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ELECTIONS
(10 ILCS 5/) Election Code.

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 1 heading)
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(10 ILCS 5/1-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 1-1)
Sec. 1-1. This Act may be cited as the Election Code. This Act is the general election law of Illinois and any reference in any other Act to "the general election law" or "the general election law of this State" is a reference to this Act, as now or hereafter amended.
(Source: P.A. 86-1475.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 1-2)
Sec. 1-2. The provisions of this Act, so far as they are the same as those of any prior statute, shall be construed as a continuation of such prior provisions, and not as a new enactment.
If in any other statute reference is made to an Act of the General Assembly, or a Section of such an Act, which is continued in this Code, such reference shall be held to refer to the Act or Section thereof so continued in this Code.
(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 1-3)
Sec. 1-3. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:
1. "Election" includes the submission of all questions of public policy, propositions, and all measures submitted to popular vote, and includes primary elections when so indicated by the context.
2. "Regular election" means the general, general primary, consolidated and consolidated

primary elections regularly scheduled in Article 2A. The even numbered year municipal primary established in Article 2A is a regular election only with respect to those municipalities in which a primary is required to be held on such date.

3. "Special election" means an election not regularly recurring at fixed intervals, irrespective of whether it is held at the same time and place and by the same election officers as a regular election.

4. "General election" means the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected. "General primary election", "consolidated election" and "consolidated primary election" mean the respective elections or the election dates designated and established in Article 2A of this Code.

5. "Municipal election" means an election or primary, either regular or special, in cities, villages, and incorporated towns; and "municipality" means any such city, village or incorporated town.

6. "Political or governmental subdivision" means any unit of local government, or school district in which elections are or may be held. "Political or governmental subdivision" also includes, for election purposes, Regional Boards of School Trustees, and Township Boards of School Trustees.

7. The word "township" and the word "town" shall apply interchangeably to the type of governmental organization established in accordance with the provisions of the Township Code. The term "incorporated town" shall mean a municipality referred to as an incorporated town in the Illinois Municipal Code, as now or hereafter amended.

8. "Election authority" means a county clerk or a Board of Election Commissioners.

9. "Election Jurisdiction" means (a) an entire county, in the case of a county in which no city board of election commissioners is located or which is under the jurisdiction of a county board of election commissioners; (b) the territorial jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners; and (c) the territory in a county outside of the jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners. In each instance election jurisdiction shall be determined according to which election authority maintains the permanent registration records of qualified electors.

10. "Local election official" means the clerk or secretary of a unit of local government or school district, as the case may

be, the treasurer of a township board of school trustees, and the regional superintendent of schools with respect to the various school officer elections and school referenda for which the regional superintendent is assigned election duties by The School Code, as now or hereafter amended.

11. "Judges of election", "primary judges" and similar terms, as applied to cases where there are 2 sets of judges, when used in connection with duties at an election during the hours the polls are open, refer to the team of judges of election on duty during such hours; and, when used with reference to duties after the closing of the polls, refer to the team of tally judges designated to count the vote after the closing of the polls and the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 13-6.2 or 14-5.2. In such case, where, after the closing of the polls, any act is required to be performed by each of the judges of election, it shall be performed by each of the tally judges and by each of the holdover judges.

12. "Petition" of candidacy as used in Sections 7-10 and 7-10.1 shall consist of a statement of candidacy, candidate's statement containing oath, and sheets containing signatures of qualified primary electors bound together.

13. "Election district" and "precinct", when used with reference to a 30-day residence requirement, means the smallest constituent territory in which electors vote as a unit at the same polling place in any election governed by this Act.

14. "District" means any area which votes as a unit for the election of any officer, other than the State or a unit of local government or school district, and includes, but is not limited to, legislative, congressional and judicial districts, judicial circuits, county board districts, municipal and sanitary district wards, school board districts, and precincts.

15. "Question of public policy" or "public question" means any question, proposition or measure submitted to the voters at an election dealing with subject matter other than the nomination or election of candidates and shall include, but is not limited to, any bond or tax referendum, and questions relating to the Constitution.

16. "Ordinance providing the form of government of a municipality or county pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution" includes ordinances, resolutions and petitions adopted by referendum which provide for the

form of government, the officers or the manner of selection or terms of office of officers of such municipality or county, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4, 6 or 7 of Article VII of the Constitution.

17. "List" as used in Sections 4-11, 4-22, 5-14, 5-29, 6-60, and 6-66 shall include a computer tape or computer disc or other electronic data processing information containing voter information.

18. "Accessible" means accessible to persons with disabilities and elderly individuals for the purpose of voting or registration, as determined by rule of the State Board of Elections.

19. "Elderly" means 65 years of age or older.

20. "Person with a disability" means a person having a temporary or permanent physical disability.

21. "Leading political party" means one of the two political parties whose candidates for governor at the most recent three gubernatorial elections received either the highest or second highest average number of votes. The political party whose candidates for governor received the highest average number of votes shall be known as the first leading political party and the political party whose candidates for governor received the second highest average number of votes shall be known as the second leading political party.

22. "Business day" means any day in which the office of an election authority, local election official or the State Board of Elections is open to the public for a minimum of 7 hours.

23. "Homeless individual" means any person who has a nontraditional residence, including, but not limited to, a shelter, day shelter, park bench, street corner, or space under a bridge.

24. "Signature" means a name signed in ink or in digitized form. This definition does not apply to a nominating or candidate petition or a referendum petition.

25. "Intelligent mail barcode tracking system" means a printed trackable barcode attached to the return business reply envelope for mail-in ballots under Article 19 or Article 20 that allows an election authority to determine the date the envelope was mailed in absence of a postmark.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-3.5)

Sec. 1-3.5. Absentee voting. Any references to absentee ballots, absentee voters, absentee registration, or absentee voting procedures in this Code shall be construed to refer to vote by mail ballots, persons who vote by mail, registration by mail, or voting by mail.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 1-4)

Sec. 1-4. (a) In any case in which this Act prescribes a period of time within which petitions for nomination must be filed, the office in which petitions must be filed shall remain open for the receipt of such petitions until 5:00 P.M. on the last day of the filing period.

(b) For the 2013 consolidated election period, an election authority or local election official shall accept until 104 days before the election at which candidates are to be on the ballot any petitions for nomination or certificate of nomination required by this Code to be filed no earlier than 113 and no later than 106 days before the consolidated election. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, for purposes of this subsection (b) only, signatures and circulator statements on petitions for nomination filed with an election authority or local election official on the final day for filing petitions for nomination shall not be deemed invalid for the sole reason that the petitions were circulated between 90 and 92 days before the last day for filing petitions.
(Source: P.A. 97-1134, eff. 12-3-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 1-5)

Sec. 1-5. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 86-873. Repealed by P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-6)

Sec. 1-6. Computing dates of various acts; Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

(a) If the first or last day fixed by law to do any act required or allowed by this Code falls on a State holiday or a Saturday or a Sunday, the period shall extend through the first business day next following the day otherwise fixed as the first or last day, irrespective of whether any election authority or local election official conducts business on the State holiday, Saturday, or Sunday.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, "State holiday" means New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, President's Day, Casimir Pulaski's

Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and any other day from time to time declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois to be a day during which the agencies of the State of Illinois that are ordinarily open to do business with the public shall be closed for business.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, nominating papers, petitions of objection to nominating papers, certificates of withdrawal of candidacy, and reports of political committees actually received by election authorities and local election officials on a State holiday, a Saturday, or a Sunday shall not be deemed invalid or defective for that reason alone.

(Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96; 90-672, eff. 7-31-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-7)

Sec. 1-7. No straight party voting. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, straight party voting by a single vote is not permitted in Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-8)

Sec. 1-8. Canvassing boards abolished. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, local canvassing boards are abolished. In this Code or any other law a reference to a local or county canvassing board means (i) for elections in which the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located entirely within the jurisdiction of a single election authority, that election authority and (ii) for elections for offices and public questions not listed in Section 22-1 of this Code in which the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located within the jurisdiction of 2 or more election authorities, the election authority having jurisdiction over the location at which the political subdivision has its principal office.

(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-9)

Sec. 1-9. Central counting of grace period, early, vote by mail, and provisional ballots. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary enacted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, all grace period ballots, early voting ballots, vote by mail ballots, and provisional ballots to be counted shall be

delivered to and counted at an election authority's central ballot counting location and not in precincts. References in this Code enacted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly to delivery and counting of grace period ballots, early voting ballots, vote by mail ballots, or provisional ballots to or at a precinct polling place or to the proper polling place shall be construed as references to delivery and counting of those ballots to and at the election authority's central ballot counting location.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-9.1)

Sec. 1-9.1. Ballot counting information dissemination. Each election authority maintaining a website must provide 24-hour notice on its website of the date, time, and location of the analysis, processing, and counting of all ballot forms. Each election authority must notify any political party or pollwatcher of the same information 24 hours before the count begins if such political party or pollwatcher has requested to be notified. Notification may be by electronic mail at the address provided by the requester.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-9.2)

Sec. 1-9.2. Uncounted ballot information on website. No later than 48 hours after the closing of polling locations on election day, each election authority maintaining a website shall post the number of ballots that remain uncounted. The posting shall separate the number of ballots yet to be counted into the following categories: ballots cast on election day, early voting ballots, provisional ballots, vote by mail ballots received by the election authority but not counted, and vote by mail ballots sent by the election authority but have not been returned to the election authority. This information shall be updated on the website of the election authority each day until the period for counting provisional and vote by mail ballots has ended. All election authorities, regardless of whether they maintain a website, shall share the same information, separated in the same manner, with the State Board of Elections no later than 48 hours after the closing of polling locations on election day and each business day thereafter until the period for counting provisional and vote by mail ballots has ended.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Public comment. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the State Board of Elections in evaluating the feasibility of any new voting system shall seek and accept public comment from persons with disabilities, including but not limited to organizations of the blind.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-11)

Sec. 1-11. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12. Repealed internally, eff. 5-31-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-12)

Sec. 1-12. Public university voting.

(a) Each appropriate election authority shall, in addition to the early voting conducted at locations otherwise required by law, conduct early voting, grace period registration, and grace period voting at the student union on the campus of a public university within the election authority's jurisdiction. The voting required by this subsection (a) to be conducted on campus must be conducted from the 6th day before a general primary or general election until and including the 4th day before a general primary or general election from 10:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. and as otherwise required by Article 19A of this Code, except that the voting required by this subsection (a) need not be conducted during a consolidated primary or consolidated election. If an election authority has voting equipment that can accommodate a ballot in every form required in the election authority's jurisdiction, then the election authority shall extend early voting and grace period registration and voting under this Section to any registered voter in the election authority's jurisdiction. However, if the election authority does not have voting equipment that can accommodate a ballot in every form required in the election authority's jurisdiction, then the election authority may limit early voting and grace period registration and voting under this Section to voters in precincts where the public university is located and precincts bordering the university. Each public university shall make the space available at the student union for, and cooperate and coordinate with the appropriate election authority in, the implementation of this subsection (a).

(b) (Blank).

(c) For the purposes of this Section,

"public university" means the University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Chicago State University, Governors State University, Southern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, and Northeastern Illinois University.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "student union" means the Student Center at 750 S. Halsted on the University of Illinois-Chicago campus; the Public Affairs Center at the University of Illinois at Springfield or a new building completed after the effective date of this Act housing student government at the University of Illinois at Springfield; the Illini Union at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; the SIUC Student Center at the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale campus; the Morris University Center at the Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville campus; the University Union at the Western Illinois University at the Macomb campus; the Holmes Student Center at the Northern Illinois University campus; the University Union at the Eastern Illinois University campus; NEIU Student Union at the Northeastern Illinois University campus; the Bone Student Center at the Illinois State University campus; the Cordell Reed Student Union at the Chicago State University campus; and the Hall of Governors in Building D at the Governors State University campus.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-13)

Sec. 1-13. Forms of signature. The making and signing of any form, including an application to register, a certificate authorizing cancellation of a registration or authorizing a transfer of registration, an application to vote, a provisional ballot, or affidavit, but not including a nominating or candidate petition or a referendum petition, may be by a signature written in ink or in digitized form.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-15)

Sec. 1-15. Procedures for the disposal of election records. This Code is subject to the provisions of Section 14a of the Local Records Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-475, eff. 8-14-09.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-16)

Sec. 1-16. Election authorities; notices by electronic mail. If an election authority is

required by law to send an election-related notice to an individual, that election authority may send that notice solely by electronic mail if the individual provides a current e-mail address to the election authority and authorizes the election authority to send notices by electronic mail. For the purposes of this Section, the term "notice" does not include a ballot or any notice required under Sections 1A-16.5 or 1A-16.7 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-17)

Sec. 1-17. Election authority voting equipment information. Every 2 years, each election authority shall submit information on the voting equipment used within the jurisdiction of the election authority to the State Board of Elections. The information must include:

(1) the age and functionality of each item of voting equipment; and

(2) a formal letter containing a general description of the status of the voting equipment, the election authority's perceived need for new voting equipment, and the costs associated with obtaining new equipment.

Each election authority must publish the information submitted under this Section online.
(Source: P.A. 100-623, eff. 7-20-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-18)

Sec. 1-18. Cybersecurity.

(a) Each election authority maintaining a website shall begin utilizing a ".gov" website address and a ".gov" electronic mail address for each employee within one year of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. The integrity of election authorities' websites and electronic mail addresses shall be protected using electronic mail security products provided by the Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology or a third-party vendor.

(b) Each election authority shall perform an organizational risk assessment through the Cyber Navigator Program on a biennial basis.

(c) Each election authority shall begin performing monthly vulnerability scans to defend against cyber breaches within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

(d) Each election authority shall begin using endpoint detection and response security

tools on all computers utilized by employees within one year of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/1-20)
Sec. 1-20. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10. Repealed internally, eff. 3-2-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 1A heading)
ARTICLE 1A. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

(10 ILCS 5/1A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-1)
Sec. 1A-1. A State Board of Elections is hereby established which shall have general supervision over the administration of the registration and election laws throughout the State, and shall perform only such duties as are or may hereafter be prescribed by law.
(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-2)
Sec. 1A-2. The State Board of Elections shall consist of 8 members, 4 of whom shall be residents of Cook County and 4 of whom shall be residents of the State outside of Cook County. Of the 4 members from each area of required residence, 2 shall be affiliated with the same political party as the Governor, and 2 shall be affiliated with the political party whose nominee for Governor in the most recent general election received the second highest number of votes. Members shall be persons who have extensive knowledge of the election laws of this State.
(Source: P.A. 80-1178.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-2.1)
Sec. 1A-2.1. Each member of the State Board of Elections, before entering upon his duties, shall subscribe to the Constitutional oath and shall give an official bond in the penal sum of $100,000, with a corporate surety or individual sureties approved by the Governor, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The bond and oath shall be filed with the office of the Secretary of State within 10 days after the appointment.
(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-3)
Sec. 1A-3. Subject to the confirmation requirements of Section 1A-4, 4 members of the State Board of Elections shall be appointed in each odd-numbered year as follows:

(1) The Governor shall appoint 2 members of the same political party with which he is affiliated, one from each area of required residence.

(2) The Governor shall appoint 2 members of the political party whose candidate for Governor in the most recent general election received the second highest number of votes, one from each area of required residence, from a list of nominees submitted by the first state executive officer in the order indicated herein affiliated with such political party: Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer. If none of the State executive officers listed herein is affiliated with such political party, the nominating State officer shall be the first State executive officer in the order indicated herein affiliated with an established political party other than that of the Governor.

(3) The nominating state officer shall submit in writing to the Governor 3 names of qualified persons for each membership on the Board of Election to be appointed from the political party of that officer. The Governor may reject any or all of the nominees on any such list and may request an additional list. The second list shall be submitted by the nominating officer and shall contain 3 new names of qualified persons for each remaining appointment, except that if the Governor expressly reserves any nominee's name from the first list, that nominee shall not be replaced on the second list. The second list shall be final.

(4) Whenever all the state executive officers designated in paragraph (2) are affiliated with the same political party as that of the Governor, all 4 members of the Board to be appointed that year, from both designated political parties, shall be appointed by the Governor without nominations.

(5) The Governor shall submit in writing to the President of the Senate the name of each person appointed to the State Board of Elections, and shall designate the term for which the appointment is made and the name of the member whom the appointee is to succeed.

(6) The appointments shall be made and submitted by the Governor no later than April 1 and a nominating state officer required to submit a list of nominees to the Governor pursuant to paragraph (3) shall submit a list no later than March 1. For appointments occurring in 2019, the appointments shall be made and submitted by the Governor no later than May 15.

(7) In the appointment of the initial members of the Board pursuant to this amendatory Act of 1978, the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) of this Section shall apply except that the Governor shall appoint all 8 members, 2 from each of the designated political parties from each area of required residence.

(Source: P.A. 101-5, eff. 5-15-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-3.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-3.1)

Sec. 1A-3.1. Of the members initially appointed to the State Board of Elections pursuant to this amendatory Act of 1978, one member affiliated with each political party from each area of required residence shall serve a term commencing July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1979, and the other initial members shall serve terms commencing July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1981.

Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each member of the State Board of Elections is abolished on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985. Subject to the confirmation requirements of Section 1A-4, 8 members of the State Board of Elections shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A-3, except that the Governor shall appoint 4 members of the same political party with which he is affiliated and 4 members of the political party whose candidate for Governor in the most recent general election received the second highest number of votes and except that a nominating State officer shall submit to the Governor his required list of nominees within 15 days after the current terms of office are abolished and the Governor shall make appointments within 30 days after the current terms of office are abolished. Of the members initially appointed to the State Board of Elections pursuant to this amendatory Act of 1985, one member affiliated with each political party for each area of required residence shall serve a term commencing July 1, 1985, and ending July 1,

1987, and the other initial members shall serve terms commencing July 1, 1985, and ending July 1, 1989.

The terms of subsequent members of the State Board of Elections shall be 4 years commencing on July 1 of the year in which the appointments are made.

A member shall serve until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified. No appointee shall enter upon the duties of his office until all members required to be appointed in that year have been confirmed by the Senate by record vote pursuant to Section 1A-4.
(Source: P.A. 84-115.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-4)

Sec. 1A-4. All appointments of members to the State Board of Elections shall be subject to the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to this Section. Appointments by the Governor pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2) and (7) of Section 1A-3 shall require the advice and consent of a 3/5 vote of the members elected to the Senate. Appointments by the Governor pursuant to paragraph (4) of Section 1A-3 shall require the advice and consent of a 2/3 vote of the members elected to the Senate.

The Senate shall confirm or reject appointments within 30 session days or 60 calendar days after they are submitted by the Governor, whichever occurs first. Except in the case of appointments to fill vacancies, the confirmation time period specified in this Section shall not commence until all appointments required to be made in that year have been submitted by the Governor.
(Source: P.A. 80-1178.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-5)

Sec. 1A-5. An appointment to fill each vacancy on the State Board of Elections shall be made pursuant to the appropriate paragraph of Section 1A-3 in the same manner as the appointment of members for new terms. Each appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the completion of the term of that position.

The Governor shall make an appointment to fill each vacancy and shall submit it to the President of the Senate within 30 days of the occurrence of the vacancy, or within 30 days of the submission of a list of nominees to him pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 1A-3, whichever is later. A nominating state officer shall submit to the Governor his required list of nominees to fill a vacancy within 15 days of the occurrence of the vacancy. If the Governor does not fill a vacancy required to be filled pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section

1A-3 within the required 30 days, the nominating state officer shall make the appointment from among the nominees he previously submitted.
(Source: P.A. 80-1178.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-6)

Sec. 1A-6. One member of the State Board of Elections shall be elected by the members of the Board to be chair and shall serve as chair of the Board for a term ending June 30, 1979. On July 1 of 1979 and on July 1 of each odd-numbered year thereafter, a chair shall be elected by the members of the Board for a 2 year term ending June 30 of the next odd-numbered year. If July 1 of any odd-numbered year does not fall on a business day, said election shall be held on the first business day thereafter. The chair elected for each 2 year term shall not be of the same political party affiliation as the prior chair. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chair, a new chair of the same political party affiliation shall be elected for the remainder of the vacating chair's term. Whenever a chair is elected, the Board shall elect from among its members, a vice chair who shall not be of the same political party affiliation as the chair.

Upon the confirmation of all of the members of the State Board of Elections initially appointed under the amendatory Act of 1978, the Governor shall designate one of the members as interim chair who shall preside over the Board until a chair is elected pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-6.1)

Sec. 1A-6.1. The chair of the State Board of Elections shall preside at all meetings of the Board, except that the vice chair shall preside at any meeting when the chair is absent. The salary of the chair shall be $25,000 per year, or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater, and the salary of the vice-chair shall be $20,000 per year, or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. The salary of the other Board members shall be $15,000 per year, or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. Each member shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of his duties.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-7)

Sec. 1A-7. The State Board of Elections

shall meet at such time or times as the chair or any 4 members shall direct, but at least once per month. Five members of the Board are necessary to constitute a quorum and 5 votes are necessary for any action of the Board to become effective, including the appointment of the executive director, the employment of technical consultants and the employment of other persons.

If a quorum is present at a meeting of the Board, one of the members present may vote for the absent member pursuant to a written proxy signed by the absent member. A member voting by proxy who is not in attendance may not be counted towards the presence of a quorum.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-8)

Sec. 1A-8. The State Board of Elections shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties in addition to any powers or duties otherwise provided for by law:

(1) Assume all duties and responsibilities of the State Electoral Board and the Secretary of State as heretofore provided in this Code;

(2) Disseminate information to and consult with election authorities concerning the conduct of elections and registration in accordance with the laws of this State and the laws of the United States;

(3) Furnish to each election authority prior to each primary and general election and any other election it deems necessary, a manual of uniform instructions consistent with the provisions of this Code which shall be used by election authorities in the preparation of the official manual of instruction to be used by the judges of election in any such election. In preparing such manual, the State Board shall consult with representatives of the election authorities throughout the State. The State Board may provide separate portions of the uniform instructions applicable to different election jurisdictions which administer elections under different options provided by law. The State Board may by regulation require particular portions of the uniform instructions to be included in any official manual of instructions published by election authorities. Any manual of instructions published by any election authority shall be identical with the

manual of uniform instructions issued by the Board, but may be adapted by the election authority to accommodate special or unusual local election problems, provided that all manuals published by election authorities must be consistent with the provisions of this Code in all respects and must receive the approval of the State Board of Elections prior to publication; provided further that if the State Board does not approve or disapprove of a proposed manual within 60 days of its submission, the manual shall be deemed approved.

(4) Prescribe and require the use of such uniform forms, notices, and other supplies not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code as it shall deem advisable which shall be used by election authorities in the conduct of elections and registrations;

(5) Prepare and certify the form of ballot for any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, or any referendum to be submitted to the electors throughout the State or, when required to do so by law, to the voters of any area or unit of local government of the State;

(6) Require such statistical reports regarding the conduct of elections and registration from election authorities as may be deemed necessary;

(7) Review and inspect procedures and records relating to conduct of elections and registration as may be deemed necessary, and to report violations of election laws to the appropriate State's Attorney or the Attorney General;

(8) Recommend to the General Assembly legislation to improve the administration of elections and registration;

(9) Adopt, amend or rescind rules and regulations in the performance of its duties provided that all such rules and regulations must be consistent with the provisions of this Article 1A or issued pursuant to authority otherwise provided by law;

(10) Determine the validity and sufficiency of petitions filed under Article XIV, Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970;

(11) Maintain in its principal office a research library that includes, but is not limited to, abstracts of votes by precinct for general primary elections and general elections, current precinct maps and current precinct poll lists from all election jurisdictions within the State. The research library shall be open to the public during regular business hours. Such abstracts, maps and lists shall be preserved as permanent records and shall be available for examination and copying at a reasonable cost;

(12) Supervise the administration of the registration and election laws throughout the State;

(13) Obtain from the Department of Central Management Services, under Section 405-250 of the Department of Central Management Services Law (20 ILCS 405/405-250), such use of electronic data processing equipment as may be required to perform the duties of the State Board of Elections and to provide election-related information to candidates, public and party officials, interested civic organizations and the general public in a timely and efficient manner;

(14) To take such action as may be necessary or required to give effect to directions of the national committee or State central committee of an established political party under Sections 7-8, 7-11, and 7-14.1 or such other provisions as may be applicable pertaining to the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to an established political party's national nominating conventions or, notwithstanding any candidate certification schedule contained within this Code, the certification of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate selected by the established political party's national nominating convention;

(15) To post all early voting sites separated by election authority and hours of operation on its website at least 5 business days before the period for early voting begins;

(16) To post on its website the statewide totals, and totals separated by each election authority, for each of the counts received pursuant to Section 1-9.2; and

(17) To post on its website, in a

downloadable
format, the information received from each election authority under Section 1-17.

The Board may by regulation delegate any of its duties or functions under this Article, except that final determinations and orders under this Article shall be issued only by the Board.

The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-623, eff. 7-20-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-9)

Sec. 1A-9. The State Board of Elections shall appoint an executive director and an assistant executive director. The annual compensation of the executive director and assistant executive director shall be determined by the Board.

The executive director and assistant executive director may be removed from office at any time by a vote of at least 5 members of the Board. Upon any such removal a vacancy is created which shall be filled as provided for the initial appointments.

The Board, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of its members, may from time to time contract with technical consultants to assist it in the performance of its duties. Such technical consultants shall be compensated only under contracts which specify the duties to be performed and the compensation therefor. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, contracts with technical consultants, other than hearing officers and attorneys representing the Board in litigation, shall terminate no more than 60 days after the commencement of the specified duties and may be extended once for a period of no more than 30 days upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board. The time limitations imposed by this Section on contracts with technical consultants shall not apply to a contract with a technical consultant for the provision of electronic data processing services in connection with the Board's performance of the duties assigned to it pursuant to paragraph (11) of Section 1A-8 or in connection with the Board's performance of the duties assigned to it pursuant to Sections

4-8, 5-7 and 6-35 concerning the furnishing of electronic data or compilations containing voter registration information to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act. No technical consultant, other than a hearing officer or an attorney engaged to represent the Board in litigation, may be compensated under more than one contract in any fiscal year.
(Source: P.A. 93-1091, eff. 3-29-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-10)
Sec. 1A-10. The State Board of Elections shall keep a full and true public record of all of its proceedings and of all monies received and expended. The Board shall file and preserve in its principal office all orders and records pertaining to its duties. The executive director shall exercise general supervision over the operation of the business of the Board and its equipment, facilities, employees and consultants, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board and as otherwise directed by the Board. The assistant executive director shall administer the operations and staff of the permanent branch office of the Board.
(Source: P.A. 83-941.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-11)
Sec. 1A-11. The principal office of the State Board of Elections shall be maintained in Springfield and a permanent branch office shall be maintained in Chicago. The permanent offices of the Board shall be kept open during the ordinary business hours of State offices. However, on the day of any election, or at any other time, the offices of the Board may be kept open such additional time as the Board shall deem necessary to carry out its duties.
(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-12)
Sec. 1A-12. The State Board of Elections may employ, promote or discharge such additional persons as are necessary for the proper performance of its duties under this Code, including investigators, examiners and hearing officers. However, persons employed by the State Board of Elections prior to January 1, 1978 and previously certified under a merit plan adopted by the Board shall not be subject to any probationary period nor required to qualify by examination under "The Personnel Code" to continue in their positions. No employee or consultant may appear before the Board in any representative capacity within 6 months after termination of his employment or

contractual relationship with the Board.
(Source: P.A. 93-1091, eff. 3-29-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-13)

Sec. 1A-13. No employee of the State Board of Elections including its executive director and assistant executive director shall engage in any partisan political activity whatsoever, except to vote at elections, nor shall such person contribute, either financially or in services or goods or any other way, to any political party, candidate or organization engaged in political activity. No employee of the Board shall become a candidate for nomination for, or election to, or accept appointment to any public office. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be deemed to have vacated his position and shall be discharged. No such person shall be thereafter rehired unless the State Civil Service Commission, upon appeal, finds that this Section has not been violated by such person.
(Source: P.A. 83-941.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-14)

Sec. 1A-14. No member of the State Board of Elections may become a candidate for nomination for, or election to, or accept appointment to or hold any other remunerative public office or public employment or any office in a political party. Violation of any prohibition in this Section shall disqualify a member of the Board and a vacancy is thereby created. A vacancy also exists upon the occurrence of any of the events enumerated in Section 25-2 of this Act as in the case of an elective office.
(Source: P.A. 80-1178.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-15)

Sec. 1A-15. On the request of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the State Board of Elections shall provide the Department with tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof which only provide the name, address and, when available, the Social Security number of registered voters for the purpose of tracing absent parents and the collection of child support. Such information shall be provided at reasonable cost, which shall include the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The confidentiality of all information contained on such tapes, discs and other electronic data or combination thereof shall be protected as provided in Section 11-9 of "The Illinois Public Aid Code".
(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16)

Sec. 1A-16. Voter registration information; Internet posting; processing of voter registration forms; content of such forms. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply to voter registration under this Code.

(a) Voter registration information; Internet posting of voter registration form. Within 90 days after August 21, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-574), the State Board of Elections shall post on its World Wide Web site the following information:

(1) A comprehensive list of the names, addresses, phone numbers, and websites, if applicable, of all county clerks and boards of election commissioners in Illinois.

(2) A schedule of upcoming elections and the deadline for voter registration.

(3) A downloadable, printable voter registration form, in at least English and in Spanish versions, that a person may complete and mail or submit to the State Board of Elections or the appropriate county clerk or board of election commissioners.

Any forms described under paragraph (3) must state the following:

If you do not have a driver's license or social security number, and this form is submitted by mail, and you have never registered to vote in the jurisdiction you are now registering in, then you must send, with this application, either (i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or (ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. If you do not provide the information required above, then you will be required to provide election officials with either (i) or (ii) described above the first time you vote at a voting place.

(b) Acceptance of registration forms by the State Board of Elections and county clerks and board of election commissioners. The State Board of Elections, county clerks, and board of election commissioners shall accept all completed voter registration forms described in subsection (a)(3) of this Section and Sections 1A-17 and 1A-30 that are:

(1) postmarked on or before the day that voter registration is closed under this Code;

(2) not postmarked, but arrives no later than 5 days after the close of registration;

(3) submitted in person by a person using the form on or before the day that voter registration is closed under this Code; or

(4) submitted in person by a person who submits one or more forms on behalf of one or more persons who used the form on or before the day that voter registration is closed under this Code.

Upon the receipt of a registration form, the State Board of Elections shall mark the date on which the form was received and send the form via first class mail to the appropriate county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, within 2 business days based upon the home address of the person submitting the registration form. The county clerk and board of election commissioners shall accept and process any form received from the State Board of Elections.

(c) Processing of registration forms by county clerks and boards of election commissioners. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall promulgate procedures for processing the voter registration form.

(d) Contents of the voter registration form. The State Board shall create a voter registration form, which must contain the following content:

(1) Instructions for completing the form.

(2) A summary of the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois.

(3) Instructions for mailing in or submitting the form in person.

(4) The phone number for the State Board of Elections should a person submitting the form have questions.

(5) A box for the person to check that explains one of 3 reasons for submitting the form:

(a) new registration;

(b) change of address; or

(c) change of name.

(6) a box for the person to check yes or no that

asks, "Are you a citizen of the United States?", a box for the person to check yes or no that asks, "Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?", and a statement of "If you checked 'no' in response to either of these questions, then do not complete this form.".

(7) A space for the person to fill in his or her home telephone number.

(8) Spaces for the person to fill in his or her first, middle, and last names, street address (principal place of residence), county, city, state, and zip code.

(9) Spaces for the person to fill in his or her mailing address, city, state, and zip code if different from his or her principal place of residence.

(10) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license.

(11) A space for a person without a driver's license to fill in the last four digits of his or her social security number if the person has a social security number.

(12) A space for a person without an Illinois driver's license to fill in his or her identification number from his or her State Identification card issued by the Secretary of State.

(13) A space for the person to fill the name appearing on his or her last voter registration, the street address of his or her last registration, including the city, county, state, and zip code.

(14) A space where the person swears or affirms the following under penalty of perjury with his or her signature:

(a) "I am a citizen of the United States.";

(b) "I will be at least 18 years old on or before the next election.";

(c) "I will have lived in the State of Illinois and in my election precinct at least 30 days as of the date of the next election."; and

(d) "The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty

of perjury. If I have provided false information, then I may be fined, imprisoned, or, if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States.".

(15) A space for the person to fill in his or her e-mail address if he or she chooses to provide that information.

(d-5) Compliance with federal law; rulemaking authority. The voter registration form described in this Section shall be consistent with the form prescribed by the Federal Election Commission under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L. 103-31, as amended from time to time, and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, P.L. 107-252, in all relevant respects. The State Board of Elections shall periodically update the form based on changes to federal or State law. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate any rules necessary for the implementation of this Section; provided that the rules comport with the letter and spirit of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and Help America Vote Act of 2002 and maximize the opportunity for a person to register to vote.

(e) Forms available in paper form. The State Board of Elections shall make the voter registration form available in regular paper stock and form in sufficient quantities for the general public. The State Board of Elections may provide the voter registration form to the Secretary of State, county clerks, boards of election commissioners, designated agencies of the State of Illinois, and any other person or entity designated to have these forms by this Code in regular paper stock and form or some other format deemed suitable by the Board. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners has the authority to design and print its own voter registration form so long as the form complies with the requirements of this Section. The State Board of Elections, county clerks, boards of election commissioners, or other designated agencies of the State of Illinois required to have these forms under this Code shall provide a member of the public with any reasonable number of forms that he or she may request. Nothing in this Section shall permit the State Board of Elections, county clerk, board of election commissioners, or other appropriate election official who may accept a voter registration form to refuse to accept a voter registration form because the form is printed on photocopier or regular paper stock and form.

(f) (Blank).
(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.1)
Sec. 1A-16.1. Automatic voter registration; Secretary of State.

(a) The Office of the Secretary of State and the State Board of Elections, pursuant to an interagency contract and jointly-adopted rules, shall establish an automatic voter registration program that satisfies the requirements of this Section and other applicable law.

(b) If an application, an application for renewal, a change of address form, or a recertification form for a driver's license, other than a temporary visitor's driver's license, or a State identification card issued by the Office of the Secretary of State meets the requirements of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, then that application shall serve as a dual-purpose application. The dual-purpose application shall:

(1) also serve as an application to register to vote in Illinois;

(2) allow an applicant to change his or her registered residence address or name as it appears on the voter registration rolls;

(3) provide the applicant with an opportunity to affirmatively decline to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name by providing a check box on the application form without requiring the applicant to state the reason; and

(4) unless the applicant declines to register to vote or change his or her registered residence address or name, require the applicant to attest, by signature under penalty of perjury as described in subsection (e) of this Section, to meeting the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her driver's license or identification card dual-purpose application.

(b-5) If an application, an application for renewal, a change of address form, or a recertification form for a driver's license, other than a temporary visitor's driver's license, or a State identification card issued by the Office of the Secretary of State does not meet the requirements of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, then that application shall

serve as a dual-purpose application. The dual-purpose application shall:

(1) also serve as an application to register to vote in Illinois;

(2) allow an applicant to change his or her registered residence address or name as it appears on the voter registration rolls; and

(3) if the applicant chooses to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name, then require the applicant to attest, by a separate signature under penalty of perjury, to meeting the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her dual-purpose application.

(b-10) The Office of the Secretary of State shall clearly and conspicuously inform each applicant in writing: (i) of the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois, (ii) of the penalties provided by law for submission of a false voter registration application, (iii) that, unless the applicant declines to register to vote or update his or her voter registration, his or her dual-purpose application shall also serve as both an application to register to vote and his or her attestation that he or she meets the eligibility requirements for voter registration, and that his or her application to register to vote or update his or her registration will be transmitted to the State Board of Elections for the purpose of registering the person to vote at the residence address to be indicated on his or her driver's license or identification card, and (iv) that declining to register to vote is confidential and will not affect any services the person may be seeking from the Office of the Secretary of State.

(c) The Office of the Secretary of State shall review information provided to the Office of the Secretary of State by the State Board of Elections to inform each applicant for a driver's license or permit, other than a temporary visitor's driver's license, or a State identification card issued by the Office of the Secretary of State whether the applicant is currently registered to vote in Illinois and, if registered, at what address.

(d) The Office of the Secretary of State shall not require an applicant for a driver's license or State identification card to provide duplicate identification or

information in order to complete an application to register to vote or change his or her registered residence address or name. Before transmitting any personal information about an applicant to the State Board of Elections, the Office of the Secretary of State shall review its records of the identification documents the applicant provided in order to complete the application for a driver's license or State identification card, to confirm that nothing in those documents indicates that the applicant does not satisfy the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address.

(e) A completed, signed application for (i) a driver's license or permit, other than a temporary visitor's driver's license, or a State identification card issued by the Office of the Secretary of State, that meets the requirements of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005; or (ii) a completed application under subsection (b-5) of this Section with a separate signature attesting the applicant meets the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her application shall constitute a signed application to register to vote in Illinois at the residence address indicated in the application unless the person affirmatively declined in the application to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name. If the identification documents provided to complete the dual-purpose application indicate that he or she does not satisfy the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address, the application shall be marked as incomplete.

(f) For each completed and signed application that constitutes an application to register to vote in Illinois or provides for a change in the applicant's registered residence address or name, the Office of the Secretary of State shall electronically transmit to the State Board of Elections personal information needed to complete the person's registration to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address. The application to register to vote shall be processed in accordance with Section 1A-16.7.

(g) If the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 is repealed, abrogated, superseded, or otherwise no longer in effect, then the State Board of Elections shall establish criteria for determining reliable personal information indicating citizenship status and shall adopt rules as necessary for the Secretary of State

to continue processing dual-purpose applications under this Section.

(h) As used in this Section, "dual-purpose application" means an application, an application for renewal, a change of address form, or a recertification form for driver's license or permit, other than a temporary visitor's driver's license, or a State identification card offered by the Secretary of State that also serves as an application to register to vote in Illinois. "Dual-purpose application" does not mean an application under subsection (c) of Section 6-109 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.2)

Sec. 1A-16.2. Automatic voter registration; designated automatic voter registration agencies.

(a) Each designated automatic voter registration agency shall, pursuant to an interagency contract and jointly-adopted rules with the State Board of Elections, agree to participate in an automatic voter registration program established by the State Board of Elections that satisfies the requirements of this Section and other applicable law. If the designated automatic voter registration agency provides applications, applications for renewal, change of address forms, or recertification forms to individuals for services offered by another agency, then the State Board of Elections and the designated automatic voter agency shall consult with the other agency. The State Board of Elections shall consider the current technological capabilities of the designated voter registration agency when drafting interagency contracts and jointly-adopted rules. The State Board of Elections and the designated automatic voter registration agency shall amend these contracts and rules as the technological capabilities of the designated voter registration agencies improve.

(b) As provided in subsection (a) of this Section, each designated automatic voter registration agency that collects or cross-references reliable personal information indicating citizenship status may provide that an application for a license, permit, program, or service shall serve as a dual-purpose application. The dual-purpose application shall:

(1) also serve as an application to register to vote in Illinois;

(2) allow an applicant to change his or

her registered residence address or name as it appears on the voter registration rolls;

(3) provide the applicant with an opportunity to affirmatively decline to register to vote or change his or her registered residence address or name by providing a check box on the application form without requiring the applicant to state the reason; and

(4) unless the applicant declines to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name, require the applicant to attest, by signature under penalty of perjury, to meeting the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her dual-purpose application.

(c) As provided in subsection (a) of this Section, each designated automatic voter registration agency that does not collect or cross-reference records containing reliable personal information indicating citizenship status may provide that an application, an application for renewal, a change of address form, or a recertification form for a license, permit, program, or service shall serve as a dual-purpose application. The dual-purpose application shall:

(1) also serve as an application to register to vote in Illinois;

(2) allow an applicant to change his or her registered residence address or name as it appears on the voter registration rolls; and

(3) if the applicant chooses to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name, then require the applicant to attest, by a separate signature under penalty of perjury, to meeting the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her dual-purpose application.

(c-5) The designated automatic voter registration agency shall clearly and conspicuously inform each applicant in writing: (i) of the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois, (ii) of the penalties provided by law for submission of a false voter registration application, (iii) that, unless the applicant declines to register to vote or update his or her voter registration,

his or her application shall also serve as both an application to register to vote and his or her attestation that he or she meets the eligibility requirements for voter registration, and that his or her application to register to vote or update his or her registration will be transmitted to the State Board of Elections for the purpose of registering the person to vote at the residence address to be indicated on the dual-purpose application, (iv) that information identifying the agency at which he or she applied to register to vote is confidential, (v) that declining to register to vote is confidential and will not affect any services the person may be seeking from the agency, and (vi) any additional information needed in order to comply with Section 7 of the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

(d) The designated automatic voter registration agency shall review information provided to the agency by the State Board of Elections to inform each applicant whether the applicant is currently registered to vote in Illinois and, if registered, at what address.

(e) The designated automatic voter registration agency shall not require an applicant for a dual-purpose application to provide duplicate identification or information in order to complete an application to register to vote or change his or her registered residence address or name. Before transmitting any personal information about an applicant to the State Board of Elections, the agency shall review its records of the identification documents the applicant provided or that the agency cross-references in order to complete the dual-purpose application, to confirm that nothing in those documents indicates that the applicant does not satisfy the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address. A completed and signed dual-purpose application, including a completed application under subsection (c) of this Section with a separate signature attesting that the applicant meets the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address as indicated on his or her application, shall constitute an application to register to vote in Illinois at the residence address indicated in the application unless the person affirmatively declined in the application to register to vote or to change his or her registered residence address or name. If the identification documents provided to complete the dual-purpose application, or that the agency cross-

references, indicate that he or she does not satisfy the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address, the application shall be marked as incomplete.

(f) For each completed and signed dual-purpose application that constitutes an application to register to vote in Illinois or provides for a change in the applicant's registered residence address or name, the designated automatic voter registration agency shall electronically transmit to the State Board of Elections personal information needed to complete the person's registration to vote in Illinois at his or her residence address. The application to register to vote shall be processed in accordance with Section 1A-16.7.

(g) As used in this Section:

"Designated automatic voter registration agency" or "agency" means the divisions of Family and Community Services and Rehabilitation Services of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Employment Security, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Natural Resources, or an agency of the State or federal government that has been determined by the State Board of Elections to have access to reliable personal information and has entered into an interagency contract with the State Board of Elections to participate in the automatic voter registration program under this Section.

"Dual-purpose application" means an application, an application for renewal, a change of address form, or a recertification form for a license, permit, program, or service offered by a designated automatic voter registration agency that also serves as an application to register to vote in Illinois.

"Reliable personal information" means information about individuals obtained from government sources that may be used to verify whether an individual is eligible to register to vote.

(h) This Section shall be implemented no later than July 1, 2019.

(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.5)

Sec. 1A-16.5. Online voter registration.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall establish and maintain a system for online voter registration that permits a person to

apply to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration. In accordance with technical specifications provided by the State Board of Elections, each election authority shall maintain a voter registration system capable of receiving and processing voter registration application information, including electronic signatures, from the online voter registration system established by the State Board of Elections.

(b) The online voter registration system shall employ security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of voter registration applications submitted electronically pursuant to this Section.

(c) The Board may receive voter registration information provided by applicants using the State Board of Elections' website, may cross reference that information with data or information contained in the Secretary of State's database in order to match the information submitted by applicants, and may receive from the Secretary of State the applicant's digitized signature upon a successful match of that applicant's information with that contained in the Secretary of State's database.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has an authentic Illinois driver's license or State identification card issued by the Secretary of State may submit an application to register to vote electronically on a website maintained by the State Board of Elections.

(e) An online voter registration application shall contain all of the information that is required for a paper application as provided in Section 1A-16 of this Code, except that the applicant shall be required to provide:

(1) the applicant's full Illinois driver's license or State identification card number;

(2) the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number; and

(3) the date the Illinois driver's license or State identification card was issued.

(f) For an applicant's registration or change in registration to be accepted, the applicant shall mark the box associated with the following statement included as part of the online voter registration application:

"By clicking on the box below, I swear or affirm all of the following:

(1) I am the person whose name and

identifying information is provided on this form, and I desire to register to vote in the State of Illinois.

(2) All the information I have provided on this form is true and correct as of the date I am submitting this form.

(3) I authorize the Secretary of State to transmit to the State Board of Elections my signature that is on file with the Secretary of State and understand that such signature will be used by my local election authority on this online voter registration application for admission as an elector as if I had signed this form personally.".

(g) Immediately upon receiving a completed online voter registration application, the online voter registration system shall send, by electronic mail, a confirmation notice that the application has been received. Within 48 hours of receiving such an application, the online voter registration system shall send by electronic mail, a notice informing the applicant of whether the following information has been matched with the Secretary of State database:

(1) that the applicant has an authentic Illinois driver's license or State identification card issued by the Secretary of State and that the driver's license or State identification number provided by the applicant matches the driver's license or State identification card number for that person on file with the Secretary of State;

(2) that the date of issuance of the Illinois driver's license or State identification card listed on the application matches the date of issuance of that card for that person on file with the Secretary of State;

(3) that the date of birth provided by the applicant matches the date of birth for that person on file with the Secretary of State; and

(4) that the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number matches the last 4 digits for that person on file with the Secretary of State.

(h) If the information provided by the applicant matches the information on the Secretary of State's databases for any driver's license and State identification card holder and is matched as provided in subsection (g) above, the online voter registration system shall:

(1) retrieve from the Secretary of State's database
files an electronic copy of the applicant's signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or State identification card and such signature shall be deemed to be the applicant's signature on his or her online voter registration application;

(2) within 2 days of receiving the application,
forward to the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the applicant's voter registration: (i) the application, along with the applicant's relevant data that can be directly loaded into the jurisdiction's voter registration system and (ii) a copy of the applicant's electronic signature and a certification from the State Board of Elections that the applicant's driver's license or State identification card number, driver's license or State identification card date of issuance, and date of birth and social security information have been successfully matched.

(i) Upon receipt of the online voter registration application, the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the applicant's voter registration shall promptly search its voter registration database to determine whether the applicant is already registered to vote at the address on the application and whether the new registration would create a duplicate registration. If the applicant is already registered to vote at the address on the application, the clerk or board, as the case may be, shall send the applicant by first class mail, and electronic mail if the applicant has provided an electronic mail address on the original voter registration form for that address, a disposition notice as otherwise required by law informing the applicant that he or she is already registered to vote at such address. If the applicant is not already registered to vote at the address on the application and the applicant is otherwise eligible to register to vote, the clerk or board, as the case may be, shall:

(1) enter the name and address of the applicant on
the list of registered voters in the jurisdiction; and

(2) send by mail, and electronic mail if the
applicant has provided an electronic mail

address on the voter registration form, a disposition notice to the applicant as otherwise provided by law setting forth the applicant's name and address as it appears on the application and stating that the person is registered to vote.

(j) An electronic signature of the person submitting a duplicate registration application or a change of address form that is retrieved and imported from the Secretary of State's driver's license or State identification card database as provided herein may, in the discretion of the clerk or board, be substituted for and replace any existing signature for that individual in the voter registration database of the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

(k) Any new registration or change of address submitted electronically as provided in this Section shall become effective as of the date it is received by the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over said registration. Disposition notices prescribed in this Section shall be sent within 5 business days of receipt of the online application or change of address by the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

(l) All provisions of this Code governing voter registration and applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this Section shall apply to online voter registration under this Section. All applications submitted on a website maintained by the State Board of Elections shall be deemed timely filed if they are submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 16th day prior to an election. After the registration period for an upcoming election has ended and until the 2nd day following such election, the web page containing the online voter registration form on the State Board of Elections website shall inform users of the procedure for grace period voting.

(m) The State Board of Elections shall maintain a list of the name, street address, e-mail address, and likely precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, of people who apply to vote online through the voter registration system and those names and that information shall be stored in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.

(n) The Illinois State Board of Elections shall develop or cause to be developed an online voter registration system able to be accessed by at least the top two most used mobile electronic operating systems by January

1, 2016.

(o) (Blank).

(p) Each State department that maintains an Internet website must include a hypertext link to the homepage website maintained and operated pursuant to this Section 1A-16.5. For the purposes of this Section, "State department" means the departments of State Government listed in Section 5-15 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (General Provisions and Departments of State Government).

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.6)

Sec. 1A-16.6. Government agency voter registration.

