threat ceases to exist or upon the sale of the real property for which a tangible security item was purchased, whichever is earlier. ○ For a threat other than a continuing threat, within one year of the end of an elected official’s term or the end of a candidate’s candidacy or upon the sale of the real property for which a tangible security item was purchased, whichever is earlier. <p>Reimbursements shall be made at fair market value. Fair market value shall be determined at the time the reimbursement is made or the time the reimbursement is due, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>For a tangible item purchased for, or a security system installed at the home or office or on the vehicle of, an immediate family member or staff of a candidate or elected official, reimbursement may be made by the candidate or elected official or the immediate family member or staff of the candidate or elected official.</p> <p>Each campaign finance report that includes a security expenditure shall include a description of the threat that necessitated the security expenditure and documentation sufficient to verify the threat.</p>	
Minnesota	SB 3710
<p>Text</p> <p>"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>From Jan. 1 in the year following a general election until Dec. 31 of the year of general election, total payments of up to \$5,000 for:</p>	

State	Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detection-related security monitoring expenses for a candidate, including home security hardware, maintenance of home security monitoring hardware, identity theft monitoring services, and credit monitoring services. ○ Purchase, installation, and maintenance of structural security devices such as locks, wiring, lighting, gates, doors, and fencing so long as such devices are intended solely to provide security and not to improve the property or increase its value. <p>From Jan. 1 in the year following a general election until Dec. 31 of the year of a general election, total payments of up to \$25,000 for security services, including security services provided by a political party unit as an in-kind contribution.</p> <p>"Security services" means threat assessments, security guards, or guest screening services needed to address specific security concerns that result from the individual's position as a public official or state or local candidate that are provided by a state or local law enforcement agency; or an insured vendor licensed by the Board of Private Detective and Protective Agent Services.</p> <p>Security services do not include services obtained from a relative or a business owned by a relative, within the third degree of consanguinity, of an official or candidate, or services obtained above fair market value.</p> <p>Limits on contributing to one's own campaign do not apply to payments made by the candidate for the following that would otherwise be considered campaign contributions to the candidate's own campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detection-related security monitoring expenses for a candidate, including home security hardware, maintenance of home security monitoring hardware, identity theft monitoring services, and credit monitoring services. ○ Purchase, installation, and maintenance of structural security devices such as locks, wiring, lighting, gates, doors, and fencing so long as such devices are intended solely to provide security and not to improve the property or increase its value. 	

State	Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security services. <p>The following expenditures by a party unit, or two or more party units acting together are not considered contributions to or expenditures on behalf of a candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expenditures for party committee staff services that benefit three or more candidates, including contracts with third parties for security services if the services are provided to at least three candidates. 	
Nebraska	LB 986
<p>Text</p> <p>No committee shall expend funds for the purchase or payment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal services, including the services of a lawyer or accountant, except campaign services subject to reporting pursuant to the provisions of section 49-1455 and security services as described in subdivision (10) of section 49-1446.03. ○ Office supplies, staff, or furnishings for the public office for which an individual is a candidate for nomination or election except as set out in subdivision (10) of section 49-1446.03. <p>The bill would add the following to subdivision (10) of section 49-1446.03:</p> <p>Any committee may, in addition to the expenditures set forth in section 49-1446.01, make expenditures for security services and systems, including security personnel, hardware, software, electronic security equipment, installation, maintenance, monitoring and other physical and structural security measures and improvements.</p>	
New Hampshire	HB 1031
<p>Text</p> <p>The use of up to \$3,000 of campaign funds to pay for the reasonable costs of security measures for a state candidate, state officeholder, member of their family, and</p>	

State	Bill
<p>employees of the candidate’s campaign or the state officeholder’s office, shall not be considered personal use, so long as the security measures address ongoing dangers or threats that would not exist irrespective of the individual’s status or duties as a state candidate or state officeholder. Disbursements for security measures shall be for the usual and normal charge for such goods or services. In this section, "usual and normal charge" means, in the case of goods, the price of those goods in the market in which they are ordinarily purchased, and, in the case of services, the hourly or piecework charge for the services at a commercially reasonable rate prevailing at the time the services were rendered. Such security measures include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-structural security devices, such as security hardware, locks, alarm systems, motion detectors, and security camera systems. ○ Structural security devices, such as wiring, lighting, gates, doors, and fencing, so long as such devices are intended solely to provide security and not to improve the property or increase its value. ○ Security personnel and services that are bona fide, legitimate, and professional. ○ Cybersecurity software, devices, and services. 	
New Jersey	SB 3386
<p>Text</p> <p>Contributions received by a candidate, candidate committee, joint candidates committee, or legislative leadership committee may be used to pay for the reasonable costs of security measures for a candidate or officeholder, members of their immediate family, and campaign staff, provided that the security measures address ongoing dangers or threats that would not otherwise exist were it not for the individual's status or duties as a candidate or officeholder.</p> <p>Expenditures may be made to pay for the following security measures, provided that such expenditures are based on the fair market value of the goods and services:</p>	

