allowed over speech made directly by a corporation.[934] The Court did uphold the requirements under BCRA that electioneering communications funded by anyone other than a candidate must include a disclaimer regarding who is responsible for the content of the communication, and that the person making the expenditure must disclose to the FEC the amount of the expenditure and the names of certain contributors. The Court held that these requirements could be justified based on a governmental interest in "provid[ing] the electorate with information" about the sources of election-related spending, helping citizens "make informed choices in the political marketplace," and facilitate the ability of shareholders to hold corporations accountable for such political speech.[935]

In *Randall v. Sorrell*, a plurality of the Court struck down a Vermont campaign finance statute's limitations on both expenditures and contributions.[936] As for the statute's expenditure limitations, the plurality found *Buckley* to control and saw no reason to overrule it and no adequate basis upon which to distinguish it. As for the statute's contribution limitations, the plurality, following *Buckley*, considered whether the "contribution limits prevent candidates from 'amassing the resources necessary for effective [campaign] advocacy'; whether they magnify the advantages of incumbency to the point where they put challengers to a significant disadvantage; in a word, whether they are too low and too strict to survive First Amendment scrutiny."[937] The plurality found that they were.[938] Vermont's limit of $200 per gubernatorial election "(with significantly lower limits for contributions to candidates for State Senate and House of Representatives) . . . are well below the limits this Court upheld in *Buckley*," and "are the lowest in the Na-

---

[934] For instance, while the Court in *National Right to Work* allowed restrictions on corporate solicitation of other corporations for PAC funds, the Court might be disinclined to allow restrictions on corporations soliciting other corporations for funds to use for direct independent expenditures.

[935] 558 U.S. ___, slip op. at 50–51 (citations omitted). The Court had previously acknowledged that as-applied challenges would be available to a group if it could show a "reasonable probability" that disclosure of its contributors' names would "subject them to threats, harassment, or reprisals from either Government officials or private parties." *McConnell*, 540 U.S. at 198 (quoting Buckley, 427 U.S. at 74).

[936] 548 U.S. 230 (2006). Justice Breyer wrote the plurality opinion, with only Chief Justice Roberts joining it in full. Justice Alito joined the opinion as to the contribution limitations but not as to the expenditure limitations. Justice Alito and three other Justices concurred in the judgment as to the limitations on both expenditures and contributions, and three Justices dissented.

[937] 548 U.S. at 248 (citation omitted).

[938] Although, as here, limits on contributions may be so low as to violate the First Amendment, "there is no constitutional basis for attacking contribution limits on the ground that they are too high. Congress has no constitutional obligation to limit contributions at all . . . ." Davis v. Federal Election Commission, 128 S. Ct. 2759, 2771 (2008) (dictum).