(a) By April 1, 2016, the State Board of Elections shall establish and maintain a portal for government agency registration that permits an eligible person to electronically apply to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration whenever he or she conducts business, either online or in person, with a designated government agency. The portal shall interface with the online voter registration system established in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code and shall be capable of receiving and processing voter registration application information, including electronic signatures, from a designated government agency. The State Board of Elections shall modify the online voter registration system as necessary to implement this Section.

Voter registration data received from a designated government agency through the online registration system shall be processed as provided for in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code.

Whenever the registration interface is accessible to the general public, including, but not limited to, online transactions, the interface shall allow the applicant to complete the process as provided for in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. The online interface shall be capable of providing the applicant with the applicant's voter registration status with the State Board of Elections and, if registered, the applicant's current registration address. The applicant shall not be required to re-enter any registration data, such as name, address, and birth date, if the designated government agency already has that information on file. The applicant shall be informed that by

choosing to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration, the applicant consents to the transfer of the applicant's personal information to the State Board of Elections.

Whenever a government employee is accessing the registration system while servicing the applicant, the government employee shall notify the applicant of the applicant's registration status with the State Board of Elections and, if registered, the applicant's current registration address. If the applicant elects to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration, the government employee shall collect the needed information and assist the applicant with his or her registration. The applicant shall be informed that by choosing to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration, the applicant consents to the transfer of the applicant's personal information to the State Board of Elections.

In accordance with technical specifications provided by the State Board of Elections, each designated government agency shall maintain a data transfer mechanism capable of transmitting voter registration application information, including electronic signatures where available, to the online voter registration system established in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. Each designated government agency shall establish and operate a voter registration system capable of transmitting voter registration application information to the portal as described in this Section by July 1, 2016.

(b) Whenever an applicant's data is transferred from a designated government agency, the agency must transmit a signature image if available. If no signature image was provided by the agency or if no signature image is available in the Secretary of State's database or the statewide voter registration database, the applicant must be notified that their registration will remain in a pending status and the applicant will be required to provide identification and a signature to the election authority on Election Day in the polling place or during early voting.

(c) The State Board of Elections shall track registration data received through the online registration system that originated from a designated government agency for the purposes of maintaining statistics required by the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993, as amended.

(d) The State Board of Elections shall submit a report to the General Assembly and

the Governor by December 1, 2015 detailing the progress made to implement the government agency voter registration portal described in this Section.

(e) The Board shall adopt rules, in consultation with the impacted agencies.

(f) As used in this Section, a "designated government agency" means the Secretary of State's Driver Services and Vehicle Services Departments, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Employment Security, and the Department on Aging; however, if the designated government agency becomes a designated automatic voter registration agency under Section 1A-16.1 or Section 1A-16.2 of this Code, that agency shall cease to be a designated government agency under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.7)

Sec. 1A-16.7. Automatic voter registration.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall establish and maintain a portal for automatic government agency voter registration that permits an eligible person to electronically apply to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration as provided in Section 1A-16.1 or Section 1A-16.2. The portal shall interface with the online voter registration system established in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code and shall be capable of receiving and processing voter registration application information, including electronic signatures, from the Office of the Secretary of State and each designated automatic voter registration agency, as defined in Section 1A-16.2. The State Board of Elections may cross-reference voter registration information from any designated automatic voter registration agency, as defined under Section 1A-16.2 of this Code, with information contained in the database of the Secretary of State as provided under subsection (c) of Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. The State Board of Elections shall modify the online voter registration system as necessary to implement this Section.

(b) Voter registration data received from the Office of the Secretary of State or a designated automatic voter registration agency through the online registration application system shall be processed as provided in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code.

(c) The State Board of Elections shall establish technical specifications applicable to each automatic government registration program, including data format and

transmission specifications. The Office of the Secretary of State and each designated automatic voter registration agency shall maintain a data transfer mechanism capable of transmitting voter registration application information, including electronic signatures where available, to the online voter registration system established in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code.

(d) The State Board of Elections shall, by rule, establish criteria and procedures for determining whether an agency of the State or federal government seeking to become a designated automatic voter registration agency has access to reliable personal information, as defined under this subsection (d) and subsection (f) of Section 1A-16.2 of this Code, and otherwise meets the requirements to enter into an interagency contract and to operate as a designated automatic voter registration agency. The State Board of Elections shall approve each interagency contract upon affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

As used in this subsection (d), "reliable personal information" means information about individuals obtained from government sources that may be used to verify whether an individual is eligible to register to vote.

(e) Whenever an applicant's data is transferred from the Office of the Secretary of State or a designated automatic voter registration agency, the agency must transmit a signature image if available. If no signature image was provided by the agency, or if no signature image is available in the Office of the Secretary of State's database or the statewide voter registration database, the applicant must be notified that his or her registration will remain in a pending status, and the applicant will be required to provide identification that complies with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 and a signature to the election authority on election day in the polling place or during early voting.

(f) Upon receipt of personal information collected and transferred by the Office of the Secretary of State or a designated automatic voter registration agency, the State Board of Elections shall check the information against the statewide voter registration database. The State Board of Elections shall create and electronically transmit to the appropriate election authority a voter registration application for any individual who is not registered to vote in Illinois and is not disqualified as provided in this Section or whose information reliably indicates a more

recent update to the name or address of a person already included in the statewide voter database. The election authority shall process the application accordingly.

(g) The appropriate election authority shall ensure that any applicant who is registered to vote or whose existing voter registration is updated under this Section is promptly sent written notice of the change. The notice required by this subsection (g) may be sent or combined with other notices required or permitted by law, including, but not limited to, any notices sent pursuant to Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. Any notice required by this subsection (g) shall contain, at a minimum: (i) the applicant's name and residential address as reflected on the voter registration list; (ii) a statement notifying the applicant to contact the appropriate election authority if his or her voter registration has been updated in error; (iii) the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois; (iv) a statement notifying the applicant that he or she may opt out of voter registration or request a change to his or her registration information at any time by contacting an election official; and (v) contact information for the appropriate election authority, including a phone number, address, electronic mail address, and website address.

(h) The appropriate election authority shall ensure that any applicant whose voter registration application is not accepted or deemed incomplete is promptly sent written notice of the application's status. The notice required by this subsection may be sent or combined with other notices required or permitted by law, including, but not limited to, any notices sent pursuant to Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. Any notice required by this subsection (h) shall contain, at a minimum, the reason the application was not accepted or deemed incomplete and contact information for the appropriate election authority, including a phone number, address, electronic mail address, and website address.

(i) If the Office of the Secretary of State or a designated automatic voter registration agency transfers information, or if the State Board of Elections creates and transmits a voter registration application, for a person who does not qualify as an eligible voter, then it shall not constitute a completed voter registration form, and the person shall not be considered to have registered to vote.

(j) If the registration is processed by any election authority, then it shall be presumed

to have been effected and officially authorized by the State, and that person shall not be found on that basis to have made a false claim to citizenship or to have committed an act of moral turpitude, nor shall that person be subject to penalty under any relevant laws, including, but not limited to, Sections 29-10 and 29-19 of this Code. This subsection (j) does not apply to a person who knows that he or she is not entitled to register to vote and who willfully votes, registers to vote, or attests under penalty of perjury that he or she is eligible to register to vote or willfully attempts to vote or to register to vote.

(k) The State Board of Elections, the Office of the Secretary of State, and each designated automatic voter registration agency shall implement policies and procedures to protect the privacy and security of voter information as it is acquired, stored, and transmitted among agencies, including policies for the retention and preservation of voter information. Information designated as confidential under this Section may be recorded and shared among the State Board of Elections, election authorities, the Office of the Secretary of State, and designated automatic voter registration agencies, but shall be used only for voter registration purposes, shall not be disclosed to the public except in the aggregate as required by subsection (m) of this Section, and shall not be subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The following information shall be designated as confidential:

(1) any portion of an applicant's Social Security number;

(2) any portion of an applicant's driver's license number or State identification number;

(3) an applicant's decision to decline voter registration;

(4) the identity of the person providing information relating to a specific applicant; and

(5) the personal residence and contact information of any applicant for whom notice has been given by an appropriate legal authority.

This subsection (k) shall not apply to information the State Board of Elections is required to share with the Electronic Registration Information Center.

(l) The voter registration procedures implemented under this Section shall comport

with the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993, as amended, and shall specifically require that the State Board of Elections track registration data received through the online registration system that originated from a designated automatic voter registration agency for the purposes of maintaining statistics.

Nothing in this Code shall require designated voter registration agencies to transmit information that is confidential client information under State or federal law without the consent of the applicant.

(m) The State Board of Elections, each election authority that maintains a website, the Office of the Secretary of State, and each designated automatic voter registration agency that maintains a website shall provide information on their websites informing the public about the new registration procedures described in this Section. The Office of the Secretary of State and each designated automatic voter registration agency shall display signage or provide literature for the public containing information about the new registration procedures described in this Section.

(n) No later than 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the State Board of Elections shall hold at least one public hearing on implementing this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly at which the public may provide input.

(o) The State Board of Elections shall submit an annual public report to the General Assembly and the Governor detailing the progress made to implement this Section. The report shall include all of the following: the number of records transferred under this Section by agency, the number of voters newly added to the statewide voter registration list because of records transferred under this Section by agency, the number of updated registrations under this Section by agency, the number of persons who opted out of voter registration, and the number of voters who submitted voter registration forms using the online procedure described in Section 1A-16.5 of this Code. The 2018 and 2019 annual reports may include less detail if election authorities are not equipped to provide complete information to the State Board of Elections. Any report produced under this subsection (o) shall exclude any information that identifies any individual personally.

(p) The State Board of Elections, in consultation with election authorities, the

Office of the Secretary of State, designated automatic voter registration agencies, and community organizations, shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.8)

Sec. 1A-16.8. Automatic transfer of registration based upon information from the National Change of Address database and designated automatic voter registration agencies.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall cross-reference the statewide voter registration database against the United States Postal Service's National Change of Address database twice each calendar year, April 15 and October 1 in odd-numbered years and April 15 and December 1 in even-numbered years or with the same frequency as in subsection (b) of this Section, and shall share the findings with the election authorities.

(b) In addition, beginning no later than September 1, 2017, the State Board of Elections shall utilize data provided as part of its membership in the Electronic Registration Information Center in order to cross-reference the statewide voter registration database against databases of relevant personal information kept by designated automatic voter registration agencies, including, but not limited to, driver's license information kept by the Secretary of State, at least 6 times each calendar year and shall share the findings with election authorities.

This subsection (b) shall no longer apply once Sections 1A-16.1 and 1A-16.2 of this Code are fully implemented as determined by the State Board of Elections. Upon a determination by the State Board of Elections of full implementation of Sections 1A-16.1 and 1A-16.2 of this Code, the State Board of Elections shall file notice of full implementation and the inapplicability of this subsection (b) with the Index Department of the Office of the Secretary of State, the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Legislative Reference Bureau.

(b-5) The State Board of Elections shall not be required to share any data on any voter attained using the National Change of Address database under subsection (a) of this Section if that voter has a more recent government transaction indicated using the cross-reference under subsection (b) of this

Section. If there is contradictory or unclear data between data obtained under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, then data obtained under subsection (b) of this Section shall take priority.

(c) An election authority shall automatically register any voter who has moved into its jurisdiction from another jurisdiction in Illinois or has moved within its jurisdiction provided that:

(1) the election authority whose jurisdiction includes the new registration address provides the voter an opportunity to reject the change in registration address through a mailing, sent by non-forwardable mail, to the new registration address, and

(2) when the election authority whose jurisdiction includes the previous registration address is a different election authority, then that election authority provides the same opportunity through a mailing, sent by forwardable mail, to the previous registration address.

This change in registration shall trigger the same inter-jurisdictional or intra-jurisdictional workflows as if the voter completed a new registration card, including the cancellation of the voter's previous registration. Should the registration of a voter be changed from one address to another within the State and should the voter appear at the polls and offer to vote from the prior registration address, attesting that the prior registration address is the true current address, the voter, if confirmed by the election authority as having been registered at the prior registration address and canceled only by the process authorized by this Section, shall be issued a regular ballot, and the change of registration address shall be canceled. If the election authority is unable to immediately confirm the registration, the voter shall be permitted to register and vote a regular ballot, provided that he or she meets the documentary requirements for same-day registration. If the election authority is unable to confirm the registration and the voter does not meet the requirements for same-day registration, the voter shall be issued a provisional ballot.

(d) No voter shall be disqualified from voting due to an error relating to an update of registration under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.9)

Sec. 1A-16.9. Implementation. The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall be implemented no later than July 1, 2018, except for the changes made to Section 1A-16.2 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-464, eff. 8-28-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-17)

Sec. 1A-17. Voter registration outreach.

(a) The Secretary of State, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, the Department of Employment Security, and each public institution of higher learning in Illinois must make available on its World Wide Web site a downloadable, printable voter registration form that complies with the requirements in subsection (d) of Section 1A-16 for the State Board of Elections' voter registration form.

(b) Each public institution of higher learning in Illinois must include voter registration information and a voter registration form supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 in any mailing of student registration materials to an address located in Illinois. Each public institution of higher learning must provide voter registration information and a voter registration form supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 to each person with whom the institution conducts in-person student registration.

(c) As used in this Section, a public institution of higher learning means a public university, college, or community college in Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; incorporates P.A. 94-492, eff. 1-1-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-18)

Sec. 1A-18. Voter registration applications; General Assembly district offices. Each member of the General Assembly, and his or her State employees (as defined in Section 1-5 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act) authorized by the member, may make available voter registration forms supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 to the public and may undertake that and other voter registration activities at the member's district office, during regular business hours or otherwise, in a manner determined by the

member.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-19)

Sec. 1A-19. Effect of extension of canvassing period on terms of public offices and official acts.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if the proclamation of election results for an elected office has not been issued by the date of the commencement of the term of that elected office because of the extension of canvassing periods under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, then the term of the elected office shall commence on a date 14 days after the proclamation of election results is issued for that elected office.

(b) If subsection (a) applies to the commencement date of an elected official's term, and if the elected official is authorized or required by law to perform an official act by a date occurring before the commencement of his or her term of office, including but not limited to holding an organizational meeting of the public body to which the public official is elected, then notwithstanding any law to the contrary the date by which the act shall be performed shall be a date 14 days after the date otherwise established by law.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section or of this Code to the contrary, the terms of office for Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges commence on the first Monday in December following their election or retention. Judicial election results must be proclaimed before that date.
(Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-20)

Sec. 1A-20. Help Illinois Vote Fund. The Help Illinois Vote Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. All federal funds received by the State for the implementation of the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 shall be deposited into the Help Illinois Vote Fund. Moneys from any other source may be deposited into the Help Illinois Vote Fund. The Help Illinois Vote Fund shall be appropriated solely to the State Board of Elections for use only in the performance of activities and programs authorized or mandated by or in accordance with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-25)

Sec. 1A-25. Centralized statewide voter

registration list. The centralized statewide voter registration list required by Title III, Subtitle A, Section 303 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 shall be created and maintained by the State Board of Elections as provided in this Section.

(1) The centralized statewide voter registration list shall be compiled from the voter registration data bases of each election authority in this State.

(2) With the exception of voter registration forms submitted electronically through an online voter registration system, all new voter registration forms and applications to register to vote, including those reviewed by the Secretary of State at a driver services facility, shall be transmitted only to the appropriate election authority as required by Articles 4, 5, and 6 of this Code and not to the State Board of Elections. All voter registration forms submitted electronically to the State Board of Elections through an online voter registration system shall be transmitted to the appropriate election authority as required by Section 1A-16.5. The election authority shall process and verify each voter registration form and electronically enter verified registrations on an expedited basis onto the statewide voter registration list. All original registration cards shall remain permanently in the office of the election authority as required by this Code.

(3) The centralized statewide voter registration list shall:

(i) Be designed to allow election authorities to utilize the registration data on the statewide voter registration list pertinent to voters registered in their election jurisdiction on locally maintained software programs that are unique to each jurisdiction.

(ii) Allow each election authority to perform essential election management functions, including but not limited to production of voter lists, processing of vote by mail voters, production of individual, pre-printed applications to vote, administration of election judges, and polling place administration, but shall not prevent any election authority from using

information from that election authority's own systems.

(4) The registration information maintained by each election authority shall be synchronized with that authority's information on the statewide list at least once every 24 hours.

To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of any portion of the centralized statewide voter registration list to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited except as follows: (1) subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list; or (2) as may be required by an agreement the State Board of Elections has entered into with a multi-state voter registration list maintenance system.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-30)

Sec. 1A-30. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 94-492, eff. 1-1-06. Repealed by P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-35)

Sec. 1A-35. Early and grace period voting education. Subject to appropriation, the State Board of Elections must develop and implement an educational program to inform the public about early voting and grace period voting. The State Board shall conduct the program beginning August 1, 2006, and until the 2006 general election.
(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-40)

Sec. 1A-40. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 95-441, eff. 8-27-07. Repealed internally, eff. 1-1-09.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-45)

Sec. 1A-45. Electronic Registration

Information Center.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall enter into an agreement with the Electronic Registration Information Center effective no later than January 1, 2016, for the purpose of maintaining a statewide voter registration database. The State Board of Elections shall comply with the requirements of the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The State Board of Elections shall require a term in the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement that requires the State to share identification records contained in the Secretary of State's Driver Services Department and Vehicle Services Department, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Aging, and the Department of Employment Security databases (excluding those fields unrelated to voter eligibility, such as income or health information).

(b) The Secretary of State and the Board of Elections shall enter into an agreement to permit the Secretary of State to provide the State Board of Elections with any information required for compliance with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The Secretary of State shall deliver this information as frequently as necessary for the State Board of Elections to comply with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement.

(b-5) The State Board of Elections and the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department on Aging, and the Department of Employment Security shall enter into an agreement to require each department to provide the State Board of Elections with any information necessary to transmit member data under the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The director or secretary, as applicable, of each agency shall deliver this information on an annual basis to the State Board of Elections pursuant to the agreement between the entities.

(c) Any communication required to be delivered to a registrant or potential registrant pursuant to the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement shall include at least the following message:

"Our records show people at this address may not be registered to vote at this address, but you may be eligible to register to vote or re-register to vote at this address. If

you are a U.S. Citizen, a resident of Illinois, and will be 18 years old or older before the next general election in November, you are qualified to vote.

We invite you to check your registration online at

(enter URL) or register to vote online at (enter URL), by requesting a mail-in voter registration form by (enter instructions for requesting a mail-in voter registration form), or visiting the (name of election authority) office at (address of election authority)."

The words "register to vote online at (enter URL)" shall be bolded and of a distinct nature from the other words in the message required by this subsection (c).

(d) Any communication required to be delivered to a potential registrant that has been identified by the Electronic Registration Information Center as eligible to vote but who is not registered to vote in Illinois shall be prepared and disseminated at the direction of the State Board of Elections. All other communications with potential registrants or re-registrants pursuant to the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement shall be prepared and disseminated at the direction of the appropriate election authority.

(e) The Executive Director of the State Board of Elections or his or her designee shall serve as the Member Representative to the Electronic Registration Information Center.

(f) The State Board of Elections may adopt any rules necessary to enforce this Section or comply with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-50)

Sec. 1A-50. The ERIC Operations Trust Fund. The ERIC Operations Trust Fund (Trust Fund) is created as a nonappropriated trust fund to be held outside of the State treasury, with the State Treasurer as ex officio custodian. The Trust Fund shall be financed by a combination of private donations and by appropriations by the General Assembly. The Board may accept from all sources, contributions, grants, gifts, bequeaths, legacies of money, and securities to be deposited into the Trust Fund. All deposits shall become part of the Trust Fund corpus. Moneys in the Trust Fund are not subject to appropriation and shall be used by the Board solely for the costs and expenses related to the participation in the

Electronic Registration Information Center pursuant to this Code.

All gifts, grants, assets, funds, or moneys received by the Board for the purpose of participation in the Electronic Registration Information Center shall be deposited and held in the Trust Fund by the State Treasurer separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this State and shall be administered by the Board exclusively for the purposes set forth in this Section. All moneys in the Trust Fund shall be invested and reinvested by the State Treasurer. All interest accruing from these investments shall be deposited in the Trust Fund.

The ERIC Operations Trust Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other fiscal or budgetary maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from the ERIC Operations Trust Fund into any other fund of the State.
(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-55)

(Text of Section from P.A. 100-587 and P.A. 101-2)

Sec. 1A-55. Cyber security efforts. The State Board of Elections shall provide by rule, after at least 2 public hearings of the Board and in consultation with the election authorities, a Cyber Navigator Program to support the efforts of election authorities to defend against cyber breaches and detect and recover from cyber attacks. The rules shall include the Board's plan to allocate any resources received in accordance with the Help America Vote Act and provide that no less than half of any such funds received shall be allocated to the Cyber Navigator Program. The Cyber Navigator Program should be designed to provide equal support to all election authorities, with allowable modifications based on need. The remaining half of the Help America Vote Act funds shall be distributed as the State Board of Elections may determine, but no grants may be made to election authorities that do not participate in the Cyber Navigator Program.

In distribution of the remaining funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act, the Board may make such funds available to election authorities for the maintenance of secure collection sites for the return of vote by mail ballots.
(Source: P.A. 102-1, eff. 4-2-21.)

(Text of Section from P.A. 100-623 and P.A. 101-2)

Sec. 1A-55. Cyber security efforts. The Board shall adopt rules, after at least 2 public hearings of the Board and in consultation with election authorities, establishing a cyber navigator program to support election authorities' efforts to defend against cyber breaches and detect and recover from cyber attacks. The rules shall include the Board's plan to allocate any resources received in accordance with the federal Help America Vote Act and provide that no less than half of any funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act shall be allocated to the cyber navigator program. The cyber navigator program shall be designed to provide equal support to all elections authorities with some modifications allowable based on need. The remaining half of the federal Help America Vote Act funds shall be distributed as the Board sees fit, but no grants may be made to election authorities that do not participate in the cyber navigator program managed by the Board.

In distribution of the remaining funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act, the Board may make such funds available to election authorities for the maintenance of secure collection sites for the return of vote by mail ballots.

(Source: P.A. 102-1, eff. 4-2-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-60)

Sec. 1A-60. High school voter registration.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall prepare a one page document explaining the process to register to vote to be disseminated to high school age students. Every high school must provide students with that document, which may be disseminated electronically.

(b) No high school may prohibit nonpartisan voter registration activities on its premises. A high school may adopt reasonable regulations restricting nonpartisan voter registration activities.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-65)

Sec. 1A-65. Election authority guidance. 90 days before any election, the State Board of Elections shall provide written guidance to election authorities on: (1) ballot tracking procedures and the proper terminology to be used as part of those procedures; and (2) summarizing requirements for voting, curbside voting, early voting, and vote by mail.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 2A heading)
ARTICLE 2A. TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1)
(Text of Section WITH the changes made by P.A. 89-719, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 2A-1. All Elections - Governed by this Code - Construction of Article 2A.

(a) No public question may be submitted to any voters in this State, nor may any person be nominated for public office or elected to public or political party office in this State except pursuant to this Code, notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute or municipal charter. However, this Code shall not apply to elections for officers or public questions of local school councils established pursuant to Chapter 34 of the School Code, soil and water conservation districts or drainage districts, except as specifically made applicable by another statute.

(b) All elections in this State shall be held in accordance with the consolidated schedule of elections established in Sections 2A-1.1 and 2A-1.2. No election may be held on any date other than a date on which an election is scheduled under Section 2A-1.1, except special elections to fill congressional vacancies held pursuant to writs of election issued by the Governor, judicial elections to fill vacancies in the office of Supreme Court Judge held pursuant to writs of election issued by the Governor under subsection (a-5) of Section 2A-9, township referenda and votes of the town electors held at the annual town meeting, emergency referenda approved pursuant to Section 2A-1.4, special elections held between January 1, 1995 and July 1, 1995 under Section 34-53 of the School Code, and city, village or incorporated town primary elections in even-numbered years expressly authorized in this Article to provide for annual partisan elections.

(c) At the respective elections established in Section 2A-1.1, candidates shall be elected to office, nominated for election thereto or placed on the ballot as otherwise required by this Code, and public questions may be submitted, as specified in Section 2A-1.2.

(d) If the requirements of Section 2A-1.2 conflict with any specific provision of Sections 2A-2 through 2A-54, as applied to any office or election, the requirements of Section 2A-1.2 prevail, and shall be enforced by the State Board of Elections.

(e) In the event any court of competent

jurisdiction declares an election void, the court may order another election without regard to the schedule of elections set forth in this Article.
(Source: P.A. 89-719, eff. 3-7-97.)

(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-719, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 2A-1. All Elections - Governed by this Code - Construction of Article 2A.

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(b) All elections in this State shall be held in accordance with the consolidated schedule of elections established in Sections 2A-1.1 and 2A-1.2. No election may be held on any date other than a date on which an election is scheduled under Section 2A-1.1, except special elections to fill congressional vacancies held pursuant to writs of election issued by the Governor, township referenda and votes of the town electors held at the annual town meeting, emergency referenda approved pursuant to Section 2A-1.4, special elections held between January 1, 1995 and July 1, 1995 under Section 34-53 of the School Code, and city, village or incorporated town primary elections in even-numbered years expressly authorized in this Article to provide for annual partisan elections.

(c) At the respective elections established in Section 2A-1.1, candidates shall be elected to office, nominated for election thereto or placed on the ballot as otherwise required by this Code, and public questions may be submitted, as specified in Section 2A-1.2.

(d) If the requirements of Section 2A-1.2 conflict with any specific provision of Sections 2A-2 through 2A-54, as applied to any office or election, the requirements of Section 2A-1.2 prevail, and shall be enforced by the State Board of Elections.

(e) In the event any court of competent jurisdiction declares an election void, the court may order another election without regard to the schedule of elections set forth

in this Article.
(Source: P.A. 88-511.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.1)
Sec. 2A-1.1. All elections - consolidated schedule.
(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, in even-numbered years, the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November; and an election to be known as the general primary election shall be held on the third Tuesday in March;
(b) In odd-numbered years, an election to be known as the consolidated election shall be held on the first Tuesday in April except as provided in Section 2A-1.1a of this Act; and an election to be known as the consolidated primary election shall be held on the last Tuesday in February.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1a) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.1a)
Sec. 2A-1.1a. Whenever the date designated in paragraph (b) of Section 2A-1.1 for the consolidated election conflicts with the celebration of Passover, that election shall be postponed to the first Tuesday following the last day of Passover.
(Source: P.A. 82-1014.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1b)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)
Sec. 2A-1.1b. 2022 general primary election and general election dates.
(a) In addition to the provisions of this Code and notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the provisions in this Section shall govern the dates for the conduct of the 2022 general primary election and for preparing for the 2022 general election. The provisions of this Code shall control any aspect of the administration or conduct of the 2022 general primary election and 2022 general election that is not provided for in this Section, provided that in the event of conflict between this Section and any other provision of this Code or any other law, the provisions of this Section shall control. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all election authorities, including, but not limited to, those under the jurisdiction of a Board of Election Commissioners. The provisions of this Section shall apply for the dates for the 2022 general primary election and the 2022 general election only and the provisions of this

amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be in effect through December 31, 2022.

(b) Petitions for nomination for the general primary election may begin circulation on January 13, 2022. All petitions for nomination of an established party candidate for statewide office shall be signed by at least 3,250 but not more than 6,500 of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party. All petitions for nomination of an established party candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 400 but not more than 1,000 of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in the candidate's representative district. All petitions for nomination of an established party candidate for the office of State Senator shall be signed by at least 650 but not more than 2,000 of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in the candidate's legislative district. The signature requirement for an established party candidate for all other offices shall be reduced by one-third and any provision of this Code limiting the maximum number of signatures that may be submitted for those offices shall be reduced by one-third.

(c) Petitions for nomination for congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in another county or counties (including the Fox Metro Water Reclamation District) for the general primary election may be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections beginning on March 7, 2022 but no later than March 14, 2022; a petition for nomination to fill a vacancy by special election in the office of representative in Congress from this State (for vacancies occurring between February 21, 2022 and March 14, 2022) for the general primary election may be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections beginning March 28, 2022 but no later than April 4, 2022.

(d) Objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers and petitions to submit public questions to a referendum for the general primary election shall be filed no later than March 21, 2022.

(e) Electors may request vote by mail ballots for the general primary election beginning on March 30, 2022 but no later than June 23, 2022.

(f) Petitions for nomination for

independent candidates and new political party candidates for the general election may begin circulation on April 13, 2022.

(g) The State Board of Elections shall certify the names of candidates who filed nomination papers or certificates of nomination for the general primary election with the Board no later than April 21, 2022.

(h) A notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the general primary election shall be filed with the proper election authority or authorities no later than April 28, 2022.

(i) Each election authority shall mail ballots to each person who has filed an application for a ballot for the general primary election under Article 20 no later than May 14, 2022, and any application received after May 12, 2022 shall be mailed within 2 business days after receipt of the application.

(j) The period for early voting by personal appearance for the general primary election shall begin on May 19, 2022.

(k) The general primary election shall be held on June 28, 2022.

(l) The last day for an established party managing committee to appoint someone to fill a vacancy for the general election when no candidate was nominated at the general primary election and for the appointee to file the required documentation is August 13, 2022.

(m) Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of new political parties and independent candidates for offices to be filled by electors of the entire State, or any district not entirely within a county, or for congressional, State legislative or judicial offices shall be presented to the principal office of the State Board of Elections beginning July 5, 2022 but no later than July 11, 2022.

(n) Objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers for new political parties and independent candidates for the general election shall be filed no later than July 18, 2022.

(o) A person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed for the general election may withdraw his or her petition with the appropriate election authority no later than August 13, 2022.

(p) The State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerks the names of each of the candidates to appear on the ballot for the general election no later than September 6, 2022.

(q) This Section is repealed on January 1,

2023.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1c)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)
Sec. 2A-1.1c. 2022 Election Day State holiday. Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 8, 2022 shall be a State holiday known as 2022 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State. November 8, 2022 shall be deemed a legal school holiday for purposes of the School Code and State Universities Civil Service Act. Any school closed under this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly and Section 24-2 of the School Code shall be made available to an election authority as a polling place for 2022 General Election Day.
This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.2)
Sec. 2A-1.2. Consolidated schedule of elections - offices designated.
(a) At the general election in the appropriate even-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled or shall be on the ballot as otherwise required by this Code:
(1) Elector of President and Vice President of the United States;
(2) United States Senator and United States Representative;
(3) State Executive Branch elected officers;
(4) State Senator and State Representative;
(5) County elected officers, including State's Attorney, County Board member, County Commissioners, and elected President of the County Board or County Chief Executive;
(6) Circuit Court Clerk;
(7) Regional Superintendent of Schools, except in counties or educational service regions in which that office has been abolished;
(8) Judges of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, on the question of retention, to fill vacancies and newly created judicial offices;
(9) (Blank);

(10) Trustee of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, and elected Trustee of other Sanitary Districts;

(11) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this Section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district requires an annual election and permits or requires election of candidates of political parties.

(b) At the general primary election:

(1) in each even-numbered year candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the general election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus.

(2) in the appropriate even-numbered years the political party offices of State central committeeperson, township committeeperson, ward committeeperson, and precinct committeeperson shall be filled and delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions shall be elected as may be required pursuant to this Code. In the even-numbered years in which a Presidential election is to be held, candidates in the Presidential preference primary shall also be on the ballot.

(3) in each even-numbered year, where the municipality has provided for annual elections to elect municipal officers pursuant to Section 6(f) or Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, pursuant to the Illinois Municipal Code or pursuant to the municipal charter, the offices of such municipal officers shall be filled at an election held on the date of the general primary election, provided that the municipal election shall be a nonpartisan election where required by the Illinois Municipal Code. For partisan municipal elections in even-numbered years, a primary to nominate candidates for municipal office to be elected at the general primary election shall be held on the Tuesday 6 weeks preceding that election.

(4) in each school district which has adopted the provisions of Article 33 of the School Code, successors to the members of the

board of education whose terms expire in the year in which the general primary is held shall be elected.

(c) At the consolidated election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled:

(1) Municipal officers, provided that in municipalities in which candidates for alderman or other municipal office are not permitted by law to be candidates of political parties, the runoff election where required by law, or the nonpartisan election where required by law, shall be held on the date of the consolidated election; and provided further, in the case of municipal officers provided for by an ordinance providing the form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, such offices shall be filled by election or by runoff election as may be provided by such ordinance;

(2) Village and incorporated town library directors;

(3) City boards of stadium commissioners;

(4) Commissioners of park districts;

(5) Trustees of public library districts;

(6) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this Section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district permits or requires election of candidates of political parties;

(7) Township officers, including township park commissioners, township library directors, and boards of managers of community buildings, and Multi-Township Assessors;

(8) Highway commissioners and road district clerks;

(9) Members of school boards in school districts which adopt Article 33 of the School Code;

(10) The directors and chair of the Chain O Lakes - Fox River Waterway Management Agency;

(11) Forest preserve district commissioners elected under Section 3.5 of the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act;

(12) Elected members of school boards, school trustees, directors of boards of school directors, trustees of county boards of

school trustees (except in counties or educational service regions having a population of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants) and members of boards of school inspectors, except school boards in school districts that adopt Article 33 of the School Code;

(13) Members of Community College district boards;

(14) Trustees of Fire Protection Districts;

(15) Commissioners of the Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority;

(16) Elected Trustees of Tuberculosis Sanitarium Districts;

(17) Elected Officers of special districts not otherwise designated in this Section for which the law governing those districts does not permit candidates of political parties.

(d) At the consolidated primary election in each odd-numbered year, candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the consolidated election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus, and except those offices listed in paragraphs (12) through (17) of subsection (c).

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the mayor, clerk, treasurer, and aldermen shall be elected in municipalities in which candidates for mayor, clerk, treasurer, or alderman are not permitted by law to be candidates of political parties, subject to runoff elections to be held at the consolidated election as may be required by law, and municipal officers shall be nominated in a nonpartisan election in municipalities in which pursuant to law candidates for such office are not permitted to be candidates of political parties.

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, municipal officers shall be nominated or elected, or elected subject to a runoff, as may be provided by an ordinance providing a form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution.

(e) (Blank).

(f) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, public questions may be submitted to voters pursuant to this Code and any special election otherwise required or authorized by law or by court order may be conducted

pursuant to this Code.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officers established in this Article, whenever a referendum is held for the establishment of a political subdivision whose officers are to be elected, the initial officers shall be elected at the election at which such referendum is held if otherwise so provided by law. In such cases, the election of the initial officers shall be subject to the referendum.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officials established in this Article, any community college district which becomes effective by operation of law pursuant to Section 6-6.1 of the Public Community College Act, as now or hereafter amended, shall elect the initial district board members at the next regularly scheduled election following the effective date of the new district.

(g) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, if in any precinct there are no offices or public questions required to be on the ballot under this Code then no election shall be held in the precinct on that date.

(h) There may be conducted a referendum in accordance with the provisions of Division 6-4 of the Counties Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.3)

Sec. 2A-1.3. Calendar of Elections - Determination and Publication - State Board. On December 1, 1980 and on December 1 of each even-numbered year the State Board of Elections shall have prepared and published an official State calendar of elections listing the elections to be held during that year and the following year, the election dates, and the offices to be on the ballot at each such election and any functional dates or other information relevant to the conduct of elections. The official calendar shall include all offices in the State.

The official State Calendar shall comply with the schedule of elections established in this Article 2A. The official calendar may be amended from time to time by the Board by adoption and publication of modifications or additions or by adoption and publication of a revised official calendar.

On December 1, 1981 and each odd-numbered year thereafter the Board shall have prepared and published a revised official calendar if any modifications or additions were made by separate publication after the initial

adoption of the official calendar for that biennium.
(Source: P.A. 81-929.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.4) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.4)

Sec. 2A-1.4. Emergency Referenda - Petition - Approval. Whenever any public question is to be submitted pursuant to law, whether by action of the governing body of a unit of local government or school district, by petition, or by court order, the governing body of the unit of local government or school district whose powers or duties are directly affected by the result of the vote on the public question may petition the circuit court for an order declaring such proposition to be an emergency and fixing a date other than a regularly scheduled election date under Section 2A-1.1 on which a special referendum election shall be held for the submission of the public question.

The petition shall set forth the public question and the action taken which requires the submission of the question, the next regularly scheduled election under Section 2A-1.1 at which the proposition could otherwise be placed on the ballot, the estimated costs of conducting a separate special election, and the reasons why an emergency exists to justify such special election prior to the next ensuing regular election. The petition must be approved by a majority of the members, elected or appointed, of the governing body.

The court shall conduct a hearing on the petition. Any resident of the area in which the referendum is to be conducted may oppose the petition.

The court may approve the petition for an emergency referendum only upon a finding, supported by the evidence, that the referendum is necessitated by an imminent need for approval of additional authority in order to maintain the operations or facilities of the unit of government or school district and that such need is due to circumstances beyond the control of the governing body.
(Source: P.A. 80-2dSS-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-2)

Sec. 2A-2. Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors - Time of Election. As many electors of President and Vice President of the United States as this State may be entitled to elect shall be elected at the general election, immediately preceding the expiration of the term of the incumbent President of the United States.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-3)

Sec. 2A-3. United States Senator - Time of Election. A United States Senator shall be elected at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of an incumbent United States Senator from this State.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-4)

Sec. 2A-4. United States Representative - Time of Election. The Representatives in the United States Congress from this State shall be elected at each general election, and vacancies shall be filled at special elections pursuant to writs of election issued by the Governor.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-5)

Sec. 2A-5. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller - Time of Election. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and Comptroller shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-6)

Sec. 2A-6. State Treasurer - Time of Election. The State Treasurer shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-7)

Sec. 2A-7. State Senator - Time of Election. A State Senator shall be elected in a legislative district at the general election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of that district's incumbent Senator.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-8)

Sec. 2A-8. State Representative - Time of Election. Members of the State House of Representatives shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at each general election every 2 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-9)

(Text of Section WITH the changes made by P.A. 89-719, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 2A-9. Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5), if one of the following events occurs 92 or more days before a general primary election at which judges are to be nominated, the term of an incumbent judge will expire on the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year:

(1) the judge dies;

(2) the Chief Justice receives a written resignation or notice of retirement, signed and submitted by the judge, which specifies a date of resignation or retirement on or before the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year;

(3) a statute mandates the judge's retirement for reason of age on or before the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year;

(4) the judge was eligible to seek retention in the next general election but failed to timely file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself or, having timely filed such declaration, withdrew it;

(5) the judge is convicted of a felony or other infamous crime;

(6) the judge is removed from office.

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5), if one of the preceding events occurs less than 92 days before a general primary election at which judges are to be nominated, the term of an incumbent judge will expire on the first Monday in December following the second general election thereafter.

(a-5) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Supreme Court Judge, including one of the events described in subsection (a) or a vacancy occurring because of the failure of the Judge to be retained in office, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill that vacancy in a manner provided in this subsection. The Governor shall issue a writ of election within 5 days after the occurrence of that vacancy to the county clerks of the several counties in the Judicial District where the vacancy exists, appointing a day within 115 days to hold a judicial election to fill such vacancy. The Governor shall issue a writ of election to hold a judicial primary election to nominate candidates for the office of Supreme Court Judge at least 30 days preceding the judicial election. A Supreme Court Judge elected under this subsection (a-5) shall begin his or her term upon certification of his or her election by the

State Board of Elections. If the vacancy occurred 92 or more days before a general primary election at which judges are to be nominated, a Supreme Court Judge elected to fill a vacancy under this subsection (a-5) shall hold his or her office until the first Monday in December following the next general election, at which general election a Supreme Court Judge shall be elected for a full term. If the vacancy occurred less than 92 days before a general primary election at which judges are to be nominated, a Supreme Court Judge elected to fill a vacancy under this subsection (a-5) shall hold his or her office until the first Monday in December following the second general election thereafter, at which general election a Supreme Court Judge shall be elected for a full term.

(b) Judges of the Appellate and Circuit Courts shall be elected in their respective districts or circuits at the general election of each even-numbered year immediately preceding the expiration of the term of each incumbent judge, not retained, and shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the first Monday of December after their election.

(c) Whenever an additional appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.
(Source: P.A. 89-719, eff. 3-7-97.)

(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 89-719, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 2A-9. Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges.

(a) If one of the following events occurs 92 or more days before a general primary election at which judges are to be nominated, the term of an incumbent judge will expire on the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year:

(1) the judge dies;

(2) the Chief Justice receives a written resignation or notice of retirement, signed and submitted by the judge, which specifies a date of resignation or retirement on or before the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year;

(3) a statute mandates the judge's retirement for reason of age on or before the first Monday in December of the next even-numbered year;

(4) the judge was eligible to seek retention in the

next general election but failed to timely file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself or, having timely filed such declaration, withdrew it;

(5) the judge is convicted of a felony or other infamous crime;

(6) the judge is removed from office.

If one of the preceding events occurs less than 92 days before a primary election at which judges are to be nominated, the term of an incumbent judge will expire on the first Monday in December following the second general election thereafter.

(b) Judges of the Appellate and Circuit Courts shall be elected in their respective districts or circuits at the general election of each even-numbered year immediately preceding the expiration of the term of each incumbent judge, not retained, and shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the first Monday of December after their election.

(c) Whenever an additional appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.
(Source: P.A. 86-1348.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-10)

Sec. 2A-10. Assessor - Board of Appeals. In each county which elects a County Assessor and a Board of Appeals, the County Assessor and the Board of Appeals shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-10.1)

Sec. 2A-10.1. Supervisor of Assessments. In each county of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants having an elected supervisor of assessments, the supervisor of assessments shall be elected at a general election and shall serve for a term of 4 years.
(Source: P.A. 84-837.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-11)

Sec. 2A-11. Board of Assessors - Time of Election. A member of the Board of Assessors in each county which elects members of a Board of Assessors shall be elected at each general election to succeed each incumbent member whose term expires before the following general election.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-12)

Sec. 2A-12. Board of Review - Time of

Election. A member of the Board of Review in any county which elects members of a Board of Review shall be elected, at each general election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent member, to succeed each member whose term ends before the following general election, except that members of the Cook County Board of Review shall be elected as provided in subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-13)
Sec. 2A-13. Recorder of Deeds - Time of Election. In each county which elects a recorder, a recorder shall be elected at the general election in 1980 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 83-358.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-14)
Sec. 2A-14. County Auditor - Time of Election. The County Auditor of each county which elects a County Auditor shall be elected at the general election in 1980 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-15)
Sec. 2A-15. Circuit Clerk - Time of Election. The Clerk of the Circuit Court in each county shall be elected at the general election in 1980 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-16)
Sec. 2A-16. County Clerk - Time of Election. The County Clerk of each county shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-17)
Sec. 2A-17. Sheriff - Time of Election. The Sheriff of each county shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-18)
Sec. 2A-18. Coroner - Time of Election. In each county which elects a Coroner, the Coroner shall be elected at the general election in 1980 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-19)

Sec. 2A-19. County Treasurer - Time of Election. County Treasurers shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-416; 80-936; 80-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-20)

Sec. 2A-20. Regional Superintendent of Schools - Time of Election. Except in counties or educational service regions in which that office has been abolished, the Regional Superintendents of Schools shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 87-654; 88-89.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-21)

Sec. 2A-21. State's Attorney - Time of Election. State's Attorneys shall be elected at the general election in 1980 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-22)

Sec. 2A-22. Cook County - Commissioner - President - Time of Election. County Commissioners and the President of the County Board of Cook County, and the Chief Executive officer in other home rule counties, shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and at the general election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-23)

Sec. 2A-23. County Board Members - Time of Election. County Board members in counties under township organization shall be elected at the general election in each even-numbered year to succeed members whose terms expire prior to the next general election.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-24)

Sec. 2A-24. County Commissioners - Non Township Counties - Time of Election. A County Commissioner shall be elected at each general election in counties not under township organization to succeed each incumbent Commissioner whose term expires before the following general election.

The Board of County Commissioners, at least 30 days before the first day for filing nomination petitions preceding each primary election in which 2 Commissioners are to be elected, may provide by resolution that candidates for such position shall each file nomination papers for and be nominated for and

elected to a specific office. The resolution shall designate the positions to be filled as follows: Position A is the position now held (or vacated) by ..... (Name of one incumbent or most recent Commissioner) and position B is the position now held (or vacated) by ..... (Name of the other incumbent or most recent Commissioner).
(Source: P.A. 82-373.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-25)
Sec. 2A-25. Chicago - Mayor - Clerk - Treasurer - Time of Election. The Mayor, a city clerk and a city treasurer of the City of Chicago shall be elected at the consolidated election in 1979 and at the consolidated election every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-26)
Sec. 2A-26. Chicago alderpersons. Alderpersons of the City of Chicago shall be elected at the consolidated primary election in 1979 and at the consolidated primary election every 4 years thereafter. The runoff election where necessary, pursuant to law, for Chicago alderpersons shall be held at the consolidated election in 1979, and every 4 years thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-27)
Sec. 2A-27. Cities generally; mayor; clerk; treasurer; time of election. A mayor, a city clerk, and a city treasurer shall be elected in each city that elects those officers (except the City of Chicago) at the consolidated election in 1979 or 1981 (in whichever of those years the terms of those officers expire) and at the consolidated election every 4 years thereafter. In cities that have provided for a 2 year term for elective officers under Section 3.1-10-65 of the Illinois Municipal Code, however, these city officers shall be elected at the consolidated election of each odd-numbered year.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-28)
Sec. 2A-28. Cities generally - alderpersons - time of election. An alderperson of a city other than the City of Chicago shall be elected at the consolidated or general primary election in each year to succeed each incumbent alderperson whose term ends before the following consolidated or general election.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-29)

Sec. 2A-29. Cities under Commission Form of Government - Commissioners and Mayor - Time of Election. A mayor and the commissioners of all municipalities which have adopted the commission form of municipal government shall be elected at the consolidated or general primary election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of the incumbent mayor and commissioners.

(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-30)

Sec. 2A-30. Villages and incorporated towns with population of less than 50,000; president; trustees; clerk. In villages and incorporated towns with a population of less than 50,000, a president shall be elected at the consolidated election in every other odd-numbered year when the president is elected for a 4-year term, and in each odd-numbered year when the president is elected for a 2-year term.

Except as provided in Section 2A-30a, in villages and incorporated towns with a population of less than 50,000, 3 trustees shall be elected at the consolidated election in each odd-numbered year when trustees are elected for 4-year terms, and at the consolidated election in each odd-numbered year and at the general primary election in each even-numbered year when trustees are elected for 2-year terms. A primary to nominate candidates for the office of trustee to be elected at the general primary election shall be held on the Tuesday 6 weeks preceding that election.

In villages and incorporated towns with a population of less than 50,000, a clerk shall be elected at the consolidated election in every other odd-numbered year when the clerk is elected for a 4-year term, and in each odd-numbered year when the clerk is elected for a 2-year term.

(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-30a) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-30a)

Sec. 2A-30a. Trustees in villages under 5,000; time of election. In villages of under 5,000 population that provide by resolution and referendum that the village board of trustees shall be comprised of 4 members as provided by Section 3.1-25-10 of the Illinois Municipal Code, 2 trustees shall be elected at the consolidated election in each odd-numbered year after the adoption of the resolution when trustees are elected for 4 year terms, and at

the consolidated election in each odd-numbered year and at the general primary election in each even-numbered year after the adoption of the resolution when trustees are elected for 2 year terms.
(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-31)
Sec. 2A-31. Villages over 50,000; president; trustees; clerk; time of election.

(a) In villages with a population of 50,000 or more, a president shall be elected at the consolidated election in 1979 or 1981 (in whichever of those years the term of the president expires) and every 4 years thereafter.

(b) In villages with a population of 50,000 or more, 6 trustees shall be elected at the consolidated election in 1979 or 1981 (in whichever of those years the terms of the trustees expire) and every 4 years thereafter, unless the village has provided, in accordance with Section 3.1-25-15 of the Illinois Municipal Code, to elect trustees in the manner provided for villages with a population of less than 50,000, in which case trustees shall be elected at the time prescribed in Section 2A-30 of this Act.

(c) In villages with a population of 50,000 or more, a clerk shall be elected at the consolidated election in every other odd-numbered year when the clerk is elected for a 4 year term, and in each odd-numbered year when the clerk is elected for a 2 year term.
(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-32) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-32)
Sec. 2A-32. Incorporated Towns with Population of 50,000 or More - President - Clerk - Collector - Assessor - Supervisor - Trustee - Time of Election. In each incorporated town with a population of 50,000 or more, a president, a clerk, a collector, a supervisor and an assessor, when required, shall be elected in every incorporated town at the consolidated election in 1985 and at the consolidated election every 4 years thereafter.