State	Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-structural security devices, such as security hardware, locks, alarm systems, motion detectors and security camera systems. ○ Structural security devices such as wiring, lighting, gates, doors and fencing, so long as such devices are intended solely to provide security and not to improve the property or increase its value. ○ Security personnel and services that are bona fide, legitimate, professional and compliant with the state Security Officer Registration Act, as applicable. ○ Cybersecurity software, devices and services. <p>Expenditures made for the purchase or installation of physical security equipment, including structural and non-structural security devices, shall not exceed \$10,000 per candidacy.</p> <p>Expenditures shall not be made for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The purchase of firearms or ammunition. ○ Payments to immediate family members or entities owned or operated by immediate family members. ○ Home improvements not expressly authorized by subsection b. of this section. <p>Any candidate, candidate committee, joint candidates committee, or legislative leadership committee that authorizes an expenditure to pay for the reasonable costs of security measures shall retain documentation, including receipts, invoices and contracts of such expenditures. Such documents shall be considered public records, except that no plan, design, or schematic that reveals the type or location of the security measures installed shall be publicly disclosed.</p> <p>Any security devices or ongoing services purchased pursuant to this section shall be considered an asset of the campaign and shall be appropriately dissolved once the candidate closes out the candidate's campaign or the officeholder is no longer in office. Devices and equipment shall be sold for cost or other reasonable value.</p>	

State	Bill
Oregon	HB 4017
<p>Text</p> <p>Amounts received as contributions by a candidate, the principal campaign committee of a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a holder of public office may be used for purposes of reasonable security-related expenses, including security and alarm systems and monitoring services for a candidate, holder of public office or the family of a candidate or holder of public office, when the security-related expenses arise from the candidate or holder of public office being a candidate or holder of public office.</p> <p>Security and alarm systems obtained for purposes of reasonable security-related expenses under this section may be converted to personal use by the candidate or holder of public office after the candidate or holder of public office is no longer a candidate or holder of public office.</p>	
Rhode Island	SB 2334/ HB 7495
<p>Text</p> <p>As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Campaign funds" means contributions received in support of a candidate or officeholder regulated under this state's campaign finance law. ○ "Immediate family" means a spouse, registered domestic partner, or any minor child residing in the candidate/officeholder's household. ○ "Security expenses" means: ○ The purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of physical security equipment including, surveillance cameras, door access controls, locks, alarms, motion detectors installed by a company authorized and licensed to perform such work in this state; and 	

State	Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitoring and other services, including maintenance, directly associated with such physical security equipment. <p>A candidate or elected official may use campaign funds/public funds for verified security expenses incurred, to address security risks to themselves, campaign staff, or their immediate family associated with their status or activities as a candidate or public figure.</p> <p>The maximum amount of campaign funds that may be used for physical security equipment and its installation is limited to \$10,000 per individual and campaign cycle.</p> <p>Campaign funds may not be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase of firearms or ammunition. ○ Payments to family members or entities owned/controlled by them. ○ Unrelated home improvements. <p>The candidate or officeholder shall determine that the security expenses are reasonably related to security risks to themselves and their immediate family.</p> <p>All such expenditures shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reported to the state campaign finance agency in accordance with rules governing non-campaign disbursements. ○ Supported by itemized receipts or invoices. ○ Subject to public disclosure under applicable campaign finance laws; provided however, the disclosure shall not include plans, designs or schematics. <p>No documentation of a specific threat or law enforcement verification shall be required.</p> <p>The board of elections shall adopt rules and regulations as needed to implement and enforce this chapter, including standardized reporting formats and audit procedures.</p>	
Tennessee	SB 2000/HB 2050

State	Bill
	SB 2320/HB 2045
<p>Text</p> <p>SB 2000/HB 2050: Unexpended campaign funds may be used by an officeholder to procure home security equipment, including hardware and software, and monitoring services for the officeholder's personal residence.</p> <p>SB 2320/HB 2045: Expenditures of campaign funds to enhance security for a candidate or officeholder's personal residence are not deemed for personal use. Expenditures authorized by this subdivision are limited to \$12,000 per calendar year and must be disclosed as "residential security." The candidate or officeholder shall maintain all documentation pertaining to residential security expenditures. In the event of an audit or investigation, all information received by the registry concerning this subdivision is confidential and not open to public inspection.</p>	