

	HB 7, the flawed limits bill vetoed in August	SB 1466, negotiated limits legislation in October
Individuals can give up to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$5,000 to any single-candidate committee each calendar year. - \$10,000 to any political party or legislative caucus committee, any committee supporting multiple candidates, or any non-candidate committee each calendar year. - \$5,000 to any public official's constituent services committee each calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$5,000 to any candidate committee each election. - \$10,000 to any political party or legislative caucus committee each year. - \$10,000 to any political action committee each calendar year. - No constituent services committees.
Businesses, unions and associations can give up to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$10,000 to single-candidate committee each year. - \$20,000 to any political party or legislative caucus committee, any committee supporting multiple candidates, or any non-candidate committee each calendar year. - \$5,000 to any candidate's constituent services committee each calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$10,000 to any candidate committee each election. - \$20,000 to any political party or legislative caucus committee or any political action committee each year. - No constituent services committees.
Candidate political committee can give up to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$90,000 to any political party or legislative caucus committee, any committee supporting multiple candidates, any other single-candidate committee or any non-candidate committee each calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$50,000 to any candidate committee per election cycle. - \$50,000 to any political action committee per calendar year. - Unlimited contributions to any political party or legislative caucus committee per calendar year except in primaries where the recipient committee is participating in the primary, in which case the limit is \$50,000.

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<p>Political party and legislative caucus committees can give up to:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$90,000 to any single-candidate committee of legislative candidate, but allows unlimited coordinated in-kind contributions. - \$5,000 to any candidate's constituent services committee each calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the primary election, \$200,000 to statewide candidate; \$125,000 to any Senate candidate; \$75,000 to any House candidate; and between \$50,000 and \$125,000 to candidates for local and judicial offices. These limits include cash and in-kind contributions, and are aggregated, meaning the total of any combination of party and leader committees in a primary cannot exceed the limit. - \$20,000 to a political action committee each calendar year. - Unlimited contributions to other political party and legislative caucus committees except in primaries where the recipient committee is participating in the primary, in which case the limit is \$50,000. - Legislative caucus committees cannot transfer money between each other. - Unlimited contributions to candidates in general election cycle, but legislative candidates may accept contributions from only one caucus committee. - Allows additional legislative caucus committees to be formed by five senators or 10 representatives. - No constituent services committees. - Limits, where applicable, encompass both monetary and in-kind contributions.

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Political action committees can give up to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$90,000 to any single candidate committee each calendar year; prohibits coordinated expenditures (currently known as in-kind contributions). - \$5,000 to any candidate's constituent services committee each calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$50,000 to any candidate committee each election. - \$50,000 to any political party committee, legislative caucus committee or political action committee each year. - Does not limit ballot question committees. - No constituent services committees.
Contributions to ballot initiative committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imposed limits on contributions to ballot initiative committees in violation of U.S. Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limits.
Reporting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires committees to file quarterly contribution and expenditure reports. - Requires lawmakers to report contributions of more than \$500 to be disclosed within two working days when received between May 1 and adjournment. - Requires the governor to report contributions of more than \$500 within 48 hours in the 90-day period following adjournment. - Does not require disclosure of bundlers or conduits. - No aggregate contribution limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires committees to file quarterly contribution and expenditure reports. - Requires contributions of \$1,000 or more received within 30 days of an election to be disclosed within two business days. - Requires contributions of \$1,000 or more received more than 30 days before an election to be disclosed within five business days. - Requires disclosure of individuals who gather contributions of \$3,000 or more in aggregate from five or more contributors.
Auditing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enables the State Board of Elections to audit committees only if they fail to file two consecutive quarterly reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires the State Board of Elections to conduct random audits of committees and targeted audits for cause.

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Committees:	- Allows all candidates to operate three committees: one single-candidate committee (for themselves); one “multi-candidate committee,” which must support two or more candidates, of which one candidate can be themselves; and one constituent services committee.	- Allows candidates to operate one committee to support their candidacy; allows the legislative leaders to operate one caucus committee each to support their members; and allows similar caucus committees to be created by five members of the Senate or 10 members of the House. - Candidates seeking multiple offices can form separate committees for each office or run multiple campaigns out of same committee.
Definition of Receipt:	- Redefines receipt of a contribution to require the contribution be in the actual personal physical possession of a candidate or committee.	- Defines “receipt” as occurring when a contribution is deposited in a committee’s account, when a committee receives electronic notice of a contribution, or receives notice of an in-kind contribution.
Primary involvement:	- Prohibits the Democratic Party of Illinois from making endorsements or contributing to candidates during the primary election period.	- Does not prohibit any party from making an endorsement in a primary. - Limits contributions by parties in primaries.
Penalties for violations:	- Requires violators to return contributions that are in excess of limits within 30 days; if that does not occur, the money escheats to the state.	- Contributions in excess of limits must be returned to the contributors or given to a charity within 15 days. If not done within 15 days, the money escheats to the state’s General Revenue Fund.
Task force created	- To study public financing of judicial elections.	- To study the impact of contribution limits and make recommendations following the 2012 and 2014 elections. The same task force also will study the feasibility of implementing public financing for statewide, legislative and judicial offices and make recommendations.

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Independent expenditures	- Requires reporting of independent expenditures of \$3,000 or more made by individuals or groups. Allows for a temporary injunction against any entity that fails to report independent expenditures.	Same as HB 7.
"Millionaire's amendment"	- Removes limits on candidates in any election period when one candidate (or the candidate's family) contributes or makes independent expenditures of more than \$250,000 for statewide office candidates and \$100,000 for all other elective offices.	Same as HB 7.
Complaint database	- Creates a searchable database of founded complaints at the State Board of Elections.	- Creates a searchable database of founded complaints at the State Board of Elections, and the database will include report of the action and penalties imposed by the State Board of Elections.

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