A trustee shall be elected to succeed each trustee whose term expires in a particular year, such election to be held at the consolidated election in odd-numbered years.

The term of office of a trustee which expires in 1984 is extended to 1985 and the term of office of a trustee which expires in 1986 is extended to 1987.
(Source: P.A. 83-720.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-33) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-33)

Sec. 2A-33. Town - Supervisors - Trustees - Township Collectors - Township Clerks - Township Assessors - Time of Election. In each town where such officials are elected, supervisors, township trustees, township collectors, township clerks multi-township assessors and township assessors shall be elected at the consolidated election in 1981 and at the consolidated election every 4 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 81-838.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-34)

Sec. 2A-34. Highway Commissioners - Road District Clerks - Time of Election. Highway commissioners and road district clerks shall be elected at the consolidated election in 1985 and at the consolidated election every 4 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-36) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-36)

Sec. 2A-36. Fire Protection District - Trustee - Time of Election. A trustee of a Fire Protection District which elects its trustees shall be elected at each consolidated election in odd-numbered years to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term expires before the following consolidated election.

(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-37) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-37)

Sec. 2A-37. Library District - Trustee - Time of Election. A trustee of a Library District shall be elected, at the consolidated election in odd-numbered years which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent trustee, to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term ends before the following consolidated election.

(Source: P.A. 81-929.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-38) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-38)

Sec. 2A-38. General Park District - Commissioners - Time of Election. A commissioner of a General Park District shall be elected at the consolidated election in odd-numbered years to succeed each incumbent commissioner whose term expires before the following consolidated election.

(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-39) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-39)

Sec. 2A-39. Township Park District - Commissioner - Time of Election. A commissioner of a Township Park District shall be elected at the consolidated election of each odd-numbered year to succeed each

incumbent commissioner whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-40) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-40)
Sec. 2A-40. Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago - Trustee - Time of Election. A trustee of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago shall be elected at each general election to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term expires before the following general election.
(Source: P.A. 80-936.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-41)
Sec. 2A-41. Sanitary District - Trustee - Time of Election. A trustee of a Sanitary District which elects its trustees, other than the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago or the Fox Metro Water Reclamation District, shall be elected at the general election in each even-numbered year which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent trustee, to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term ends before the following general election.
(Source: P.A. 101-523, eff. 8-23-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-43) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-43)
Sec. 2A-43. Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority - Commissioner - Time of Election. A commissioner of the Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority shall be elected at the consolidated election of each odd-numbered year to succeed each incumbent commissioner whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-44) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-44)
Sec. 2A-44. Board of Library Trustees - Members - Time of Election. A member of an elected Board of Library Trustees shall be elected at the consolidated election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of an incumbent trustee, to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 84-770.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-45) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-45)
Sec. 2A-45. Community Buildings - Board of Managers - Member - Time of Election. A member of a Board of Managers, which may have authority over township community buildings, shall be elected at the consolidated election of each odd-numbered year to succeed each incumbent manager whose term expires before

the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-46) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-46)
Sec. 2A-46. Board of Stadium Commissioners - Commissioner - Time of election. A commissioner of a city Board of Stadium Commissioners shall be elected at each consolidated election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent commissioner, to succeed each incumbent commissioner whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-48) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-48)
Sec. 2A-48. Board of School Directors - Member - Time of Election. A member of a Board of School Directors or a member of an elected Board of Education, as the case may be, shall be elected at each consolidated election to succeed each incumbent member whose term ends before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-49) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-49)
Sec. 2A-49. Board of School Inspectors - Member - Time of Election. A member of a Board of School Inspectors shall be elected at the consolidated election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent school inspector, to succeed each incumbent school inspector whose term ends before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-50) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-50)
Sec. 2A-50. Regional Board of School Trustees - Trustee - Time of Election. Except in educational service regions having a population of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, a trustee of a Regional Board of School Trustees shall be elected at the consolidated election to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term ends before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-51) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-51)
Sec. 2A-51. Schools - Trustee - Time of Election. Except in a township in which all school districts located therein have withdrawn from the jurisdiction and authority of the trustees of schools under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 5-1 of the School Code and except in townships in which the office of trustee of schools has been abolished as provided in subsection (c) of Section 5-1 of the School Code, a trustee

of schools shall be elected in townships at the consolidated election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of any incumbent trustee, to succeed each incumbent trustee whose term ends before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-52) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-52)
Sec. 2A-52. Community College District - Member - Time of Election. A member of the Board of a Community College District shall be elected at each consolidated election to succeed each elected incumbent member of the Board whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-53)
Sec. 2A-53. (Repealed).
(Source: Repealed by P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-54) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-54)
Sec. 2A-54. In those cases in which the election to an office is changed by the consolidation of elections to an earlier or later month in the same year or to a different year, the term of any incumbent serving on December 1, 1980 is extended to the first Monday in the first month following the election of his successor and until the successor has qualified, and the term of the successor in office shall commence on that first Monday.

The term of office of a person elected at a nonpartisan election whose term begins before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 shall expire on the date that his or her term would have expired had this amendatory Act of 1997 not been enacted. The term of office of a person elected at a consolidated election held on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 to succeed to a term of office of a person elected at a nonpartisan election shall begin upon the termination of the predecessor's term of office. The term of office of a person elected to succeed to a term of office of a person elected at a nonpartisan election shall end after the next consolidated election at which a successor is elected and at the regularly scheduled time for the ending of terms of office as provided in the Act or Acts creating or governing that unit of local government or school district.

However, this general provision for the transition of terms of office in relation to the adoption of a uniform schedule of elections shall be subject to the specific

provisions for the transition of terms of office in the several Acts creating or governing the creation of various units of local government and school districts, as amended.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-55)
Sec. 2A-55. Forest preserve districts; commissioners; time of election. A forest preserve district commissioner elected under Section 3.5 of the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act shall be elected at each consolidated election to succeed each incumbent commissioner whose term expires before the following consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 88-443.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 2B heading)
ARTICLE 2B. CONDUCT OF THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION
(Repealed)
(Source: P.A. 101-642, eff. 6-16-20. Repealed internally, eff. 1-1-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 3 heading)
ARTICLE 3. QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

(10 ILCS 5/3-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-1)
Sec. 3-1. Every person (i) who has resided in this State and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, or (ii) who has resided in and is registered to vote from the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein and has moved to another election district in this State within said 30 days and has made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in paragraph (b) of Section 17-10 of this Act, or (iii) who has resided in and is registered to vote from the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein and has not moved to another residence but whose address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system and has made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in subsection (a) of Section 17-10, and who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 or more years is entitled to vote at such election for all offices and on all propositions. Any military establishment within the boundaries of Illinois is "in this State" even though the government of the United States may have exclusive jurisdiction

over such establishment.
(Source: P.A. 90-664, eff. 7-30-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-1.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-1.2)
Sec. 3-1.2. Eligibility to sign petition. For the purpose of determining eligibility to sign a nominating petition or a petition proposing a public question the terms "voter", "registered voter", "qualified voter", "legal voter", "elector", "qualified elector", "primary elector" and "qualified primary elector" as used in this Code or in another Statute shall mean a person who is registered to vote at the address shown opposite his signature on the petition or was registered to vote at such address when he signed the petition. Any person, otherwise qualified under this Section, who has not moved to another residence but whose address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system shall be considered a "voter", "registered voter", "qualified voter", "legal voter", "elector", "qualified elector", "primary elector", and "qualified primary elector".
(Source: P.A. 91-57, eff. 6-30-99; 92-129, eff. 7-20-01.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-1.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-1.3)
Sec. 3-1.3. Whenever this Code or another statute requires that a nominating petition or a petition proposing a public question shall be signed by a specified percentage of the registered voters of the State, a political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts, the total number of voters to which the percentage is applied shall be the number of voters who are registered in the State, political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts, as the case may be, on the date registration closed before the regular election next preceding the last day on which such petition may be filed in accordance with the general election law. This Section does not apply to the determination of the number of signatures required on a petition filed pursuant to Article IX of the Liquor Control Act of 1934.
(Source: P.A. 84-1467.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-2)
Sec. 3-2. (a) A permanent abode is necessary to constitute a residence within the meaning of Section 3-1. No elector or spouse shall be deemed to have lost his or her residence in any precinct or election district in this State by reason of his or her absence on business of the United States, or of this

State. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent homeless individuals from registering to vote under the provisions of this Act.

(b) A homeless individual must have a mailing address in order to be eligible to register to vote. For purposes of this Act, a mailing address shall constitute a homeless individual's residence for voting purposes. A mailing address of a homeless individual may include, but is not limited to, a shelter, a day shelter, or a private residence.

Election authorities may by reasonable rules limit the place where voter registration of homeless individuals may be taken and the class of deputy registrars who may take the voter registration of homeless individuals.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to confer upon homeless individuals any additional privileges or benefits other than the right to register to vote and to be qualified to vote in an election under Articles 4, 5, and 6 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 87-1241.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-3)

Sec. 3-3. Every honorably discharged soldier or sailor who is an inmate of any soldiers' and sailors' home within the State of Illinois, any person who is a resident of a facility licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, or any person who is a resident of a community-integrated living arrangement, as defined in Section 3 of the Community-Integrated Living Arrangements Licensure and Certification Act, for 30 days or longer, and who is a citizen of the United States and has resided in this State and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which any such home or community-integrated living arrangement in which he is an inmate or resident is located, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions that may be submitted to the vote of the people: Provided, that he shall declare upon oath, that it was his bona fide intention at the time he entered said home or community-integrated living arrangement to become a resident thereof.
(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-4)

Sec. 3-4. No patient who has resided for less than 180 days in any hospital or mental

institution in this State shall by virtue of his abode at such hospital or mental institution be deemed a resident or legal voter in the town, city, village or election district or precinct in which such hospital or mental institution may be situated; but every such person shall be deemed a resident of the town, city, village or election district or precinct in which he resided next prior to becoming a patient of such hospital or mental institution. However, the term "hospital" does not include skilled nursing facilities.
(Source: P.A. 100-1110, eff. 8-28-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 3-5)

Sec. 3-5. No person who has been legally convicted, in this or another state or in any federal court, of any crime, and is serving a sentence of confinement in any penal institution, or who has been convicted under any Section of this Code and is serving a sentence of confinement in any penal institution, shall vote, offer to vote, attempt to vote or be permitted to vote at any election until his release from confinement.

Confinement for purposes of this Section shall include any person convicted and imprisoned but granted a furlough as provided by Section 3-11-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections, or admitted to a work release program as provided by Section 3-13-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Confinement shall not include any person convicted and imprisoned but released on parole.

Confinement or detention in a jail pending acquittal or conviction of a crime is not a disqualification for voting.
(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-6)

Sec. 3-6. Voting age. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is 17 years old on the date of a caucus, general primary election, or consolidated primary election and who is otherwise qualified to vote is qualified to vote at that caucus, general primary, or consolidated primary, including voting a vote by mail, grace period, or early voting ballot with respect to that general primary or consolidated primary, if that person will be 18 years old on the date of the immediately following general election or consolidated election for which candidates are nominated at that primary.

References in this Code and elsewhere to the requirement that a person must be 18 years old to vote shall be interpreted in accordance with this Section.

For the purposes of this Code, an individual who is 17 years of age and who will be 18 years of age on the date of the general or consolidated election shall be deemed competent to execute and attest to any voter registration forms. An individual who is 17 years of age, will be 18 years of age on the date of the immediately following general or consolidated election, and is otherwise qualified to vote shall be deemed eligible to circulate a nominating petition or a petition proposing a public question.
(Source: P.A. 99-722, eff. 8-5-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/3-7)

Sec. 3-7. Voters in consolidating and merging townships.

(a) In the consolidated election where township trustees are elected next following the certification of a successful referendum to consolidate townships under Article 22 of the Township Code, the qualified electors entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices in the consolidated township that is to be formed are those registered voters residing in any of the townships identified in the referendum as they exist prior to consolidation.

(b) In the consolidated election where township trustees are elected next following the certification of a successful referendum to dissolve a township and merge its territory into 2 adjacent townships under Article 23 of the Township Code, the qualified electors entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices in a receiving township shall also include those registered voters residing in the territory of the dissolving township described in the resolutions adopted under Section 23-10 of the Township Code as the territory to be merged with the receiving township. For purposes of this subsection (b) only, "dissolving township" and "receiving township" have the meaning provided in Section 23-5 of the Township Code.
(Source: P.A. 100-107, eff. 1-1-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 4 heading)

ARTICLE 4. REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS IN COUNTIES HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 500,000

(10 ILCS 5/4-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-1)

Sec. 4-1. Except as provided in this

Article 4, it is unlawful for any person residing in a county containing a population of less than 500,000, to vote at any election at which any officers are to be nominated or elected, or at any election at which any questions of public policy are to be voted on, unless such person is at the time of such election a registered voter under the provisions of this Article 4.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to electors voting in an election of any soil and water conservation district or drainage district or to electors residing in municipalities in this State which have adopted "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State", approved June 19, 1885, as amended, or which have adopted Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act. This Article shall not apply to electors voting pursuant to Article 20 of this Act.

The provisions of this Article 4, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote who have made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in paragraph (b) of Section 17-10 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 81-1060.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-2)

Sec. 4-2. No person shall be entitled to be registered in and from any precinct unless such person shall by the date of the election next following have resided in the State and within the precinct 30 days and be otherwise qualified to vote at such election. Every applicant who shall be 18 years of age or over on the day of the next election shall be permitted to register, if otherwise qualified.

To constitute residence under this Act, Article 3 is controlling.

(Source: P.A. 81-953.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-3)

Sec. 4-3. The county board shall appoint the place of registry in each precinct for any precinct re-registration of 1969 and 1970 under this Article 4 and for all precinct registrations. Such place or places shall be in the most public, orderly and convenient portions thereof; and no building or part of a building shall be designated or used as a place of registry, in which spirituous or intoxicating liquor is sold or which is used as political headquarters for any party, candidate or office holder. The county clerk may demand of the chief of police of each

city, village or incorporated town, or the sheriff, to furnish officers of the law to attend during the progress of any registration at any place or places of registration designated by the county board.
(Source: Laws 1968, p. 570.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-4)

Sec. 4-4. The county clerk shall be ex officio the registration officer of such county and shall have full charge and control of the registration of voters within such county, where this Article 4 is in effect.

For the 3 days of any 1969 and 1970 re-registration and for precinct registrations hereinafter provided, 2 of the judges of election, no more than one from the same political party, theretofore duly appointed and confirmed as such and acting in each precinct, shall be designated by the county clerk to constitute a board of registration for each precinct, respectively, and each of such judges of election so designated shall serve as a judge of registration therein.

In counties over 1,000,000 population town or road district clerks, city or village clerks, their duly authorized deputies approved by the county clerk, and employees of the office of the county clerk may be appointed by the county clerk as deputy registration officers.

Such clerks appointed as deputy registration officers may accept registration of voters at their offices at any time that such registrations may be accepted by the county clerk, but shall not accept such registrations at any other place. Such deputy registration officers shall return any registrations accepted by them to the county clerk within 7 days after any registration is accepted by them.

Registration officers, deputy registration officers and judges of registration shall be officers of the court and the provisions of the laws of this State as to vacancies, removal and control (except as hereinafter provided), and punishment in case of misbehavior of judges of election shall apply to such registration officials.

Each registration officer including officers and judges of registration shall before entering upon his duties take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability, and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....
(Signature of Registration Officer)"

This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgments and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk, except that judges of registration may administer such oath or affirmation to each other and such oath of office and all affidavits which have been signed and sworn to before them shall be returned to the office of the

county clerk in an envelope provided for that purpose.

No registration official for a precinct or other place of registration shall, without urgent necessity, absent himself from the place of registration or revision of registration upon any day of registration or revision of registration whereby less than the number of persons necessary to conduct the registration or revision of registration shall be present during such hours of registration or revision of registration.

(Source: Laws 1968, p. 572.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-5)

Sec. 4-5. The registration preceding the November, 1942, election shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided; and all registrations subsequent thereto shall be upon registration record cards provided by the county clerk. However, if the county board, by resolution adopted before October 15, 1969, determines that there shall be a re-registration in the county before the June, 1970, primary as provided in this Article, such 1942 registration shall be a permanent registration only until such re-registration as provided in Section 4-5.01.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2987.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-5.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-5.01)

Sec. 4-5.01. Where the county board determines, as provided in Section 4-5, that there shall be a re-registration before the June, 1970, primary, there shall, subject to the provisions of Section 4-6, be 3 days of re-registration in each precinct. The first of such 3 days of re-registration shall be Friday, November 21, 1969; the second, Friday, December 19, 1969; and the third, Tuesday, January 15, 1970. On each of the 3 days of re-registration, the registration place or places shall open at 8:00 a.m. and remain open until 9:00 p.m.

Re-registration provided by this Article 4 shall be conducted by the county clerk, shall be at the office of such clerk or in the precinct or in the offices of the respective deputy registration officers appointed by the county clerk as hereinabove in this Article provided, and shall be upon registration record cards in the manner provided by this Article. Such re-registration shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided. All registrations shall be on registration record cards provided by the county clerk in accordance with the provisions of this Article 4.

Immediately following the last day of

precinct re-registration in 1970, all permanent registration records compiled before November 21, 1969, shall be destroyed if no election contest is pending in which such records are material.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2987.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6)

Sec. 4-6. For the purpose of registering voters under this Article in addition to the method provided for precinct registration under Section 4-7, the office of the county clerk shall be open every day, except Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On Saturdays the hours of registration shall be from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and such additional hours as the county clerk may designate. If, however, the county board otherwise duly regulates and fixes the hours of opening and closing of all county offices at the county seat of any county, such regulation shall control and supersede the hours herein specified. There shall be no registration at the office of the county clerk or at the office of municipal and township or road district clerks serving as deputy registrars during the 27 days preceding any regular or special election at which the cards provided in this Article are used, or until the 2nd day following such regular or special election; provided, that if by reason of the proximity of any such elections to one another the effect of this provision would be to close registrations for all or any part of the 10 days immediately prior to such 27 day period, the county clerk shall accept, solely for use in the subsequent and not in any intervening election, registrations and transfers of registration within the period from the 27th to the 38th days, both inclusive, prior to such subsequent election. In any election called for the submission of the revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the Constitution, submitted by a Constitutional Convention, the final day for registration at the office of the election authority charged with the printing of the ballot of this election shall be the 15th day prior to the date of election.

Any qualified person residing within the county or any portion thereof subject to this Article may register or re-register with the county clerk.

Each county clerk shall appoint one or more registration or re-registration teams for the purpose of accepting the registration or re-registration of any voter who files an affidavit that he is physically unable to appear at any appointed place of registration

or re-registration. Each team shall consist of one member of each political party having the highest and second highest number of registered voters in the county. The county clerk shall designate a team to visit each person with a disability and shall accept the registration or re-registration of each such person as if he had applied for registration or re-registration at the office of the county clerk.

As used in this Article, "deputy registrars" and "registration officers" mean any person authorized to accept registrations of electors under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.1)

Sec. 4-6.1. In addition to registration at the office of the county clerk, and at the offices of municipal and township or road district clerks, each county clerk shall provide for the following additional methods of registration:

(1) the appointment of deputy registrars as provided in Section 4-6.2; and

(2) the establishment of temporary places of registration, as provided in Section 4-6.3.

Each county clerk may provide for precinct registration pursuant to Section 4-7.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-6.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.2)

Sec. 4-6.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township or road district clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State.

The county clerk shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the county as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The county clerk shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by

the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bonafide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bonafide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period

not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. The Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.

7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.

8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the county clerk shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

The county clerk may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as he considers necessary. The county clerk shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The county clerk, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chair of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chair of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the county clerk by November 30 of each year. The county clerk may require a Chair of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations

at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....

(Signature Deputy Registrar)"

This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year; except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the appointing election authority by first-class mail within 2 business days or personal delivery within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be

returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-6.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.3)

Sec. 4-6.3. The county clerk may establish a temporary place of registration for such times and at such locations within the county as the county clerk may select. Notice of the time and place of registration under this Section shall be published by the county clerk in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county not less than 3 nor more than 15 days before the holding of such registration.

Temporary places of registration shall be established so that the areas of concentration of population or use by the public are served, whether by facilities provided in places of private business or in public buildings or in mobile units. Areas which may be designated as temporary places of registration include, but are not limited to, facilities licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, shopping centers, business districts, public buildings

and county fairs.

Temporary places of registration shall be available to the public not less than 2 hours per year for each 1,000 population or fraction thereof in the county.

All temporary places of registration shall be manned by deputy county clerks or deputy registrars appointed pursuant to Section 4-6.2.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-7)

Sec. 4-7. In counties having a re-registration in 1969 and 1970, there shall be 3 days of precinct re-registration in each precinct. The first of such 3 days shall be Friday, November 21, 1969; the second, Friday, December 19, 1969; and the third, Tuesday, January 15, 1970. In all counties over 1,000,000 population, or in counties under 1,000,000 population if the county clerk determines to have precinct registration in the county pursuant to Section 4-6.1 there shall be one day of precinct registration preceding each regular election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years, on Saturday preceding the Tuesday 6 weeks preceding the election. The county board shall have authority to designate 2 days of registration in each precinct, in which event the second day of precinct registration shall be 29 days before such election. On each day of registration, the registration places shall be opened at noon and remain open until 9:00 P.M. The provisions of Section 4-3 of this Article shall apply to the selection of places of registration or re-registration under this Section.

At least 20 days prior to a precinct registration or re-registration, the county clerk shall publish a notice of registration or re-registration, giving the dates, hours and places of registration or re-registration, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county, if there is one, or otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation in such county.

The election authorities shall issue credentials to registration day pollwatchers in the manner and on the terms prescribed in Section 17-23 with respect to pollwatchers at elections. Registration day pollwatchers shall be allowed to see the names and addresses of the people who have registered during the course of the day.

No person shall, at any precinct registration or reregistration, do any

electioneering or soliciting of votes or engage in any political discussion within any precinct registration place or within 30 feet thereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any candidate from being present in or near any precinct registration place. All persons who register to vote at any precinct registration place must be residents of the precinct in which they register.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-8)

Sec. 4-8. The county clerk shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms for the registration of electors, which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the county clerk may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant. Where the location cannot be determined by street and number, then the section, congressional township and range number may be used, or such other description as may be necessary, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and precinct. This information shall be furnished by the applicant stating the place or places where he resided and the dates during which he resided in such place or places during the year next preceding the date of the next ensuing election.

Nativity. The state or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place, and date of naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when applicant presented himself

for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Electronic mail address, if any.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after the registration and in the presence of a deputy registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink or digitized form to the affidavit on both the original and duplicate registration record cards.

Signature of deputy registrar or officer of registration.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the officer empowered to give the registration oath shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided on the back or at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name.

Mother's first name.

From what address did the applicant last register?

Reason for inability to sign name.

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF .....

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the date of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct in which I reside 30 days and that I intend that this location shall be my residence; that I am fully qualified to vote, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Signature of registration officer.
(To be signed in presence of registrant.)

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to precincts, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the county clerk may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any

candidate or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the county clerk within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of $.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than $50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election

Campaign Act and to governmental entities, at their request and at a reasonable cost. To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. Copies of the tapes, discs, or other electronic data shall be furnished by the county clerk to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration

information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of.... County, Illinois. (or)

To the Election Commission of the City of ...., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was .

Having moved out of your (county) (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel said registration in your office.

Dated at ...., Illinois, on (insert date).

.....

(Signature of Voter)

Attest: ....., County Clerk, ... County, Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the County Clerk to the County Clerk (or election commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-8.01)

Sec. 4-8.01. If an applicant for registration reports a permanent physical disability which would require assistance in voting, the county clerk shall mark all his registration cards in the right margin on the front of the card with a band of ink running the full margin which shall be of contrast to, and easily distinguishable from, the color of the card. If an applicant for registration declares upon properly witnessed oath, with his signature or mark affixed, that he cannot read the English language and that he will require assistance in voting, all his registration cards shall be marked in a manner similar to the marking on the cards of a voter who requires assistance because of physical disability, except that the marking shall be of a different distinguishing color. Following each election the cards of any voter who has requested assistance as a voter with a disability, and has stated that the disability is permanent, or who has received assistance because of inability to read the English language, shall be marked in the same manner.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8.02) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-8.02)

Sec. 4-8.02. Upon the issuance of a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities as provided in Section 19-12.1, the county clerk shall cause the identification number of such card to be clearly noted on all the registration cards of such voter.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8.03) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-8.03)

Sec. 4-8.03. The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card which, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in triplicate by all election authorities in the State, except those election authorities adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 4-33. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color and print of such cards. Such cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 4-8 and 4-21 of this Code; provided, that such cards shall also contain a box or space for the applicant's social security number, which shall be required to the extent allowed by law but in no case shall the applicant provide fewer than the last 4 digits of the social security number, and a box for the applicant's telephone number, if available.

Except for those election authorities adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 4-33, the original and duplicate cards shall respectively constitute the master file and precinct binder registration records of the voter. A copy shall be given to the applicant upon completion of his or her registration or completed transfer of registration.

Whenever a voter moves to another precinct within the same election jurisdiction or to another election jurisdiction in the State, such voter may transfer his or her registration by presenting his or her copy to the election authority or a deputy registrar. If such voter is not in possession of or has lost his or her copy, he or she may effect a transfer of registration by executing an Affidavit of Cancellation of Previous Registration.

In the case of a transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction, the election authority shall transmit the voter's copy or such affidavit to the election authority of the voter's former election jurisdiction, which shall immediately cause the transmission

of the voter's previous registration card to the voter's new election authority. No transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction shall be complete until the voter's old election authority receives notification.

Deputy registrars shall return all copies of registration record cards or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration to the election authority within 7 working days after the receipt thereof, except that such copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by the deputy registrars between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the election authority within 48 hours after receipt. The deputy registrars shall return the copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by them on the 28th day preceding an election to the election authority within 24 hours after receipt thereof.
(Source: P.A. 91-73, eff. 7-9-99; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8.5)

Sec. 4-8.5. Deputy registrar eligibility. Unless otherwise provided by law, an individual who is 17 years old or older who is registered to vote in this State shall be eligible to serve as a deputy registrar.
(Source: P.A. 99-722, eff. 8-5-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-9)

Sec. 4-9. The county clerk shall fully instruct the registration officers and deputy registration officers in their duties. Each registration officer and deputy registration officer shall receipt to the county clerk for all blank registration record cards issued to him, specifying therein the number of the blanks received by him, and each registration officer and deputy registration officer shall be charged with such blanks until he returns them to the county clerk. If for any cause a blank registration record card is mutilated or rendered unfit for use in making it out, or if a mistake thereon has been made, such blank shall not be destroyed, but the word "mutilated" shall be written across the face of such card, and the card shall be returned to the county clerk and be preserved in the same manner and for the same length of time as mutilated ballots. When each 1969 and 1970 precinct re-registration has been completed, each registration officer shall certify the registration records in substantially the following form:

"We, the undersigned registration officers or deputy registration officers in the County of .... in the State of Illinois, do swear (or affirm) that at the registration of electors on (insert date) there was registered by us in the said election precinct the names which appear on the registration records, and that the number of voters registered and qualified was and is the number of ....

.....

.....

.....

Registration officers.

Date ....."

After completion of each 1969 and 1970 precinct re-registration each of the officers of registration for such precinct shall place all registration cards received by him, regardless of whether such cards have been unused, filled out, executed or mutilated, in an envelope to be provided for that purpose by the county clerk and shall seal such envelope with an official wax impression seal and sign his name across the face of such envelope. The judge of registration for such precinct shall include in the envelope sealed by him the certification of the registration records hereinabove required. The judge of registration for such precinct shall within 24 hours after the close of re-registration make personal delivery of all envelopes containing the re-registration cards for such precinct to the county clerk.

Other precinct registrations shall be certified and returned in the same manner.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-10)

Sec. 4-10. Except as herein provided, no person shall be registered, unless he applies in person to a registration officer, answers such relevant questions as may be asked of him by the registration officer, and executes the affidavit of registration. The registration officer shall require the applicant to furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, public aid identification card, utility bill, employee or student identification card, lease or contract for a residence, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. The registration officer shall require a homeless individual to furnish evidence of his or her use of the mailing address stated. This use may be demonstrated by a piece of mail addressed to that individual and

received at that address or by a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address. The registration officer shall require each applicant for registration to read or have read to him the affidavit of registration before permitting him to execute the affidavit.

One of the registration officers or a deputy registration officer, county clerk, or clerk in the office of the county clerk, shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your name, place of residence, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of the State of Illinois."

The registration officer shall satisfy himself that each applicant for registration is qualified to register before registering him. If the registration officer has reason to believe that the applicant is a resident of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home or any facility which is licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, the following question shall be put, "When you entered the home which is your present address, was it your bona fide intention to become a resident thereof?" Any voter of a township, city, village or incorporated town in which such applicant resides, shall be permitted to be present at the place of any precinct registration and shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered.

In case the officer is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified he shall forthwith notify such applicant in writing to appear before the county clerk to complete his registration. Upon the card of such applicant shall be written the word "incomplete" and no such applicant shall be permitted to vote unless such registration is satisfactorily completed as hereinafter provided. No registration shall be taken and marked as incomplete if information to complete it can be furnished on the date of the original application.

Any person claiming to be an elector in any election precinct and whose registration card is marked "Incomplete" may make and sign an application in writing, under oath, to the county clerk in substance in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I, ..., did on (insert date) make application to the board of registry of the .... precinct of the township of .... (or to the county clerk of .... county) and that said board or clerk refused to complete my registration as a qualified voter in said precinct. That I reside in said precinct, that I intend to reside in said precinct, and am a duly qualified voter of said precinct and am entitled to be registered to vote in said precinct at the next

election.
(Signature of applicant) ....."

All such applications shall be presented to the county clerk or to his duly authorized representative by the applicant, in person between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day after the days on which the 1969 and 1970 precinct re-registrations are held but not on any day within 27 days preceding the ensuing general election and thereafter for the registration provided in Section 4-7 all such applications shall be presented to the county clerk or his duly authorized representative by the applicant in person between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day prior to 27 days preceding the ensuing general election. Such application shall be heard by the county clerk or his duly authorized representative at the time the application is presented. If the applicant for registration has registered with the county clerk, such application may be presented to and heard by the county clerk or by his duly authorized representative upon the dates specified above or at any time prior thereto designated by the county clerk.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence either due to business of the United States or because he is temporarily outside the territorial limits of the United States may become registered by mailing an application to the county clerk within the periods of registration provided for in this Article, or by simultaneous application for registration by mail and vote by mail ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the county clerk shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue or other location of the dwelling, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant. Where the location cannot be determined by street and number, then the Section, congressional township and range number may be used, or such other information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct.

Nativity. The State or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born

or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place and date of naturalization.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Out of State address of .....

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of .....)
)ss
County of .....)

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the day of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the county clerk shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 4-8 of this Article and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-11)

Sec. 4-11. At least 2 weeks prior to the general November election in each even numbered year and the consolidated election in each odd-numbered year the county clerk shall cause a list to be made for each precinct of all names upon the registration record cards not marked or erased, in alphabetical order, with the address, provided, that such list may be arranged geographically, by street and number, in numerical order, with respect to all precincts in which all, or substantially all residences of voters therein shall be located upon and numbered along streets, avenues, courts, or other highways which are either named or numbered, upon direction either of the county board or of the circuit court. On the list, the county clerk shall indicate, by italics, asterisk, or other means, the names of all persons who have registered since the last regularly scheduled election in the consolidated schedule of

elections established in Section 2A-1.1 of this Act. The county clerk shall cause such precinct lists to be printed or typed in sufficient numbers to meet all reasonable demands, and upon application a copy of the same shall be given to any person applying therefor. By such time, the county clerk shall give the precinct lists to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party, as such party is defined in Section 10-2 of this Act, or to the chair's duly authorized representative. Within 30 days of the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1983, the county clerk shall give the precinct lists compiled prior to the general November election of 1982 to the chair of county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Prior to the opening of the polls for other elections, the county clerk shall transmit or deliver to the judges of election of each polling place a corrected list of registered voters in the precinct, or the names of persons added to and erased or withdrawn from the list for such precinct. At other times such list, currently corrected, shall be kept available for public inspection in the office of the county clerk.

Within 60 days after each general election the county clerk shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at that general election, and shall provide a copy of such list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the county clerk shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at the general election of 1982, and shall provide a copy of such coded list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

The county clerk may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-12)

Sec. 4-12. Any voter or voters in the township, city, village or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct

committeeperson in the county, may, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which the 1970 primary election for the nomination of candidates for State and county offices or any election thereafter is to be held, make application in writing, to the county clerk, to have any name upon the register of any precinct erased. Such application shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I, being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... Street in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town of) .... (or of the .... town of ....) do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that .... registered from No. .... Street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... (or of the .... town of ....) and hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason .....

Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.

(Signed) .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

....
....
....."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the county clerk or any deputy authorized by the county clerk for that purpose, and filed with said clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, with a demand to appear before the county clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from said register, shall be mailed, in an envelope duly stamped and directed to such person at the address upon said register, at least four days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause. If such person has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, then the election authority shall also send the same notice by electronic mail at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why said name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before said clerk at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the said

notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application to erase may be dismissed by the county clerk.

Any voter making the application is privileged from arrest while presenting it to the county clerk, and while going to and from the office of the county clerk.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-13)

Sec. 4-13. A docket of all applications to the county clerk, whether such application shall be made for the purpose of being registered, or restored, or for the purpose of erasing a name on the register or for completing registration, shall be made out in the order of the precincts. The county clerk shall sit to hear such applications between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the second week prior to the week in which the 1970 primary election for the nomination of candidates for State and county officers or any election thereafter is to be held. Witnesses may be sworn and examined upon the hearing of the applications.

Each person appearing in response to an application to have his name erased shall deliver to the county clerk a written affidavit, which shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I do reside and have resided in the State of Illinois since the .... day of .... and in the county of .... in said state since the .... day of .... and in the .... precinct of the .... ward, in the city, village, incorporated town or town of .... in said county and state, since the .... day of .... and that I am .... years of age; and that I am the identical person registered in said precinct under the name I subscribe hereto."

This affidavit shall be signed and sworn to or affirmed before any person authorized to administer oaths or affirmations. The decision on each application shall be announced at once after the hearing, and a minute made thereof, and when an application to be registered or to be restored to the register or to complete registration shall be allowed, the county clerk shall cause a minute to be made upon the original and duplicate registration record cards.

All applications under this Section and all hearings hereinafter provided may be heard by

a deputy county clerk or clerks specially designated by the county clerk for this purpose, and a decision by a deputy so designated, shall become the decision of the county clerk upon approval by the county clerk.

In any case in which the county clerk refuses an application to be registered or restored or to have a registration completed, or orders a name erased or stricken from the register, application may be made to the circuit court to be placed upon the register, and such applications shall be heard, and appeals taken from refusal of such applications, in the manner provided in other civil actions. The court may, at its discretion, hear such applications upon the same days as are specified in this Section for hearings by the county clerk, and, in such cases, application to be heard by the court may be made on such days. Forms for applications to the court shall be furnished by the county clerk.
(Source: P.A. 83-334.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-14)

Sec. 4-14. In all registrations it shall be the duty of every board of registry conducting a registration under Section 4-7 of this Article, at the time of making delivery of its registration records to the county clerk, to make a report to the clerk listing the names of all registered persons in such precinct for which it has served as a board of registry whom it knows or upon information believes to have removed from the precinct in which such person is registered. Where no further registration is had under the provisions of Section 4-7 prior to an election, it shall be the duty of the judges of election of each precinct, on or before Tuesday three weeks preceding the election, to make a report to the county clerk listing the names of all registered persons in such precinct whom they know or on information believe to have removed from the precinct in which such person is registered. Such report by the board of registry or the judges of election shall be treated as an application to erase from the register any name appearing in such report, and notice thereof shall be given to such person in the manner provided by Section 4-12 of this Article. If such person does not appear at the time and place designated in the notice, his registration shall be cancelled by the county clerk.
(Source: Laws 1959, p. 1385.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-14.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-14.1)

Sec. 4-14.1. Cancelation of deceased voter's registration. Upon establishment of an electronic reporting system for death registrations as provided in the Vital Records Act, the county clerk of the county where a decedent last resided, as indicated on the decedent's death certificate, may issue certifications of death records from that system and may use that system to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month. Regardless of whether or not such a system has been established, it is the duty of the county clerk to examine, monthly, the records deposited in his or her office pursuant to the Vital Records Act that relate to deaths in the county, and to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month.
(Source: P.A. 96-1484, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-15)

Sec. 4-15. Within 5 days after a person registers or transfers his registration with the office of the election authority, such election authority shall send by mail, and by electronic mail if the registrant has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, a certificate to such person setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears upon the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the certificate on or before the 7th day next ensuing at the office of the election authority in order to secure correction of the error. The certificate shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within 5 days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of a certificate which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there or because no such address exists, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the election authority, within 5 days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the election authority's office within 5 days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the election authority shall mark his registration card as incomplete and he shall not be permitted to vote until his registration is satisfactorily completed.

If an elector possesses such a certificate valid on its face, if his name does not expressly appear to have been erased or withdrawn from the precinct list as corrected and revised as provided by Section 4-11 of this Article, if he makes an affidavit and attaches such certificate thereto, and if such affidavit substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act is sworn to before a judge of election on suitable forms provided by the election authority for that purpose, such elector shall be permitted to vote even though his duplicate registration card is not to be found in the precinct binder and even though his name is not to be found upon the printed or any other list.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-16)

Sec. 4-16. Any registered voter who changes his residence from one address to another within the same county wherein this Article is in effect, may have his registration transferred to his new address by making and signing an application for change of residence address upon a form to be provided by the county clerk. Such application must be made to the office of the county clerk and may be made either in person or by mail. In case the person is unable to sign his name, the county clerk shall require him to execute the application in the presence of the county clerk or of his properly authorized representative, by his mark, and if satisfied of the identity of the person, the county clerk shall make the transfer.

Upon receipt of the application, the county clerk, or one of his employees deputized to take registrations shall cause the signature of the voter and the data appearing upon the application to be compared with the signature and data on the registration record card, and if it appears that the applicant is the same person as the person previously registered under that name the transfer shall be made.

No transfers of registration under the provisions of this Section shall be made during the 27 days preceding any election at which such voter would be entitled to vote. When a removal of a registered voter takes place from one address to another within the same precinct within a period during which a transfer of registration cannot be made before any election or primary, he shall be entitled to vote upon presenting the judges of election his affidavit substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act of a change of residence address within the

precinct on a date therein specified.

The county clerk may obtain information from utility companies, city, village, incorporated town and township records, the post office, or from other sources, regarding the removal of registered voters, and may treat such information, and information procured from his death and marriage records on file in his office, as an application to erase from the register any name concerning which he may so have information that the voter is no longer qualified to vote under the name, or from the address from which registered, and give notice thereof in the manner provided by Section 4-12 of this Article, and notify voters who have changed their address that a transfer of registration may be made in the manner provided in this Section enclosing a form therefor.

If any person be registered by error in a precinct other than that in which he resides, the county clerk may transfer his registration to the proper precinct, and if the error is or may be on the part of the registration officials, and is disclosed too late before an election or primary to mail the certificate required by Section 4-15, such certificate may be personally delivered to the voter and he may vote thereon as therein provided, but such certificates so issued shall be specially listed with the reason for the issuance thereof.

Where a revision or rearrangement of precincts is made by the county board, the county clerk shall immediately transfer to the proper precinct the registration of any voter affected by such revision or rearrangement of the precinct; make the proper notations on the registration cards of a voter affected by the revision or rearrangement and shall issue revised certificates to each registrant of such change.

Any registered voter who changes his or her name by marriage or otherwise shall be required to register anew and authorize the cancellation of the previous registration; but if the voter still resides in the same precinct the elector may, if otherwise qualified, vote upon making an affidavit at the polling place attesting that the voter is the same person who is registered to vote under his or her former name. The affidavit shall be treated by the election authority as authorization to cancel the registration under the former name, and the election authority shall register the person under his or her current name.

The precinct election officials shall

report to the county clerk the names and addresses of all persons who have changed their addresses and voted, which shall be treated as an application to change address accordingly, and the names and addresses of all persons otherwise voting by affidavit as in this Section provided, which shall be treated as an application to erase under Section 4-12 hereof.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-17)

Sec. 4-17. Following the general election in November, 1946, and following the November election every 4 years thereafter, the county clerk shall examine the registration record cards, and shall send to every voter who has not voted during the preceding four years a notice through the mails, substantially as follows:

Notice of suspension of registration:

"You are hereby notified that your registration will be cancelled according to law for failure to vote during the last 4 years, unless you apply for reinstatement within 30 days. You may reinstate your registration by signing the statement below and returning it to this office or by making application in person to do so."

Application for reinstatement of registration:

"I do hereby certify that I still reside at the address from which I am registered and apply for reinstatement of my registration.

Signed ....
Present Address ....
Date ...."

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, the application for reinstatement shall be made at the office of the county clerk, or in the case of an elector, absent from the county of his residence, it shall be made before the clerk of a circuit court in the county in which the elector is temporarily detained.

After the expiration of 30 days the county clerk shall cancel the registration of all electors thus notified who have not applied for reinstatement.

A proper entry shall be made on the registration record cards for all electors whose registrations are reinstated. Any elector whose registration has been cancelled for failure to vote may register again by making the application therefor in the manner provided by this Article 4. When a registration is cancelled or erased under this or other sections of this Article 4, a proper

entry shall be made on the original and duplicate registration cards by the county clerk, which shall then be placed in a file of cancelled registrations and shall be preserved for 2 years from date of cancellation. The county clerk shall, however, place the cancelled cards in a suspense file, and reinstate them at any time within such 2 year suspense period, when a person's registration is cancelled under this or other sections of this Article for failure to apply for reinstatement or to appear in proper time, and there is sufficient subsequent showing that he is a duly qualified elector.
(Source: P.A. 81-155.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-18)

Sec. 4-18. The county clerk on his or her own initiative or upon the order of the county board or of the circuit court shall at all times have authority to conduct investigations and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any precinct by other methods than those prescribed herein, and shall at all times have authority to cancel registration in the manner provided by this section. Canvassers appointed for such canvasses and investigations shall be appointed by the county clerk; shall be confirmed by the circuit court in the manner provided by Section 13-3 of this Act for the confirmation of judges of election; shall be officers of that court; and shall be subject to the same control and punishment as judges of election. If upon the basis of investigation or canvasses, the county clerk is of the opinion that any person registered under this Article 4 is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, he or she shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him or her to appear before the county clerk for a hearing within 5 days after the date of mailing the notice and show cause why his or her registration shall not be cancelled. If such person fails to appear within such time as provided, his or her registration shall be cancelled. If such person does appear, he or she shall execute an affidavit similar in every respect to the affidavit required of applicants under Section 4-13 of this Article 4.
(Source: P.A. 83-334.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-18.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-18.01)

Sec. 4-18.01. Each registered voter lacking a permanent abode shall be canvassed by the county clerk before each election. The canvass shall be by mail sent not later than 49 days

preceding the election to the mailing address listed on the voter's registration record card. The clerk shall include in the mailing a postage prepaid return postcard. The voter must certify on the postcard his or her continued residence at the registration address and mail the postcard back to the clerk so that it is postmarked no later than the 26th day preceding the election.

If an application for registration is presented within the 49 day period preceding an election, then this Section shall not apply and the provisions of this Article with respect to the mailing of a verification of a registration notice shall be a canvass, except that such notice shall be mailed to the registrant's mailing address.
(Source: P.A. 87-1241.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-19)

Sec. 4-19. If either the original or duplicate registration card, or both, of any elector shall be lost, destroyed or mutilated in whole or in part, the county clerk shall prepare two new registration cards, an original and a duplicate and shall require the execution of a new registration affidavit by such elector, and if any such elector shall refuse to execute the affidavit within thirty days after the mailing of a notice to him at the last address from which he has registered, then his registration shall be cancelled.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-20)

Sec. 4-20. The original registration cards shall remain permanently in the office of the county clerk or election authority except as destroyed as provided in Section 4-5.01; shall be filed alphabetically without regard to precincts; and shall be known as the master file. The master file may be kept in a computer-based voter registration file or paper format, provided a secondary digital back-up is kept off site. The digital file shall be searchable and remain current with all registration activity conducted by the county clerk or election authority. The duplicate registration cards shall constitute the official registry of voters for all elections subject to the provisions of this Article 4, shall be filed by precincts alphabetically or geographically so as to correspond with the arrangement of the list for such precincts respectively, compiled pursuant to Section 4-11 of this Article, and shall be known as the precinct file. The duplicate cards for use in conducting elections shall be delivered to the judges of

election by the county clerk in a suitable binder or other device, which shall be locked and sealed in accordance with the directions to be given by the county clerk and shall also be suitably indexed for convenient use by the precinct officers. The duplicate cards shall be delivered to the judges of election for use at the polls for elections at the same time as the official ballots are delivered to them, and shall be returned to the county clerk by the judges of election within the time provided for the return of the official ballots. The county clerk shall determine the manner of delivery and return of such duplicate cards, and shall at all other times retain them at his office except for such use of them as may be made under this Article with respect to registration not at the office of the county clerk.
(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-21)

Sec. 4-21. For use in connection with referenda and the nonpartisan and consolidated elections, each election authority shall maintain permanent records of the boundaries of all political subdivisions partially or wholly within its jurisdiction and any districts thereof, and shall maintain permanent records indicating by tax extension number code for each registered voter the political subdivisions and any districts thereof in which that voter resides. Such records may be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists, or if a method other than record coding by tax extension numbers as adopted by an election authority, such method shall be, approved by the State Board of Elections. Each political subdivision must, no later than 5 days after any redistricting, annexation, disconnection or other boundary change is adopted, give notice of any such adoption and the effective date of such act to each election authority having election jurisdiction over any of its former or new territory.

Each election authority must make available to election judges for use on election day, records indicating by tax extension number code or other method approved by the State Board of Elections for each registered voter, the political subdivisions in which that voter resides. For the purposes of election day use by election judges, such records must be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists.
(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-22)

Sec. 4-22. Except as otherwise provided in this Section upon application to vote each registered elector shall sign his name or make his mark as the case may be, on a certificate substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED VOTER

City of ..... Ward ..... Precinct .....

Election ..... (Date) ..... (Month) ..... (Year)

Registration Record .....

Checked by .....

Voter's number ....

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS

Sign this certificate and hand it to the election officer in charge. After the registration record has been checked, the officer will hand it back to you. Whereupon you shall present it to the officer in charge of the ballots.

I hereby certify that I am registered from the address below and am qualified to vote.

Signature of voter .....

residence address .....

An individual shall not be required to provide his social security number when applying for a ballot. He shall not be denied a ballot, nor shall his ballot be challenged, solely because of his refusal to provide his social security number. Nothing in this Act prevents an individual from being requested to provide his social security number when the individual applies for a ballot. If, however, the certificate contains a space for the individual's social security number, the following notice shall appear on the certificate, immediately above such space, in bold-face capital letters, in type the size of which equals the largest type on the certificate:

"THE INDIVIDUAL APPLYING FOR A BALLOT WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. HE OR SHE MAY NOT BE DENIED A BALLOT, NOR SHALL HIS OR HER BALLOT BE CHALLENGED, SOLELY BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER REFUSAL TO PROVIDE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER."

The certificates of each State-wide political party at a general primary election shall be separately printed upon paper of uniform quality, texture and size, but the certificates of no 2 State-wide political parties shall be of the same color or tint. However, if the election authority provides computer generated applications with the precinct, ballot style and voter's name and address preprinted on the application, a single application may be used for State-wide

political parties if it contains spaces or check-off boxes to indicate the political party. Such application shall not entitle the voter to vote in the primary of more than one political party at the same election.

At the consolidated primary, such certificates may contain spaces or checkoff boxes permitting the voter to request a primary ballot of any other political party which is established only within a political subdivision and for which a primary is conducted on the same election day. Such application shall not entitle the voter to vote in both the primary of the State-wide political party and the primary of the local political party with respect to the offices of the same political subdivision. In no event may a voter vote in more than one State-wide primary on the same day.

The judges in charge of the precinct registration files shall compare the signature upon such certificate with the signature on the registration record card as a means of identifying the voter. Unless satisfied by such comparison that the applicant to vote is the identical person who is registered under the same name, the judges shall ask such applicant the questions for identification which appear on the registration card, and if the applicant does not prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the judges of the election precinct that he is the identical person registered under the name in question then the vote of such applicant shall be challenged by a judge of election, and the same procedure followed as provided by law for challenged voters.

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, a judge of election shall check the data on the registration card and shall check the address given, with the registered address, in order to determine whether he is entitled to vote.

One of the judges of election shall check the certificate of each applicant for a ballot after the registration record has been examined, and shall sign his initials on the certificate in the space provided therefor, and shall enter upon such certificate the number of the voter in the place provided therefor, and make an entry in the voting record space on the registration record, to indicate whether or not the applicant voted. Such judge shall then hand such certificate back to the applicant in case he is permitted to vote, and such applicant shall hand it to the judge of election in charge of the ballots. The certificates of the voters shall

be filed in the order in which they are received and shall constitute an official poll record. The term "poll lists" and "poll books", where used in this Article, shall be construed to apply to such official poll record.

After each general primary election the county clerk shall indicate by color code or other means next to the name of each registrant on the list of registered voters in each precinct the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at that general primary election. The county clerk, within 60 days after the general primary election, shall provide a copy of this coded list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the county clerk shall provide to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative the list of registered voters in each precinct at the time of the general primary election of 1982 and shall indicate on such list by color code or other means next to the name of a registrant the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at the general primary election of 1982.

The county clerk may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.

Where an elector makes application to vote by signing and presenting the certificate provided by this Section, and his registration record card is not found in the precinct registry of voters, but his name appears as that of a registered voter in such precinct upon the printed precinct register as corrected or revised by the supplemental list, or upon the consolidated list, if any, and whose name has not been erased or withdrawn from such register, the printed precinct register as corrected or revised by the supplemental list, or consolidated list, if any, shall be prima facie evidence of the elector's right to vote upon compliance with the provisions hereinafter set forth in this Section. In such event one of the judges of election shall require an affidavit by such person and one voter residing in the precinct before the judges of election, substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act, and upon the presentation of such

affidavits, a certificate shall be issued to such elector, and upon the presentation of such certificate and affidavits, he shall be entitled to vote.

Provided, however, that applications for ballots made by registered voters under the provisions of Article 19 of this Act shall be accepted by the Judges of Election in lieu of the "Certificate of Registered Voter" provided for in this Section.

When the county clerk delivers to the judges of election for use at the polls a supplemental or consolidated list of the printed precinct register, he shall give a copy of the supplemental or consolidated list to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Whenever 2 or more elections occur simultaneously, the election authority charged with the duty of providing application certificates may prescribe the form thereof so that a voter is required to execute only one, indicating in which of the elections he desires to vote.

After the signature has been verified, the judges shall determine in which political subdivisions the voter resides by use of the information contained on the voter registration cards or the separate registration lists or other means approved by the State Board of Elections and prepared and supplied by the election authority. The voter's certificate shall be so marked by the judges as to show the respective ballots which the voter is given.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-23)

Sec. 4-23. The provisions of this Article 4, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote, shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote, who are, at the time of the election, or at any time within 60 days prior to such election have been, engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and who appear personally at the polling place on election day and produce to the judges of election satisfactory evidence thereof, but such persons, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election without previous registration.

All such persons shall also make an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:
"State of Illinois)

) ss.
County of .....)
..... Precinct ..... Ward
I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and that within the past 60 days prior to the date of this election at which I am applying to vote, I have been engaged in the .... (military or naval) service of the United States; and I am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and that I am a legally qualified voter of this precinct and ward except that I have, because of such service, been unable to register as a voter; that I now reside at .... (insert street and number, if any) in this precinct and ward, that I have maintained a legal residence in this precinct and ward for 30 days and in the State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Judge of Election."

The affidavit of any such person shall be supported by the affidavit of a resident and qualified voter of any such precinct and ward, which affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

"State of Illinois)
) ss.
County of .....)
..... Precinct ..... Ward
I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a resident of this precinct and ward and entitled to vote at this election; that I am acquainted with .... (name of the applicant); that I verily believe him or her to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct and ward and that I verily believe that he or she has maintained a legal residence therein 30 days, and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Judge of Election."

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-24)

Sec. 4-24. In the event that any city, village or incorporated town within a county shall become subject to the authority of a

board of election commissioners, by the adoption of Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act, or shall cease to be subject to the authority of such a board, by the abandonment of said Articles, it shall not be necessary for the registered voters in the area affected by such action to register again, either under this Article or under Article 6 of this Act unless they are not re-registered under the 1969 and 1970 re-registration provisions in counties where such provisions are applicable.

This Article 4 shall immediately become effective in any area of a county that ceases to be subject to the authority of a board of election commissioners.

Within 24 hours after the court has entered its order declaring Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act adopted by any city, village or incorporated town or rejected by the voters of any city, village or incorporated town, after having been in effect therein, it shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners or of the county clerk, as the case may be, to turn over to the officer or officers thereafter to be charged with the registration of voters within the area affected (the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be) the original and duplicate registration cards of all persons affected by the adoption or rejection of said Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act; and at the same time to turn over all forms, papers and other instruments pertaining to the registration of voters within the area affected, and all booths, ballot boxes and election equipment formerly used in conducting elections in such area.

The original registration cards of the voters turned over to the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall be placed in a master file together with the registration cards of all voters who previously registered under the provisions of this Article or of Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act, as the case may be, and said cards shall then become part of the official registration record required to be kept in the office of the county clerk or of the board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

The duplicate cards shall be arranged in precinct order and shall be retained in the office of the county clerk or of the board of election commissioners, as the case may be, for the use in conducting elections. Such duplicate cards shall become part of the official registration record required to be kept in the office of the county clerk or of

the board of election commissioners, as the case may be.
(Source: P.A. 83-334.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-24.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-24.1)

Sec. 4-24.1. If any area becomes subject to a board of election commissioners by reason of annexation to a city, village or incorporated town subject to such a board or ceases to be subject to a board of election commissioners by reason of disconnection from such a city, village or incorporated town, it shall not be necessary for the registered voters in such area to register again, either under this Article or Article 6.

As soon as practicable after such annexation or disconnection, the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall turn over to officer or officers thereafter to be charged with the registration of voters within the area affected (the board of election commissioners or county clerk, as the case may be) the original and duplicate registration cards of all registered voters in the annexed or disconnected area.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 405.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-25)

Sec. 4-25. The compensation of the deputy registrars and judges of registration appointed by the county board to conduct the registrations under Section 4-6.3 and Section 4-7, shall be fixed by the county board, but in no case shall such compensation be less than $15 nor more than $25 per day for each day actually employed at the registration, canvass and revision and such deputy registrars and judges of registration shall also be compensated at the rate of five cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in calling at the county clerk's office for registration cards and returning them to said officer.

The State Board of Elections shall reimburse each county for the amount of the increase in compensation under this Section provided by this amendatory Act from funds appropriated for that purpose.
(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-27)

Sec. 4-27. At each regular special or primary election to which this Article 4 is applicable, the judges of election shall personally affix all affidavits made before them in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-15, 4-16, 4-22, 4-23, 7-45 or 17-

10, respectively, to the respective applications to vote.

Persons voting for whom no registration card is found in the master file or precinct binder shall be investigated by the county clerk or persons in his office, as shall likewise be investigated the correctness of affidavits filed under the provisions of the Sections hereinbefore in this Section enumerated. If from such investigation the county clerk shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Article have been violated, or that any person has voted who was not qualified so to do, he shall make a complete report to the State's Attorney of the County, attaching thereto a correct copy of the application to vote and any affidavit which may have been executed by the voter and supporting witnesses, if any. The State's Attorney shall prosecute all such reports of fraud if on the basis of the facts so reported, and of any additional investigation he may cause to be made, he shall be satisfied that a knowing violation of this Article or of this Act has been committed. The County Clerk shall further file with the circuit court, for such action as is provided in cases of the misbehavior of judges of election, a copy of any such report in which it shall appear that the judges of election knowingly permitted a person to vote who was not qualified so to do under the provisions of this Article or of this Act, or otherwise were guilty of a knowing breach of their duties as such under this Act.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-28)

Sec. 4-28. During the hours of registration or revision of registration no person shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring, take or send into any place of registration or revision of registration, any distilled or spirituous liquors whatever; or shall, at any such time and place drink or partake of such liquor.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-30)

Sec. 4-30. The county clerk on his own initiative or upon order of the county board shall at all times have authority to conduct investigation and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any precinct canvass or at other times and by other methods than those so prescribed. However, the county clerk shall at least once in every 2 years conduct a verification of voter registrations and shall cause the cancellation of registration of

persons who have ceased to be qualified voters. Such verification shall be accomplished by one of the following methods: (1) precinct canvass conducted by 2 qualified persons of opposite party affiliation appointed by the county clerk or (2) written request for verification sent to each registered voter by first class mail, not forwardable or (3) an alternative method of verification submitted in writing to and approved by the State Board of Elections at a public meeting not less than 60 days prior to the date on which the county clerk has fixed for implementation of that method of verification; provided, that the county clerk shall submit to the State Board of Elections a written statement of the results obtained by use of such alternative method within 30 days of completion of the verification. Provided that in each precinct one canvasser may be appointed from outside such precinct if not enough other qualified persons who reside within the precinct can be found to serve as canvasser in such precinct. The one canvasser so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote prior to the election must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the ward, township or road district which includes within its boundaries the precinct in which such canvasser is appointed and such canvasser must be otherwise qualified. If upon the basis of investigation or canvasses, the county clerk shall be of the opinion that any person registered under this Article is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, he shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him to appear before the county clerk for a hearing within ten days after the date of mailing such notice and show cause why his registration shall not be cancelled. If such person fails to appear within such time as provided, his registration shall be cancelled. If such a person does appear, he shall make an affidavit similar in every respect to the affidavit required of applicants under Section 4-13 and his registration shall be reinstated.

If the county clerk cancels such registration upon the voter failing to appear, the county clerk shall immediately request of the clerk of the city, village or incorporated town in which the person claimed residence, to return the triplicate card of registration of the said person and within twenty-four hours after receipt of said request, the said clerk shall mail or cause to be delivered to the county clerk the triplicate card of registration of the said person and the said

triplicate card shall thereupon be cancelled by the county clerk.
(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-31)

Sec. 4-31. In any county in which there is a municipality under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners, the county clerk and his appointed deputy registrars shall accept the registration of qualified persons residing within such municipality and shall transmit the completed registration to the board of election commissioners prior to the close of registration before an election.
(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-33)

Sec. 4-33. Computerization of voter records.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 4-8 and 4-21; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for a person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) A space for a person without a driver's license to fill in the last four digits of his or her social security number if the person has a social security number.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(b-2) The election authority may develop and implement a system to maintain registration cards in digital form using digitized signatures, which may be stored in a computer-based voter registration file under subsection (b) of this Section. The making and signing of any form, including an application to register and a certificate authorizing

cancellation of a registration or authorizing a transfer of registration may be by a signature written in ink or by a digitized signature.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used

in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-50)

Sec. 4-50. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for an election until and including the day of the election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and a registered voter may submit a change of address form, in person in the office of the election authority, at a permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. Grace period registration and changes of address shall also be conducted for eligible residents in connection with voting at facilities under Section 19-12.2 of this Code. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address

during this grace period wishes to vote at the election or primary occurring during the grace period, he or she must do so by grace period voting. The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at the authority's office, any permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, and at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, where grace period registration is required by this Section; and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional hours and locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office. Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19A.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom vote by mail and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period at a location other than their designated polling place on election day must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

In counties with a population of less than 100,000 that do not have electronic poll books, the election authority may opt out of

registration in the polling place if the election authority establishes grace period registration and voting at other sites on election day at the following sites: (i) the election authority's main office and (ii) a polling place in each municipality where 20% or more of the county's residents reside if the election authority's main office is not located in that municipality. The election authority may establish other grace period registration and voting sites on election day provided that the election authority has met the notice requirements of Section 19A-25 for permanent and temporary early voting sites.
(Source: P.A. 100-442, eff. 8-25-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-105)

Sec. 4-105. First time voting. A person must vote for the first time in person and not a vote by mail ballot if the person registered to vote by mail, unless the person first provides the appropriate election authority with sufficient proof of identity and the election authority verifies the person's proof of identity. Sufficient proof of identity shall be demonstrated by submission of the person's driver's license number or State identification card number or, if the person does not have either of those, verification by the last 4 digits of the person's social security number, a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check, or other federal, State, or local government document that shows the person's name and address. A person may also demonstrate sufficient proof of identity by submission of a photo identification issued by a college or university accompanied by either a copy of the applicant's contract or lease for a residence or any postmarked mail delivered to the applicant at his or her current residence address. Persons who apply to register to vote by mail but provide inadequate proof of identity to the election authority shall be notified by the election authority that the registration has not been fully completed and that the person remains ineligible to vote by mail or in person until such proof is presented.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 5 heading)

ARTICLE 5. REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS IN COUNTIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 OR MORE

(10 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-1)

Sec. 5-1. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person residing in a county containing a population of 500,000 or more, to vote at any election, unless such person is at the time of such election a registered voter under the requirements of this Article 5 or is exempt under Section 5-29.01 from registration. Provided, that this Article 5 shall not apply to electors residing in cities, villages, and incorporated towns in this State which have adopted or are operating under Article 6, 14 and 18 of this Act, or to electors voting pursuant to Article 20 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-2)

Sec. 5-2. No person shall be entitled to be registered in and from any precinct unless such person shall by the date of the election next following have resided in the State and within the precinct 30 days and be otherwise qualified to vote at such election. Every applicant who shall be 18 years of age or over on the day of the next election shall be permitted to register, if otherwise qualified. To constitute residence under this Article 5 Article 3 is controlling.

(Source: P.A. 81-953.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-3)

Sec. 5-3. The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint the place of registry in each precinct for any precinct registration under Section 5-17 of this Article 5. Such place or places shall be in the most public, orderly and convenient portions thereof; and no building or part of a building shall be designated or used as a place of registry, in which spirituous or intoxicating liquor is sold. The County Clerk may demand of the Chief of Police of each city, village or incorporated town, or the Sheriff to furnish officers of the law to attend during the progress of any registration at any place or places of registration designated by the County Commissioners.

Such officers of the law shall be furnished by the Chief of Police or Sheriff and shall be stationed in the place or places of registration in such manner as the County Clerk shall direct, and during such assignment shall be under the direction and control of the County Clerk.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 1200.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-4)

Sec. 5-4. The County Clerk shall be ex-officio the registration officer of such county and shall have full charge and control of the registration of voters within such county where this Article 5 is in effect. The clerk and a duly appointed deputy clerk of each city, village, incorporated town and township in which all or any part of the territory in which this Article 5 is in effect shall be deputy registration officers.
(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-5)

Sec. 5-5. For the purpose of registering voters under this Article 5, in addition to the method provided for precinct registration under Sections 5-6 and 5-17 of this Article 5, the office of the county clerk shall be open between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. on all days except Saturday, Sunday and holidays, but there shall be no registration at such office during the 35 days immediately preceding any election required to be held under the law but if no precinct registration is being conducted prior to any election then registration may be taken in the office of the county clerk up to and including the 28th day prior to an election. On Saturdays, the hours of registration shall be from 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m. noon. During such 35 or 27 day period, registration of electors of political subdivisions wherein a regular, or special election is required to be held shall cease and shall not be resumed for the registration of electors of such political subdivisions until the second day following the day of such election. In any election called for the submission of the revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the Constitution, submitted by a Constitutional Convention, the final day for registration at the office of the election authority charged with the printing of the ballot of this election shall be the 15th day prior to the date of the election.

Each county clerk shall appoint one deputy for the purpose of accepting the registration of any voter who files an affidavit that he is physically unable to appear at any appointed place of registration. The county clerk shall designate a deputy to visit each person with a disability and shall accept the registration of each such person as if he had applied for registration at the office of the county clerk.

The offices of city, village, incorporated town and town clerks shall also be open for

the purpose of registering voters residing in the territory in which this Article is in effect, and also, in the case of city, village and incorporated town clerks, for the purpose of registering voters residing in a portion of the city, village or incorporated town not located within the county, on all days on which the office of the county clerk is open for the registration of voters of such cities, villages, incorporated towns and townships.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-6)

Sec. 5-6. Subject to the provisions of Section 5-19 of this Article 5, in addition to the registration authorized at the offices of the County Clerk, city clerk, town clerk, incorporated town clerk and village clerk under Section 5-5 of this Article 5, and that provided by Section 5-17 of this Article 5, there shall be three days of re-registration in each precinct as established by the Board of County Commissioners for county and township elections. The first of said three days of re-registration shall be Friday, September 15, 1961; the second of said three days of re-registration shall be Friday, October 13, 1961 and the third of said three days of re-registration shall be Tuesday, March 13, 1962. On each of the said three days of re-registration the registration places shall open at eight o'clock a. m. and remain open until nine o'clock p. m. It shall be the duty of the County Board to appoint the place of registry in each precinct and the provisions of Section 5-3 of this Article 5 shall apply thereto.

The re-registration provided by this Article 5 shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided. All registrations shall be upon registration record cards provided by the County Clerk in accordance with the provisions of this Article 5.

Immediately following the first day of precinct re-registration in 1961, all permanent registration records compiled prior to September 15, 1961, shall be destroyed if no election contest is pending in which such records are material.
(Source: Laws 1959, p. 1919.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-7)

Sec. 5-7. The county clerk shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms for the registration of electors which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of

suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the county clerk may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct. Which questions may be answered by the applicant stating, in excess of 30 days in the State and in excess of 30 days in the precinct.

Nativity. The State or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place and date of naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when applicant presented himself for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Electronic mail address, if any.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after the registration and in the presence of a deputy registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink or digitized form to the affidavit on the original and duplicate registration record card.

Signature of Deputy Registrar.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the officer empowered to give the registration oath shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name .....

Mother's first name .....

From what address did you last register?

Reason for inability to sign name.

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of Illinois)
)ss
County of)

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the date of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct in which I reside 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote. That I intend that this location shall be my residence and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Signature of Registration Officer.

(To be signed in presence of Registrant.)

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to towns and precincts, wards, cities and villages, as the case may be, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the county clerk may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any candidate or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through

the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the county clerk within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of $.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than $50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish

copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act and to governmental entities, at their request and at a reasonable cost. To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. Copies of the tapes, discs or other electronic data shall be furnished by the county clerk to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision

shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of .... County, Illinois.
To the Election Commission of the City of ...., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was .....

Having moved out of your (county) (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel said registration in your office.

Dated at .... Illinois, on (insert date).

.....
(Signature of Voter)

Attest ....., County Clerk, ... County, Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the county clerk to the county clerk (or election commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-7.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-7.01)

Sec. 5-7.01. If an applicant for registration reports a permanent physical disability which would require assistance in voting, the county clerk shall mark all his registration cards in the right margin on the front of the card with a band of ink running the full margin which shall be of contrast to, and easily distinguishable from, the color of the card. If an applicant for registration declares upon properly witnessed oath, with

his signature or mark affixed, that he cannot read the English language and that he will require assistance in voting, all his registration cards shall be marked in a manner similar to the marking on the cards of a voter who requires assistance because of physical disability, except that the marking shall be of a different distinguishing color. Following each election the cards of any voter who has requested assistance as a voter with a disability, and has stated that the disability is permanent, or who has received assistance because of inability to read the English language, shall be marked in the same manner.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-7.02) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-7.02)

Sec. 5-7.02. Upon the issuance of a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities as provided in Section 19-12.1, the county clerk shall cause the identification number of such card to be clearly noted on all the registration cards of such voter.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-7.03) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-7.03)

Sec. 5-7.03. The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card which, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in triplicate by all election authorities in the State, except those election authorities adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 5-43. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color and print of such cards. Such cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 5-7 and 5-28.1 of this Code; provided, that such cards shall also contain a box or space for the applicant's social security number, which shall be required to the extent allowed by law but in no case shall the applicant provide fewer than the last 4 digits of the social security number, and a box for the applicant's telephone number, if available.

Except for those election authorities adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 5-43, the original and duplicate cards shall respectively constitute the master file and precinct binder registration records of the voter. A copy shall be given to the applicant upon completion of his or her registration or completed transfer of registration.

Whenever a voter moves to another precinct within the same election jurisdiction or to another election jurisdiction in the State, such voter may transfer his or her registration by presenting his or her copy to the election authority or a deputy registrar. If such voter is not in possession of or has lost his or her copy, he or she may effect a transfer of registration by executing an Affidavit of Cancellation of Previous Registration. In the case of a transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction, the election authority shall transmit the voter's copy or such affidavit to the election authority of the voter's former election jurisdiction, which shall immediately cause the transmission of the voter's previous registration card to the voter's new election authority. No transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction shall be complete until the voter's old election authority receives notification.

Deputy registrars shall return all copies of registration record cards or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration to the election authority by first-class mail within 2 business days or personal delivery within 7 days after the receipt thereof, except that such copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by the deputy registrars between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the election authority within 48 hours after receipt. The deputy registrars shall return the copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by them on the 28th day preceding an election to the election authority within 24 hours after receipt thereof.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-8)

Sec. 5-8. The County Clerk shall supply Deputy Registrars, Officers of Registration and Judges of Registration with registration forms and shall fully instruct them in their duties. Each Deputy Registrar, Officer of Registration and Judge of Registration shall receipt to the County Clerk for all blank registration records issued to them, specifying therein the number of blanks received by them, and each Deputy Registrar, Officer of Registration and Judge of Registration shall be charged with such blanks until he returns them to the County Clerk. If for any cause a blank registration record card is mutilated or rendered unfit for use in making it out, or if a mistake therein has

been made, such blank shall not be destroyed, but the word "mutilated" shall be written across the face of such blank, and such blank shall be returned to the County Clerk and shall be preserved in the same manner and for the same length of time as mutilated ballots. When each 1961 and 1962 precinct re-registration shall have been completed, a Deputy Registrar or Judge of Registration shall return all registration record cards to the County Clerk whether such cards have been filled out, executed or whether they are unused, or whether they have been mutilated. A Deputy Registrar, or Judge of Registration for precinct registration shall make personal delivery of the registration records to the County Clerk, after the close of each precinct registration. Each Deputy Registrar and Judge of Registration shall certify the registration records in substantially the following form:

"We, the undersigned Deputy Registrars and Judge of Registration in the County of .... in the State of Illinois, do swear (or affirm) that at the registration of electors on the .... day of .... there was registered by us in the said election precinct the names which appear on the registration records, and that the number of voters registered and qualified was and is the number .....

.... (Judge of Registration)

.... (Deputy Registrar)

.... (Deputy Registrar)

Date ....."

(Source: Laws 1959, p. 1919.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-8.5)

Sec. 5-8.5. Deputy registrar eligibility. Unless otherwise provided by law, an individual who is 17 years old or older who is registered to vote in this State shall be eligible to serve as a deputy registrar.

(Source: P.A. 99-722, eff. 8-5-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-9)

Sec. 5-9. Except as herein provided, no person shall be registered unless he applies in person to registration officer, answers such relevant questions as may be asked of him by the registration officer, and executes the affidavit of registration. The registration officer shall require the applicant to furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, public aid identification card, utility bill,

employee or student identification card, lease or contract for a residence, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. The registration officer shall require a homeless individual to furnish evidence of his or her use of the mailing address stated. This use may be demonstrated by a piece of mail addressed to that individual and received at that address or by a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address. The registration officer shall require each applicant for registration to read or have read to him the affidavit of registration before permitting him to execute the affidavit.

One of the Deputy Registrars, the Judge of Registration, or an Officer of Registration, County Clerk, or clerk in the office of the County Clerk, shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, name, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of the State of Illinois."

The Registration Officer shall satisfy himself that each applicant for registration is qualified to register before registering him. If the registration officer has reason to believe that the applicant is a resident of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home or any facility which is licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, the following question shall be put, "When you entered the home which is your present address, was it your bona fide intention to become a resident thereof?" Any voter of a township, city, village or incorporated town in which such applicant resides, shall be permitted to be present at the place of precinct registration, and shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered.

In case the officer is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified, he shall forthwith in writing notify such applicant to appear before the County Clerk to furnish further proof of his qualifications. Upon the card of such applicant shall be written the word "Incomplete" and no such applicant shall be permitted to vote unless such registration is satisfactorily completed as hereinafter provided. No registration shall be taken and

marked as "incomplete" if information to complete it can be furnished on the date of the original application.

Any person claiming to be an elector in any election precinct in such township, city, village or incorporated town and whose registration is marked "Incomplete" may make and sign an application in writing, under oath, to the County Clerk in substance in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I, ..., did on (insert date) make application to the Board of Registry of the ..... precinct of ..... ward of the City of .... or of the ..... District ..... Town of ..... (or to the County Clerk of .....) and ..... County; that said Board or Clerk refused to complete my registration as a qualified voter in said precinct, that I reside in said precinct (or that I intend to reside in said precinct), am a duly qualified voter and entitled to vote in said precinct at the next election.

.....
(Signature of Applicant)"

All such applications shall be presented to the County Clerk by the applicant, in person between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., on Monday and Tuesday of the third week subsequent to the weeks in which the 1961 and 1962 precinct re-registrations are to be held, and thereafter for the registration provided in Section 5-17 of this Article, all such applications shall be presented to the County Clerk by the applicant in person between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock p.m. on Monday and Tuesday of the third week prior to the date on which such election is to be held.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence either due to business of the United States or because he is temporarily outside the territorial limits of the United States may become registered by mailing an application to the county clerk within the periods of registration provided for in this Article or by simultaneous application for registration by mail and vote by mail ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the county clerk shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving

surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue or other location of the dwelling, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant. Where the location cannot be determined by street and number, then the Section, congressional township and range number may be used, or such other information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct.

Nativity. The State or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place and date of naturalization.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Out of State address of .....

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of .....)
)ss
County of .....)

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the day of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois for 6 months and in the election precinct 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the county clerk shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 5-7 of this Article and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and

thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.
(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-9.1)
Sec. 5-9.1. Cancelation of deceased voter's registration. Upon establishment of an electronic reporting system for death registrations as provided in the Vital Records Act, the county clerk of the county where a decedent last resided, as indicated on the decedent's death certificate, may issue certifications of death records from that system and may use that system to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month and cause the name of each such deceased person to be erased from the register of the precinct in which the deceased person was registered. Regardless of whether or not such a system has been established, it is the duty of the county clerk to examine monthly the records deposited in his or her office pursuant to the Vital Records Act that relate to deaths in the county, to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month and cause the name of each such deceased person to be erased from the register of the precinct in which the deceased person was registered.
(Source: P.A. 96-1484, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-10)
Sec. 5-10. The two Deputy Registrars provided by this Article 5 for re-registration in each precinct shall be the canvassers of the precinct for which they are appointed.

The County Clerk shall furnish to each Deputy Registrar a blank book which shall be named "Verification List", each page of which shall be ruled into columns, and to be marked thus:

.....
WRITE NAME OF STREET ON THIS LINE.....
.....
NAMES REGISTERED
.....
HOUSE
NUMBER LAST NAME FIRST NAME INITIAL

MISS REMARKS
.....
MRS. "OK," MOVED or DIED
.....

Such book shall contain pages sufficient to allow listing of all names on registration record card by street, avenue,

alley, drive, lane, road and court in the precinct in question. During the progress of the 3rd re-registration, or immediately thereafter, each Deputy Registrar shall transfer all the names upon the registration record cards to such verification list; arranging them according to streets, avenues, alleys, drives, lanes, roads or courts, beginning with the lowest residence number, and placing them numerically, as near as possible, from the lowest up to the highest number, starting each street, avenue, alley, drive, lane, road and court upon a separate sheet.

They shall first write the name of such street, avenue, alley, lane, road or court at the top of the page, and then proceed to transfer the names of such "Verification Lists" according to the street numbers as above indicated.

If, during either day of the 1961 and 1962 precinct re-registration, any registered voter of the township, city, village or incorporated town shall come before the Deputy Registrars and the Judge of Registration and make an oath that he believes that any particular person whose name has been entered upon the registry is not a qualified voter, such fact shall be noted; and after the completion of such "Verification Lists" one of the Registrars, or Judge of Registration, shall make a cross or check mark in ink opposite such name. If said Deputy Registrars or the Judge of Registration know any person so complained of is a qualified voter and believe that such complaint was made only to vex or harass such qualified voter, then such name shall be placed upon such lists without such cross or check mark, but such cross or check mark shall be placed upon such lists in case either of the Registrars or the Judge of Registration desires.
(Source: Laws 1959, p. 1919.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-11)

Sec. 5-11. Upon the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday following the last day of precinct registration, if so much time is required, the two Deputy Registrars shall go together and canvass the precinct for which they have been appointed, calling at each dwelling place as indicated upon said "Verification Lists"; and if they shall find that any person whose name appears upon their "Verification Lists" does not reside at the place designated thereupon, they shall make a notation in the column headed "Remarks" as follows: "Not Found", "Died", or "Moved", as the case may be, indicating that such person does not reside at such place.

Whenever deemed necessary by the canvassers, or either of them, he or they may demand of the person having command of the police in such precinct to furnish a policeman, to accompany them and protect them in the performance of their duties; and it shall be the duty of the person having command of the police in such precinct to furnish a policeman for such purpose.

In making such canvass no person shall

refuse to answer questions and give the information asked for and known to him or her, or shall wilfully and knowingly give false information, or make false statements. In making such canvass said canvassers shall make special inquiry at the residence or place designated on the said verification books, as to all persons registered as qualified voters, and shall receive information from judges of election, party canvassers, or other persons. (Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-12)

Sec. 5-12. Immediately upon the completion of canvass, said canvassers, or one of them, shall sign a notice and send the same through the United States mail, duly stamped, to the address given on the verification books, or in the case of homeless individuals, to their mailing address, of all persons in connection with whose names they have made a notation indicating that they do not reside at such place, which notice shall require such persons to appear before the Board of Revision, composed of said canvassers and the judge of registration, on the Monday and Tuesday following completion of the canvass, giving the time and place of such session, to show cause why his or her name should not be erased from the registry of the precinct in question. Proper blanks and postage stamps shall be furnished for this purpose to the canvassers by said County Clerk. A personal notice shall also be served by the canvassers at the time such canvass is being made, by leaving the same with the party, if found, or if he or she is not found at the place designated in such verification books, by leaving the same at such address, if there be such place. Such notice, to be sent through the mail, must be mailed not later than 10 o'clock p.m. of Thursday of the week of such canvass. If sufficient postage stamps are not delivered to the canvassers by the County Clerk for the purpose aforesaid, then anyone may furnish such postage stamps to such canvassers for the purpose or such canvassers may procure the same at their own expense and afterwards render an account therefor to the County Clerk, duly sworn to, and the County Clerk shall audit such account and cause the same to be paid by the County Treasurer. Such County Clerk, upon application, shall deliver to such canvassers postage stamps sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

The registration officers shall make their returns to the County Clerk not later than noon of the day following the last day of the canvass of the registration provided by this

Section.

The County Clerk when complaint is made to him shall investigate the action of such canvassers and shall cause them or either of them to be prosecuted criminally for such wilful neglect of duty.
(Source: P.A. 87-1241.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-13)

Sec. 5-13. The canvassers, or one of them, shall prepare a list of the names of the parties designated as aforesaid, and to whom such notice has been sent, given, or left at the address, and make and attach his, or their affidavit or affidavits thereto stating that notice, duly stamped, was mailed to each of the said parties at the places designated on said list, on or before 10 o'clock p. m. of the Thursday following the canvass, and that notice was also personally left at the said address of each of said parties named in said lists so attached, if there be such address. Blank affidavit forms shall be furnished by the County Clerk for the purpose aforesaid; but if none are furnished, such canvassers shall cause the same to be drawn, and they shall swear to such affidavit before the Judge of Registration of such precinct or County Clerk, or one of his Deputies.

Either of the canvassers shall have the power and right of both in the matter pertaining to such canvass; but in case either refuses or neglects to make such canvass as aforesaid, then the other may make such canvass alone.

In case of the temporary disability upon the part of either canvasser, the remaining canvasser shall appoint a temporary canvasser who shall represent and be affiliated with the same political party as the canvasser whose place is being filled, and shall administer to him the usual oath of office for canvassers. Such temporary canvasser shall perform all the duties of the office until the disability of the regular canvasser is removed.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-14)

Sec. 5-14. Either of the canvassers shall, at the end of the canvass, return the "Verification Lists" to the County Clerk and a certificate of the correctness of such return. Immediately after receipt of such Verification Lists, the County Clerk shall cause copies to be printed in plain large type in sufficient numbers to meet all demands, and upon application, a copy of the same shall be given to any person applying therefor. Thereafter a list of registered voters in each precinct

shall be compiled by the County clerk, prior to the General Election to be held in November of each even numbered year. On the list, the County Clerk shall indicate, by italics, asterisk, or other means, the names of all persons who have registered since the last regularly scheduled election in the consolidated schedule of elections established in Section 2A-1.1 of this Act.

When the list of registered voters in each precinct is compiled, the County Clerk shall give a copy of it to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party, as such party is defined in Section 10-2 of this Act, or to the chair's duly authorized representative. Within 30 days of the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1983, the County Clerk shall give the list of registered voters in each precinct that was compiled prior to the general November election of 1982 to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after each general election the county clerk shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at that general election, and shall provide a copy of such list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the county clerk shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at the general election of 1982, and shall provide a copy of such coded list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

The county clerk may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-15)

Sec. 5-15. Any voter or voters in the township, city, village, or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeperson in the county, may, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of the Monday and Tuesday of the third week immediately preceding the week in which such April 10, 1962 Primary Election is to be

held, make application in writing, before such County Clerk, to have any name upon such register of any precinct erased. Thereafter such application shall be made between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which any county, city, village, township, or incorporated town election is to be held. Such application shall be in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I, being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... Street in the .... precinct of the .... Ward of the city (village or town of ....) of the .... District .... town of .... do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that .... registered from No. .... Street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... or of the .... district town of .... hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason ..... Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.

(Signed) .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

....

....

...."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the County Clerk or any Deputy authorized by the County Clerk for that purpose, and filed with the Clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, with a demand to appear before the County Clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from the register, shall be mailed by special delivery, duly stamped and directed, to such person, to the address upon said register at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause. If such person has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, then the election authority shall also send the same notice by electronic mail at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why the name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before the Clerk at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the said notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the

application may be dismissed by the County Clerk.

Any voter making such application or applications shall be privileged from arrest while presenting the same to the County Clerk and while going to and returning from the office of the County Clerk.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16)

Sec. 5-16. A docket of all applications to the County Clerk, whether such application shall be made for the purpose of being registered, or restored, or for the purpose of erasing a name on the register or for completing registration shall be made out in the order of the towns, wards, districts, precincts as the case may be. The County Clerk shall sit to hear such applications between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and nine o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the third week preceding the week in which such April 10, 1962 Primary Election is to be held, and thereafter the County Clerk shall sit to hear such applications between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and nine o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the second week prior to the week in which any county, city, town, village or incorporated town election is to be held. At the request of either party to such applications, the Clerk shall issue subpoenas to witnesses to appear at such hearings, and witnesses may be sworn and examined upon the hearing of said applications. Each person appearing in response to an application to have a name erased shall deliver to the County Clerk a written affidavit, which shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I do reside and have resided in the State of Illinois since the .... day of .... and in the county of .... in said State, since the .... day of .... and in the .... precinct of the .... ward, in the city, village or incorporated town of .... or in the .... district town of .... in said county and State, since the .... day of .... and that I am .... years of age; that I am the identical person registered in said precinct under the name I subscribe hereto."

This answer shall be signed and sworn to or affirmed before any person authorized to administer oaths or affirmations. The decision on each application shall be announced at once after hearing, and a minute made thereof, and when an application to be registered or to be

restored to such register or to complete registration shall be allowed, the said County Clerk shall cause a minute to be made upon the original and duplicate registration records withdrawn.

All applications under this Section and hearings as hereinafter provided may be heard by deputy county clerks specially designated by the County Clerk for this purpose, and a decision by such deputies so designated, shall become the decision of the County Clerk, upon approval by the County Clerk.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-16.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.1)

Sec. 5-16.1. In addition to registration at the office of the county clerk and at the offices of municipal and township clerks, each county subject to this Article shall provide for the following methods of registration:

(1) The appointment of deputy registrars as provided in Section 5-16.2;

(2) The establishment of temporary places of registration as provided in Section 5-16.3.

Each county subject to this Article may provide for precinct registration pursuant to Section 5-17.
(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-16.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.2)

Sec. 5-16.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State.

The county clerk shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the county as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The county clerk shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school,

elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following

the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. The Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.

7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.

8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the county clerk shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

The county clerk may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as he considers necessary. The county clerk shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The county clerk, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chair of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chair of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the county clerk by November 30 of each year. The county clerk may require a Chair of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed

as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....

(Signature of Deputy Registrar)"

This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the appointing election authority by first-class mail within 2 business days or personal delivery within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours

after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registers shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-16.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.3)

Sec. 5-16.3. The county clerk may establish temporary places of registration for such times and at such locations within the county as the county clerk may select. Notice of time and place of registration at any such temporary place of registration under this Section shall be published by the county clerk in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county not less than 3 nor more than 15 days before the holding of such registration.

Temporary places of registration shall be established so that the areas of concentration of population or use by the public are served, whether by facilities provided in places of private business or in public buildings or in mobile units. Areas which may be designated as temporary places of registration include, but are not limited to, facilities licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, shopping centers, business districts, public buildings

and county fairs.

Temporary places of registration shall be available to the public not less than 2 hours per year for each 1,000 population or fraction thereof in the county.

All temporary places of registration shall be manned by deputy county clerks or deputy registrars appointed pursuant to Section 5-16.2.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-17)

Sec. 5-17. If the county clerk determines, as provided in Section 5-16.1, to have precinct registration in the county, the board of county commissioners shall, prior to any general state election held in the month of November of any even numbered year designate a day or days and shall designate convenient places in the townships or cities or villages or incorporated towns for registration of voters. Such day or days shall not be more than 36 nor less than 28 days before such election.

The provisions of Section 5-3 of this Article shall apply to the selection of places of registration under this Section and the provisions of Section 5-3 relative to the attendance of police officers during the conduct of such registration shall also apply.

The officers of registration chosen to conduct registrations under the provisions of this Section shall be chosen by the county clerk.

In choosing officers of registration, the county clerk shall choose only persons residing in the township in which the place of registration is located. He shall choose, in each precinct, 3 officers of registration, at least one from each of the 2 major political parties. The county clerk may appoint additional officers of registration in precincts which have had sudden increases in population.

The officers so chosen shall be voters registered under the provisions of this Article 5, and shall have the same qualifications and take the same oath as required of registration officers under Section 5-4 of this Article 5, and shall be subject to the same penalties.

The places of registration designated by the board of county commissioners under the provisions of this Section shall be open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on such day or days as may be specified by the board of county commissioners.

Registration under this Section shall be made in the same manner as provided for precinct registration under the provisions of this Article 5, but the canvass of registration shall be made by 2 registration officers of different political affiliations, said registration officers to be designated by the county clerk and the hearing and final revision of the registry heretofore conducted by the board of revision shall be performed by the county clerk or his deputy on the Monday and Tuesday following precinct registration. Said revision under this Section shall take place at the office of the county clerk between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

The registration officers shall make their returns to the county clerk not later than noon of the day following the last day of the canvass of registration provided by this Section.

The election authorities shall issue credentials to registration day pollwatchers in the manner and on the terms prescribed in Section 17-23 with respect to pollwatchers at elections. Registration day pollwatchers shall be allowed to see the names and addresses of the people who have registered during the course of the day.

No person shall, at any precinct registration or reregistration, do any electioneering or soliciting of votes or engage in any political discussion within any precinct registration place or within 30 feet thereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any candidate from being present in or near any precinct registration place. All persons who register to vote at any precinct registration place must be residents of the precinct in which they register.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-18)

Sec. 5-18. At least 20 days prior to the precinct registration under Section 5-6 of this Article 5, and at least 20 days prior to any registration that may be provided under Section 5-17 of this Article 5, the County Clerk shall publish a notice of registration, giving the dates, hours and places of registration, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county.
(Source: P.A. 79-75.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-19)

Sec. 5-19. Only persons residing within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town wherein this Article 5 is in effect, shall be permitted to register in the

office of the clerk of the respective city, village or incorporated town in which they reside and then only during the periods provided by Section 5-5 of this Article 5.

Within 24 hours after a person has registered in the office of the clerk of a city, village or incorporated town, the said clerk shall transmit by mail or cause to be delivered to the County Clerk the original and duplicate registration cards of the person who has registered in his office.

Only persons who reside within the limits of a town in a county wherein this Article 5 is in effect shall be permitted to register in the office of the town clerk of the respective towns in which they reside and then only during the periods provided by Section 5-5 of this Article 5.

Within 24 hours after a person not residing within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town has registered in the office of a town clerk, the town clerk shall transmit by mail or cause to be delivered to the county clerk the original and duplicate cards of the person who has registered in his office. Within 24 hours after a person who resides within the limits of a city, village or incorporated town has registered in the office of a town clerk, the town clerk shall transmit by mail or cause to be delivered the original and duplicate cards of the person so registered to the county clerk.

Any person residing in the territory wherein this Article 5 is in effect, may register in the office of the county clerk during the hours, and within the periods provided by Section 5-5 of this Article 5.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-20)

Sec. 5-20. Registrations under the above section shall be made in the manner provided by sections 5-7 and 5-9, but electors whose registrations are marked "Incomplete" may make the applications provided by section 5-9 only on Monday and Tuesday of the third week prior to the week in which the election for officers, for which they are permitted to vote, is to be held. The subsequent procedure with reference to said cards shall be the same as that provided for voters registering under section 5-19 except that the election referred to shall be the election at which the applicant would be permitted to vote if otherwise qualified.
(Source: Laws 1949, p. 855.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-21)

Sec. 5-21. To each person who registers at the office of the county, city, village, incorporated town or town clerk, or any place designated by the Board of County Commissioners under Section 5-17 of Article 5 and within five days thereafter, the election authority shall send by mail, and electronic mail if the registrant has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears on the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the seventh day next ensuing at the office of the election authority in order to secure the correction of the error. Such notice shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of such notice which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the election authority, within five days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the election authority's office within five days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the election authority shall cancel his registration.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-22)

Sec. 5-22. As soon as possible after the precinct registration held under section 5-6 and again after the registrations provided by section 5-17 of this article 5, the County Clerk shall require all city, village and incorporated town clerks to call at his office and shall give written and verbal instructions relative to duties under this article 5 to all city, village and incorporated town clerks, and shall also supply them with, and get their receipts for blank registration cards to enable them to perform their duties with respect to the registration of voters in their offices under section 5-19 of this article 5.

As soon as possible after the precinct registration held under section 5-6 of this article, the County Clerk shall require all town clerks to appear at his office at which time he shall give them verbal and written instructions relative to their duties under

this article 5, and at the same time he shall also supply them with and get their receipts for blank registration cards to enable them to perform their duties with respect to the registration of voters in their offices under section 5-19 of this article 5.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-23)

Sec. 5-23. Any registered voter who changes his residence from one address, number or place to another within the same county wherein this Article 5 is in effect, may have his registration transferred to his new address by making and signing an application for such change of residence upon a form to be provided by the county clerk. Such application must be made to the office of the county clerk. In case the person is unable to sign his name the county clerk shall require such person to execute the request in the presence of the county clerk or of his properly authorized representative, by his mark, and if satisfied of the identity of the person, the county clerk shall make the transfer.

Upon receipt of such application, the county clerk, or one of his employees deputized to take registrations shall cause the signature of the voter and the data appearing upon the application to be compared with the signature and data on the registration record, and if it appears that the applicant is the same person as the party previously registered under that name the transfer shall be made.

Transfer of registration under the provisions of this section may not be made within the period when the county clerk's office is closed to registration prior to an election at which such voter would be entitled to vote.

Any registered voter who changes his or her name by marriage or otherwise, shall be required to register anew and authorize the cancellation of the previous registration; provided, however, that if the change of name takes place within a period during which such new registration cannot be made, next preceding any election or primary, the elector may, if otherwise qualified, vote upon making the following affidavit before the judges of election:

I do solemnly swear that I am the same person now registered in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city of .... or .... District Town of .... under the name of .... and that I still reside in said precinct or district.

(Signed) ....

If the voter whose name has changed still resides in the same precinct, the voter may vote after making the affidavit at the polling place regardless of when the change of name occurred. In that event, the affidavit shall not state that the voter is required to register; the affidavit shall be treated by the election authority as authorization to cancel the registration under the former name, and the election authority shall register the voter under his or her current name.

Suitable forms for this purpose shall be provided by the county clerk. The form in all cases shall be similar to the form furnished by the county clerk for county and state elections.

The precinct election officials shall report to the county clerk the names and addresses of all such persons who have changed their addresses and voted. The city, village, town and incorporated town clerks shall within five days after every election report to the county clerk the names and addresses of the persons reported to them as having voted by affidavit as in this Section provided.

The county clerk may obtain information from utility companies, city, village, town and incorporated town records, the post office or from other sources regarding the removal of registered voters and notify such voters that a transfer of registration may be made in the manner provided by this Section.

If any person be registered by error in a precinct other than that in which he resides the county clerk shall be empowered to transfer his registration to the proper precinct.

Where a revision or rearrangement of precincts is made by the board of county commissioners, the county clerk shall immediately transfer to the proper precinct the registration of any voter affected by such revision or rearrangement of the precincts; make the proper notations on the registration cards of a voter affected by the revision of registration and shall notify the registrant of such change.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-24)

Sec. 5-24. Following the general election occurring in November of 1944 and following the November election every four years thereafter, the county clerk shall examine the registration record and shall send to every voter who has not voted during the preceding four years a notice through the mails,

substantially as follows:

Notice of Suspension of Registration:

"You are hereby notified that your registration will be cancelled according to law for failure to vote during the last four years, unless you apply for reinstatement within thirty days. You may reinstate your registration by signing the statement below and returning it to this office or by making application to do so."

Application for Reinstatement of Registration:

"I do hereby certify that I still reside at the address from which I am registered and apply for reinstatement of my registration.

Signed ....

Present address ....

Date ...."

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, the application for reinstatement shall be made at the office of the county clerk, or in the case of an elector, absent from the county of his residence, it shall be made before the clerk of a court of record in the county in which the elector is temporarily detained.

After the expiration of thirty days the county clerk shall cancel the registration of all electors thus notified who have not applied for reinstatement.

A proper entry shall be made on the registration record for all electors whose registrations are reinstated. Any elector whose registration has been cancelled for failure to vote may register again by making the application therefor in the manner provided by this article 5.

When a registration is cancelled under this or other sections of this article 5, a proper entry shall be made on the registration cards by the county clerk.

The county clerk shall, however, keep the cancelled cards in a suspense file for 2 years and reinstate them at any time within such 2 year suspense period, when a person's registration is cancelled under this or other Sections of this Article for failure to apply for reinstatement or to appear in proper time, and there is sufficient subsequent showing that he is a duly qualified elector.

(Source: P.A. 81-155.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-25)

Sec. 5-25. The county clerk on his own initiative or upon order of the board of county commissioners shall at all times have authority to conduct investigation and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any

precinct canvass or at other times and by other methods than those so prescribed. However, the county clerk shall conduct a verification of voter registrations at least once in every 2 years, and shall cause the cancellation of registration of persons who have ceased to be qualified voters. Such verification shall be accomplished by one of the following methods: (1) precinct canvass conducted by 2 qualified persons of opposite party affiliation appointed by the county clerk or (2) written request for verification sent to each registered voter by first class mail, not forwardable or (3) an alternative method of verification submitted in writing to and approved by the State Board of Elections at a public meeting not less than 60 days prior to the date which the county clerk has fixed for implementation of that method of verification; provided, that the county clerk shall submit to the State Board of Elections a written statement of the results obtained by use of such alternative method within 30 days of completion of the verification. In each precinct one canvasser may be appointed from outside such precinct if not enough other qualified persons who reside within the precinct can be found to serve as canvasser in such precinct. The one canvasser so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote prior to the election must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the ward or township which includes within its boundaries the precinct in which such canvasser is appointed and such canvasser must be otherwise qualified. If upon the basis of investigation or canvasses, the county clerk shall be of the opinion that any person registered under this Article 5 is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, he shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him to appear before the county clerk for a hearing within ten days after the date of mailing such notice and show cause why his registration shall not be cancelled. If such person fails to appear within such time as provided, his registration shall be cancelled. If such a person does appear, he shall make an affidavit similar in every respect to the affidavit required of applicants under Section 5-16 of this Article 5.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-25.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-25.01)

Sec. 5-25.01. Each registered voter lacking a permanent abode shall be canvassed by the county clerk before each election. The canvass

shall be by mail sent not later than 49 days preceding the election to the mailing address listed on the voter's registration record card. The clerk shall include in the mailing a postage prepaid return postcard. The voter must certify on the postcard his or her continued residence at the registration address and mail the postcard back to the clerk so that it is postmarked no later than the 26th day preceding the election.

If an application for registration is presented within the 49 day period preceding an election, then this Section shall not apply and the provisions of this Article with respect to the mailing of a verification of a registration notice shall be a canvass, except that such notice shall be mailed to the registrant's mailing address.

(Source: P.A. 87-1241.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-25.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-25.1)

Sec. 5-25.1. In any county in which there is a municipality under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners, the county clerk and his appointed deputy registrars shall accept the registration of qualified persons residing within such municipality and shall transmit the completed registration to the board of election commissioners prior to the close of registration before an election.

(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-26)

Sec. 5-26. If either of the original or duplicate registration cards, or all of any elector shall be lost, destroyed or mutilated in whole or in part, the county clerk shall prepare 2 new registration cards, an original and a duplicate and shall require the execution of a new registration affidavit by such elector, and if any such elector shall refuse to execute such affidavit within thirty days after the mailing of a notice to such elector at the last address from which he has registered, then the registration of such elector shall be cancelled. If either the original or duplicate registration cards, of all registered voters of a city, village or incorporated town, township or any ward, or precinct thereof, shall be lost or destroyed, the county clerk shall require a re-registration of electors of such city, village or incorporated town, township, ward or precinct and the same provisions as required for any registration under section 5-17 of this article 5 shall apply to such re-registration.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-28)

Sec. 5-28. The original registration record cards shall remain permanently in the office of the county clerk or election authority except as destroyed as provided in Section 5-6; shall be filed alphabetically without regard to precincts; and shall be known as the master file. The master file may be kept in a computer-based voter registration file or paper format, provided a secondary digital back-up is kept off site. The digital file shall be searchable and remain current with all registration activity conducted by the county clerk or election authority. The duplicate registration record cards shall constitute the official registry of voters for all elections and shall be filed by precincts and townships. The duplicate cards for use in conducting elections shall be delivered to the judges of election by the county clerk in a suitable binder or other device, which shall be locked and sealed in accordance with the directions to be given by the county clerk and shall also be suitably indexed for convenient use by the precinct officers. The precinct files shall be delivered to the judges of election for use at the polls for elections at the same time as the official ballots are delivered to them, and shall be returned to the county clerk by the judges of election within the time provided for the return of the official ballots. The county clerk shall determine the manner of return and delivery of such file.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-28.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-28.1)

Sec. 5-28.1. For use in connection with referenda and the nonpartisan and consolidated elections, each election authority shall maintain permanent records of the boundaries of all political subdivisions partially or wholly within its jurisdiction and any districts thereof, and shall maintain permanent records indicating by tax extension number code for each registered voter the political subdivisions and any districts thereof in which that voter resides. Such records may be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists, or if a method other than record coding by tax extension number is adopted by an election authority, such method shall be, approved by the State Board of Elections. Each political subdivision must, no later than 5 days after any redistricting, annexation, disconnection or other boundary change is adopted, give

notice of any such adoption and the effective date of such act to each election authority having election jurisdiction over any of its former or new territory.

Each election authority must make available to election judges for use on election day, records indicating by tax extension number code or other method approval by the State Board of Elections for each registered voter, the political subdivisions in which that voter resides. For the purposes of election day use by election judges, such records must be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists.

(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-29)

Sec. 5-29. Upon application to vote, except as hereinafter provided for absent electors, each registered elector shall sign his name or make his mark as the case may be, on a certificate substantially as follows:

"Certificate of Registered Voter

Town of.....District or Precinct Number.....;
City of.....Ward.....Precinct.....;
Village of.....Precinct.....;
Election.....
(date) (month) (year)
Registration record
Checked by.....
Voter's number.....

Instruction to voters

Sign this certificate and hand it to the election officer in charge. After the registration record has been checked, the officer will hand it back to you. Whereupon you shall present it to the officer in charge of the ballots.

I hereby certify that I am registered from the address below and am qualified to vote.

Signature of voter .....
Residence address ....."

An individual shall not be required to provide his social security number when applying for a ballot. He shall not be denied a ballot, nor shall his ballot be challenged, solely because of his refusal to provide his social security number. Nothing in this Act prevents an individual from being requested to provide his social security number when the individual applies for a ballot. If, however, the certificate contains a space for the individual's social security number, the following notice shall appear on the certificate, immediately above such space, in bold-face capital letters, in type the size of which equals the largest type on the certificate:

"THE INDIVIDUAL APPLYING FOR A BALLOT WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. HE OR SHE MAY NOT BE DENIED A BALLOT, NOR SHALL HIS OR HER BALLOT BE CHALLENGED, SOLELY BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER REFUSAL TO PROVIDE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER."

Certificates as above prescribed shall be furnished by the county clerk for all elections.

The Judges in charge of the precinct registration files shall compare the signature upon such certificate with the signature on the registration record card as a means of identifying the voter. Unless satisfied by such comparison that the applicant to vote is the identical person who is registered under the same name, the Judges shall ask such applicant the questions for identification which appear on the registration card and if the applicant does not prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the judges of the election precinct that he is the identical person registered under the name in question then the vote for such applicant shall be challenged by a Judge of Election, and the same procedure followed as provided by law for challenged voters.

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, a Judge of Election shall check the data on the registration card and shall check the address given, with the registered address, in order to determine whether he is entitled to vote.

One of the Judges of election shall check the certificate of each applicant for a ballot after the registration record has been examined and shall sign his initials on the certificate in the space provided therefor, and shall enter upon such certificate the number of the voter in the place provided therefor, and make an entry in the voting record space on the registration record, to indicate whether or not the applicant voted. Such judge shall then hand such certificate back to the applicant in case he is permitted to vote, and such applicant shall hand it to the judge of election in charge of the ballots. The certificates of the voters shall be filed in the order in which they are received and shall constitute an official poll record. The term "Poll Lists" and "Poll Books" where used in this article 5 shall be construed to apply to such official poll records.

After each general primary election the county clerk shall indicate by color code or other means next to the name of each registrant on the list of registered voters in each precinct the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at that general primary election. The county clerk, within 60 days after the general primary election, shall provide a copy of this coded list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the county clerk shall provide to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative the list of registered voters in each precinct at the time of the general primary election of 1982 and shall indicate on such list by color code or other means next to the name of a registrant the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at the general primary election of 1982.

The county clerk may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.

Where an elector makes application to vote by signing and presenting the certificate provided by this Section, and his registration record card is not found in the precinct

registry of voters, but his name appears as that of a registered voter in such precinct upon the printed precinct list of voters and whose name has not been erased or withdrawn from such register, it shall be the duty of one of the Judges of Election to require an affidavit by such person and two voters residing in the precinct before the judges of election that he is the same person whose name appears upon the precinct register and that he resides in the precinct stating the street number of his residence. Forms for such affidavit shall be supplied by the county clerk for all elections. Upon the making of such affidavit and the presentation of his certificate such elector shall be entitled to vote. All affidavits made under this paragraph shall be preserved and returned to the county clerk in an envelope. It shall be the duty of the county clerk within 30 days after such election to take steps provided by Section 5-27 of this article 5 for the execution of new registration affidavits by electors who have voted under the provisions of this paragraph.

Provided, however, that the applications for ballots made by registered voters and under the provisions of article 19 of this act shall be accepted by the Judges of Election in lieu of the "certificate of registered voter" provided for in this section.

When the county clerk delivers to the judges of election for use at the polls a supplemental or consolidated list of the printed precinct register, he shall give a copy of the supplemental or consolidated list to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Whenever two or more elections occur simultaneously, the election authority charged with the duty of providing application certificates may prescribe the form thereof so that a voter is required to execute only one, indicating in which of the elections he desires to vote.

After the signature has been verified, the judges shall determine in which political subdivisions the voter resides by use of the information contained on the voter registration cards or the separate registration lists or other means approved by the State Board of Elections and prepared and supplied by the election authority. The voter's certificate shall be so marked by the judges as to show the respective ballots which the voter is given.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-29.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-29.01)

Sec. 5-29.01. The provisions of this Article 5, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote, who are, at the time of the election, or at any time within 60 days prior to such election, have been engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and who appear personally at the polling place on election day and produce to the judges of election

satisfactory evidence thereof, but such persons, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election without previous registration.

All such persons shall also make an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:

"State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

..... Precinct ..... Ward

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and that within the past 60 days prior to the date of this election at which I am applying to vote, I have been engaged in the .... (military or naval) service of the United States; and I am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and that I am a legally qualified voter of this precinct and ward except that I have, because of such service, been unable to register as a voter; that I now reside at .... (insert street and number, if any) in this precinct and ward, that I have maintained a legal residence in this precinct and ward for 30 days and in the State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Judge of Election."

The affidavit of any such person shall be supported by the affidavit of a resident and qualified voter of any such precinct and ward, which affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

"State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

..... Precinct ..... Ward

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a resident of this precinct and ward and entitled to vote at this election; that I am acquainted with .... (name of the applicant); that I verily believe him to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct and ward and that I verily believe that he has maintained a legal residence therein 30 days and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Judge of Election."

The provisions of this Article 5, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote who have made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in paragraph (b) of Section 17-10 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-30)

Sec. 5-30. Upon application to vote at a general primary election each registered elector shall sign his name or mark and write his address on a certificate substantially the same as that used in the general election except that it shall have a place for party affiliation which is to be filled in by the elector, or by the officer in charge if the elector is unable to write. The certificates of each State-wide political party at a primary election shall be separately printed upon paper of uniform quality, texture and size, but the certificates of no 2 State-wide political parties shall be of the same color or tint. However, if the election authority provides computer generated applications with the precinct, ballot style and voter's name and address preprinted on the application, a single application may be used for State-wide political parties if it contains spaces or check-off boxes to indicate the political party. Such application shall not entitle the voter to vote in the primary of more than one political party at the same election. Such applications may contain spaces or check-off boxes permitting the voter to request a primary ballot of any other political party which is established only within a political subdivision and for which a primary is conducted on the same election day. Such application shall not entitle the voter to vote in both the primary of the State-wide political party and the primary of the local political party with respect to the offices of the same political subdivision. In no event may a voter vote in more than one State-wide primary on the same day. Such certificates when checked and initialed by the Judge in charge shall constitute the primary poll record. Such certificates at the close of the election shall be placed in an envelope, sealed and returned with the ballots. Nothing herein shall be construed to conflict with sections 7-44 and 7-45 of article 7 of this act. Provided, however, that the applications for ballots made by registered voters under the provisions of article 19 of this act shall

be accepted by the Judges of election in lieu of the "certificate of registered voter" provided for in this section.
(Source: P.A. 83-1362.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-31)

Sec. 5-31. All challenged voters affidavits made before the judges of election under provisions of sections 5-29 and 5-30 of this article 5 shall be immediately returned to the office of the county clerk. Such affidavits, before being so returned, shall be enclosed in an envelope provided for that purpose, which shall then be securely sealed with the sealing wax or other adhesive material, and each of the judges shall write his name across the seal. No judge of election shall break the seal of, or open any envelope containing affidavits, or shall permit any person to open any such envelope or break the seal thereof while the same is in his custody. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to furnish affidavits and envelopes provided by Sections 5-29 and 5-30 of this article 5 to the judges of election for all elections.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-34)

Sec. 5-34. The official poll record provided by sections 5-29 and 5-30 of this article 5 shall constitute the poll list, and poll books shall not be kept by clerks of election. Where in this article 5, reference is made to poll lists or poll books, such reference shall hereafter apply to the official poll record.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-35)

Sec. 5-35. The officers of registration selected to conduct registrations under Section 5-17 shall be paid at the rate set out below:

Registration officers selected to conduct registration and canvass under Section 5-17 shall be paid at a rate of not less than $20 per day nor more than $30 per day, for each day designated by the County Board for any registration and canvass provided by Section 5-17, but in no case shall any such officer selected to conduct canvass be credited for less than two days' service for each canvass.

Officers of registration selected to conduct any registration under Section 5-17 shall be compensated at the rate of 5 cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in calling at the county clerk's office for registration cards and returning them to said officer.

The State Board of Elections shall reimburse each county for the amount of the increase in compensation under this Section provided by this amendatory Act from funds appropriated for that purpose.
(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-36) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-36)

Sec. 5-36. In the event that the voters of any city, village or incorporated town (in any county having a population of 500,000 or more) which has adopted Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act (or the Act of which they are a continuation) shall reject the city election law as provided by said Article 6, it shall not be necessary for the registered voters of said city, so rejecting the city election law to register again under the provisions of this Article 5 unless they are not registered under the 1961 and 1962 re-registration provisions.

Within twenty-four hours after the Circuit Judge has entered his order declaring Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act rejected by the voters of any city, village, or incorporated town, it shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners formerly having jurisdiction over elections held in such city, village or incorporated town to turn over to the County Clerk the original and duplicate registration cards of all persons affected by the rejection of the city election law in said city, village or incorporated town; the said Board of Election Commissioners shall also turn over to the County Clerk all forms, papers and other instruments pertaining to the registration and election of voters within the said city, village or incorporated town that rejected the city election law, and they shall also cause to be delivered to the clerk of any such city, village or incorporated town that rejected the city election law, all booths and ballot boxes formerly used in conducting elections in said city, village or incorporated town.

The original registration cards of the voters turned over to the County Clerk by the Board of Election Commissioners shall be placed in a master file together with the registration cards of all voters who previously registered under the provisions of this Article 5 and said cards shall then become part of the official registration record for the county in which this Article 5 is in effect.

The duplicate cards shall be arranged in precinct order and shall be retained in the office of the county clerk for use in conducting State, county and township

elections. The said duplicate cards shall become part of the official registration record for the county in which this Article 5 is in effect.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-37) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-37)
Sec. 5-37. It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners to do, and cause to be done all things required of them by Section 5-36 of this Article 5.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-37.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-37.1)
Sec. 5-37.1. If any area becomes subject to a board of election commissioners by reason of annexation to a city, village or incorporated town subject to such a board or ceases to be subject to a board of election commissioners by reason of disconnection from such a city, village or incorporated town, it shall not be necessary for the registered voters in such area to register again, either under this Article or Article 6.

As soon as practicable after such annexation or disconnection, the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall turn over to officer or officers thereafter to be charged with the registration of voters within the area affected (the board of election commissioners or county clerk, as the case may be) the original and duplicate registration cards of all registered voters in the annexed or disconnected area.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 405.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-38) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-38)
Sec. 5-38. All laws in conflict with this Article 5 shall no longer be applicable to the electors residing in the territorial limits where this Article 5 is in effect, but all laws and parts of laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article 5 shall continue in force and effect.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-39) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-39)
Sec. 5-39. During the hours of registration or revision of registration no person shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring, take or send into any place of registration or revision of registration, any distilled or spirituous liquors whatever; or shall, at any such time and place drink or partake of such liquor.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-43)

Sec. 5-43. Computerization of voter records.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 5-7 and 5-28.1; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) A space for a person without a driver's license to fill in the last four digits of his or her social security number if the person has a social security number.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(b-2) The election authority may develop and implement a system to maintain registration cards in digital form using digitized signatures, which may be stored in a computer-based voter registration file under subsection (b) of this Section. The making and signing of any form, including an application to register and a certificate authorizing cancellation of a registration or authorizing a transfer of registration may be by a signature written in ink or by a digitized signature.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of

some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-50)

Sec. 5-50. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for an election until and including the day of the election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and a registered voter may submit a change of address form, in person in the office of the election authority, at a permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. Grace period registration and changes of address shall also be conducted for eligible residents in connection with voting at facilities under Section 19-12.2 of this Code. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the election or primary occurring during the grace period, he or she must do so by grace period voting. The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at his or her office, any permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, and at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, where grace period registration is required by this Section; and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional hours and locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow

grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office. Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19A.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom vote by mail and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period at a location other than their designated polling place on election day must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

In counties with a population of less than 100,000 that do not have electronic poll books, the election authority may opt out of registration in the polling place if the election authority establishes grace period registration and voting at other sites on election day at the following sites: (i) the election authority's main office and (ii) a polling place in each municipality where 20% or more of the county's residents reside if the election authority's main office is not located in that municipality. The election authority may establish other grace period registration and voting sites on election day provided that the election authority has met the notice requirements of Section 19A-25 for permanent and temporary early voting sites.
(Source: P.A. 100-442, eff. 8-25-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-105)

Sec. 5-105. First time voting. A person must vote for the first time in person and not a vote by mail ballot if the person registered to vote by mail, unless the person first provides the appropriate election authority with sufficient proof of identity and the election authority verifies the person's proof of identity. Sufficient proof of identity shall be demonstrated by submission of the person's driver's license number or State identification card number or, if the person does not have either of those, verification by the last 4 digits of the person's social security number, a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check, or other federal, State, or local government document that shows the person's name and address. A person may also demonstrate sufficient proof of identity by submission of a photo identification issued by a college or university accompanied by either a copy of the applicant's contract or lease for a residence or any postmarked mail delivered to the applicant at his or her current residence address. Persons who apply to register to vote by mail but provide inadequate proof of identity to the election authority shall be notified by the election authority that the registration has not been fully completed and that the person remains ineligible to vote by mail or in person until such proof is presented.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 6 heading)

ARTICLE 6. REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS IN CERTAIN CITIES, VILLAGES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS

(10 ILCS 5/6-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-1)

Sec. 6-1. The provisions of this Article 6 (and of Articles 14 and 18 hereof) so far as they are the same as those of the provisions of "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this state", approved June 19, 1885, as amended, (hereinafter sometimes referred to in this Article as the Act of 1885) shall be construed as a continuation of such prior provisions and not as a new enactment; and it is declared to be the legislative intent that any city, village or incorporated town which has heretofore adopted and become entitled to the

provisions of said Act of 1885, shall automatically become subject to the provisions of this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act (as well as certain sections in other articles which are made specifically applicable to such city, village or incorporated town), which three articles together shall be known as the City Election Law.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-2)
Sec. 6-2. The electors of any city now existing in this state may adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act in the manner following:

Whenever one thousand of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition the circuit court of the county in which such city is located, to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Article, and said Articles 14 and 18 of this Act, it shall be the duty of such circuit court to order such proposition to be submitted accordingly at the next succeeding general or regularly scheduled municipal election; and if such proposition is not adopted at such election, the same shall in like manner be submitted to a vote of the electors of such city by said circuit court upon a like application at any general or regularly scheduled municipal election thereafter. If one thousand shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such city voting at the last preceding general or consolidated election, then such application need not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding general or consolidated election. Such petition shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Article 28 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-3)
Sec. 6-3. The circuit court shall give at least 60 days notice of such election by publishing such notice in one or more newspapers published within such city, for at least 5 times, the first publication to be at least 60 days before the day of election, and if no newspaper is published in such city, then by posting at least 5 copies of such notice in each ward 60 days before such election; and such court shall enter an order directing the county clerk to prepare the

necessary blank returns for the use of the judges of election, substantially in the following form:

"At an election held in the .... precinct of the .... ward in the city of .... in the State of Illinois, on the .... day of .... in the year .... the following vote was cast for and against city election law, to-wit:

For city election law .... votes.
Against city election law .... votes.
Certified by us:
A.B., G.H.,
C.D., I.J.,
E.F., K.L.,
Judges of Election"

Also to prepare separate tally sheets with appropriate headings.

And it shall be the duty of such county clerk to deliver to the judges of all the precincts in such city at such election proper tally sheets and blank statements of returns of votes cast for and against such proposition at such election. And it shall be the duty of the circuit court to supervise and direct such matters and see that they are properly done.

The circuit court shall also prepare directions to the judges of election as to the manner of canvassing the votes for and against such proposition, keeping tally thereof and making returns of the votes as to such proposition, in accordance with the provisions of this article; also informing them therein of the penalties of the law imposed upon the judges for any refusal or neglect pertaining to their duties, and such circuit court shall deliver such directions to the county clerk directing him to have them printed and sent out to such judges. And it shall be the duty of such county clerk to obey such instructions.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk to do and cause to be done all things required of him by Sections 6-2 to 6-20, inclusive, of this Article, and for a failure to perform such duties he shall, on conviction, be removed from his office by the court in which such conviction shall be had.

The county shall pay all expenses connected with such election.

(Source: P.A. 84-551.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-4)

Sec. 6-4. At such election the ballots, so far as they relate to this act, shall be written or printed in the following form: "For city election law" or "Against city election law."

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-5)

Sec. 6-5. The ballot upon such proposition in the form aforesaid must be printed or written at the bottom of the ticket containing the names of candidates for public offices at such election who are voted for by any elector.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-6)

Sec. 6-6. The judges of such election shall canvass the ballots so cast for or against such proposition. They shall count in favor of said proposition all ballots, "For city election law" and they shall count against such proposition all ballots, "Against city election law".

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-7)

Sec. 6-7. Such canvass shall be made by such judges in the following manner: Before the name or names of any candidate on any ballot shall be canvassed, one of the judges, two sitting on either side of him and observing the canvass, shall separate all the ballots cast in such precinct into 3 piles or files, putting together in the first pile all those containing the phrase, "For city election law", and putting together in the second pile all the ballots containing the phrase, "Against city election law", and putting together in the third pile all the other ballots of every description. One of the 3 judges shall then count the first pile of ballots in batches of 10, and when one batch is counted, shall pass the same to the next judge, who shall count the same and pass it to the third judge, who shall also count it, and when the 3 shall have finished the count of the 10 ballots, the last judge shall announce in a loud voice the result, "Ten votes for city election law". It shall then be duty of each of 2 judges, who took no part in the counting, to tally 10 votes accordingly on his tally sheet for city election law, and so the whole pile shall be counted. Before counting the second pile the tally judges shall announce the result or number so entered and credited, "For city election law", and the second pile shall be counted in the same way in batches of 10, and the result tallied and announced in the same way "Against city election law". And thereupon it shall be the duty of each of the judges in turn to announce in a loud voice the result of the election in that precinct upon that proposition. No ballot shall be counted for or against such

proposition unless it be in the form herein prescribed; no account is to be kept of the third pile of ballots as to such proposition.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-8)

Sec. 6-8. If no tally sheet shall be furnished to the judges of any precinct relating to such proposition, the tally judges shall use any piece of paper containing the headings written out by either of them: "For city election law", and "Against city election law", and tally the vote thereon opposite the respective headings as announced to them: and if no blank statements of returns relating to such proposition be provided or furnished to them, then it shall be the duty of the judges to write out a return in triplicate, in substance in accordance with the form found in Section 6-3 of this Article.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-9)

Sec. 6-9. After ascertaining and announcing the result as aforesaid, such judges shall make, fill up and sign duplicate returns or statements of the votes cast for and against such proposition as aforesaid, in the form found in Section 6-3 of this Article, each of which shall be attested by the other judges, and each of which shall then be enclosed and sealed in an envelope, one of which shall be on the outside addressed to the appropriate election authority and one to the comptroller of such city, or to the officer whose duties correspond with those of the comptroller. Upon each of which statements shall be endorsed "city election law returns". In the same manner the tally sheet in duplicate shall be signed by the judges, and shall be enclosed and sealed in separate envelopes, one of which shall be addressed to the county judge and one to the city clerk; upon both of the envelopes shall be endorsed "city election law tallies". On the outside of each envelope shall be endorsed whether it contains a statement of the votes cast or the tallies, and for what precinct and ward. After the envelopes respectively containing such returns and tallies are closed and sealed, the judges of election shall each write across the folds of such envelopes their names, and thereupon each of the judges of election shall take one of said returns or tallies, and shall deliver, each one respectively, to the person or officer to whom addressed, by noon of the next day, and when delivered he shall receive a receipt therefor from the officer to whom delivered, and it shall be the duty of such

officer to give such receipts, and to safely keep such envelopes unopened until called for by the election authority as herein provided.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-10)

Sec. 6-10. At the canvass of the ballots in any precinct in any city where such proposition has been submitted, it shall be the duty of such judges of election, on request, to admit to the room two electors of the ward who voted in favor of such proposition and two who voted against it, as special watchers of such canvass; and said judges and the police officer or other officer of the law present shall protect such watchers and see that they are not excluded, and at the time of such canvass of the ballots cast for or against such proposition such watchers shall be entitled to a position where they can plainly see and read each ballot, and it shall be the duty of such judges to grant and protect them in such position.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-11)

Sec. 6-11. The returns must be canvassed in the same manner as any other referendum held in the municipality.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-12)

Sec. 6-12. No judge of election shall knowingly open, change, tear, mutilate, lose or conceal or knowingly cause or permit to be opened, changed, torn, mutilated, lost or concealed any return of votes cast for or against this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act, or any tally sheet of votes so cast for or against such proposition after the same has been sealed up and delivered to him to be carried and delivered to the officer of law required by this act to receive the same.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-13)

Sec. 6-13. No officer having possession of such returns, tallies or ballots, shall steal, counsel or assist in stealing, or shall change or mutilate any return or tally sheet relating to such election.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-15)

Sec. 6-15. Any village or incorporated town in this state may adopt this article 6 and articles 14 and 18 of this Act, in like manner, and the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the said village or

incorporated town, upon written application to said court, of 150 electors in such village or incorporated town.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-16)
Sec. 6-16. After and from the time of the adoption of this Article and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act, as aforesaid, the provisions of the said Articles shall be applicable to such cities, villages or incorporated towns, together with such other sections of this Act which are made specifically applicable thereto, and all laws in conflict therewith shall no longer be applicable to such cities, villages or incorporated towns. But all laws or parts of laws not inconsistent with the provisions of said Articles and sections shall continue in force and be applicable to any such city, village or incorporated town, the same as if said Articles and sections had not been adopted.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-17)
Sec. 6-17. Whenever 1,000 of the legal voters in a city of 250,000 population or less where this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act or the Act of which they are a continuation have been adopted shall petition the circuit court in the county in which such city is located to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall reject the Articles, the court shall enter an order of record approving such petition and thereupon the court shall submit such proposition to the legal voters of such city at the next succeeding general, state, county or municipal election to be held in such county in not less than 30 days after the entry of such order. If 1,000 shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such city then such petition need not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters of such city. Notice of election shall be given by the court at least 20 days prior to such election by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation published within such city.
(Source: P.A. 83-1362.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-18)
Sec. 6-18. The ballots which shall be used for voting on the rejection of this Act shall be written or printed in the following form:

Shall the city election law be	Yes

rejected?	No

The ballots to be used at such election shall be printed by the officers charged by law with the duty of printing ballots for general elections in said city. The ballots so cast shall be received, returned and canvassed in the same manner and by the same officers as is provided by law in the case of ballots cast for city officers and any contest of the result of such election shall be tried as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-19)

Sec. 6-19. The election officials canvassing returns shall cause a statement of the result of such election on the rejection of this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act to be certified to the court. If a majority of the total votes cast at such election is in the affirmative, the court shall enter an order declaring said Articles rejected and shall file a copy of the order in the office of the Secretary of State. Thereupon said Articles shall cease to be operative and binding in such city.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-19.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-19.1; formerly Ch. 46, par. 701)

Sec. 6-19.1. Validation of rejection. When, prior to February 13, 1967, in any city with a population of 100,000 or less, a majority of the legal voters voting on the proposition of whether the city election law shall be rejected, as provided in Section 6-18, have voted in favor of the rejection of the city election law and the election is in other respects in conformity with law, the publication of the election notice is declared to be legal and valid and the election is validated, notwithstanding that the publication was only 12 days prior to the election by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation published within the city.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-19.5)

Sec. 6-19.5. Rejection of Article by superseding county board of election commissioners. In addition to any other method of rejection provided in this Article, when a county board of election commissioners is established in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6A-1 in a county in which is located any portion of a municipality with a municipal board of election commissioners, the application of the provisions of this Article to the territory of that municipality located

within that county is rejected.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-20)

Sec. 6-20. Any village or incorporated town in this State having adopted this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act may reject them in the same manner as provided in the case of cities upon written application to the circuit court in which such village or incorporated town is located of 150 electors in such village or incorporated town.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-21)

Sec. 6-21. In every city, village and incorporated town so adopting this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act there shall be created a board of election commissioners, which shall be composed of 3 members, each of whom shall be designated as an election commissioner, and shall be appointed by the circuit court in the county in which such city, village or incorporated town shall be located. Each person appointed as an election commissioner shall at the time of such appointment have been a resident of the State of Illinois for the 2 years last past, except that the appointing court may waive the 2 year residence requirement for good cause shown and entered of record. And such appointment shall be entered of record in such court, and when qualified such commissioner shall be an officer of such court. The first appointment of such commissioners shall be within 60 days after the adoption of said Articles, and those first appointed shall hold their offices for the period of 1, 2 and 3 years, respectively, and the judge appointing them shall designate the term for which each one shall hold his office, whether for 1, 2 or 3 years. If the office of either commissioner shall become vacant, it shall thereupon be the duty of such court to appoint within 60 days a successor for such unexpired term; within 60 days after the expiration of the term for which each commissioner is appointed such court shall, in the same way, nominate and appoint a successor, who shall hold his office for the period of 3 years, and until his successor is appointed.

A board of election commissioners is not a unit of local government within the meaning of Section 8 of Article VII of the Constitution of 1970. Appointments of election commissioners on and after July 1, 1971, shall continue to be made by the circuit court in the same manner as before that date.
(Source: P.A. 82-1014.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-22)

Sec. 6-22. Two of such commissioners at least shall always be selected from the 2 leading political parties of the state, one from each of such parties, and all shall be legal voters residing in such city, village or incorporated town, and be persons of well known political convictions and of approved integrity and capacity. No commissioner can hold any other political office. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the court that one of the leading political parties of the state is not represented upon such commission by a person of the same political faith, the court shall at once remove one of such commissioners and fill the vacancy with a member of the leading political party not so represented.

(Source: P.A. 80-656.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-23)

Sec. 6-23. Such court may at any time, upon complaint made and cause shown satisfactory to it, after notice to such commissioner and an opportunity to be heard, remove any such commissioner and enter of record in the court such order of removal. Such order may be appealed as in other civil cases. Such complaint must be signed and sworn to by at least 25 legal voters of such city, village or incorporated town, and must state the grounds of such complaint.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 3840.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-24)

Sec. 6-24. Within 20 days after such first appointment shall be made, such commissioners shall organize as a board by electing one of their number as chair and one as secretary, and they shall perform the duties incident to such offices. And upon every new appointment of a commissioner, such board shall reorganize in like manner. Each commissioner, before taking his seat in such board, shall take an oath of office before the court, which in substance shall be in the following form:

"I, ... do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the State of Illinois for a period of 2 years last past, and that I am a legal voter and resident of the jurisdiction of the ..... Board of Election Commissioners. That I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, to the best of my ability, and will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office of election

commissioner."

Where the 2 year residence requirement is waived by the appointing court, the provision pertaining to the 2 year residence requirement shall be omitted from the oath of office.

Which oath, when subscribed and sworn to before such court shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of said county and be there preserved. Such commissioner shall also, before taking such oath, give an official bond in the sum of $10,000.00 with two securities, to be approved by said court, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of his duties and the preservation of the property of his office. Such board of commissioners shall at once secure and open an office sufficient for the purposes of such board, which shall be kept open during ordinary business hours of each week day and such other days and such other times as the board may direct or as otherwise required by law, legal holidays excepted; provided that such office shall be kept open from the time of opening the polls on the day of any election, primary or general, and until all returns of that election have been received from each precinct under the jurisdiction of such Board. Upon the opening of such office the county clerk of the county in which such city, village or incorporated town is situated shall, upon demand, turn over to such board all registry books, registration record cards, poll books, tally sheets and ballot boxes heretofore used and all other books, forms, blanks and stationery of every description in his hands in any way relating to elections or the holding of elections within such city, village or incorporated town.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-25)

Sec. 6-25. Said board shall have the right to employ an executive director who shall have charge of the office of said board and who shall be present and in attendance at all proper business hours. Such executive director shall take an oath of office before the court to the effect that he will honestly and faithfully perform all the duties of such office, under the direction of said board, which shall be preserved in the same way, and he shall be under the direction of said board, and he shall have the right to administer all oaths required under this act to be administered by either of said commissioners. The board shall have the right to employ an independent external auditor who shall assist the board and the circuit court in reviewing and approving all financial expenditures of

the board. The board may employ an attorney who shall advise and represent such board in all cases where the advice or services of an attorney are necessary. Such additional assistance may be employed by said board from time to time, as may be necessary, with the consent and approval previously entered of record by said court or which may afterwards be approved by such court.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-26)

Sec. 6-26. The board of election commissioners shall make all necessary rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act, with reference to the registration of voters and the conduct of elections. The board of election commissioners shall, except as otherwise provided in this Section, have charge of and make provisions for all elections, general, special, local, municipal, state and county, and all others of every description to be held in such city or any part thereof, at any time, or in such village or incorporated town, as the case may be. The board of election commissioners shall not have charge of elections for local school councils established pursuant to Article 34 of The School Code.
(Source: P.A. 84-923; 87-454.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-27)

Sec. 6-27. Every person having resided in the State and in election precinct 30 days next preceding any election therein and who shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 or more years, shall be entitled to vote at such elections described in the last preceding Section.

After the first registration provided by this Article, the vote of no person, other than an elector voting pursuant to Article 20 of this Act or exempt under Section 6-67.01 or 6-67.02 of this Article from registration, shall be received in any election conducted under the provisions of this Article 6 or Articles 14 and 18 of this Act unless such person has registered under the provisions of this Article in the precinct in which such person resides. For the purposes of this Article, the word "election" shall include primary.

No person shall be entitled to be registered in or from any precinct unless such person shall, by the date of the election next following, have resided in the State and within the precinct for 30 days, and be otherwise qualified to vote at such election.

Every applicant who shall be 18 years of age on the day of the next election shall be permitted to register, if otherwise qualified.

To constitute residence under this Act, Article 3 is controlling.

(Source: P.A. 81-953.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-28)

Sec. 6-28. The first registration under this Article shall be that preceding the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936. Registration for such election shall be conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners, shall be either at the office of such Board or in the precinct, as hereinafter provided in this Article, and shall be upon registration record cards in the manner provided by this Article. Such first registration under this Article and subsequent revisions thereof shall be under the full charge and control of the Board of Election Commissioners, and the expenses thereof shall be paid in the manner provided by this Article. It shall be the duty of such board to give timely notice through the press of the time and place of such first registration.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-29)

Sec. 6-29. For the purpose of registering voters under this Article, the office of the Board of Election Commissioners shall be open during ordinary business hours of each week day, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on the last four Saturdays immediately preceding the end of the period of registration preceding each election, and such other days and such other times as the board may direct. During the 27 days immediately preceding any election there shall be no registration of voters at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns of fewer than 200,000 inhabitants. In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be no registration of voters at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners during the 35 days immediately preceding any election; provided, however, where no precinct registration is being conducted prior to any election then registration may be taken in the office of the Board up to and including the 28th day prior to such election. The Board of Election Commissioners may set up and establish as many branch offices for the purpose of taking registrations as it may deem necessary, and the branch offices may be open on any or all

dates and hours during which registrations may be taken in the main office. All officers and employees of the Board of Election Commissioners who are authorized by such board to take registrations under this Article shall be considered officers of the circuit court, and shall be subject to the same control as is provided by Section 14-5 of this Act with respect to judges of election.

In any election called for the submission of the revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the Constitution, submitted by a Constitutional Convention, the final day for registration at the office of the election authority charged with the printing of the ballot of this election shall be the 15th day prior to the date of election.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall appoint one or more registration teams, consisting of 2 of its employees for each team, for the purpose of accepting the registration of any voter who files an affidavit, within the period for taking registrations provided for in this Article, that he is physically unable to appear at the office of the Board or at any appointed place of registration. On the day or days when a precinct registration is being conducted such teams shall consist of one member from each of the 2 leading political parties who are serving on the Precinct Registration Board. Each team so designated shall visit each person with a disability and shall accept the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence due to business of the United States, or who is temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States, may make application to become registered by mail to the Board of Election Commissioners within the periods for registration provided for in this Article or by simultaneous application for registration by mail and vote by mail ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the Board of Election Commissioners shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue or other location of the dwelling, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant. Where the location cannot be determined by street and number, then the section, congressional township and range number may be used, or such other information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct.

Nativity. The state or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place and date of naturalization.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Out of State address of .....

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of .....)
) ss.
County of .....)

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the day of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois, and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the Board of Election Commissioners shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 6-35 of this Article and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-30)

Sec. 6-30. If any city, village or incorporated town adopts and becomes entitled to the benefits of this Article 6 and Articles 14 and 18 of this Act, after the date for the first registration hereunder, registration therein shall be governed by the law applicable thereto at the time of the adoption of said Articles until a complete first registration can be had. Such first registration shall be in the manner provided in this Article and shall precede the primary held for the nomination of candidates for the next succeeding congressional election, and the periods provided for each step in such registration shall be the same as are provided by this Article 6 with respect to cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to this Article at the time when it takes effect. A period for registration at the office of the board of election commissioners prior to such election shall be allowed equal to that provided by this Article, for the period intervening between the first Tuesday in August, 1936 and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-31)

Sec. 6-31. In addition to the registration authorized at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, there shall be two days of registration in each precinct preceding the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936. The place of registration in each precinct shall be designated by the Board of Election Commissioners, and public notice thereof given, and the provisions of Article 11, Section 11-4 of this Act shall apply thereto. The registration places so designated shall be open from 8:00 o'clock a.m. until 9:00 o'clock p.m. on each of such days of registration.

The first of said two days of registration shall be on Saturday preceding the Tuesday four weeks before said election; the second of said two days of registration shall be on Tuesday three weeks preceding said election; provided, however, that in cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or more, having a board of election commissioners, and in cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of said board of election commissioners, the first day of registration shall be on Saturday preceding

the Tuesday six weeks preceding said election; and the second day of such registration shall be on Tuesday four weeks preceding said election.

In addition to the two days of registration hereinabove provided, the Board of Election Commissioners may provide for additional days of registration (not exceeding two) before said election. The last day so designated shall be earlier than the last day of registration hereinabove provided for cities, villages and incorporated towns under the jurisdiction of such Board.

For the registration held in accordance with the terms of this section there shall be a board of registry composed of two deputy registrars and one judge of registration for each precinct. The political party with which the minority member of the Board of Election Commissioners is affiliated, shall be entitled to be represented by one deputy registrar in each precinct. The political party with which the majority of the members of the Board of Election Commissioners are affiliated shall be entitled to be represented by one deputy registrar in each precinct.

In the even numbered precincts the political party with which a majority of the members of the Board of Election Commissioners are affiliated, shall be entitled to be represented by the judge of registration.

In the odd numbered precincts the party represented by the minority member of the Board of Election Commissioners shall be entitled to be represented by the judge of registration.

Such board shall cause the printed list and supplement of the registration for the previous election to be posted up at the place of registration two days before such registration, with a printed notice of the time and place of the next registration. After the first registration under this article, the printed lists required to be posted shall be those for the precincts served by the registration places designated by the Board of Election Commissioners.

The election authorities shall issue credentials to registration day pollwatchers in the manner and on the terms prescribed in Section 17-23 with respect to pollwatchers at elections. Registration day pollwatchers shall be allowed to see the names and addresses of the people who have registered during the course of the day.

No person shall, at any precinct registration or reregistration, do any electioneering or soliciting of votes or

engage in any political discussion within any precinct registration place or within 30 feet thereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any candidate from being present in or near any precinct registration place. All persons who register to vote at any precinct registration place must be residents of the precinct in which they register.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-31.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-31.1)

Sec. 6-31.1. For use in connection with referenda and the nonpartisan and consolidated elections, each election authority shall maintain permanent records of the boundaries of all political subdivisions partially or wholly within its jurisdiction and any districts thereof, and shall maintain permanent records indicating by tax extension number code for each registered voter the political subdivisions and any districts thereof in which that voter resides. Such records may be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists, or if a method other than record coding by tax extension number is adopted by an election authority, such method shall be, approved by the State Board of Elections. Each political subdivision must, no later than 5 days after any redistricting, annexation, disconnection or other boundary change is adopted, give notice of any such adoption and the effective date of such act to each election authority having election jurisdiction over any of its former or new territory.

Each election authority must make available to election judges for use on election day, records indicating by tax extension number code or other method approved by the State Board of Elections for each registered voter, the political subdivisions in which that voter resides. For the purposes of election day use by election judges, such records must be kept on the registration record cards or on separate registration lists.
(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-32) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-32)

Sec. 6-32. The deputy registrars and judges of registration provided for by Section 6-30 of this Article shall be selected by the Board of Election Commissioners in the manner and for the same term provided for judges of election by Sections 14-2 and 14-3 and shall be officers of the court and have the qualifications prescribed for judges of election by Section 14-1; provided that in each precinct in counties of 500,000

inhabitants or more, one deputy registrar may be appointed from outside such precinct if not enough other qualified persons who reside within the precinct can be found to serve as deputy registrar in such precinct. The one deputy registrar so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote prior to the election must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the ward or township which includes within its boundaries the precinct in which such deputy registrar is appointed and such deputy registrar must be otherwise qualified. A report of such selection shall be made and filed in the court and thereafter all provisions of Article 14, Section 14-5, of this Act with respect to judges of election shall apply to such deputy registrars and judges of registration. Such registrars and judges shall be notified of their appointments in the manner provided for judges by Section 14-7 of Article 14 of this Act.

Any vacancy in the offices of deputy registrar or of judge of registration on the day of registration shall be filled by the registrar or judge of registration present, always selecting a person of the same political party as the absent deputy registrar or judge of registration; and the same oath shall be administered by the registrar or judge of registration present to such deputy registrar or judge of registration as is provided for regular deputy registrars and judges of registration. All oaths of office or affidavits which have been signed and sworn to shall be returned to the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in an envelope provided for that purpose, which envelope shall be sealed.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-34)

Sec. 6-34. One of the deputy registrars, the judge of registration or an officer or clerk in the office of the board of election commissioners authorized to administer oaths, shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, name, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of this State."
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-35)

Sec. 6-35. The Boards of Election Commissioners shall provide a sufficient

number of blank forms for the registration of electors which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate. The duplicate of which may be a carbon copy of the original or a copy of the original made by the use of other method or material used for making simultaneous true copies or duplications.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the Board of Election Commissioners may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct.

Nativity. The state or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place, and date of naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when the applicant presented himself for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Electronic mail address, if any.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after registration and in the presence of a deputy

registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink or digitized form to the affidavit on both the original and the duplicate registration record card.

Signature of deputy registrar.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the registration officer shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name .....

Mother's first name .....

From what address did you last register? ....

Reason for inability to sign name .....

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of Illinois)
)ss
County of .....)

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that on the day of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct 30 days and that I intend that this location is my residence; that I am fully qualified to vote, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Signature of registration officer
(to be signed in presence of registrant).

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to wards or precincts, as the case may be, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the Board of Election Commissioners may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any candidate

or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the Board of Election Commissioners within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the State Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated

copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of $.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than $50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act and to governmental entities, at their request and at a reasonable cost. To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. Copies of the tapes, discs or other electronic data shall be furnished by the Board of Election Commissioners to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section

against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of .... County, Illinois.

To the Election Commission of the City of ...., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was ..... Having moved out of your (county), (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel that registration in your office.

Dated at ...., Illinois, on (insert date).

.....

(Signature of Voter)

Attest ...., Clerk, Election Commission of the City of...., Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the clerk of the Election Commission to the county clerk, (or Election Commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration. (Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-35.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-35.01)

Sec. 6-35.01. If an applicant for registration reports a permanent physical disability which would require assistance in

voting, the board of election commissioners shall mark all his registration cards in the right margin on the front of the card with a band of ink running the full margin which shall be of contrast to, and easily distinguishable from, the color of the card. If an applicant for registration declares upon properly witnessed oath, with his signature or mark affixed, that he cannot read the English language and that he will require assistance in voting, all his registration cards shall be marked in a manner similar to the marking on the cards of a voter who requires assistance because of physical disability, except that the marking shall be of a different distinguishing color. Following each election the cards of any voter who has requested assistance as a voter with a disability, and has stated that the disability is permanent, or who has received assistance because of inability to read the English language, shall be marked in the same manner.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-35.02) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-35.02)

Sec. 6-35.02. Upon the issuance of a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities as provided in Section 19-12.1, the board of election commissioners shall cause the identification number of such card to be clearly noted on all the registration cards of such voter.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-35.03) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-35.03)

Sec. 6-35.03. The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card which, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in triplicate by all election authorities in the State, except those election authorities adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 6-79. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color and print of such cards. Such cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 6-31.1 and 6-35 of this Code; provided, that such cards shall also contain a box or space for the applicant's social security number, which shall be required to the extent allowed by law but in no case shall the applicant provide fewer than the last 4 digits of the social security number, and a box for the applicant's telephone number, if available.

Except for those election authorities

adopting a computer-based voter registration file authorized under Section 6-79, the original and duplicate cards shall respectively constitute the master file and precinct binder registration records of the voter. A copy shall be given to the applicant upon completion of his or her registration or completed transfer of registration.

Whenever a voter moves to another precinct within the same election jurisdiction or to another election jurisdiction in the State, such voter may transfer his or her registration by presenting his or her copy to the election authority or a deputy registrar. If such voter is not in possession of or has lost his or her copy, he or she may effect a transfer of registration by executing an Affidavit of Cancellation of Previous Registration.

In the case of a transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction, the election authority shall transmit the voter's copy or such affidavit to the election authority of the voter's former election jurisdiction, which shall immediately cause the transmission of the voter's previous registration card to the voter's new election authority. No transfer of registration to a new election jurisdiction shall be complete until the voter's old election authority receives notification.

Deputy registrars shall return all copies of registration record cards or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration to the election authority within 7 working days after the receipt thereof. Such copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by the deputy registrars between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 48 hours after receipt thereof. Such copies or Affidavits of Cancellation of Previous Registration received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the election authority within 24 hours after receipt thereof.

(Source: P.A. 91-73, eff. 7-9-99; 91-533, eff. 8-13-99; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-35.5)

Sec. 6-35.5. Deputy registrar eligibility. Unless otherwise provided by law, an individual who is 17 years old or older who is registered to vote in this State shall be eligible to serve as a deputy registrar.

(Source: P.A. 99-722, eff. 8-5-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-36) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-36)

Sec. 6-36. The board of election commissioners shall supply deputy registrars and judges of registration with registration forms and shall fully instruct them in their duties. Each deputy registrar and judge of registration shall receipt to the board of election commissioners for all blank registration record cards issued to them, specifying therein the number of the blanks received by them, and each such deputy registrar and judge of registration shall be charged with such blanks until he returns them to the board of election commissioners. If for any cause a blank registration record card is mutilated or rendered unfit for use in making it out, or if a mistake therein has been made, such blank shall not be destroyed, but the word "mutilated" shall be written across the face of such blank, and such blank shall be returned to the board of election commissioners and shall be preserved in the same manner and for the same length of time as mutilated ballots. When any registration shall have been completed, each deputy registrar and judge of registration shall return all registration record cards to the board of election commissioners whether such cards have been filled out and executed or whether they are unused, or whether they have been mutilated. Deputy registrars and judges of registration shall make personal delivery of the registration records to the board of election commissioners, after the close of each registration and before they separate. Each deputy registrar and judge of registration shall certify the registration records in substantially the following form:

"We, the undersigned deputy registrars and judge of registration in .... County of .... in the State of Illinois, do swear (or affirm) that at the registration of electors on the .... day of .... there was registered by us in the said election precinct the names which appear on the registration record cards, and that the number of voters registered and qualified was and is the number of .....

.....(Judge of Registration)

.....(Deputy Registrar)

.....(Deputy Registrar)

Date ....."

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-37) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-37)

Sec. 6-37. Except as otherwise provided for in Section 6-29 of this Article, no person shall be registered unless he applies in

person to a registration officer, answers such relevant questions as may be asked of him by the registration officer, and executes the affidavit of registration. The registration officer shall require the applicant to furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, public aid identification card, utility bill, employee or student identification card, lease or contract for a residence, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. The registration officer shall require a homeless individual to furnish evidence of his or her use of the mailing address stated. This use may be demonstrated by a piece of mail addressed to that individual and received at that address or by a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address. The registration officer shall require each applicant for registration to read or have read to him the affidavit of registration before permitting him to execute the affidavit.

The registration officer shall satisfy himself that each applicant for registration is qualified to register before registering him. Any voter of the ward, village or incorporated town in which such applicant resides, shall be permitted to be present at the place of registration, and shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered.

In case the officer is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified he shall forthwith in writing notify such applicant to appear before the board of election commissioners to furnish further proof of his qualification. Upon the card of such applicant shall be written the word "incomplete" and no such applicant shall be permitted to vote unless such registration is satisfactorily completed as hereinafter provided.

Any person claiming to be an elector in any election precinct in such city, village or incorporated town and whose registration is marked "incomplete" may make and sign an application in writing, under oath, to the board of election commissioners in substance in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I,.... did on .... make application to the board of registry of the .... precinct of .... ward of the city of ....(or to the board of election commissioners of ....) and that said board

refused to complete my registration as a qualified voter in said precinct, that I reside in said precinct, am a duly qualified voter and entitled to vote in said precinct at the next election.

....(Signature of Applicant)"

In all cities, villages or incorporated towns having a population of less than 200,000 all such applications shall be presented to the board of election commissioners by the applicant, in person, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m., and five o'clock p.m. on Tuesday or Wednesday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held, and in all municipalities having a population of more than 200,000 and having a board of election commissioners and in all cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, all such applications shall be presented to the board of election commissioners by the applicant, in person between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., on Monday and Tuesday of the third week prior to the week in which such election is to be held.

(Source: P.A. 96-317, eff. 1-1-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-38) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-38)

Sec. 6-38. The 2 deputy registrars provided by this Article 6 for registration in each precinct preceding the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936, and for the last day of registration provided for in Section 6-49.1, shall be the canvassers of the precinct for which they are appointed.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall furnish to each deputy registrar a verification list of registered voters approved by the Board of Election Commissioners or a blank book which shall be named "Verification List", each page of which shall be ruled into 4 columns, and to be marked thus:

Street			Remarks
Number	Street	Names	O.K. - Died - Moved, etc.

Such book shall contain pages sufficient to allow 6 pages for each street, avenue, alley and court in the precinct in question. During the progress of the registration, or immediately thereafter, each deputy registrar shall transfer all the names upon the registration record cards to such verification list; arranging them according to streets, avenues, alleys or courts, beginning with the lowest residence number, and placing them numerically, as near as possible, from the lowest up to the highest number.

They shall first write the name of such street, avenue, alley or court, at the top of the second column, and then proceed to transfer the names to such "Verification Lists"

according to the street numbers as above indicated.

If, during either day of registration, any registered voter of the ward, village, or incorporated town shall come before the deputy registrars and the judge of registration and make oath that he believes that any particular person whose name has been entered upon the registry is not a qualified voter, such fact shall be noted; and after the completion of such "Verification Lists" one of the registrars, or judge of registration, shall make a cross or check mark in ink opposite such name. If the deputy registrars or the judge of the registration know any person so complained of is a qualified voter and believe that such complaint was made only to vex and harass such qualified voter, then such name shall be placed upon such lists without such cross or check mark but such cross or check mark shall be placed upon such lists in case either of the registrars or the judge of registration desires. (Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-39) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-39)

Sec. 6-39. Upon the Wednesday and Thursday following the last day of registration, and upon the Wednesday and Thursday following the last day of precinct registration provided for in Section 6-49.1 of this Article, if so much time is required, the 2 deputy registrars shall go together and canvass the precinct for which they have been appointed, calling at each dwelling place or each house from which any one is registered in such precinct and each dwelling place as indicated upon said "Verification Lists"; and if they shall find that any person whose name appears upon their verification lists does not reside at the place designated thereupon, they shall make a notation in the column headed "Remarks" as follows: "Changed Name"; "Died", or "Moved", as the case may be, indicating that such person does not reside at such place.

Whenever deemed necessary by the canvassers, or either of them, he or they may demand of the person having command of the police in such precinct to furnish a policeman, to accompany them and protect them in the performance of their duties; and it shall be the duty of the person having command of the police in such precinct to furnish a policeman for such purpose. In such canvass no person shall refuse to answer questions and give the information asked for and known to him or her, or shall knowingly give false information, or make false statements. In making such canvass the canvassers shall make special inquiry at the residence or place designated on the verification lists, as to all the persons registered as qualified voters, and shall receive information from judges of election, party canvassers, or other persons.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2987.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-40) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-40)

Sec. 6-40. Where verification lists are furnished to the canvassers by the Board of Election Commissioners, immediately upon completion of the canvass, the canvassers, or one of them, shall file with the Board of Election Commissioners the list of registered voters upon which the canvassers have made notation in the column headed "Remarks" as follows: "O. K.", if they still reside at the address shown on the registration list, or "Died", "Moved", or "Changed Name" as the case may be. Such lists shall be attested to by the canvassers in an attached affidavit. No canvasser shall be remunerated for services as canvasser until such signed affidavit is filed with the Board of Election Commissioners.

Upon receipt by the Board of Election Commissioners of the completed list and the attached affidavit as to the correctness of the list, the Board of Election Commissioners shall prepare post card "Notices to Show Cause Why Registration Should not be Cancelled" to send to each voter on each list after whose name the canvassers have written "Died", "Moved", or "Changed Name". They shall be sent by mail, and electronic mail if the person whose registration is questioned has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, to those whose registration is questioned by the Board of Election Commissioners not later than 10 P.M. on Friday of the week of the canvass. The affidavits made by the canvassers showing the names and addresses of such canvassers shall be a public record for 60 days.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall also prepare a correct list of those registered voters in each precinct who are designated "O.K." in the remarks column by the canvassers and supplemental lists after the hearings on "Notices to Show Cause Why Registration Should Not be Cancelled"; such lists to be called "Printed Register of Registered Voters" of a given date and supplements thereto.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners when complaint is made to them, to investigate the action of such canvassers and to cause them or either of them to be brought before the circuit court and to prosecute them as for contempt, and also at the discretion of the Board of Election Commissioners, to cause them to be prosecuted criminally for such wilful neglect of duty.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-41)

Sec. 6-41. The canvassers, or one of them, shall prepare a list of the names of the parties designated as aforesaid, and to whom such notice has been sent, given, or left at the address, and make and attach his or their affidavit or affidavits thereto, stating that notice, duly stamped, was mailed to each of said parties at the places designated on the list, on or before 10 o'clock p. m. of the Thursday following the canvass, and that notice was also personally left at the said address of each of the parties named in the lists so attached, if there be such address; and such canvassers shall also file in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners on or before 6 o'clock p. m. on the Friday following the canvass, an exact duplicate of such list with the affidavit or affidavits attached thereto. Blank affidavit forms shall be furnished by the board for the purpose aforesaid; but if none are furnished, such canvassers shall cause the same to be drawn, and they shall swear to such affidavit before the judge of registration of such precinct, or a member of the Board of Election Commissioners, or the executive director thereof.

In cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of over 200,000 and having a Board of Election Commissioners and in cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of the Board of Election Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners shall remain in session from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. for 10 days following the last day of the canvass for the sole purpose of revising their registry. No new name shall be added to the registry at such session of the Board of Election Commissioners.

In cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of less than 200,000, the hearing herein provided and the final revision of the registry, shall be by the Board of Election Commissioners for such city, village or incorporated town. The commissioners shall meet for this purpose upon the Monday and Tuesday following the canvass, and shall remain in session between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 10 o'clock p.m., and the precinct election officials who made the canvass of the precinct shall meet with them as may be required by the Board of Election Commissioners.

If any person to whom such notice has been sent, shall appear before the Board of Election Commissioners during the session, he

shall make oath and sign an affidavit in substance as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States and that I have resided in the .... precinct of the .... Ward of the City of ...., in the State of Illinois, since the .... day of ....; and that I have never been convicted of any crime (or if convicted, state the time and when pardoned by the Governor of any State)."

This affidavit shall be signed and sworn to before one of such Board of Election Commissioners, or the clerk of the board, and it shall be filed in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners and be preserved for 60 days.

Thereupon the Board of Election Commissioners shall further examine him and shall also swear such canvassers or the precinct election officials as the case may be, and hear them upon the question, and the Board of Election Commissioners shall have the power to send one or both of the canvassers or precinct election officials, as the case may be, to make further examination and inquiry at the place claimed by such person to be his residence, and again examine such canvassers or precinct election officials touching the same; and if after such further examination and hearing, the majority of the board in question are of the opinion that such person is not a qualified voter in such precinct, they shall indicate in the proper manner that the card of such person shall be removed from the precinct file.

At the close of any such session, if any person so notified to appear at such session has not appeared and shown cause why the card bearing his name should not be withdrawn from the precinct file, the same shall be withdrawn from the file.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall, however, keep the cancelled cards in a suspense file for 2 years and reinstate them at any time within such 2 year suspense period, when a person's registration is cancelled under this or other Sections of this Article for failure to apply for reinstatement or to appear in proper time, and there is sufficient subsequent showing that he is a duly qualified elector.

Either of said canvassers shall have the power and right of both in the matter pertaining to such canvass; but in case either refuses or neglects to make such canvass as aforesaid, then the other may make such canvass alone.

In case of the temporary disability upon

the part of either canvasser, the remaining canvasser shall appoint a temporary canvasser who shall represent and be affiliated with the same political party as the canvasser whose place is being filled, and shall administer to him the usual oath of office for canvassers. Such temporary canvasser shall perform all the duties of the office until the disability of the regular canvasser is removed.
(Source: P.A. 82-373.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-42) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-42)

Sec. 6-42. With respect to those who register at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners preceding the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936, as provided by Section 6-29 of this Article, and preceding the last day of registration as provided for in Section 6-49.1, such board shall, immediately after completion of the precinct registration, or by the last day of such registration, transmit to the deputy registrar of each precinct the original registration record cards of each person who has registered at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners as a qualified elector of such precinct; and the provisions of Sections 6-38, 6-39, 6-40 and 6-41, of this Article shall apply to the persons registered at such office in the same manner as if they had registered in the precinct. The Board of Election Commissioners shall have power to provide by rule for the manner of returning such original registration cards and for a separate report upon electors who have registered at its office.
(Source: Laws 1961, p. 1806.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-43) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-43)

Sec. 6-43. Immediately after the completion of the revision by the Board of Election Commissioners, the board shall cause copies to be made of all names upon the registration record cards not marked or erased, with the address, and shall have the same arranged according to the streets, avenues, courts, or alleys, commencing with the lowest number, and arranging the same in order according to the street numbers, and shall then cause such precinct register, upon such arrangement, to be printed in plain, large type in sufficient numbers to meet all demands, and upon application a copy of the same shall be given to any person applying therefor. Provided, however, that in municipalities having a population of more than 500,000 and having a Board of Election Commissioners, as to all elections, excepting any elections held for

the purpose of electing judges of the circuit courts, registrations for which are made solely before the Board of Election Commissioners, and where no general precinct registrations were provided for or held within 27 days before the election, the Board of Election Commissioners shall cause, within 10 days after the last day of registration before such board, copies to be made of all names of qualified electors appearing upon each registration record card in like manner as hereinabove provided, and upon application a copy of the same shall be given to any person applying therefor: Provided, further, that whenever an election is held within 90 days after a preceding election, or when any elections are held for the purpose of electing judges of the circuit courts, the printed list and the supplement thereto provided for the last preceding election shall constitute the Printed Precinct Register for the ensuing election, subject to such changes as shall be made, if any, as herein provided, which changes, if any, and the contents of any supplemental list, insofar as the latter have not been changed pursuant to this Act, shall be printed in a new supplemental list which shall supplant the prior supplemental list and shall be delivered to the judges of the respective precincts, with the printed register and the certification, in the manner and at the time provided in Sections 6-48 and 6-60 of this Article. Such list shall have printed on the bottom thereof the facsimile signatures of the members of the Board of Election Commissioners certifying that the names on the list are the names of all voters entitled to vote in the precinct indicated on the top thereof. Such list shall be termed the "Printed Precinct Register" and shall be prima facie evidence that the electors whose names appear thereon are entitled to vote. Provided that if, on order of the Board of Election Commissioners a corrected or revised precinct register of voters in a precinct or precincts is printed, such list or lists shall have printed thereon the day and month of such revision and shall be designated "Revised Precinct Register of Voters."

Any elector whose name does not appear as a registered voter on such printed precinct register, supplemental list or any list provided for in this Article and whose name has not been erased or withdrawn shall be entitled to vote as hereinafter in this Article provided if his registration card is in the master file. Such elector shall within 7 days after the publication of such printed precinct register, file with the Board of

Election Commissioners an application stating that he is a duly registered voter and that his registration card is in the master file. The Board shall hold a hearing upon such application within 2 days after the filing thereof and shall announce its decision thereon within 3 days after the hearing. If the name of such applicant appears upon the registration card in the master file, the board shall issue to such elector a certificate setting forth that his name does so appear and certifying that he has the right to vote at the next succeeding election. Such certificate shall be issued in duplicate, one to be retained in the files of the board, and the other to be issued to the elector.

The Board of Election Commissioners upon the issuance of such certificate shall see that the name of such elector appears upon the precinct registry list in the precinct.
(Source: P.A. 92-816, eff. 8-21-02.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-44) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-44)

Sec. 6-44. Any voter or voters in the ward, village or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeperson in the county, may, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held make application in writing, before such board of election commissioners, to have any name upon such register of any precinct erased. However, in municipalities having a population of more than 500,000 and having a board of election commissioners (except as otherwise provided for such municipalities in Section 6-60 of this Article) and in all cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, such application shall be made between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held. Such application shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I, being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... street in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have personal knowledge that .... registered from No. .... street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... and hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason ....

Affiant further says that he has personal

knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.

(Signed)....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

....

...."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before any member of the board or the clerk thereof and filed with said board. Thereupon notice of such application, with a demand to appear before the board of election commissioners and show cause why his name shall not be erased from said register, shall be personally served upon such person or left at his place of residence indicated in such register, or in the case of a homeless individual, at his or her mailing address, by a messenger of said board of election commissioners, and, as to the manner and time of serving such notice such messenger shall make affidavit; the messenger shall also make affidavit of the fact in case he cannot find such person or his place of residence, and that he went to the place named on such register as his or her place of residence. Such notice shall be served at least one day before the time fixed for such party to show cause.

The commissioners shall also cause a like notice or demand to be sent by mail duly stamped and directed, to such person, to the address upon the register at least 2 days before the day fixed in the notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be served on the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why said name shall be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before said board at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application may be dismissed by the board.

Any voter making such application or applications shall be privileged from arrest while presenting the same to the board of election commissioners, and while going to and returning from the board of election commissioners.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-45) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-45)

Sec. 6-45. A docket of all applications to said board of election commissioners, whether

such application shall be made for the purpose of being registered or restored, or for the purpose of erasing a name on the register or for completing registration shall be made out in the order of the wards and precincts as the case may be. Such docket shall show the disposition of each case and be available to the public. In cities, villages or incorporated towns having a population of less than 500,000 the commissioners shall sit to hear such applications between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 9 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday immediately preceding such election, and in cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of over 500,000 and having a board of election commissioners, (except as otherwise provided for such municipalities in Section 6-60 of this Article), and in all cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, such commissioners shall sit to hear such applications between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held. At the request of either party to such applications, the board shall issue subpoenas to witnesses to appear at such hearings, and witnesses may be sworn and examined upon the hearing of said application. Each person appearing in response to an application to have a name erased shall deliver to the board a written affidavit, which shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I have resided in the State of Illinois since the .... day of .... and in the county of .... said State, since the .... day of .... and in the .... precinct of the .... ward, in the city of .... said county and State, since the .... day of .... and that I am .... years of age; that I am the identical person registered in said precinct under the name I subscribe hereto."

This answer shall be signed and sworn to or affirmed before any person authorized to administer oaths or affirmations. The decision on each application shall be announced at once after hearing, and a minute made thereof, and when an application to be registered or to be restored to such register or to complete registration shall be allowed the said board of election commissioners shall cause a minute to be made upon the original and duplicate registration records. And where an application to erase a name shall be allowed, the board of election commissioners shall cause the name to

be erased forthwith, and the registration record card withdrawn.

In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 500,000 or more inhabitants, having a board of election commissioners, and in cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board of election commissioners, applications under this section and hearings or citations under Sections 6-56, 6-59 and 6-60 hereof, may be heard by individual commissioners or by persons specially designated by the commissioners for this purpose, and a decision by such individual commissioner or person so designated, shall become the decision of the board of election commissioners upon approval of such board.
(Source: Laws 1947, p. 899.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-46) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-46)

Sec. 6-46. The circuit court of the county in which such city, village or incorporated town shall be located, shall, on Friday and Saturday of the week prior to the week in which such election is to be held, especially sit to hear such applications as shall be made to it to be placed upon the registry in any particular precinct: Provided, however, that the circuit court of any county in which a municipality is located having a population of over 200,000 and having a board of election commissioners, and in cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, shall especially sit to hear such applications on Monday and Tuesday of the first week prior to the week in which such election is to be held. Such application shall be sworn to, and shall state that the party making the same has applied to the precinct registration officers, or to the board of election commissioners, and that said precinct registration officers, or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, refused to place his name upon such registry or to complete his registration or has stricken his name from such registry. Application shall be made on or before the opening of the court on Friday or Monday last aforesaid, as the case may be, and the court shall cause a docket of such applications to be made out, arranged by wards and precincts, and the same shall be heard, summarily and evidence may be introduced for and against such application. Each case shall be decided at once on hearings and the clerk of the court shall make a minute of the disposition of each application; a copy of such minute shall at once be given to the board of election commissioners which shall forthwith cause such name to be placed upon

the original and duplicate registration records if the court has so ordered, and indicate that it was entered by order of court. After the entry of the order to be restored, or to be registered or to complete registration, no further change shall be permitted in the original and duplicate registration records by the board of election commissioners, and such records shall constitute the official registration for the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936. No person admitted to the register by order of such court shall be protected by such order from a criminal prosecution for any violation of the provisions of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3481.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-47) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-47)

Sec. 6-47. In case said court shall refuse any such application, an order shall be entered accordingly on the Wednesday following the session of the court held for the purpose aforesaid. Appeals may be taken as in other civil cases.
(Source: P.A. 79-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-48) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-48)

Sec. 6-48. A supplemental list of all persons whose registration shall have been ordered restored or completed by order of the board of election commissioners or by order of the circuit court, under Sections 6-45 and 6-46 of this Article, and a supplemental list of all persons erased or withdrawn from such register by order of the board, under Sections 6-45 or 6-60 of this Article, shall be printed by such board in sufficient quantity to accommodate each precinct, and the board shall cause copies thereof to be delivered to all persons demanding the same. If the names of no persons have been added, erased or withdrawn, a supplemental list shall be printed stating that fact. The board of election commissioners shall post one copy of the printed register in each polling place not later than the fifth day before the election and one copy of the supplemental list on the day before the election. Before the opening of the polls on the day of election, the board of election commissioners shall deliver to the judges of each precinct where such election is to be held, the printed register required by Section 6-43 of this Article and the supplemental list or lists aforesaid, together with a certification thereof bearing the facsimile signature of the executive director of the board attesting that the persons whose names appear on such printed register as revised or

corrected by the supplemental list or lists, are qualified to vote at such election in the precinct indicated at the top of the list. The printed register, and supplemental list or lists, together with the certification of the executive director shall be firmly attached to each other.

In case the printed register or supplemental list or lists, together with the certification by the executive director of the board be lost or destroyed, the board of election commissioners shall furnish a duplicate thereof upon request of any judge of election.

The original and supplemental lists may be consolidated into one list. In the event of such consolidation the certification herein required by the executive director shall be attached to such consolidated list.
(Source: P.A. 82-373.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-49) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-49)

Sec. 6-49. The registration hereinabove provided preceding the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1936, shall constitute a permanent registration, subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided. However, except as provided in Section 6-49.1 of this Article, the registration hereinabove provided for shall constitute a permanent registration only until September 15, 1961, in municipalities having 3 days of precinct registration preceding the 1962 primary election and only until the last day of precinct re-registration in 1970 in other municipalities, at which time such registrations shall become null and void and shall be cancelled immediately thereafter by such Board.

All registrations subsequent to that hereinbefore provided shall be upon registration record cards provided by the Board of Election Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of Section 6-35 of this Article.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2987.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-49.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-49.1)

Sec. 6-49.1. In municipalities of 500,000 or more inhabitants having a Board of Election Commissioners and in all cities, villages and incorporated towns under the jurisdiction of such Board of Election Commissioners there shall be 3 days of registration in each precinct preceding the April 10, 1962 State and County Primary Election. The first of such 3 days of registration shall be on Friday, September 15, 1961; the second of such 3 days

of registration shall be on Friday, October 13, 1961; and the third of such 3 days of registration shall be on Tuesday, March 13, 1962. Any registration received by the Board of Election Commissioners after July 15, 1961 shall be considered a part of the re-registration required by this Section and shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereafter provided in this Article. In all other cities, villages and incorporated towns the registration heretofore in effect shall continue unless the Board of Election Commissioners for any such other cities, villages or incorporated towns files with the clerk of such other city, village or incorporated town, prior to October 15, 1969, a resolution, or copy thereof, expressing the need for a general registration therein preceding the June, 1970, State and county primary election. If such resolution is so filed, there shall be a re-registration in 1969 and 1970 as hereinafter in this Section provided. The registration herein provided in this Section 6-49.1 shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided in this Article.

In municipalities having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants and having a board of election commissioners and in which a resolution expressing the need for a general registration preceding the June, 1970, primary has been filed as provided in this Section, there shall be 3 days of registration in each precinct preceding the primary election of June 9, 1970. The first of such 3 days of registration shall be Friday, November 21, 1969; the second, Friday, December 19, 1969; and the third, Tuesday, January 15, 1970. Any registration received by the board of election commissioners after September 1, 1970, shall be considered a part of the re-registration required by this Section and shall constitute a permanent registration subject to revision and alteration in the manner hereinafter provided in this Article.

The place of registration in each precinct shall be designated by the Board of Election Commissioners and public notice thereof given, and the provisions of Article 11, Section 11-4 of this Act shall apply thereto. The registration places so designated shall be open from 8:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. on each of such days of registration. All of the provisions of this Article 6 shall apply to such registration.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2987.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50)

Sec. 6-50. The office of the board of election commissioners shall be open during ordinary business hours of each week day, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on the last four Saturdays immediately preceding the end of the period of registration preceding each election, and such other days and such other times as the board may direct. There shall be no registration at the office of the board of election commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns of fewer than 200,000 inhabitants during the 27 days preceding any primary, regular or special election at which the cards provided for in this article are used, or until the second day following such primary, regular or special election. In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be no registration of voters at the office of the board of election commissioners during the 35 days immediately preceding any election; provided, however, where no precinct registration is being conducted prior to any election then registration may be taken in the office of the board up to and including the 28th day prior to such election. In any election called for the submission of the revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the Constitution, submitted by a Constitutional Convention, the final day for registration at the office of the election authority charged with the printing of the ballot of this election shall be the 15th day prior to the date of election.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall appoint one or more registration teams, each consisting of one member from each of the 2 leading political parties, for the purpose of accepting the registration of any voter who files an affidavit, within the period for taking registrations provided for in this Article, that he is physically unable to appear at the office of the Board or at any appointed place of registration. On the day or days when a precinct registration is being conducted such teams shall consist of one member from each of the 2 leading political parties who are serving on the precinct registration board. Each team so designated shall visit each person with a disability and shall accept the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

The office of the board of election commissioners may be designated as a place of registration under Section 6-51 of this Article and, if so designated, may also be

open for purposes of registration on such day or days as may be specified by the board of election commissioners under the provisions of that Section.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.1)

Sec. 6-50.1. In addition to registration at the office of the board of election commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall provide the following methods of registration:

(1) The appointment of deputy registrars as provided in Section 6-50.2;

(2) The establishment of temporary places of registration as provided in Section 6-50.3.

The board of election commissioners may provide for registration pursuant to Section 6-51.
(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.2)

Sec. 6-50.2. (a) The board of election commissioners shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the election jurisdiction as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The board of election commissioners shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such school. The board of election commissioners shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated in the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located

facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the State, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the election jurisdiction, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the board of election commissioners shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a board of election commissioners fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. The Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at

public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such public aid office.

7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such unemployment office. If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the board of election commissioners shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

8. The president of any corporation, as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

The board of election commissioners may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as it considers necessary. The board of election commissioners shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The board of election commissioners, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chair of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chair of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the board by November 30 of each year. The board may require a Chair of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the election jurisdiction and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the

case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....

(Signature of Registration Officer)"

This oath shall be administered and certified to by one of the commissioners or by the executive director or by some person designated by the board of election commissioners, and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the board of election commissioners. The members of the board of election commissioners and all persons authorized by them under the provisions of this Article to take registrations, after themselves taking and subscribing to the above oath, are authorized to take or administer such oaths and execute such affidavits as are required by this Article.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the board of election commissioners and such appointees. The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be returned to the appointing election authority by first-class mail within 2 business days or personal

delivery within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The board of election commissioners shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the board of election commissioners.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the election jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the board of election commissioners within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.3)

Sec. 6-50.3. The board of election commissioners may establish temporary places of registration for such times and at such locations as the board may select. Notice of the time and place of registration at any such temporary place of registration under this Section shall be published by the board of election commissioners in a newspaper having a general circulation in the city, village or incorporated town not less than 3 nor more than 15 days before the holding of such registration.

Temporary places of registration shall be established so that the areas of concentration of population or use by the public are served, whether by facilities provided in places of

private business or in public buildings or in mobile units. Areas which may be designated as temporary places of registration include, but are not limited to, facilities licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, shopping centers, business districts, public buildings and county fairs.

Temporary places of registration shall be available to the public not less than 2 hours per year for each 1,000 population or fraction thereof in the county.

All temporary places of registration shall be manned by employees of the board of election commissioners or deputy registrars appointed pursuant to Section 6-50.2.
(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-51) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-51)

Sec. 6-51. Prior to any election the board of election commissioners may, in the manner provided by this Section, designate convenient places in the city, village or incorporated town for the registration of voters. A list of such places shall be submitted to and be subject to the approval of the circuit court, and notice of the time and place for such registration shall be given by publication in a newspaper in such city, village or incorporated town 20 days before such registration. In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or more, at least one such place shall be designated for each 30,000 inhabitants, and at least one shall be designated for each ward of such city, village or incorporated town and for each city, village or incorporated town under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners; but the requirement of one place of registration for each 30,000 inhabitants shall not apply to special elections for a city, village or incorporated town, or any part thereof, or to any judicial election at which no officers other than judicial officers are to be elected, or to any election, general, special or municipal (including a primary election) that shall be held on or before July 1, in the year immediately following a congressional election.

The places so designated for registration shall be open from 8 o'clock a. m., to 9 o'clock p. m., on such day or days (not exceeding 2) as may be specified by the board

of election commissioners, but shall not be open on any day more than 38 days preceding the election or at any time subsequent to Tuesday, 4 weeks before the election; provided that in municipalities of more than 200,000 and having a board of election commissioners and in cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, such place may be opened on such day or days as may be specified by the board of election commissioners but shall not be open on any day more than 38 days preceding the election, and shall not be open at any time subsequent to Tuesday, 4 weeks before the election.
(Source: P.A. 80-704.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-52) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-52)

Sec. 6-52. Registration under Sections 6-49.1, 6-50, 6-50.2, 6-50.3 and 6-51 of this Article shall be made in the manner provided by Sections 6-34, 6-35 and 6-37 of this Article. With respect to registrations at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners under Section 6-50 hereof, applications to complete registrations and hearings thereon shall (except as may be otherwise provided in Sections 6-43 and 6-60 of this Article) be made and heard at such times as may by rule be prescribed by the Board of Election Commissioners, but the hearing and decision thereof by the Board of Election Commissioners shall be within 30 days after the application for registration. In such cases and in all other cases not specifically provided for by this Article, applications for hearings by the court may be made within 5 days after decision by the board in the manner provided by Section 6-46, and a hearing and decision by such court shall be had within 30 days after such application. Appeals may be taken as in other civil cases. In all cases where registration is had at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners within 42 days before any election hearings by such board and by the court shall (except as may be otherwise provided in Sections 6-43 and 6-60 of this Article) be on the days preceding the election specified in Sections 6-45 and 6-46 of this Article. Hearings and decisions shall be had within the periods specified by such sections.
(Source: P.A. 79-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-53)

Sec. 6-53. Any registered elector who changes his residence from one address number or place to another within the same precinct, city or village or incorporated town, may have his registration transferred to his new address by making and signing an application

for such change of residence address upon a form to be provided by such board of election commissioners. Such application may be made to the office of such board or at any place designated in accordance with Section 6-51 of this Article.

Upon receipt of such application the board of election commissioners or officer, employee or deputy registrar designated by such board shall cause the signature of the voter and the data appearing upon the application to be compared with the signature and data on the registration record, and if it appears that the applicant is the same person as the party previously registered under that name, the transfer shall be made. In case the person is unable to sign his name the board of election commissioners shall require such person to execute the request in the presence of the board or of its properly authorized representative, by his mark, and if satisfied of the identity of the person, the board of election commissioners shall make the transfer. The person in charge of the registration shall draw a line through the last address, ward and precinct number on the original and duplicate and write the new address, ward and precinct number on the original and duplicate registration records.

Any registered elector may transfer his registration only at any such time as is provided by this Article for the registration of voters at the office of the board. When a removal of a registered voter takes place from one address to another within the same precinct within a period during which such transfer of registration cannot be made, before any election or primary, he shall be entitled to vote upon presenting to the judges of election an affidavit of a change and having said affidavit supported by the affidavit of a qualified voter who is a householder in the same precinct. Suitable forms for this purpose shall be provided by the board of election commissioners whose duty it is to conduct the election; and thereupon the precinct election officials shall report to the board of election commissioners the names of all such persons who have changed their address and voted.

The board of election commissioners may obtain information from utility companies, city records, the post office or from other sources regarding the removal of registered voters, and notify such voters that a transfer of registration may be made in the manner provided by this section.

If any person be registered by error in a

precinct other than that in which he resides, a transfer of registration to the precinct in which he resides may be made in the manner provided by this section.

Where a revision or rearrangement of precincts is made by the board of election commissioners under the power conferred by Section 11-3 of Article 11 of this Act, such board shall immediately transfer to the proper precinct the registration of any voter affected by such revision or rearrangement of precincts; make the proper notations on the cards in the master and precinct files; and shall notify the registrant of such change.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 3449.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-54) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-54)

Sec. 6-54. Any registered voter who changes his or her name by marriage or otherwise, shall be required to register anew and authorize the cancellation of the previous registration; provided, however, that if the change of name takes place within a period during which such new registration cannot be made, next preceding any election or primary, the elector may, if otherwise qualified, vote upon making the following affidavit before the judges of election:

"I do solemnly swear that I am the same person now registered in the .... precinct of the .... ward, under the name of .... and that I still reside in said precinct.

(Signed)...."

If the voter whose name has changed still resides in the same precinct, the voter may vote after making the affidavit at the polling place regardless of when the change of name occurred. In that event, the affidavit shall not state that the voter is required to register; the affidavit shall be treated by the election authority as authorization to cancel the registration under the former name, and the election authority shall register the voter under his or her current name.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-55) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-55)

Sec. 6-55. The board of election commissioners shall obtain the reports provided for by sections 6-61 and 6-62 of this Article and shall cancel the registration of criminals and of deceased persons whose names are reported to it.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-56) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-56)

Sec. 6-56. Not more than 30 nor less than 28 days before any election under this Article, all owners, managers, administrators

or operators of hotels, lodging houses, rooming houses, furnished apartments or facilities licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act, which house 4 or more persons, outside the members of the family of such owner, manager, administrator or operator, shall file with the board of election commissioners a report, under oath, together with one copy thereof, in such form as may be required by the board of election commissioners, of the names and descriptions of all lodgers, guests or residents claiming a voting residence at the hotels, lodging houses, rooming houses, furnished apartments, or facility licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act under their control. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more such report shall be made on forms mailed to them by the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall sort and assemble the sworn copies of the reports in numerical order according to ward and according to precincts within each ward and shall, not later than 5 days after the last day allowed by this Article for the filing of the reports, maintain one assembled set of sworn duplicate reports available for public inspection until 60 days after election days. Except as is otherwise expressly provided in this Article, the board shall not be required to perform any duties with respect to the sworn reports other than to mail, sort, assemble, post and file them as hereinabove provided.

Except in such cases where a precinct canvass is being conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners prior to a Primary or Election, the board of election commissioners shall compare the original copy of each such report with the list of registered voters from such addresses. Every person registered from such address and not listed in such report or whose name is different from any name so listed, shall immediately after the last day of registration be sent a notice through the United States mail, at the address appearing upon his registration record card, requiring him to appear before the board of election commissioners on one of the days specified in Section 6-45 of this Article and show cause why his registration should not be cancelled. The provisions of Sections 6-45, 6-46 and 6-47 of this Article shall apply to such hearing and proceedings subsequent thereto.

Any owner, manager or operator of any such hotel, lodging house, rooming house or

furnished apartment who shall fail or neglect to file such statement and copy thereof as in this Article provided, may, upon written information of the attorney for the election commissioners, be cited by the election commissioners or upon the complaint of any voter of such city, village or incorporated town, to appear before them and furnish such sworn statement and copy thereof and make such oral statements under oath regarding such hotel, lodging house, rooming house or furnished apartment, as the election commissioners may require. The election commissioners shall sit to hear such citations on the Friday of the fourth week preceding the week in which such election is to be held. Such citation shall be served not later than the day preceding the day on which it is returnable.
(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-57) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-57)

Sec. 6-57. To each person who registers at the office of the board of election commissioners or at any place designated by such board under Section 6-51 of this Article, after the first registration under this Article, the board shall send by mail, and electronic mail if the registrant has provided the board of election committees with an e-mail address, a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears on the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the tenth day next ensuing at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in order to secure the correction of the error. Such notice shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of any such notice which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the Board of Election Commissioners at a time and place specified in the notice and show cause why his name should not be cancelled from the register. Thereafter, proceedings shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with those established by Section 6-52 of this Article with respect to applications to complete registration. Such notice may be sent at any time within thirty days after the registration

of any person, but such notice shall be sent within five days after the last day of registration before any election, to all persons who have registered since the last preceding election, and to whom no such notice has theretofore been sent; and where the addressee cannot be found, notice requiring such person to appear before the board of election commissioners shall specify dates for hearing before the election not later than those prescribed by Section 6-45 of this Article.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 10-1-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-58) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-58)

Sec. 6-58. Following each general election occurring in November of even numbered years, beginning in 1940, the board of election commissioners shall examine the registration records and shall send to every voter who has not voted during the last four years, a notice through the mails, substantially as follows:

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION

"You are hereby notified that your registration will be cancelled according to law for failure to vote during the last four years, unless you apply for reinstatement within thirty days. You may reinstate your registration by signing the statement below and returning it to this office or by making application in person to do so."

"APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF REGISTRATION

I hereby certify that I still reside at the address from which I am registered and apply for reinstatement of my registration:

Signed ....

Present address ....

Date ...."

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, the application for reinstatement shall be made at the office of the board of election commissioners.

After the expiration of thirty days the board of election commissioners shall cancel the registration of all electors thus notified who have not applied for reinstatement. A proper entry shall be made on the registration record for all electors whose registration is reinstated. Any elector whose registration has been cancelled for failure to vote may register again by making application therefor in the manner provided by this Article.

When a registration is cancelled under this or other sections of this Article, a proper entry shall be made upon the face of the original and duplicate records, which shall then be placed in a file of cancelled

registrations and shall be preserved for two years from date of cancellation.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall, however, keep the cancelled cards in a suspense file for 2 years and reinstate them at any time within such 2 year suspense period, when a person's registration is cancelled under this or other Sections of this Article for failure to apply for reinstatement or to appear in proper time, and there is sufficient subsequent showing that he is a duly qualified elector.
(Source: P.A. 81-155.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-59)

Sec. 6-59. The Board of Election Commissioners on its own initiative, or upon order of the circuit court, shall at all times have authority to conduct investigations and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any precinct or precincts within its jurisdiction either by the methods provided in this Article or at other times and by other methods than those prescribed herein. However, the Board of Election Commissioners shall, at least once in every 2 years, conduct a verification of voter registrations and shall cause the cancellation of registration of persons who have ceased to be qualified voters. Such verification shall be accomplished by one of the following methods: (1) precinct canvass conducted by 2 qualified persons of opposite party affiliation appointed by the Board of Election Commissioners or (2) written request sent to each registered voter by first class mail, not forwardable or (3) an alternative method of verification submitted in writing to and approved by The State Board of Elections at a public meeting not less than 60 days prior to the date on which the Board of Election Commissioners has fixed for implementation of that method of verification; provided, said Board shall submit to the State Board of Elections a written statement of the results obtained by use of such alternative method within 30 days of the completion of the verification. If, upon the basis of investigations or canvasses, the board shall be of the opinion that any person registered under this Article is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, it shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him to appear before such board at a time specified in such notice, not less than 10 nor more than 30 days after the mailing of such notice and show cause why his registration should not be cancelled. If such a person does not appear, his

registration shall be cancelled. If such a person does appear he shall make an affidavit and shall be heard in the manner provided by Section 6-45 of this Article, and if his registration is cancelled as a result of such a hearing, he shall be entitled to a hearing in the circuit court and to an appeal to the Supreme Court in the manner provided by Section 6-52 of this Article.

Whenever the Board of Election Commissioners acting under authority of this section conducts a canvass of the registered voters in any precinct or precincts and the board designates canvassers to conduct the canvass, the board shall appoint as canvassers persons affiliated with the leading political parties in like manner as judges of election are appointed under the provisions of Section 14-4 of this Act; provided that in each precinct in counties of 500,000 inhabitants or more, one canvasser may be appointed from outside such precinct if not enough other qualified persons who reside within the precinct can be found to serve as canvasser in such precinct. The one canvasser so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote prior to the election must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the ward or township which includes within its boundaries the precinct in which such canvasser is appointed and such canvasser must be otherwise qualified.

The canvassers, so appointed by virtue of this section, shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-40 and 6-41 relative to the mailing and leaving of notices at the addresses of persons whose right to vote in the precinct or precincts is questioned.
(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-59.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-59.01)

Sec. 6-59.01. Each registered voter lacking a permanent abode shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners before each election. The canvass shall be by mail sent not later than 49 days preceding the election to the mailing address listed on the voter's registration record card. The board shall include in the mailing a postage prepaid return postcard. The voter must certify on the postcard his or her continued residence at the registration address and mail the postcard back to the board so that it is postmarked no later than the 26th day preceding the election.

If an application for registration is presented within the 49 day period preceding

an election, then this Section shall not apply and the provisions of this Article with respect to the mailing of a verification of a registration notice shall be a canvass, except that such notice shall be mailed to the registrant's mailing address.
(Source: P.A. 87-1241.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-59.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-59.1)

Sec. 6-59.1. The board of election commissioners and its appointed deputy registrars shall accept the registration of any qualified person residing in the county in which the municipality under the jurisdiction of such board is situated and shall transmit such registrations to the county clerk prior to the close of registration before an election.
(Source: P.A. 83-1059.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-60) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-60)

Sec. 6-60. Immediately after the last registration day before any election, except as is otherwise provided in Section 6-43 of this Article, the board of election commissioners shall prepare and print precinct registers in the manner provided by Section 6-43 of this article, and make such copies available to any person applying therefor. Provided, however, that in cities, villages and incorporated towns of less than 200,000 inhabitants such printed lists shall be prepared only before a general election. On the precinct registers, the board of election commissioners shall indicate, by italics, asterisk, or other means, the names of all persons who have registered since the last regularly scheduled election in the consolidated schedule of elections established in Section 2A-1.1 of this Act.

Prior to the general election of even-numbered years, all boards of election commissioners shall give the precinct registers to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party, as such party is defined in Section 10-2 of this Act, or to the chair's duly authorized representative. Within 30 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, all boards of election commissioners shall give the precinct registers compiled prior to the general November election of 1982 to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

For the first registration under this Article, such precinct register shall be printed and available to any person upon

application therefor at least three days before the first day upon which any voter may make application in writing to have any name erased from the register as provided by Section 6-44 of this Article. For subsequent registrations, such registers, except as otherwise provided in this Section for municipalities of more than 500,000, shall be printed and shall be available to any person upon application at least five days before the first day upon which any voter may make application in writing to have any name erased from the register.

Application to have a name upon such register erased may be made in the manner provided by Section 6-44 of this Article, and applications to erase names, complete registration, or to register or restore names shall be heard in the same manner as is provided by Section 6-45 of this Article, with application to the circuit court and appeal to the Supreme Court as provided in Sections 6-46 and 6-47. The rights conferred and the times specified by these Sections with respect to the first election under this Article shall also apply to succeeding registrations and elections. Provided, however, that in municipalities having a population of more than 500,000, and having a Board of Election Commissioners, as to all elections, registrations for which are made solely with the Board of Election Commissioners, and where no general precinct registrations were provided for or held within twenty-eight days before the election, an application to have a name upon such register erased, as provided for in Section 6-44, shall be made within two days after the publication of the printed precinct register, and the Board of Election Commissioners shall announce its decision on such applications within four days after said applications are made, and within four days after its decision on such applications shall cause a supplemental printed precinct register showing such correction as may be necessary by reason of such decision to be printed in like manner as hereinabove provided in Section 6-43 hereof, and upon application a copy of the same shall be given to any person applying therefor. Such list shall have printed on the bottom thereof the facsimile signatures of the members of the board of election commissioners. Said supplemental printed precinct register shall be prima facie evidence that the electors whose names appear thereon are entitled to vote. If the dates specified in this Article as to applications to complete or erase registrations or as to proceedings before the Board of Election

Commissioners or the circuit court in the first registration under this Article shall not be applicable to any subsequent primary or regular or special election, the Board of Election Commissioners shall, with the approval of the circuit court, adopt and publish a schedule of dates which shall permit equal intervals of time therefor as are provided for such first registrations.

After action by the Board of Election Commissioners and by the circuit court, a supplemental list shall be prepared and made available in the manner provided by Section 6-48 of this Article.

Within 60 days after each general election the board of election commissioners shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at that general election, and shall provide a copy of such list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the board of election commissioners shall indicate by italics, asterisk, or other means, on the list of registered voters in each precinct, each registrant who voted at the general election of 1982, and shall provide a copy of such coded list to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

The board of election commissioners may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-61) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-61)

Sec. 6-61. It shall be the duty of the clerk of any court where parties are tried or convicted of penitentiary offenses in the county where such city, village or incorporated town is located, to furnish monthly to such board of commissioners the names of all parties convicted or sentenced for any crime, the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, and their place of residence if such fact be in the possession of such clerk.
(Source: P.A. 90-372, eff. 7-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-62) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-62)

Sec. 6-62. It shall be the duty of the person or officer having charge of the vital

records of a city, village or incorporated town to furnish to the board of election commissioners, monthly, a report of the names and previous residences of all persons over 18 years of age that have died during the preceding month.
(Source: P.A. 96-1484, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-63) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-63)
Sec. 6-63. It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners to strike the names of all such criminals and of all such deceased persons from the registers of the precinct in which any such person is registered, noting opposite such name the cause for which it was stricken.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-64) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-64)
Sec. 6-64. If either the original or duplicate registration card or both, of any elector, shall be lost, destroyed or mutilated in whole or in part, the board of election commissioners shall prepare two new registration cards, an original and a duplicate, and shall require the execution of a new registration affidavit by such elector, and if any such elector shall refuse to execute such affidavit within thirty days after the mailing of a notice to such elector at the last address from which he has registered, then the registration of such elector shall be cancelled. If either the original or duplicate registration cards, or both, of all registered voters of any city, village or incorporated town or any ward or precinct thereof shall be lost or destroyed, the board of election commissioners shall require a re-registration of electors of such city, ward or precinct.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-65) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-65)
Sec. 6-65. The duplicate registration record cards shall remain permanently in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners; shall be filed alphabetically without regard to wards or precincts; and shall be known as the master file. The master file may be kept in a computer-based voter registration file or paper format, provided a secondary digital back-up is kept off site. The digital file shall be searchable and remain current with all registration activity conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners. The original registration record cards shall constitute the official precinct registry of voters; shall be filed by wards and precincts; and shall be known as the precinct file. The original cards

shall be delivered to the judges of election by the Board of Election Commissioners in a suitable binder or other device, which shall be locked and sealed in accordance with directions to be given by the Board of Election Commissioners and shall also be suitably indexed for convenient use by the precinct officers. The precinct files shall be delivered to the precinct officers for use at the polls, on the day of election and shall be returned to the Board of Election Commissioners immediately after the close of the polls. The board shall determine by rules the manner of delivery and return to such file. At all other times the precinct file shall be retained at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners except for such use of it as may be made under this Article with respect to registration not at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners.
(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-66) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-66)

Sec. 6-66. Upon application to vote each registered elector shall sign his name or make his mark as the case may be, on a certificate substantially as follows:

"CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED VOTER

City of ..... Ward .... Precinct .... Election ..... (Date).....(Month).....(Year)

Registration Record ..... Checked by ..... Voter's number ....

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS

Sign this certificate and hand it to the election officers in charge. After the registration record has been checked, the officer will hand it back to you. Whereupon you shall present it to the officer in charge of the ballots.

I hereby certify that I am registered from the address below and am qualified to vote.

Signature of voter .....

Residence address ....."

An individual shall not be required to provide his social security number when applying for a ballot. He shall not be denied a ballot, nor shall his ballot be challenged, solely because of his refusal to provide his social security number. Nothing in this Act prevents an individual from being requested to provide his social security number when the individual applies for a ballot. If, however, the certificate contains a space for the individual's social security number, the following notice shall appear on the certificate, immediately above such space, in bold-face capital letters, in type the size of

which equals the largest type on the certificate:

"THE INDIVIDUAL APPLYING FOR A BALLOT WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. HE OR SHE MAY NOT BE DENIED A BALLOT, NOR SHALL HIS OR HER BALLOT BE CHALLENGED, SOLELY BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER REFUSAL TO PROVIDE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER."

The applications of each State-wide political party at a primary election shall be separately printed upon paper of uniform quality, texture and size, but the applications of no 2 State-wide political parties shall be of the same color or tint. If the election authority provides computer generated applications with the precinct, ballot style, and voter's name and address preprinted on the application, a single application may be used for State-wide political parties if it contains spaces or check-off boxes to indicate the political party. Such applications may contain spaces or check-off boxes permitting the voter to also request a primary ballot of any political party which is established only within a political subdivision and for which a primary is conducted on the same election day. Such applications shall not entitle the voter to vote in both the primary of a State-wide political party and the primary of a local political party with respect to the offices of the same political subdivision or to vote in the primary of more than one State-wide political party on the same day.

The judges in charge of the precinct registration files shall compare the signature upon such certificate with the signature on the registration record card as a means of identifying the voter. Unless satisfied by such comparison that the applicant to vote is the identical person who is registered under the same name, the judges shall ask such applicant the questions for identification which appear on the registration card, and if the applicant does not prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the judges of the election precinct that he is the identical person registered under the name in question then the vote of such applicant shall be challenged by a judge of election, and the same procedure followed as provided in this Article and Act for challenged voters.

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, a judge of election shall check the data on the registration card and shall check the address given, with the registered address, in order to determine whether he is entitled to

vote.

One of the judges of election shall check the certificate of such applicant for a ballot after the registration record has been examined, and shall sign his initials on the certificate in the space provided therefor, and shall enter upon such certificate the number of the voter in the place provided therefor, and make an entry in the voting record space on the registration record, to indicate whether or not the applicant voted. Such judge shall then hand such certificate back to the applicant in case he is permitted to vote, and such applicant shall hand it to the judge of election in charge of the ballots. The certificates of the voters shall be filed in the order in which they are received and shall constitute an official poll record. The terms "poll lists" and "poll books", where used in this Article and Act, shall be construed to apply to such official poll record.

After each general primary election the board of election commissioners shall indicate by color code or other means next to the name of each registrant on the list of registered voters in each precinct the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at the general primary election. The board of election commissioners, within 60 days after that general primary election, shall provide a copy of this coded list to the chairman of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, the board of election commissioners shall provide to the chairman of the county central committee of each established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative the list of registered voters in each precinct at the time of the general primary election of 1982 and shall indicate on such list by color code or other means next to the name of a registrant the primary ballot of a political party that the registrant requested at the general primary election of 1982.

The board of election commissioners may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a list provided under either of the 2 preceding paragraphs.

Where an elector makes application to vote by signing and presenting the certificate provided by this Section, and his registration card is not found in the precinct registry of voters, but his name appears as that of a registered voter in such precinct upon the

printed precinct register as corrected or revised by the supplemental list, or upon the consolidated list, if any provided by this Article and whose name has not been erased or withdrawn from such register, the printed precinct register as corrected or revised by the supplemental list, or consolidated list, if any, shall be prima facie evidence of the elector's right to vote upon compliance with the provisions hereinafter set forth in this Section. In such event it shall be the duty of one of the judges of election to require an affidavit by such person and 2 voters residing in the precinct before the judges of election that he is the same person whose name appears upon the printed precinct register as corrected or revised by the supplemental list, or consolidated list, if any, and that he resides in the precinct, stating the street and number of his residence, and upon the presentation of such affidavits, a certificate shall be issued to such elector, and upon the presentation of such certificate and affidavits, he shall be entitled to vote. Any elector whose name does not appear as a registered voter on the printed precinct register or supplemental list but who has a certificate issued by the board of election commissioners as provided in Section 6-43 of this Article, shall be entitled to vote upon the presentation of such certificate accompanied by the affidavits of 2 voters residing in the precinct that the elector is the same person described in such certificate and that he resides in the precinct, stating the street and number of his residence. Forms for all affidavits required hereunder shall be supplied by the board of election commissioners. All affidavits made under this paragraph shall be preserved and returned to the board of election commissioners in the manner provided by this Article and Article 18 of this Act. It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners, within 30 days after such election, to take the steps provided by Section 6-64 of this Article for the execution of new registration affidavits by electors who have voted under the provisions of this paragraph.

When the board of election commissioners delivers to the judges of election for use at the polls a supplemental or consolidated list of the printed precinct register, it shall give a copy of the supplemental or consolidated list to the chair of a county central committee of an established political party or to the chair's duly authorized representative.

Whenever 2 or more elections occur simultaneously, the election official or officials charged with the duty of providing application certificates may prescribe the form thereof so that a voter is required to execute only one, indicating in which of the elections he desires to vote.

After the signature has been verified, the judges shall determine in which political subdivisions the voter resides by use of the information contained on the voter registration cards or the separate registration lists or other means approved by the State Board of Elections and prepared and supplied by the election authority. The voter's certificate shall be so marked by the judges as to show the respective ballots which the voter is given.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-67) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-67)

Sec. 6-67. Upon application to vote at a primary election each registered elector shall sign his name or mark and write his address on a certificate substantially the same as that used in the general election except that it shall have a place for party affiliation which is to be filled in by the elector, or by the officer in charge if the elector is unable to write. Such certificates when checked and initialed by the judge in charge, shall constitute the primary poll record. Such certificates at the close of the primary election shall be placed in an envelope, sealed and returned with the ballots. Nothing herein shall be construed to conflict with sections 7-44 and 7-45 of Article 7 of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-67.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-67.01)

Sec. 6-67.01. The provisions of this Article 6, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote, who are, at the time of the election, or at any time within 60 days prior to such election have been engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and who appear personally at the polling place on election day and produce to the judges of election satisfactory evidence thereof, but such persons, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election without previous registration.

All such persons shall also make an affidavit which shall be in substantially the

following form:
"State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)
..... Precinct ..... Ward
I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and that within the past 60 days prior to the date of this election at which I am applying to vote, I have been engaged in the .... (military or naval) service of the United States; and I am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and that I am a legally qualified voter of this precinct and ward except that I have, because of such service, been unable to register as a voter; that I now reside at .... (insert street and number, if any) in this precinct and ward, and that I have maintained a legal residence in this precinct and ward for 30 days and in the State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Judge of Election."

The affidavit of any such person shall be supported by the affidavit of a resident and qualified voter of such precinct and ward, which affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:
"State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)
..... Precinct ..... Ward
I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a resident of this precinct and ward and entitled to vote at this election; that I am acquainted with .... (name of the applicant); that I verily believe him to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct and ward and that I verily believe that he has maintained a legal residence therein 30 days and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Judge of Election."

The provisions of this Article 6, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote who have made and subscribed to the

affidavit provided in paragraph (b) of Section 17-10 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-68) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-68)

Sec. 6-68. All affidavits made before judges of election under the provisions of this Article or of Article 14 of this Act shall be immediately returned to the office of the board of election commissioners. Such affidavits, before being so returned, shall be enclosed in an envelope provided for that purpose, which shall then be securely sealed with sealing wax or other adhesive material, and each of the judges shall write his name across the seal. No judge of election shall break the seal of, or open any envelope containing affidavits, or shall permit any person to open any such envelope or break the seal thereof while the same is in his custody.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-69) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-69)

Sec. 6-69. In the conduct of registrations subsequent to that first provided for under this Article, the board of election commissioners shall have authority to designate its officers and employees to take registrations at its office or at such other places as may be specified by such board under Section 6-51 of this Article. For registration at other places than the office of the board of election commissioners, the board may select 3 officers of registration, one of whom may be an officer or employee of the board of election commissioners, and of the other 2, one shall be a member of the political party represented by a majority of the commissioners and one a member of the political party represented by a minority of such commissioners. To the extent that the third officer is not a permanent officer or employee of the board of election commissioners, the appointment of such officer of registration shall be equally divided between the 2 leading political parties. Judges of election for any precinct within the area served by one place of registration shall be eligible for appointment as officers of registration, but application shall in all cases be made to the circuit court for the appointment and confirmation of such officers of registration, in the manner provided for judges of election by Section 14-5 of Article 14 of this Act.

All officers of registration appointed in the manner provided above and all officers and employees of the board of election commissioners designated to take registrations either at the office of the board of election

commissioners, or elsewhere, shall be deemed officers of registration; shall take the oath prescribed by Section 6-33 of this Article; shall be considered officers of the circuit court; and shall be subject to the control provided for judges of election by Section 14-5 of Article 14 of this Act. The appointment of such registration officers shall be made for the same terms as Judges of election. All penalties imposed by this Act or Article upon judges of election or boards of registry with respect to the registration of voters or revision thereof or with respect to registration records, shall equally apply to deputy registrars, judges of registration and registration officers provided for by this Article.
(Source: P.A. 80-704.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-70) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-70)

Sec. 6-70. Such election commissioners and the executive director of the Board of Election Commissioners shall be paid by the county. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the city first adopting the provisions of this Act shall pay the salary of the assistant executive director. In all other counties such salary shall be paid by the county. In cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population less than 25,000 as determined by the last federal census, the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $1,800 per annum. If the population is 25,000 or more but less than 40,000 the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $2,400 per annum, to be determined by the county board. If the population is 40,000 or more but less than 70,000 the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $2,100 per annum, to be determined by the county board. If the population is 70,000 or more but less than 100,000 the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $2,700 per annum, to be determined by the county board. If the population is 100,000 or more but less than 2,000,000 the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $3,200 per annum, to be determined by the county board. The chair of a board of election commissioners, in counties with a population of less than 2,000,000, shall be paid by the county an additional amount equal to 10% of his salary as an election commissioner. If the population is less than 25,000 the executive director shall receive a salary of not less than $4,500 per annum. If the population is 25,000 or more but less than 40,000 the executive director shall receive a salary of

not less than $8,000 per annum, and in such cities, villages and incorporated towns there may be employed one assistant executive director who shall receive a salary of not less than $6,000 per annum. If the population is 40,000 or more but less than 70,000 the executive director shall receive a salary of not less than $9,500 per annum, and in such cities, villages and incorporated towns there may be employed one assistant executive director who shall receive a salary of not less than $7,500 per annum. If the population is 70,000 or more but less than 100,000 the executive director shall receive a salary of not less than $11,000 per annum, and in such cities, villages and incorporated towns there may be employed one assistant executive director who shall receive a salary of not less than $8,000 per annum. If the population is 100,000 or more but less than 2,000,000 the executive director shall receive a salary of not less than $12,000 per annum, and in such cities, villages and incorporated towns there may be employed one assistant executive director who shall receive a salary of not less than $8,000 per annum. It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners in such cities, villages and incorporated towns to fix the salary of the executive director and assistant executive director at the time of appointment of the clerk. In cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population greater than 2,000,000 the election commissioners shall receive a salary of not less than $21,000, provided, however, that the chair of the Board of Election Commissioners shall receive a salary, as set by and from time to time changed by the Board of County Commissioners, of not less than $35,000 per annum and shall hold no other office. In cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population greater than 2,000,000, such other election commissioners shall hold no other office. In cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population greater than 2,000,000 the executive director and employees of the Board of Election Commissioners shall serve on a full-time basis and shall hold no other office. In cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population of greater than 2,000,000, no election commissioner, executive director nor employee shall participate in any manner, in any activity or interests of any political party or of any candidate for public office or for nomination thereof, nor participate in any political campaign for the nomination or election of candidates for public office. Violation of any provision hereof shall be cause for removal from office

or dismissal, as the case may be; provided, that nothing contained herein shall be deemed to interfere with the right of any person to vote for any candidate or upon any issue as his reason and conscience may dictate nor interfere with the duties of his office. All expenses incurred by such Board of Election Commissioners shall be paid by such city.

The salaries and expenditures are to be audited by the chief circuit judge, who may designate an independent external auditor to perform the task, and the salaries and expenditures shall be paid by the county or city treasurer, as the case may be, upon the warrant of the chief circuit judge of any money in the county or city treasury, as the case may be, not otherwise appropriated. It shall also be the duty of the governing authority of those counties and cities, respectively, to make provisions for the prompt payment of the salaries and expenditures.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-71) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-71)

Sec. 6-71. In the cities, villages and incorporated towns in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, which are operating under this Article, the compensation of deputy registrars and judges of registration provided for the first registration under this Article and officers of registration appointed in conformity with Section 6-69 of this Article for subsequent registration shall be not less than $20 nor more than $30 per day. In cities, villages and incorporated towns in counties having a population of less than 500,000, and operating under this Article, the compensation of the deputy registrars and judges of registration provided for the first registration under this Article, and officers of registration appointed in conformity with Section 6-69 of this Article for subsequent registrations shall be $17.50 per day. The compensation of such deputy registrars, judges of registration and officers of registration, shall be apportioned and paid in the manner provided by Article 14 of this Act for judges of election.

Each judge of registration who has performed all the duties and services required for the first registration under this Article shall be credited with 2 days' service for the 2 days of general registration provided for by this Article. Each deputy registrar who has performed all the duties and services required for the first registration under this Article shall be credited with 4 days' service for the 2 days of general registration and the 2 days

of canvass as provided for by this Article.

Officers of registration authorized by Section 6-69 of this Article for registration subsequent to the first registration under this Article shall be credited with one day's service for each registration, and, with the approval of the circuit court, may be credited with an additional day for such other services as the Board of Election Commissioners may require of them, an order of the circuit court in such cases to recite such additional services and to designate the officers of registration from whom such additional services are to be received, provided that in cities, villages and incorporated towns in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, which are operating under this Article, any such officer selected to conduct canvass shall be credited with not less than 2 days' service for each canvass.

The State Board of Elections shall reimburse each board of election commissioners for the amount of the increase in compensation under this Section provided by this amendatory Act from funds appropriated for that purpose.
(Source: P.A. 81-850; 81-1149.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-72) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-72)

Sec. 6-72. Whenever this article (together with articles 14 and 18 of this Act) is adopted by any village or incorporated town, all its and their provisions shall be applicable and operative, except as in this article or in articles 14 and 18 of this Act modified.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-73) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-73)

Sec. 6-73. Whenever any city, village or incorporated town may adopt this Article (together with Articles 14 and 18 of this Act), and which city, village or incorporated town shall lie within any county in which another city shall have previously thereto adopted said Articles of this Act, then in such case the commissioners of election, appointed or which may be appointed for such last mentioned city, shall also be ex-officio commissioners of election for such first mentioned city, village or incorporated town, and shall have and exercise the same powers as if specially appointed for such city, village or town.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-74) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-74)

Sec. 6-74. The returns of the judges of election of such village or incorporated town, mentioned in the last section, in case of a

village or town election for any officer of such village or town, shall be made to the same officer as otherwise required by law, who shall receipt therefor; and all such returns shall be canvassed by the election authority of such village or incorporated town, as established by law, with the same powers of investigation and examination by the election authority as is authorized by this act to the canvassing board of any such city.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-75) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-75)
Sec. 6-75. The returns of the judges of election of such village or incorporated towns, in case of all other elections therein, shall be made to the same officers, as required by this Article or by Articles 14 or 18 of this Act, of returns of elections held in a city, and such returns shall be canvassed and the result declared by the same canvassing board.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-76) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-76)
Sec. 6-76. All oaths in writing provided for in this Article or in Articles 14 or 18 of this Act, must have a jurat, or certificate of the officer taking the same, attached and signed by him, and said election commissioners and said judges of election are hereby empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations required in the administration of the affairs of their several offices.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-77) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-77)
Sec. 6-77. For the purpose of this Article the term "election" shall also include primary elections held in such city, village or incorporated town.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 2373.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-78) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-78)
Sec. 6-78. During the hours of registration or revision of registration no person shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring, take or send into any place of registration or revision of registration, any distilled or spirituous liquors whatever; or shall, at any such time and place drink or partake of such liquor.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-79)
Sec. 6-79. Computerization of voter records.
(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except

as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 6-31.1 and 6-35; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) A space for a person without a driver's license to fill in the last four digits of his or her social security number if the person has a social security number.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(b-2) The election authority may develop and implement a system to maintain registration cards in digital form using digitized signatures, which may be stored in a computer-based voter registration file under subsection (b) of this Section. The making and signing of any form, including an application to register and a certificate authorizing cancellation of a registration or authorizing a transfer of registration may be by a signature written in ink or by a digitized signature.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter

shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained

by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-100)

Sec. 6-100. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for an election until and including the day of the election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and a registered voter may submit a change of address form, in person in the office of the election authority, at a permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. Grace period registration and changes of address shall also be conducted for eligible residents in connection with voting at facilities under Section 19-12.2 of this Code. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the election or primary occurring during the grace period. The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at the authority's office, any permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, and at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on election day, where grace period registration is required by this Section; and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional hours and locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office. Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19A.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace

period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom vote by mail and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period at a location other than their designated polling place on election day must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

In counties with a population of less than 100,000 that do not have electronic poll books, the election authority may opt out of registration in the polling place if the election authority establishes grace period registration and voting at other sites on election day at the following sites: (i) the election authority's main office and (ii) a polling place in each municipality where 20% or more of the county's residents reside if the election authority's main office is not located in that municipality. The election authority may establish other grace period registration and voting sites on election day provided that the election authority has met the notice requirements of Section 19A-25 for permanent and temporary early voting sites.
(Source: P.A. 100-442, eff. 8-25-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-105)

Sec. 6-105. First time voting. A person must vote for the first time in person and not a vote by mail ballot if the person registered to vote by mail, unless the person first provides the appropriate election authority

with sufficient proof of identity and the election authority verifies the person's proof of identity. Sufficient proof of identity shall be demonstrated by submission of the person's driver's license number or State identification card number or, if the person does not have either of those, verification by the last 4 digits of the person's social security number, a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check, or other federal, State, or local government document that shows the person's name and address. A person may also demonstrate sufficient proof of identity by submission of a photo identification issued by a college or university accompanied by either a copy of the applicant's contract or lease for a residence or any postmarked mail delivered to the applicant at his or her current residence address. Persons who apply to register to vote by mail but provide inadequate proof of identity to the election authority shall be notified by the election authority that the registration has not been fully completed and that the person remains ineligible to vote by mail or in person until such proof is presented.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 6A heading)
ARTICLE 6A. COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

(10 ILCS 5/6A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-1)

Sec. 6A-1. (a) Any county in which there is no city, village or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners may establish a county board of election commissioners either (1) by ordinance of the county board or (2) by vote of the electors of the county in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 6A-2.

The fact that some territory in a county is within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners does not prevent that county from establishing a county board of election commissioners in accordance with this Article if no portion of such city, village or incorporated town was within the county at the time of the establishment of the board of election commissioners for such city, village or incorporated town. If such a county establishes a county board of election commissioners pursuant to this Article, the

county board of election commissioners shall, with respect to the territory in the county within the corporate limits of the city, village or incorporated town, supersede the board of election commissioners of that city, village or incorporated town.

(b) Any county with a population of more than 700,000 persons as of the 2010 federal decennial census that borders another state and borders no more than 2 other Illinois counties, shall be subject to a county board of election commissioners beginning 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly.

(c) Any county with a population of less than 200,000 but more than 175,000 persons as of the 2010 federal decennial census in which a city, village, or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners is located may establish a county board of election commissioners by vote of the electors of the county in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 6A-2. If such a county establishes a county board of election commissioners, the county board of election commissioners, with respect to the territory in the county within the corporate limits of the city, village, or incorporated town, shall supersede the board of election commissioners of that city, village, or incorporated town.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-2)

Sec. 6A-2. Submission to voters.

(a) Whenever registered voters in a county described in subsection (a) of Section 6A-1, numbering at least 1,000 or 1/8 of the number voting at the last preceding general election in the county, whichever is less, petition the circuit court to submit to the electors of the county a proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners, the circuit court shall cause such proposition to be submitted to the electors of the county at the next succeeding general election.

(b) If the county board of a county described in subsection (c) of Section 6A-1 passes an ordinance or resolution establishing a county board of election commissioners, then the proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners shall be submitted to the electors of that county at the next possible general election. The board shall certify the ordinance or resolution and the proposition to the proper election officials who shall submit the proposition at the next general election in accordance with the general election law.

(c) The proposition shall be submitted in the same manner as provided in Article 6 for the adoption of Articles 6, 14 and 18 by cities, villages and incorporated towns, except that the question shall be stated: "Shall a board of election commissioners be established for .... County?"
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-3)

Sec. 6A-3. Commissioners; filling vacancies.

(a) If the county board adopts an ordinance providing for the establishment of a county board of election commissioners, or if a majority of the votes cast on a proposition submitted in accordance with Section 6A-2(a) are in favor of a county board of election commissioners, a county board of election commissioners shall be appointed in the same manner as is provided in Article 6 for boards of election commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns, except that the county board of election commissioners shall be appointed by the chair of the county board rather than the circuit court. However, before any appointments are made, the appointing authority shall ascertain whether the county clerk desires to be a member of the county board of election commissioners. If the county clerk so desires, he shall be one of the members of the county board of election commissioners, and the appointing authority shall appoint only 2 other members.

(b) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (b) of Section 6A-1, within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the chief judge of the circuit court of the county shall appoint 5 commissioners. At least 4 of those commissioners shall be selected from the 2 major established political parties of the State, with at least 2 from each of those parties. Such appointment shall be entered of record in the office of the County Clerk and the State Board of Elections. Those first appointed shall hold their offices for the period of one, 2, and 3 years respectively, and the judge appointing them shall designate the term for which each commissioner shall hold his or her office, whether for one, 2 or 3 years except that no more than one commissioner from each major established political party may be designated the same term. After the initial term, each commissioner or his or her successor shall be appointed to a 3 year term. No elected

official or former elected official who has been out of elected office for less than 2 years may be appointed to the board. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court within 30 days of the vacancy in a manner that maintains the foregoing political party representation.

(c) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (c) of Section 6A-1, within 30 days after the conclusion of the election at which the proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners is approved by the voters, the municipal board shall apply to the circuit court of the county for the chief judge of the circuit court to appoint 2 additional commissioners, one of whom shall be from each major established political party and neither of whom shall reside within the limits of the municipal board, so that 3 commissioners shall reside within the limits of the municipal board and 2 shall reside within the county but not within the municipality, as it may exist from time to time. Not more than 3 of the commissioners shall be members of the same major established political party. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court upon application of the remaining commissioners in a manner that maintains the foregoing geographical and political party representation.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-4)

Sec. 6A-4. Transfer of records. Upon the opening of an office of a county board of election commissioners, the county clerk and any municipal board of election commissioners in the county shall turn over to such county board all registry books, registration record cards, poll books, tally sheets and ballot boxes and all other books, forms, blanks and stationery of every description in the clerk's or municipal board's possession in any way relating to elections or the holding of elections in the county and any unused appropriations related to elections or the holding of elections in the county. Thereupon, all functions, powers and duties of the county clerk, the county board, or the municipal board relating to elections in that county are transferred to the county board of election commissioners.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-5)

Sec. 6A-5. The provisions of Articles 6, 14 and 18 of this Act relating to boards of

election commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns shall, insofar as they can be made applicable, apply to and govern county boards of election commissioners established pursuant to this Article. A deputy registrar serving as such by virtue of his status as a municipal clerk, or a duly authorized deputy of a municipal clerk, of a municipality the territory of which lies in more than one county, where one such county is governed by a county board of election commissioners established pursuant to this Article, may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the municipality, regardless of which county the resident, municipal clerk or the duly authorized deputy of the municipal clerk lives in. However, the county board, in fixing the compensation of the members of the county board of election commissioners and of the executive director and assistant executive director, is not subject to the limitations of Section 6-70 and may provide for either an annual salary or a per diem compensation.
(Source: P.A. 85-958.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-6)

Sec. 6A-6. Any references in this Act to the county clerk or the county board with respect to the registration of voters, filing of petitions, certification of candidates, preparation of ballots, establishment of election precincts, designation of polling places, or any other matter pertaining to the conduct of elections, shall, as applied to any county having a county board of election commissioners, be construed as referring to the county board of election commissioners.
(Source: P.A. 78-465.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-7)

Sec. 6A-7. Dissolution.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any county which has established a board of election commissioners may subsequently vote to dissolve such board in the same manner as provided in Article 6 for cities, villages, and incorporated towns, except that the petition to the circuit court to submit to the vote of the electors of the county the proposition to dissolve the board of election commissioners shall be signed by at least 10% of the registered voters of the county.

(b) A county board in a county that has established a county board of election commissioners in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 6A-1 of this Code may, by ordinance or resolution, dissolve the county board of election commissioners and transfer its functions to the county clerk.

(Source: P.A. 100-628, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 7 heading)
ARTICLE 7. THE MAKING OF NOMINATIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

(10 ILCS 5/7-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-1)
Sec. 7-1. Application of Article.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, congressional, judicial, and county officers, State's Attorneys (whether elected from a single county or from more than one county), city, village, and incorporated town and municipal officers, trustees of sanitary districts, township officers in townships of over 5,000 population coextensive with or included wholly within cities or villages not under the commission form of government, precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions by all political parties, as defined in Section 7-2 of this Article 7, shall be made in the manner provided in this Article 7 and not otherwise. The nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be made only in the manner provided for in Section 7-9 of this Article.

(b) This Article 7 shall not apply to (i) the nomination of candidates for school elections and township elections, except in those townships specifically mentioned in subsection (a) and except in those cases in which a township central committee determines under Section 6A-2 of the Township Law of 1874 or Section 45-55 of the Township Code that its candidates for township offices shall be nominated by primary in accordance with this Article, (ii) the nomination of park commissioners in park districts organized under the Park District Code, (iii) the nomination of officers of cities and villages organized under special charters, or (iv) the nomination of municipal officers for cities, villages, and incorporated towns with a population of 5,000 or less, except where a city, village, or incorporated town with a population of 5,000 or less has by ordinance determined that political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal office in the city, village, or incorporated town by primary in accordance with this Article. In that event, the municipal clerk shall certify

the ordinance to the proper election officials no later than November 15 in the year preceding the consolidated primary election.

(c) The words "township officers" or "township offices" shall be construed, when used in this Article, to include supervisors.

(d) As provided in Sections 3.1-25-20 through 3.1-25-60 of the Illinois Municipal Code, a village may adopt a system of nonpartisan primary and general elections for the election of village officers.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-2)

Sec. 7-2. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, polled more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in the State, is hereby declared to be a political party within the State, and shall nominate all candidates provided for in this Article 7 under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons as herein provided.

A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast within any congressional district, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within such congressional district, and shall nominate its candidate for Representative in Congress, under the provisions hereof. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said county, and shall nominate all county officers in said county under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, and ward committeepersons, as herein provided.

A political party, which at the municipal election for city, village, or incorporated town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any city, village, or incorporated town is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said city, village, or incorporated town, and shall nominate all city, village, or incorporated town officers in said city, village, or incorporated town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

A political party, which at the municipal

election for town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in said town, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said town, and shall nominate all town officers in said town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

A political party, which at the municipal election in any other municipality or political subdivision, (except townships and school districts), for municipal or other officers therein then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in such municipality or political subdivision, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said municipality or political subdivision, and shall nominate all municipal or other officers therein under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi, or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-3)

Sec. 7-3. In determining the total vote of a political party, whenever required by this Article 7, the test shall be the total vote cast by such political party for its candidate who received the greatest number of votes; provided however, that in applying this section to the vote cast for any candidate for an office for which cumulative voting is permitted, the total vote cast for such candidate shall be divided by that number which equals the greatest number of votes that could lawfully be cast for such candidate by one elector.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-4)

Sec. 7-4. The following words and phrases in this Article 7 shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The word "primary" the primary elections

provided for in this Article, which are the general primary, the consolidated primary, and for those municipalities which have annual partisan elections for any officer, the municipal primary held 6 weeks prior to the general primary election date in even numbered years.

2. The definition of terms in Section 1-3 of this Act shall apply to this Article.

3. The word "precinct" a voting district heretofore or hereafter established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

4. The words "state office" or "state officer", an office to be filled, or an officer to be voted for, by qualified electors of the entire state, including United States Senator and Congressperson at large.

5. The words "congressional office" or "congressional officer", representatives in Congress.

6. The words "county office" or "county officer," include an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for, by the qualified electors of the entire county. "County office" or "county officer" also include the assessor and board of appeals and county commissioners and president of county board of Cook County, and county board members and the chair of the county board in counties subject to "An Act relating to the composition and election of county boards in certain counties", enacted by the 76th General Assembly.

7. The words "city office" and "village office," and "incorporated town office" or "city officer" and "village officer", and "incorporated town officer" an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for by the qualified electors of the entire municipality, including alderpersons.

8. The words "town office" or "town officer", an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for by the qualified electors of an entire town.

9. The words "town" and "incorporated town" shall respectively be defined as in Section 1-3 of this Act.

10. The words "delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions" include all delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions whether they be elected from the state at large or from congressional districts or selected by State convention unless contrary and non-inclusive language specifically limits the term to one class.

11. "Judicial office" means a post held by a judge of the Supreme, Appellate or Circuit

Court.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-5)

Sec. 7-5. (a) Primary elections shall be held on the dates prescribed in Article 2A.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary shall be held for an established political party in any township, municipality, or ward thereof, where the nomination of such party for every office to be voted upon by the electors of such township, municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (c) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (b) and (c) of this Section whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election

official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested, unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.

(e) The polls shall be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-6)

Sec. 7-6. The expense of conducting each primary, including the per diem of judges, furnishing, warming, lighting and maintaining the polling place, and all other expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary shall be paid in the same manner, and by the same authorities or officers as provided in Sections 17-30 through 17-32 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-7)

Sec. 7-7. For the purpose of making nominations in certain instances as provided in this Article and this Act, the following committees are authorized and shall constitute the central or managing committees of each political party, viz: A State central committee, whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, filling by appointment vacancies in nomination for statewide offices, including but not limited to the office of United States Senator, a congressional committee for each congressional district, a county central committee for each county, a municipal central committee for each city, incorporated town or village, a ward committeeperson for each ward in cities containing a population of 500,000 or more; a township committeeperson for each township or part of a township that lies outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or

more; a precinct committeeperson for each precinct in counties having a population of less than 2,000,000; a county board district committee for each county board district created under Division 2-3 of the Counties Code; a State's Attorney committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney; a Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region; a judicial subcircuit committee in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits for each judicial subcircuit in that circuit; and a board of review election district committee for each Cook County Board of Review election district.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-15)

Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after January 1, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-33), the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

Alternative A. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election held every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from the district. A political party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeepersons in the manner following:

At the county convention held by such political party, State central committeepersons shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall cast as his

vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chair of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeperson for that congressional district.

The State central committee shall adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures to be followed in the election of members of the State central committee.

After August 6, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-426), whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chair, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chair who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chair shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of the sex opposite that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until his or her successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the male candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's

male candidates for State central committeeman, and the female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeewoman, shall be declared elected State central committeeman and State central committeewoman from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeemen or State central committeewomen from a congressional district are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeman or State central committeewoman from the district, and, because of a failure to elect one male and one female to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of the sex opposite that of the committeeman or committeewoman elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chair of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chair of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 41 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a Chair, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chair of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, each State central committeeman and State central committeewoman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her congressional

district by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chair of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeperson in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of his or her county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same sex as his or her predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeeman and State central committeewoman by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chair and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeepersons

(b) At the primary in 1972 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeperson. Each candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward

committeeperson of such party for such ward. At the primary election in 1970 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeperson. Each candidate for township committeeperson must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeperson. Each candidate for precinct committeeperson must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each political party.

Terms of Committeepersons. All precinct committeepersons elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeepersons who have 2 year terms, all State central committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson when a precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of

the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeepersons, precinct committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

(d-1) Each board of review election district committee of each political party in Cook County shall consist of the various township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of that party in the portions of the county composing the board of review election district. In the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee; and in the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her ward or part of that ward, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her

party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee.

Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, the precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeperson in each district shall be a member and the chair or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons, a co-chairperson of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeepersons or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chair of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of

judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeepersons of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeepersons of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial subcircuit committee, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeepersons,

as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeperson on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chair and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeepersons, if any, of the

wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons. When voting for such proxy, the county chair, ward committeeperson or township committeeperson, as the case may be, shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-15)

Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after January 1, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-33), the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

Alternative A. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election held every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from the district. A political

party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeepersons in the manner following:

At the county convention held by such political party, State central committeepersons shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chair of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeperson for that congressional district.

The State central committee shall adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures to be followed in the election of members of the State central committee.

After August 6, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-426), whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chair, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chair who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chair shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee

shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of a different gender than that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until the member's successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the person receiving the highest number of votes for State central committeeperson, and the person of a different gender receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared elected State central committeepersons from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeeperson from a congressional district are of the same gender, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeperson from the district, and, because of a failure to elect 2 persons from different genders to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of a different gender than the committeeperson elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chair of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chair of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 41 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a Chair, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem

necessary or expedient. The outgoing chair of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, the 2 committeepersons shall each have one vote for each ballot voted in their congressional district by the primary electors of the committeepersons' party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chair of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeperson in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of the chair's or committeeperson's county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of the chair's or committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same gender as the appointee's predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeepersons by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chair and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeepersons

(b) At the primary in 1972 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeperson. Each candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeperson of such party for such ward. At the primary election in 1970 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeperson. Each candidate for township committeeperson must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeperson. Each candidate for precinct committeeperson must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each political party.

Terms of Committeepersons. All precinct committeepersons elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeepersons who have 2 year terms, all State central committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson when a precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the

precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeepersons, precinct committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

(d-1) Each board of review election district committee of each political party in Cook County shall consist of the various township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of that party in the portions of the county composing the board of review election district. In the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's township

or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee; and in the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's ward or part of that ward, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee.

Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, the precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeperson in each district shall be a member and the chair or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons, a co-chairperson of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeepersons or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote

for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chair of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeepersons of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeepersons of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial subcircuit committee, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial

subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeperson on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chair and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan

with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeperson at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeepersons, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeperson was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons. When voting for such proxy, the county chair, ward committeeperson or township committeeperson, as the case may be, shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeperson may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 7-1-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.01)

Sec. 7-8.01. The county board district committee of each political party in each county board district created pursuant to "An Act relating to the composition and election of county boards in certain counties", enacted by the 76th General Assembly, shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of the precincts included in the county board district.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.02) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.02)

Sec. 7-8.02. The State's Attorney committee

for each group of counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney and the Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region shall consist of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing such group of counties. In the organization and proceedings of a State's Attorney or Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her county by the primary electors of his or her party at the last primary of an even-numbered year.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.03)

Sec. 7-8.03. State central committees; discrimination and harassment policies. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, each State central committee of an established statewide political party shall establish and maintain a policy that includes, at a minimum: (i) a prohibition on discrimination and harassment; (ii) details on how an individual can report an allegation of discrimination or harassment; (iii) a prohibition on retaliation for reporting discrimination or harassment allegations; and (iv) the consequences of a violation of the prohibition on sexual harassment and the consequences for knowingly making a false report.

A State central committee, or its appropriate designee, shall notify the Board of the adoption of the required policies.

The requirements of this Section shall not prohibit a political committee from considering political affiliation, as permitted by law and the United States Constitution, when hiring or retaining a person as an employee, consultant, independent contractor, or volunteer.
(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9)

Sec. 7-9. County central committee; county and State conventions.

(a) On the 29th day next succeeding the primary at which committeepersons are elected, the county central committee of each political party shall meet within the county and proceed to organize by electing from its own number a chair and either from its own number, or otherwise, such other officers as such committee may deem necessary or expedient.

Such meeting of the county central committee shall be known as the county convention.

The chair of each county committee shall within 10 days after the organization, forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and post office addresses of the officers, precinct committeepersons and representative committeepersons elected by his political party.

The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the State convention of its party, if the party chooses to hold a State convention; but in any county having within its limits any city having a population of 200,000, or over the delegates from such city shall be chosen by wards, the ward committeepersons from the respective wards choosing the number of delegates to which such ward is entitled on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county. In all counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, the delegates from each of the townships or parts of townships as the case may be shall be chosen by townships or parts of townships as the case may be, the township committeepersons from the respective townships or parts of townships as the case may be choosing the number of delegates to which such townships or parts of townships as the case may be are entitled, on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall be a delegate to the State Convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, ex officio.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 may appoint 2 delegates to the State Convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, who must be residents of the member's Congressional District.

(b) State conventions may be held within 180 days after the general primary in the year 2000 and every 4 years thereafter. In the year 1998, and every 4 years thereafter, the chair of a State central committee may issue a call for a State convention within 180 days after the general primary.

The State convention of each political

party, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, has power to make nominations of candidates of its political party for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and to adopt any party platform, and, to the extent determined by the State central committee as provided in Section 7-14, to choose and select delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions. The State Central Committee may adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures of the State convention.

(c) The chair and secretary of each State convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, shall, within 2 days thereafter, transmit to the State Board of Elections of this State a certificate setting forth the names and addresses of all persons nominated by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and of any persons selected by the State convention for delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions; and the names of such candidates so chosen by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be caused by the State Board of Elections to be printed upon the official ballot at the general election, in the manner required by law, and shall be certified to the various county clerks of the proper counties in the manner as provided in Section 7-60 of this Article 7 for the certifying of the names of persons nominated by any party for State offices. If and as long as this Act prescribes that the names of such electors be not printed on the ballot, then the names of such electors shall be certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the parts of this Act applicable thereto.

(d) Each convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with this Article.

(e) At least 33 days before the date of a State convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, the chair of the State central committee of each political party shall file in the principal office of the State Board of Elections a call for the State convention. Such call shall state, among other things, the time and place (designating the building or hall) for holding the State convention. Such call shall be signed by the chair and attested by the secretary of the committee. In such convention each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500

ballots voted by the primary electors of the party in such county at the primary to be held next after the issuance of such call; and if in such county, less than 500 ballots are so voted or if the number of ballots so voted is not exactly a multiple of 500, there shall be one delegate for such group which is less than 500, or for such group representing the number of votes over the multiple of 500, which delegate shall have 1/500 of one vote for each primary vote so represented by him. The call for such convention shall set forth this paragraph (e) of Section 7-9 in full and shall direct that the number of delegates to be chosen be calculated in compliance herewith and that such number of delegates be chosen.

(f) All precinct, township and ward committeepersons when elected as provided in this Section shall serve as though elected at large irrespective of any changes that may be made in precinct, township or ward boundaries and the voting strength of each committeeperson shall remain as provided in this Section for the entire time for which he is elected.

(g) The officers elected at any convention provided for in this Section shall serve until their successors are elected as provided in this Act.

(h) A special meeting of any central committee may be called by the chair, or by not less than 25% of the members of such committee, by giving 5 days notice to members of such committee in writing designating the time and place at which such special meeting is to be held and the business which it is proposed to present at such special meeting.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson because no one was elected to that office or because the precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct or for any other reason, the chair of the county central committee of the appropriate political party may fill the vacancy in such office by appointment of a qualified resident of the county and the appointed precinct committeeperson shall serve as though elected; however, no such appointment may be made between the general primary election and the 30th day after the general primary election.

(j) If the number of Congressional Districts in the State of Illinois is reduced as a result of reapportionment of Congressional Districts following a federal decennial census, the State Central Committeemen and Committeewomen of a political

party which elects its State Central Committee by either Alternative A or by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 who were previously elected shall continue to serve as if no reapportionment had occurred until the expiration of their terms.
(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9.1)

Sec. 7-9.1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of delegate to a State or national nominating convention by reason of death or for any other reason, then the alternate receiving the highest vote shall succeed to the vacated office and exercise all the rights and prerogatives and discharge all the duties of the office. The vacated office of alternate shall be filled by the congressional committee of the district.

(b) Vacancies, whether temporary or permanent, in the office of delegate to the national nominating convention of a political party whose State Central Committee uses Alternative B of Section 7-14.1 shall be filled by alternate delegates in the following order:

1. Alternates from the same District with same Presidential preference;

2. Alternates from other Districts with same Presidential preference;

3. Alternate at-large delegates with same Presidential preference;

4. Alternates from the same District with different Presidential preference;

5. Alternates from other Districts with different Presidential preference;

6. Alternate at-large delegates with different Presidential preference.

Unpledged delegates shall be replaced by unpledged alternates.

Each delegate shall certify in writing the order of his succession of alternates to the chair of the State's delegation.

The delegation shall, as soon as practicable, fill a vacancy in the position of alternate delegate by choosing, in accord with its rules, a person of the same Presidential preference and from the same political subdivision.

The alternate succeeding to the vacated

office shall exercise all the rights and prerogatives of the office and discharge all the duties of the office.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10)

Sec. 7-10. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination, or State central committeeperson, or township committeeperson, or precinct committeeperson, or ward committeeperson or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination has been filed in his behalf as provided in this Article in substantially the following form:

We, the undersigned, members of and affiliated with the .... party and qualified primary electors of the .... party, in the .... of ...., in the county of .... and State of Illinois, do hereby petition that the following named person or persons shall be a candidate or candidates of the .... party for the nomination for (or in case of committeepersons for election to) the office or offices hereinafter specified, to be voted for at the primary election to be held on (insert date).

Name	Office	Address
John Jones	Governor	Belvidere, Ill.
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	Peoria, Ill.
Thomas Smith	Attorney General	Oakland, Ill.

Name..... Address.....

State of Illinois)
) ss.
County of.....)

I, ..., do hereby certify that I reside at No. .... street, in the .... of ...., county of ...., and State of ....., that I am 18 years of age or older, that I am a citizen of the United States, and that the signatures on this sheet were signed in my presence, and are genuine, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the .... party, and that their respective residences are correctly stated, as above set forth.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Each sheet of the petition other than the statement of candidacy and candidate's statement shall be of uniform size and shall contain above the space for signatures an appropriate heading giving the information as to name of candidate or candidates, in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office, the political party represented and place of residence; and the heading of each sheet shall be the same.

Such petition shall be signed by qualified primary electors residing in the political division for which the nomination is sought in their own proper persons only and

opposite the signature of each signer, his residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state. However the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of the electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator statement signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; and certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence and certifying that the signatures are genuine; and either (1) indicating the dates on which that sheet was circulated, or (2) indicating the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition and certifying that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the political party for which a nomination is sought. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 7-12 for the filing of such petition.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

Such sheets before being filed shall be neatly fastened together in book form, by placing the sheets in a pile and fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner, and the sheets shall then be numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition sheets which are filed with the proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator thereof, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. Each petition must include as a part thereof, a statement of candidacy for each of the candidates filing, or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of the party

to which the petition relates and is qualified for the office specified (in the case of a candidate for State's Attorney it shall state that the candidate is at the time of filing such statement a licensed attorney-at-law of this State), shall state that he has filed (or will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the State and shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement of Candidacy

Name	Address	Office	District	Party
John Jones	102 Main St. Belvidere, Illinois	Governor	Statewide	Republican

State of Illinois)
) ss.
County of .....)

I, ..., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at .... Street in the city (or village) of ...., in the county of ...., State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a qualified primary voter of the .... party; that I am a candidate for nomination (for election in the case of committeeperson and delegates and alternate delegates) to the office of .... to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally qualified (including being the holder of any license that may be an eligibility requirement for the office I seek the nomination for) to hold such office and that I have filed (or I will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination for (or election to in the case of committeepersons and delegates and alternate delegates) such office.

Signed .....

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ...., who is to me personally known, on (insert date).

Signed .....

(Official Character)

(Seal, if officer has one.)

The petitions, when filed, shall not be withdrawn or added to, and no signatures shall be revoked except by revocation filed in writing with the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official with whom the petition is required to be filed, and before the filing of such petition. Whoever forges the name of a signer upon any petition required by this Article is deemed guilty of a forgery and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

A candidate for the offices listed in this Section must obtain the number of signatures specified in this Section on his or her petition for nomination.

(a) Statewide office or delegate to a national nominating convention. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a

candidate seeks to run for statewide office or as a delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention elected from the State at-large, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 5,000 but not more than 10,000 signatures.

(b) Congressional office or congressional delegate to a national nominating convention. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for United States Congress or as a congressional delegate or alternate congressional delegate to a national nominating convention elected from a congressional district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her congressional district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 600 signatures of qualified primary electors of the candidate's political party in his or her congressional district.

(c) County office. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for any countywide office, including but not limited to county board chairperson or county board member, elected on an at-large basis, in a county other than Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in his or her county. If a candidate seeks to run for county board member elected from a county board district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of county board districts or the initial establishment of county board districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(d) County office; Cook County only.

(1) If a candidate seeks to run for countywide office in Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in Cook County.

(2) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board Commissioner, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Commissioners districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last

preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board of Review Commissioner, which is elected from a district pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the total number of registered voters in his or her board of review district in the last general election at which a commissioner was regularly scheduled to be elected from that board of review district. In no event shall the number of signatures required be greater than the requisite number for a candidate who seeks countywide office in Cook County under subsection (d)(1) of this Section. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Review districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 4,000 signatures or at least the number of signatures required for a countywide candidate in Cook County, whichever is less, of the qualified electors of his or her party in the district.

(e) Municipal or township office. If a candidate seeks to run for municipal or township office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the municipality or township. If a candidate seeks to run for alderperson of a municipality, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party of the ward. In the first primary election following redistricting of wards or trustee districts of a municipality or the initial establishment of wards or districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to at least 0.5% of the total number of votes cast for the candidate of that political party who received the highest number of votes in the entire municipality at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from the entire municipality, divided by the number of wards or districts. In no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(f) State central committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for State central committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 100 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party of his or her congressional district.

(g) Sanitary district trustee. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are not elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party from the sanitary district. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary

electors of his or her party in the ward of that sanitary district. In the first primary election following redistricting of sanitary districts elected from wards, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the signatures of 150 qualified primary electors of his or her ward of that sanitary district.

(h) Judicial office. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.4% of the number of votes cast in that district for the candidate for his or her political party for the office of Governor at the last general election at which a Governor was elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a circuit or subcircuit, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.25% of the number of votes cast for the judicial candidate of his or her political party who received the highest number of votes at the last general election at which a judicial officer from the same circuit or subcircuit was regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than 1,000 signatures in circuits and subcircuits located in the First Judicial District or 500 signatures in every other Judicial District.

(i) Precinct, ward, and township committeeperson. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for precinct committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 10 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party for the precinct. If a candidate seeks to run for ward committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 10% of the primary electors of his or her party of the ward, but no more than 16% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater. If a candidate seeks to run for township committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 5% of the primary electors of his or her party of the township, but no more than 8% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater.

(j) State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools for multiple counties. If a candidate seeks to run for State's attorney or regional Superintendent of Schools who serves more than one county, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the counties.

(k) Any other office. If a candidate seeks any other office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the registered voters of the political subdivision, district, or division for which the nomination is made or 25 signatures, whichever is greater.

For purposes of this Section the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for that political

party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected. For political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the political subdivision at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that subdivision. For wards or districts of political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the ward or district at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that ward or district.

A "qualified primary elector" of a party may not sign petitions for or be a candidate in the primary of more than one party.

The changes made to this Section of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly are declarative of existing law, except for item (3) of subsection (d).

Petitions of candidates for nomination for offices herein specified, to be filed with the same officer, may contain the names of 2 or more candidates of the same political party for the same or different offices. In the case of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a joint petition including one candidate for each of those offices must be filed.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.1)

Sec. 7-10.1. Each petition or certificate of nomination shall include as a part thereof, a statement for each of the candidates filing, or in whose behalf the petition or certificate of nomination is filed, said statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate or nominee before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in this State and shall be in substantially the following form:

United States of America)
) ss
State of Illinois)

I, ... do swear that I am a citizen of the United States and the State of Illinois, that I am not affiliated directly or indirectly with any communist organization or any communist front organization, or any foreign political agency, party, organization or government which advocates the overthrow of constitutional government by force or other means not permitted under the Constitution of the United States or the constitution of this State; that I do not directly or indirectly teach or advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this State or any unlawful change in the form of

the governments thereof by force or any unlawful means.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to by me on (insert date).

.....

(Notary Public)

My commission expires: .....

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.2)

Sec. 7-10.2. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination or certificate of nomination the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition or certificate for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition or certificate must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, as defined by Section 7-17, title or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.3)

Sec. 7-10.3. (A) Except as otherwise

provided in paragraph (C) of this Section, a candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall file with the State Board of Elections at the time of filing the statement of candidacy described in Section 7-10, a statement declaring the name of his preference for President of the United States or that he is uncommitted.

(B) If more candidates for delegate or alternate delegate in a congressional district than have been allocated to that district file statements designating the same presidential candidate as their preference for President of the United States, the presidential candidate so designated or his authorized representative may, within 10 days after the last day for filing such statements, file an affidavit designating which of such candidates he wants to be listed on the ballot as being committed to the presidential candidate. Candidates for delegate or alternate delegate not designated on an affidavit by the presidential candidate shall be listed on the ballot as uncommitted. In no event may the designated person's filing of the affidavit leave fewer candidates listed on the ballot as being committed to him than the number of delegates or alternate delegates allocated to the district.

(C) The State central committee of a political party may choose to file a statement with the State Board of Elections not less than 30 days prior to the first day for filing the statement of candidacy described in Section 7-10, specifying that a candidate for delegate or alternate delegate shall not be required to file an official declaration statement pursuant to this Section.

If the State central committee of a political party specifies that any such official declaration statement is not required to be filed by the candidates for delegates and alternate delegates to the national nominating convention of any such political party, then no such declaration statement shall be required to be made.
(Source: P.A. 85-903.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-11)

Sec. 7-11. Any candidate for President of the United States may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the general primary, in any year in which a Presidential election is to be held, a petition signed by not less than 3000 or more than 5000 primary electors, members of and affiliated with the

party of which he is a candidate, and no candidate for President of the United States, who fails to comply with the provisions of this Article shall have his name printed upon any primary ballot: Provided, however, that if the rules or policies of a national political party conflict with such requirements for filing petitions for President of the United States in a presidential preference primary, the Chair of the State central committee of such national political party shall notify the State Board of Elections in writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the national political party in conflict, and in such case the Board shall direct such petitions to be filed in accordance with the delegate selection plan adopted by the state central committee of such national political party. Provided, further, unless rules or policies of a national political party otherwise provide, the vote for President of the United States, as herein provided for, shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for said office, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of said congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-11.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-11.1)

Sec. 7-11.1. Whenever a vacancy in any elective county office is to be filled by election pursuant to Section 25-11 of this Code or Section 2-6003 of the Counties Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination for a county office shall be filled pursuant to this Section:

(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first date provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even numbered year following the commencement of the term, nominations for the election for filling such vacancy shall be made pursuant to this Article 7 as provided for other county offices.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3.5), if the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for county

offices for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which such vacancy occurs, the time for filing nomination papers for such office for the primary shall not be more than 91 days and not less than 85 days prior to the date of the primary election.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3.5), if the vacancy in office occurs after the last day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for any elective county office a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the county central committee or the appropriate county board district committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for election to such office at such general election. In the nomination proceedings to fill such vacancy in nomination, each member of the county central committee, or the county board district committee, as the case may be, shall have the voting strength as set forth in Sections 7-8 and 7-8.01, respectively. The name of the candidate so nominated shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. Such vacancy in nomination shall be filled prior to the date of certification of candidates for the general election.

(3.5) If the vacancy in the Office of President of the Cook County Board occurs on or after the first day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the county central committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for the election to such office at such general election. In the nomination proceedings to fill such vacancy in nomination, each member of the county central committee shall have the voting strength as set forth in Section 7-8. The office shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy in nomination.

(4) The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and

shall include, upon its face, the following information:

(a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;

(b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;

(c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a Statement of Economic Interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.
(Source: P.A. 101-188, eff. 8-2-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12)

Sec. 7-12. All petitions for nomination shall be filed by mail or in person as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, where the nomination is to be made for a State, congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in another county or counties (including the Fox Metro Water Reclamation District), then, except as otherwise provided in this Section, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary, but, in the case of petitions for nomination to fill a vacancy by special election in the office of representative in Congress from this State, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 85 days and not less than 82 days prior to the date of the primary.

Where a vacancy occurs in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Court Judge within the 3-week period preceding the 106th day before a general primary election, petitions for nomination for the office in which the vacancy has occurred shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 92 nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the general primary election.

Where the nomination is to be made for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, then such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, however, that if the rules or policies of a national political party conflict with such requirements for filing petitions for nomination for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, the chair of the State central committee of such national political party shall notify the Board in writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the national political party in conflict, and in such case the Board shall direct such petitions to be filed in accordance with the delegate selection plan adopted by the state central committee of such national political party.

(2) Where the nomination is to be made for a county office or trustee of a sanitary district then such petition shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(3) Where the nomination is to be made for a municipal or township office, such petitions for nomination shall be filed in the office of the local election official, not more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, where a municipality's or township's boundaries are coextensive with or are entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the petitions shall be filed in the office of such board; and provided, that petitions for the office of multi-township assessor shall be filed with the election authority.

(4) The petitions of candidates for State central committeeperson shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(5) Petitions of candidates for precinct, township or ward committeepersons shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(6) The State Board of Elections and the various election authorities and local election officials with whom such petitions for nominations are filed shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and hour on which each petition was filed. All petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed as filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day, as the case may be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed as filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections or the various election authorities or local election officials with whom such petitions are filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing, by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the State Board of Elections. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by the State Board of Elections to the chair of the State central committee of each established political party, and by each election authority or local election official, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each

organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the order in which their petitions have been filed. Where candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified in the order determined by lot and prior to candidates who filed for the same office at a later time.

(7) The State Board of Elections or the appropriate election authority or local election official with whom such a petition for nomination is filed shall notify the person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed of the obligation to file statements of organization, reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures under Article 9 of this Act. Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by paragraph (7) of Section 9-16 of this Code.

(8) Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid if the candidate named therein fails to file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act in relation to his candidacy with the appropriate officer by the end of the period for the filing of nomination papers unless he has filed a statement of economic interests in relation to the same governmental unit with that officer within a year preceding the date on which such nomination papers were filed. If the nomination papers of any candidate and the statement of economic interest of that candidate are not required to be filed with the same officer, the candidate must file with the officer with whom the nomination papers are filed a receipt from the officer with whom the statement of economic interests is filed showing the date on which such statement was filed. Such receipt shall be

so filed not later than the last day on which nomination papers may be filed.

(9) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any person for whom a petition for nomination, or for committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention has been filed may cause his name to be withdrawn by request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections or with the appropriate election authority or local election official, not later than the date of certification of candidates for the consolidated primary or general primary ballot. No names so withdrawn shall be certified or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, his name shall not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. A candidate in a judicial election may file petitions for nomination for only one vacancy in a subcircuit and only one vacancy in a circuit in any one filing period, and if petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more vacancies in the same circuit or subcircuit in the same filing period, his or her name shall be certified only for the first vacancy for which the petitions for nomination were filed. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.

(10)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary shall be held for an established political party in any township, municipality, or ward thereof, where the nomination of such party for

every office to be voted upon by the electors of such township, municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (b) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions in subparagraph (a) and (b) of this paragraph (10), whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or

notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.

(11) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(12) All nominating petitions shall be available for public inspection and shall be preserved for a period of not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 101-523, eff. 8-23-19; 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-12.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12.1)

Sec. 7-12.1. The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination

papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to petitions for nomination filed under this Article, except as otherwise provided in Section 7-13 for cases to which it is applicable.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 597.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13)

Sec. 7-13. The board of election commissioners in cities of 500,000 or more population having such board, shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for ward committeepersons.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector, who may be any qualified elector in the ward, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection, the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall forthwith notify the objector and candidate objected to of the time and place for hearing hereon. After a hearing upon the validity of such objections, the board shall certify to the county clerk its decision stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot and the county clerk in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate for ward committeeperson that the election commissioners order not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board of election commissioners is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

The county electoral board composed as provided in Section 10-9 shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for precinct and township committeepersons. Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector who may be any qualified elector in the precinct or in the township or part of a township that lies outside of a city having a population of 500,000 or more, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of

the objection the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the chair of the county electoral board. The chair of the county electoral board shall forthwith notify the objector, the candidate whose petition is objected to and the other members of the electoral board of the time and place for hearing thereon. After hearing upon the validity of such objections the board shall certify its decision to the county clerk stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk, in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners, shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate ordered by the board not to be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk shall also refrain from printing on the official primary ballot, the name of any candidate whose name has been ordered by the electoral board not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

In such proceedings the electoral boards have the same powers as other electoral boards under the provisions of Section 10-10 of this Act and their decisions are subject to judicial review under Section 10-10.1.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-13.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13.1)

Sec. 7-13.1. Certification of Candidates-Consolidated primary. Not less than 68 days before the date of the consolidated primary, each local election official of each political subdivision required to nominate candidates for the respective offices by primary shall certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated primary in such political subdivision the names of all candidates in whose behalf nomination papers have been filed in the office of such local election official and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated primary election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. However, subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose nomination papers have been held invalid by the appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Code shall not be so certified. The certification shall be modified as necessary to comply with the requirements of any other statute or any ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution

prescribing specific provisions for nonpartisan elections, including without limitation Articles 3, 4 and 5 of "The Municipal Code".

The names of candidates shall be listed on the certification for the respective offices in the order in which the candidates have filed their nomination papers, or as determined by lot, or as otherwise specified by statute.

In every instance where applicable, the following shall also be indicated in the certification:

(1) Where there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from a political subdivision or district;

(2) Where a voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(3) The terms of the office to be on the ballot, when a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term, or when offices of a particular subdivision to be on the ballot at the same election are to be filled for different terms;

(4) The territory in which a candidate is required by law to reside, when such residency requirement is not identical to the territory of the political subdivision from which the candidate is to be elected or nominated;

(5) Where a candidate's nominating papers or petitions have been objected to and the objection has been sustained by the electoral board established in Section 10-10, the words "OBJECTION SUSTAINED" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and the name of the aggrieved candidate shall not appear; and

(6) Where a candidate's nominating papers or petitions have been objected to and the decision of the electoral board established in Section 10-10 is either unknown or known to be in judicial review, the words "OBJECTION PENDING" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and next to the name of the candidate.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07; 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14)

Sec. 7-14. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general primary the State Board of Elections shall meet and shall examine all petitions filed under this Article 7, in the office of the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall then certify to the county clerk of each county, the names of all candidates whose nomination papers or certificates of nomination have been filed with the Board and direct the county clerk to place upon the official ballot for the general primary election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification.

The State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the county clerk, certify the names of the offices, and the names of the candidates in the order in which the offices and names shall appear upon the primary ballot; such names to appear in the order in which petitions have been filed in the office of the State Board of Elections except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Not less than 62 days before the date of the general primary, each county clerk shall certify the names of all candidates whose nomination papers have been filed with such clerk and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general primary in the order in which such nomination papers were filed with the clerk, or as determined by lot, or as otherwise specified by statute. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the board of election commissioners a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general primary in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certification in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates

for the respective offices;

(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected
or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than
one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled
for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

Subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose nomination papers have been held invalid by the appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Code shall not be certified.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14.1)

Sec. 7-14.1. Delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions shall be chosen according to one of the following alternative methods of allocating delegates for election. The State central committee of each political party established pursuant to this Article 7 shall certify to the State Board of Elections, not less than 30 days prior to the first date for filing of petitions for election as delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention, which of the following alternatives it wishes to be utilized in allocating the delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at its national nominating convention. The State Board of Elections shall meet promptly and, not less than 20 days prior to the first date for filing of such petitions, shall publish and certify to the county clerk in each county the number of delegates or alternate delegates to be elected from each congressional district or from the State at large or State convention of a political party, as the case may be, according to the method chosen by each State central committee. If a State central committee fails to certify to the State Board of Elections its choice of one of the following methods prior to the aforementioned meeting of the State Board of Elections, the State Board of Elections shall

certify delegates for that political party pursuant to whichever of the alternatives below was used by that political party pursuant to whichever of the alternatives below was used by that political party in the most recent year in which delegates were selected, subject to any subsequent amendments.

Prior to the aforementioned meeting of the State Board of Elections at which the Board shall publish and certify to the county clerk the number of delegates or alternate delegates to be elected from each congressional district or the State at large or State convention, the Secretary of State shall ascertain from the call of the national convention of each political party the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at the respective national nominating conventions. The Secretary of State shall report the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at the respective national nominating conventions to the State Board of Elections convened as aforesaid to be utilized by the State Board of Elections in calculating the number of delegates and alternates to be elected from each congressional district in the State at large or State convention, as the case may be.

Alternative A: The State Board of Elections shall allocate the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which the State is entitled among the congressional districts in the State.

1. Of the number of delegates to which the State is entitled, 10, plus those remaining unallocated under paragraph 2, shall be delegates at large. The State central committee of the appropriate political party shall determine whether the delegates at large shall be (a) elected in the primary from the State at large, (b) selected by the State convention, or (c) chosen by a combination of these 2 methods. If the State central committee determines that all or a specified number of the delegates at large shall be elected in the primary, the committee shall file with the Board a report of such determination at the same time it certifies the alternative it wishes to use in allocating its delegates.

2. All delegates other than the delegates at large shall be elected from the congressional districts. Two delegates shall be allocated from this number to each district. After reserving 10 delegates to be delegates at large and allocating 2 delegates

to each district, the Board shall allocate the remaining delegates to the congressional districts pursuant to the following formula:

(a) For each district, the number of remaining delegates shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the vote cast in the congressional district for the party's nominee in the last Presidential election, and the denominator of which is the vote cast in the State for the party's nominee in the last Presidential election.

(b) The Board shall first allocate to each district a number of delegates equal to the whole number in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a).

(c) The Board shall then allocate any remaining delegates, one to each district, in the order of the largest fractional remainder in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a), omitting those districts for which that product is less than 1.875.

(d) The Board shall then allocate any remaining delegates, one to each district, in the order of the largest fractional remainder in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a), among those districts for which that product is at least one but less than 1.875.

(e) Any delegates remaining unallocated shall be delegates at large and shall be selected as determined by the State central committee under paragraph 1 of this Alternative A.

3. The alternate delegates at large shall be allocated in the same manner as the delegates at large. The alternate delegates other than the alternate delegates at large shall be allocated in the same manner as the delegates other than the delegates at large.

Alternative B: the chair of the State central committee shall file with the State Board of Elections a statement of the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which the State is entitled and the number of such delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts. The State Board of Elections shall allocate such number of delegates and alternate delegates, as the case may be, among the congressional

districts in the State for election from the congressional districts.

The Board shall utilize the sum of 1/3 of each of the following formulae to determine the number of delegates and alternate delegates, as the case may be, to be elected from each congressional district:

(1) Formula 1 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) The fraction derived by dividing the population of the district by the population of the State and adding to that fraction the following: 1/2 of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus 1/2 of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the second most recent Presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election;

(b) 1/2;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates, as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

(2) Formula 2 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) The fraction calculated by dividing the total numbers of votes in the district for the party's candidate in the most recent Gubernatorial election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus, the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election;

(b) 1/2;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates, as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

(3) Formula 3 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) 1/2 of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's

candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus 1/2 of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the second most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election. This sum shall be added to the fraction calculated by dividing the total voter registration of the party in the district by the total voter registration of the party in the State as of January 1 of the year prior to the year in which the national nominating convention is held;

(b) 1/2;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates,

as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

Fractional numbers of delegates and alternate delegates shall be rounded upward in rank order to the next whole number, largest fraction first, until the total number of delegates and alternate delegates, respectively, to be so chosen have been allocated.

The remainder of the delegates and alternate delegates shall be selected as determined by the State central committee of the party and shall be certified to the State Board of Elections by the chair of the State central committee.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, with respect to all aspects of the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to a national nominating convention under Alternative B, this Code shall be superseded by the delegate selection rules and policies of the national political party including, but not limited to, the development of an affirmative action plan.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14.2)

Sec. 7-14.2. Delegates and alternate delegates to national conventions other than national nominating conventions shall be chosen according to procedures established by the appropriate State central committee of a political party established pursuant to this Article 7, which may include the procedure prescribed by Section 7-14.1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 80-1122.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14a) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14a)

Sec. 7-14a. Where there are 2 or more additional judgeships created in any judicial district or circuit, to be filled at the same general election and to be elected from the same district, circuit or county, each such additional judgeship shall be designated by the State Board of Elections by a letter of the alphabet beginning with the letter "A". Such designation shall be made no later than one day prior to the first day for filing of nominating petitions for such additional judgeships. Each candidate for such additional judgeship shall specify to the State Board of Elections upon the filing of his nominating petitions the judgeship for which he seeks nomination. Such candidates shall be nominated and elected for the judgeships which they have designated.

(Source: P.A. 85-903.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-15)

Sec. 7-15. At least 60 days prior to each general and consolidated primary, the election authority shall provide public notice, calculated to reach elderly voters and voters with disabilities, of the availability of registration and voting aids under the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, of the availability of assistance in marking the ballot, procedures for voting by a vote by mail ballot, and procedures for early voting by personal appearance. At least 20 days before the general primary the county clerk of each county, and not more than 30 nor less than 10 days before the consolidated primary the election authority, shall prepare in the manner provided in this Act, a notice of such primary which notice shall state the time and place of holding the primary, the hours during which the polls will be open, the offices for which candidates will be nominated at such primary and the political parties entitled to participate therein, notwithstanding that no candidate of any such political party may be entitled to have his name printed on the primary ballot. Such notice shall also include the list of addresses of precinct polling places for the consolidated primary unless such list is separately published by the election authority not less than 10 days before the consolidated primary.

In counties, municipalities, or towns having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants notice of the general primary shall be published once in two or more newspapers published in the county, municipality or town, as the case may

be, or if there is no such newspaper, then in any two or more newspapers published in the county and having a general circulation throughout the community.

In counties, municipalities, or towns having 500,000 or more inhabitants notice of the general primary shall be published at least 15 days prior to the primary by the same authorities and in the same manner as notice of election for general elections are required to be published in counties, municipalities or towns of 500,000 or more inhabitants under this Act.

Notice of the consolidated primary shall be published once in one or more newspapers published in each political subdivision having such primary, and if there is no such newspaper, then published once in a local, community newspaper having general circulation in the subdivision, and also once in a newspaper published in the county wherein the political subdivisions, or portions thereof, having such primary are situated.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-16)

Sec. 7-16. Each election authority in each county shall prepare and cause to be printed the primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his respective jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the election authority shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of the primary election, have a sufficient number of ballots printed so that such ballots will be available for mailing 45 days prior to the primary election to persons who have filed application for a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-17)

Sec. 7-17. Candidate ballot name procedures.

(a) Each election authority in each county shall cause to be printed upon the general primary ballot of each party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose petition for nomination or for committeeperson has been filed in the office of the county clerk, as herein provided; and also the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to his office by the State Board of Elections, and in the order so certified, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the election authority to cause to be printed upon the

consolidated primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to him, as herein provided and which is to be voted for in such precinct.

(b) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the primary ballot the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for nomination, nomination papers, or certificate of nomination for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the primary ballot must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition, papers, or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname. For purposes of this Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name.

(c) The State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall remove any candidate's name designation from a ballot that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section. In addition, the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall not certify to any election authority any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section.

(d) If the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name designation from a ballot under subsection (c) of this Section, then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate relief in circuit court.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-18)

Sec. 7-18. The primary ballot of each political party shall be separately printed upon paper of uniform quality, texture and size, but the primary ballot of no two political parties shall be of the same color or tint.

The election authority shall, at least 15 days prior to the date of the primary, post in a conspicuous place in his office an announcement of the color of the primary ballots of the respective parties, and, in the case of the general primary, shall also publish such announcement for at least 1 week in at least 2 newspapers of general circulation published in the county. In the case of the consolidated primary, the election authority shall publish such announcement at the same time and in the manner provided for notice of the consolidated primary in Section 7-15 of this Article.
(Source: P.A. 81-963.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-19)

Sec. 7-19. The primary ballot of each political party for each precinct shall be arranged and printed substantially in the manner following:

1. Designating words. At the top of the ballot shall be printed in large capital letters, words designating the ballot, if a Republican ballot, the designating words shall be: "REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT"; if a Democratic ballot the designating words shall be: "DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT"; and in like manner for each political party.

2. Order of Names, Directions to Voters, etc. Beginning not less than one inch below designating words, the name of each office to

be filled shall be printed in capital letters. Such names may be printed on the ballot either in a single column or in 2 or more columns and in the following order, to-wit:

President of the United States, State offices, congressional offices, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from the State at large to National nominating conventions, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts to National nominating conventions, member or members of the State central committee, trustees of sanitary districts, county offices, judicial officers, city, village and incorporated town offices, town offices, or of such of the said offices as candidates are to be nominated for at such primary, and precinct, township or ward committeepersons. If two or more columns are used, the foregoing offices to and including member of the State central committee shall be listed in the left-hand column and Senatorial offices, as defined in Section 8-3, shall be the first offices listed in the second column.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters: "Vote for one"; "Vote for not more than two"; "Vote for not more than three". If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate".

Next to the name of each candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall appear either (a) the name of the candidate's preference for President of the United States or the word "uncommitted" or (b) no official designation, depending upon the action taken by the State central committee pursuant to Section 7-10.3 of this Act.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in capital letters the names of all candidates, arranged in the order in which their petitions for nominations were filed, except as otherwise provided in Sections 7-14 and 7-17 of this Article. Opposite and in front of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square and all squares upon the primary ballot shall be of uniform size. The names of each team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, however, shall be printed within a bracket, and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. Spaces between the names of candidates under each office shall be uniform and sufficient spaces shall separate the names of candidates

for one office from the names of candidates for another office, to avoid confusion and to permit the writing in of the names of other candidates.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-20)

Sec. 7-20. On the back or outside of the primary ballot of each precinct, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Primary Ballot," followed by designation of said precinct, the date of the primary and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who furnished the ballots.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-21)

Sec. 7-21. The election authority shall transmit or cause to be delivered to the primary judges, and to the respective local election officials prior to the consolidated primary, specimen ballots of each political party, substantially in the form of the official primary ballots, to be used at such primary, which specimen ballot shall be printed upon paper of a different texture and color from the official primary ballot. In units of local government having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants the election authority shall have published in two or more newspapers published in the county, municipality or town, as the case may be, or if there is no such newspaper, then in any two or more newspapers published in the county and having general circulation throughout the community, at least 5 days prior to the general primary, a true copy of the specimen ballot, and the primary judges shall post one of each such specimen ballots at the polling place. In counties, municipalities or towns having 500,000 or more inhabitants the primary judges shall post not less than 5 of each such specimen ballots in the precinct, and one of each such specimen ballots at the polling place. For the consolidated primary, the local election official shall have the duty to make such publication with respect to the ballots for his unit of local government, and may make his publication as part of the announcement heretofore required.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-22)

Sec. 7-22. Primary ballot boxes shall be

furnished by the same authorities and in the same manner and shall be of the same style and description as ballot boxes furnished for the purpose of general elections, under the provisions of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-23)
Sec. 7-23. All necessary primary poll books, official poll records, tally sheets, return blanks, stationery and other necessary primary supplies shall be furnished by the same authorities upon whom is imposed the duty of furnishing such supplies at general elections, by this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-24)
Sec. 7-24. The primary poll books shall be substantially in the following form:
Primary poll books of the primary held in the .... precinct of the county of .... on (insert date).

		Party Affiliation			
Name of Voter	Residence Street and number	..... Republican	Democrat	Prohibitionist	Socialist
.....					
1 John Jones		x			
2 Richard Smith			x		
3 John Doe				x	
4 Richard Roe					x
5 Charles Lee					x
.....					

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a correct list of primary voters at a primary held on (insert date) in the .... precinct, in .... county, and State of Illinois. That at the primary the undersigned judges served as required by law and are entitled to pay therefor.
Dated (insert date).

....
....
....
Judges of primary

The primary poll books shall otherwise be in form and shall contain the same certificates as nearly as may be as the poll books used in the general election and shall be signed and attested in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as the poll books used for the purpose of general elections. If Article 4, 5 or 6 of this Act applies to any such primary the official poll record provided for in such applicable Article shall be used in lieu of poll books.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-25)
Sec. 7-25. The tally sheets for each political party participating in the primary election shall be substantially in the following form:

"Tally sheet for ....(name of political party) for the .... precinct, in the county of .... for a primary held on the .... day of .... A.D. ....."

The names of candidates for nomination and for State central committeepersons, township, and precinct and ward committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, shall be placed on the tally sheets of each political party by the primary judges, in the order in which they appear on the ballot.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-26)

Sec. 7-26. The judges of general elections for state and county officers are hereby constituted the judges of primary elections in their respective precincts, under the provisions of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-27)

Sec. 7-27. It is hereby made the duty of the respective judges of general elections to act as judges of primary elections in their respective precincts until their successors, as judges of general elections, are duly appointed and qualified.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-28)

Sec. 7-28. If, at the time for opening of a primary, one of the primary judges be absent, or refuse to act, the judges present shall appoint some qualified primary elector of the precinct to act in his place. If two of the primary judges be absent or refuse to act, the judge present shall fill the vacancies in the same manner, as above provided. If all of the primary judges be absent, or refuse to act, the primary electors present, who reside in the precinct, shall select the appropriate number of themselves to act as primary judges. The judges so selected and appointed shall take the same oath, have the same powers, and perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as regularly constituted election judges.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-30)

Sec. 7-30. Previous to any vote being taken, the primary judges shall severally subscribe and take an oath or affirmation in the following form, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the

Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of primary judge, according to the best of my ability, and that I have resided in this State for 30 days, (and only in the case of a primary judge in counties of less than 500,000 inhabitants, have resided in this precinct for the 30 days next preceding this primary), (and in the case of a registered voter, am entitled to vote at this primary)."

All persons subscribing the oath and all persons actually serving as primary judges, whether sworn or not, shall be deemed to be and are hereby declared to be officers of the circuit court of their respective counties.

(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-31)

Sec. 7-31. In case there is no notary public present at the opening of a primary, or in case such notary public is appointed one of the primary judges, the primary judges may administer the oath or affirmation to each other.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 1135.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-32) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-32)

Sec. 7-32. The primary judges, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall perform the same duties, have the same powers, and be subject to the same penalties as judges of general elections under this Act.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-33) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-33)

Sec. 7-33. Primary judges shall receive the same pay, and shall be paid by the same authorities and in the same manner as judges of general elections under this Act.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-34)

Sec. 7-34. Pollwatchers in a primary election shall be authorized in the following manner:

(1) Each established political party shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. Such pollwatchers must be affiliated with the political party for which they are pollwatching and must be a registered voter in Illinois.

(2) Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. For Federal, State, county, township, and municipal primary elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3) Each organization of citizens within the county or political subdivision, which has among its purposes or interests the investigation or prosecution of election frauds, and which shall have registered its name and address and the names and addresses of its principal

officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. For all primary elections, the pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3.5) Each State nonpartisan civic organization within the county or political subdivision shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct, provided that no more than 2 pollwatchers appointed by State nonpartisan civic organizations shall be present in a precinct polling place at the same time. Each organization shall have registered the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election. The pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois. For the purpose of this paragraph, a "State nonpartisan civic organization" means any corporation, unincorporated association, or organization that:

(i) as part of its written articles of incorporation, bylaws, or charter or by separate written declaration, has among its stated purposes the provision of voter information and education, the protection of individual voters' rights, and the promotion of free and equal elections;

(ii) is organized or primarily conducts its activities within the State of Illinois; and

(iii) continuously maintains an office or business location within the State of Illinois, together with a current listed telephone number (a post office box number without a current listed telephone number is not sufficient).

(4) Each organized group of proponents or opponents of a ballot proposition, which shall have registered the name and address of its organization or committee and the name and address of its chair with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. The pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(5) In any primary election held to nominate candidates for the offices of a municipality of less than 3,000,000 population that is situated in 2 or more counties, a pollwatcher who is a resident of a county in which any part of the municipality is situated shall be eligible to serve as a pollwatcher in any polling place located within such municipality, provided that such pollwatcher otherwise complies with the respective requirements of subsections (1) through (4) of this Section and is a registered voter whose residence is within Illinois.

All pollwatchers shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature(s) of the election authority and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be authorized by the real or facsimile signature of the State or local party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chair of the proponent or opponent group, as the case

may be.

Pollwatcher credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, the undersigned hereby appoints ..... (name of pollwatcher) at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois and who is duly registered to vote from this address, to act as a pollwatcher in the ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

..... (Signature of Appointing Authority)

..... TITLE (party official, candidate, civic organization president, proponent or opponent group chair)

Under penalties provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned pollwatcher certifies that he or she resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois, and is duly registered to vote in Illinois.

....

(Precinct and/or Ward in Which Pollwatcher Resides) (Signature of Pollwatcher)

Pollwatchers must present their credentials to the Judges of Election upon entering the polling place. Pollwatcher credentials properly executed and signed shall be proof of the qualifications of the pollwatcher authorized thereby. Such credentials are retained by the Judges and returned to the Election Authority at the end of the day of election with the other election materials. Once a pollwatcher has surrendered a valid credential, he may leave and reenter the polling place provided that such continuing action does not disrupt the conduct of the election. Pollwatchers may be substituted during the course of the day, but established political parties, candidates, qualified civic organizations and proponents and opponents of a ballot proposition can have only as many pollwatchers at any given time as are authorized in this Article. A substitute must present his signed credential to the judges of election upon entering the polling place. Election authorities must provide a sufficient number of credentials to allow for substitution of pollwatchers. After the polls have closed, pollwatchers shall be allowed to remain until the canvass of votes is completed; but may leave and reenter only in cases of necessity, provided that such action is not so continuous as to disrupt the canvass of votes.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties shall be admitted to any and all polling places throughout such district or municipality without regard to the counties in which such candidates are registered to vote. Actions of such candidates shall be governed in each polling place by the same privileges and

limitations that apply to pollwatchers as provided in this Section. Any such candidate who engages in an activity in a polling place which could reasonably be construed by a majority of the judges of election as campaign activity shall be removed forthwith from such polling place.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties who desire to be admitted to polling places on election day in such district or municipality shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature of the election authority of the election jurisdiction where the polling place in which the candidate seeks admittance is located, and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be signed by the candidate.

Candidate credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

CANDIDATE CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, I ..... (name of candidate) hereby certify that I am a candidate for ..... (name of office) and seek admittance to ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

.....	.....
(Signature of Candidate)	OFFICE FOR WHICH CANDIDATE SEEKS NOMINATION OR ELECTION

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter registration record card; provided, however, that such pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

If a majority of the judges of election determine that the polling place has become too overcrowded with pollwatchers so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the judges shall, by lot, limit such pollwatchers to a reasonable number, except that each candidate and each established or new political party shall be permitted to have at least one pollwatcher present.

Representatives of an election authority, with regard to an election under its jurisdiction, the State Board of Elections, and law enforcement agencies, including but not

limited to a United States Attorney, a State's attorney, the Attorney General, and a State, county, or local police department, in the performance of their official election duties, shall be permitted at all times to enter and remain in the polling place. Upon entering the polling place, such representatives shall display their official credentials or other identification to the judges of election.

Uniformed police officers assigned to polling place duty shall follow all lawful instructions of the judges of election.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to supervised casting of vote by mail ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-35)

Sec. 7-35. The election authority shall cause to be delivered to the primary judges of each precinct not less than 12 hours before the time fixed for the opening of the polls, the official primary ballot of each political party, and the number thereof for each political party in each precinct shall be 100 for each 50 votes cast in said precinct by said political party at the last preceding general primary election.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-36) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-36)

Sec. 7-36. The official primary ballots shall be put in separate sealed packages with marks on the outside thereof clearly designating the precinct for which they are intended, and the number of ballots enclosed for each political party and a receipt therefor shall be given by the primary judge to whom such ballots are delivered, which receipt shall be filed by the proper election authority in his office.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-37) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-37)

Sec. 7-37. The election authority shall provide and retain in his office until after the primary, an ample supply of extra primary ballots for each political party in each precinct, and if, at any time before or during the primary, ballots of any precinct shall be lost, destroyed or exhausted, on written application, signed by the primary judges of said precinct, or any of them, he shall immediately cause to be delivered to said primary judges such supply of extra ballots as may be required to comply with the provision of this article.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-38) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-38)

Sec. 7-38. The primaries herein provided

for shall be held at the regular polling places now established, or which may hereafter be established, for the purposes of a general election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-39) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-39)
Sec. 7-39. Upon the opening of the polls one of the primary judges shall make proclamation of the same. And at least thirty (30) minutes before the closing of the polls proclamation shall be made in like manner that the polls will be closed in half an hour.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-40) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-40)
Sec. 7-40. (a) Before voting begins, the ballot box shall be emptied and shall be opened and shown to those present to be empty, after which it shall be locked and the key delivered to one of the primary judges, and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is shown to be empty until after the close of the polls. This paragraph (a) applies whenever permanent type ballot boxes are used, and does not apply when ballot boxes are used in accordance with paragraph (b) of this Section.
(b) The election authority charged with providing ballot boxes for the conduct of an election under this Article may provide non-permanent type ballot boxes as authorized under Section 15-1, paragraph (b), and Section 15-4, paragraph (b). When such ballot boxes are used, prior to the commencement of voting and before any ballots are deposited therein, the judges shall examine each such sealed ballot box, show it to those present and insure that it is in fact sealed and empty; the sealed slot shall be broken open before those present and the box inspected to insure that it is empty and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is so inspected until after the close of the polls. The sealed opening on the side of the box shall not be unsealed or opened until after the close of the polls.
(Source: P.A. 77-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-41)
Sec. 7-41. (a) All officers upon whom is imposed by law the duty of designating and providing polling places for general elections, shall provide in each such polling place so designated and provided, a sufficient number of booths for such primary election, which booths shall be provided with shelves, such supplies and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting and in

which voters may prepare their ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. Such booths shall be within plain view of the election officers and both they and the ballot boxes shall be within plain view of those within the proximity of the voting booths. No person other than election officers and the challengers allowed by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the proximity of the voting booths, except by authority of the primary officers to keep order and enforce the law.

(b) The number of such voting booths shall not be less than one to every seventy-five voters or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct or election district.

(c) No person shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on primary day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other

provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters. At or near the door of each polling place, the election judges shall place signage indicating the proper entrance to the polling place. In addition, the election judges shall ensure that a sign identifying the location of the polling place is placed on a nearby public roadway. The State Board of Elections shall establish guidelines for the placement of polling place signage.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day.

(d) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-42) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-42)

Sec. 7-42. (a) Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall, on the day of such primary, with the consent of his employer be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours between the time of opening and closing the polls. The employer may specify the hours during which said employe may absent himself.

(b) Beginning the 15th day before the primary election or on the day of the primary election, any student entitled to vote at such

primary shall be entitled to be absent from school for a period of 2 hours during the school day in order to vote. The school may specify the hours during which the eligible student may be absent. A student who is absent from school under this subsection (b) is not considered absent for the purpose of calculating enrollment under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code.
(Source: P.A. 101-624, eff. 6-1-20.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-43) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-43)

Sec. 7-43. Every person having resided in this State 6 months and in the precinct 30 days next preceding any primary therein who shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 or more years shall be entitled to vote at such primary.

The following regulations shall be applicable to primaries:

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary:

(a) Unless he declares his party affiliations as required by this Article.

(b) (Blank).

(c) (Blank).

(c.5) If that person has participated in the town political party caucus, under Section 45-50 of the Township Code, of another political party by signing an affidavit of voters attending the caucus within 45 days before the first day of the calendar month in which the primary is held.

(d) (Blank).

In cities, villages and incorporated towns having a board of election commissioners only voters registered as provided by Article 6 of this Act shall be entitled to vote at such primary.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is registered under the provisions of Articles 4, 5 or 6 of this Act, when his registration is required by any of said Articles to entitle him to vote at the election with reference to which the primary is held.

A person (i) who filed a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party or (ii) who voted the ballot of an established political party at a general primary election may not file a statement of candidacy as a candidate of a different

established political party, a new political party, or as an independent candidate for a partisan office to be filled at the general election immediately following the general primary for which the person filed the statement or voted the ballot. A person may file a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party regardless of any prior filing of candidacy for a partisan office or voting the ballot of an established political party at any prior election.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-44) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-44)

Sec. 7-44. Any person desiring to vote at a primary shall state his name, residence and party affiliation to the primary judges, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a distinct tone of voice, sufficiently loud to be heard by all persons in the polling place. When article 4, 5 or 6 is applicable the Certificate of Registered Voter therein prescribed shall be made and signed and the official poll record shall be made. If the person desiring to vote is not challenged, one of the primary judges shall give to him one, and only one, primary ballot of the political party with which he declares himself affiliated, on the back of which such primary judge shall endorse his initials in such manner that they may be seen when the primary ballot is properly folded. If the person desiring to vote is challenged he shall not receive a primary ballot from the primary judges until he shall have established his right to vote as hereinafter provided. No person who refuses to state his party affiliation shall be allowed to vote at a primary.

A person who declares his party affiliation with a statewide established political party and requests a primary ballot of such party may nonetheless also declare his affiliation with a political party established only within a political subdivision, and may also vote in the primary of such local party on the same election day, provided that such voter may not vote in both such party primaries with respect to offices of the same political subdivision. However, no person declaring his affiliation with a statewide established political party may vote in the primary of any other statewide political party on the same election day.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-45) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-45)

Sec. 7-45. Whenever a person offering to vote at a primary is challenged, and is not

personally known to the judges of election to have the qualifications required in this Article to vote, the person so challenged shall make and subscribe an affidavit in the following form, which shall be presented to and retained by the primary judges and returned by them affixed to the primary poll book or with the official poll record:

State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and am a legally qualified voter of the precinct; that I now reside at ....(insert street and number, if any) in this precinct, and am a member of and affiliated with the .... party; that I have not voted at a primary of another political party within a period of 23 calendar months prior to the calendar month in which this primary is being held; and that I voted at the .... city, village, incorporated town, or town primary, with the .... political party at the .... election held in ...., ... which the .... political party was entitled at such primary to make nominations of candidates for city, village, incorporated town or town offices only, and for no other offices, and that the name or names of no candidate or candidates of the .... political party (the political party with which the primary elector declares himself affiliated) were, at such city, village, incorporated town or town primary, printed on the primary ballot; that I have not signed the petition for nomination of a candidate of a political party with which I am not affiliated, and that I have not signed the nominating papers of an independent candidate for any office for which office candidates for nomination are voted for at this primary.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this .... day of ...., ...

.....

Judge of Primary

In addition to such affidavit the person so challenged shall provide to the judges of election proof of residence by producing two forms of identification showing the person's current residence address, provided that such identification may include not more than one piece of mail addressed to the person at his current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the

primary election, or the person shall produce the affidavit of one voter of the precinct, who shall be a qualified voter at such primary, and who shall be personally known or proved to the judges to be a voter in the precinct, which affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of.....)

I,...., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a voter of this precinct and entitled to vote at this primary; that I am acquainted with ....(name of the party challenged), whose right to vote at this primary has been challenged; that I know him or her to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct, and that he has resided herein 30 days, and I verily believe he or she has resided in this State 30 days next preceding this primary; that I verily believe he or she is a member of and affiliated with the .... party.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this .... day of ...., ...

.....

Judge of Primary

(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-46) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-46)

Sec. 7-46. On receiving from the primary judges a primary ballot of his party, the primary elector shall forthwith and without leaving the polling place, retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare such primary ballot by marking a cross (X) in the square in front of and opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, and for delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for committeepersons, if committeepersons are being elected at such primary. A cross (X) in the square in front of the bracket enclosing the names of a team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor counts as one vote for each of those candidates.

Any primary elector may, instead of voting for any candidate for nomination or for committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, whose name is printed on the primary ballot, write in the name of any other person affiliated with such party as a candidate for the nomination for any office, or for committeeperson, or for delegates or alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and indicate his choice of such candidate or committeeperson or delegate or alternate

delegate, by placing to the left of and opposite the name thus written a square and placing in the square a cross (X). A primary elector, however, may not by this method vote separately for Governor and Lieutenant Governor but must write in the names of candidates of his or her choice for both offices and indicate his or her choice of those names by placing a single square to the left of those names and placing in that square a cross (X).

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-47) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-47)

Sec. 7-47. Before leaving the booth, the primary elector shall fold his primary ballot in such manner as to conceal the marks thereon. Such voter shall then vote forthwith by handing the primary judge the primary ballot received by such voter. Thereupon the primary judge shall deposit such primary ballot in the ballot box. One of the judges shall thereupon enter in the primary poll book the name of the primary elector, his residence and his party affiliation or shall make the entries on the official poll record as required by articles 4, 5 and 6, if any one of them is applicable.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-47.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-47.1)

Sec. 7-47.1. (a) In the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections, or if the Board determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed by the election authority and that no accessible polling place, as defined by rule of the State Board of Elections, is available within a precinct nor is the election authority able to make a polling place within the precinct temporarily accessible, the Board, upon written application by the election authority, is authorized to grant an exemption from the accessibility requirements of the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (Public Law 98-435). Such exemption shall be valid for a period of 2 years.

(b) Any temporarily or permanently physically disabled voter who, because of structural features of the building in which the polling place is located, is unable to access or enter the polling place, may request that 2 judges of election of opposite party affiliation deliver a ballot to him or her at the point where he or she is unable to continue forward motion toward the polling place; but, in no case, shall a ballot be delivered to the voter beyond 50 feet of the entrance to the building in which the polling place is located. Such request shall be made to the election authority not later than the close of business at the election authority's office on the day before the election and on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The election authority shall notify the judges of election for the appropriate precinct polling places of such requests.

Weather permitting, 2 judges of election shall deliver to the disabled voter the ballot which he or she is entitled to vote, a portable voting booth or other enclosure that will allow such voter to mark his or her ballot in secrecy, and a marking device.

(c) The voter must complete the entire voting process, including the application for ballot from which the judges of election shall compare the voter's signature with the signature on his or her registration record card in the precinct binder.

After the voter has marked his or her ballot and placed it in the ballot envelope (or folded it in the manner prescribed for paper ballots), the 2 judges of election shall return the ballot to the polling place and give it to the judge in charge of the ballot box who shall deposit it therein.

Pollwatchers as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code shall be permitted to accompany the judges and observe the above procedure.

No assistance may be given to such voter in marking his or her ballot, unless the voter requests assistance and completes the affidavit required by Section 17-14 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 84-808.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-48) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-48)

Sec. 7-48. Any primary elector who may declare upon oath, properly witnessed and with his or her signature or mark affixed, that he or she requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, physical disability or inability to read, write or speak the English language, shall, upon request, be assisted in marking

his or her primary ballot in the same manner as provided by this Act for general elections. (Source: P.A. 84-808.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-49) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-49)

Sec. 7-49. After the opening of the polls at a primary no adjournment shall be had nor recess taken until the canvass of all the votes is completed and the returns carefully enveloped and sealed.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-50) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-50)

Sec. 7-50. The votes shall be canvassed in the room or place where the primary is held and the primary judges shall not allow the ballot box or any of the ballots, or the primary poll book, or any of the tally sheets to be removed or carried away from such room or polling place until the canvass of the votes is completed and the returns carefully enveloped and sealed.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-51) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-51)

Sec. 7-51. If the primary elector marks more names upon the primary ballot than there are persons to be nominated as candidates for an office, or for State central committeepersons, or precinct committeepersons, or township committeepersons, or ward committeepersons, or delegates or alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the primary elector's choice of a candidate for the nomination for an office, or committeeperson, or delegate, his primary ballot shall not be counted for the nomination for such office or committeeperson.

No primary ballot, without the endorsement of the judge's initials thereon, shall be counted.

No judge shall omit to endorse his initials on a primary ballot, as required by this Article, nor shall any person not authorized so to do initial a primary ballot knowing that he is not so authorized.

Primary ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof; and primary ballots to which objections have been made by either of the primary judges or challengers shall be marked "objected to" on the back thereof; and a memorandum, signed by the

primary judges, stating how it was counted, shall be written on the back of each primary ballot so marked; and all primary ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and so marked and endorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use after 6:00 P.M. only." The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots spoiled by voters while attempting to vote shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use before 6:00 P.M. only."

All primary ballots not voted, and all that have been spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned to the proper election authority by the primary judges, and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved 2 months. Such official shall keep a record of the number of primary ballots delivered for each polling place, and he or they shall also enter upon such record the number and character of primary ballots returned, with the time when and the persons by whom they are returned.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-52) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-52)

Sec. 7-52. Immediately upon closing the polls, the primary judges shall proceed to canvass the votes in the manner following:

(1) They shall separate and count the ballots of each political party.

(2) They shall then proceed to ascertain the number of names entered on the applications for ballot under each party affiliation.

(3) If the primary ballots of any political party exceed the number of applications for ballot by voters of such political party, the primary ballots of such political party shall be folded and replaced in the ballot box, the box closed, well shaken and again opened and one of the primary judges, who shall be blindfolded, shall draw out so many of the primary ballots of such political party as shall be equal to such excess. Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by a majority of the judges and shall be placed in the "After 6:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks

section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

(4) The primary judges shall then proceed to count the primary ballots of each political party separately; and as the primary judges shall open and read the primary ballots, 3 of the judges shall carefully and correctly mark upon separate tally sheets the votes which each candidate of the party whose name is written or printed on the primary ballot has received, in a separate column for that purpose, with the name of such candidate, the name of his political party and the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination at the head of such column. The same column, however, shall be used for both names of the same team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-53)

Sec. 7-53. As soon as the ballots of a political party shall have been read and the votes of the political party counted, as provided in the last above section, the 3 judges in charge of the tally sheets shall foot up the tally sheets so as to show the total number of votes cast for each candidate of the political party and for each candidate for State Central committeeperson and precinct committeeperson, township committeeperson or ward committeeperson, and delegate and alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, and certify the same to be correct. Thereupon, the primary judges shall set down in a certificate of results on the tally sheet, under the name of the political party, the name of each candidate voted for upon the primary ballot, written at full length, the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination or for committeeperson, or delegate or alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, the total number of votes which the candidate received, and they shall also set down the total number of ballots voted by the primary electors of the political party in the precinct. The certificate of results shall be made substantially in the following form:

..... Party

At the primary election held in the .... precinct of the (1) *township of ...., or (2) *City of ...., or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... on (insert date), the primary electors of the .... party voted .... ballots, and the respective candidates whose names were written or printed on

the primary ballot of the .... party, received respectively the following votes:

Name of Candidate,	Title of Office,	No. of Votes
John Jones	Governor	100
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	100
Sam Smith	Governor	70
Samantha Smythe	Lieutenant Governor	70
Frank Martin	Attorney General	150
William Preston	Rep. in Congress	200
Frederick John	Circuit Judge	50

*Fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

And so on for each candidate.

We hereby certify the above and foregoing to be true and correct.

Dated (insert date).

.....
Name Address
.....
Name Address
.....
Name Address
.....
Name Address
.....
Name Address
Judges of Primary

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 and Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-54) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-54)

Sec. 7-54. After the votes of a political party have been counted and set down and the tally sheets footed and the entry made in the primary poll books or return, as above provided, all the primary ballots of said political party, except those marked "defective" or "objected to" shall be securely bound, lengthwise and in width, with a soft cord having a minimum tensile strength of 60 pounds separately for each political party in the order in which said primary ballots have been read, and shall thereupon be carefully sealed in an envelope, which envelope shall be endorsed as follows:

"Primary ballots of the.... party of the.... precinct of the county of.... and State of Illinois."

Below each endorsement, each primary judge shall write his name.

Immediately thereafter the judges shall designate one of their number to go to the nearest telephone and report to the office of the county clerk or board of election

commissioners (as the case may be) the results of such primary. Such clerk or board shall keep his or its office open after the close of the polls until he or it has received from each precinct under his or its jurisdiction the report above provided for. Immediately upon receiving such report such clerk or board shall cause the same to be posted in a public place in his or its office for inspection by the public. Immediately after making such report such judge shall return to the polling place.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-55) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-55)

Sec. 7-55. The primary poll books or the official poll record, and the tally sheets with the certificates of the primary judges written thereon, together with the envelopes containing the ballots, including the envelope containing the ballots marked "defective" or "objected to", shall be carefully enveloped and sealed up together, properly endorsed, and the primary judges shall elect 2 judges (one from each of the major political parties), who shall immediately deliver the same to the clerk from whom the primary ballots were obtained, which clerk shall safely keep the same for 2 months, and thereafter shall safely keep the poll books until the next primary. Each election authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving stations designated by such authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close, or until the judges of each precinct under the jurisdiction of the election authority have delivered to the election authority all the above materials sealed up together and properly endorsed as provided herein. Materials delivered to the election authority which are not in the condition required by this Section shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges delivering the same make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the materials by the election authority, the judges delivering the same shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of such delivery. The election judges whose duty it is to deliver any materials as above provided shall, in the event such materials cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above

provided.

The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall deliver a copy of each tally sheet to the county chairmen of the two largest political parties.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 and Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-56) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56)

Sec. 7-56. As soon as complete returns are delivered to the proper election authority, the returns shall be canvassed for all primary elections as follows. The election authority acting as the canvassing board pursuant to Section 1-8 of this Code shall also open and canvass the returns of a primary. Upon the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority, the election authority shall make a tabulated statement of the returns for each political party separately, stating in appropriate columns and under proper headings, the total number of votes cast in said county for each candidate for nomination or election by said party, including candidates for President of the United States and for State central committeepersons, and for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, and for precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons, and for ward committeepersons. Within 2 days after the completion of said canvass by the election authority, the county clerk shall mail to the State Board of Elections a certified copy of such tabulated statement of returns. The election authority shall also determine and set down as to each precinct the number of ballots voted by the primary electors of each party at the primary.

In the case of the nomination or election of candidates for offices, including President of the United States and the State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, certified tabulated statement of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections, said returns shall be canvassed by the election authority. And, provided, further, that within 5 days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said Board, the Board shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the State government in Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in

its office, showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, cast in each of the several congressional districts in the State.

Within 48 hours of conducting a canvass, as required by this Code, of the consolidated primary, the election authority shall deliver an original certificate of results to each local election official, with respect to whose political subdivisions nominations were made at such primary, for each precinct in his jurisdiction in which such nominations were on the ballot. Such original certificate of results need not include any offices or nominations for any other political subdivisions.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-56.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56.1)

Sec. 7-56.1. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall, upon request, and by mail if so requested, furnish free of charge to any candidate for State office, including State Senator and Representative in the General Assembly, whose name appeared upon the primary ballot within the jurisdiction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, a copy of the abstract of votes by precinct for all candidates for the office for which such person was a candidate. Such abstract shall be furnished no later than 2 days after the receipt of the request or 8 days after the completing of the canvass, whichever is later.

(Source: P.A. 78-775.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-56.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56.2)

Sec. 7-56.2. The provisions of this Article 7 governing the conduct of primaries for the nomination of officers of units of local government at the consolidated primary of odd numbered years, shall also govern the conduct of those municipal primaries held in even numbered years 6 weeks before the date of the general primary election pursuant to Article 2A of this Code. In applying the provisions of this Article to those even numbered year municipal elections, references to the "election" shall be construed to refer to the municipal election to be held on the day of the general primary, and references to the "consolidated primary" shall be construed to refer to the municipal primary of the even

numbered year.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-57) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-57)

Sec. 7-57. The death of any candidate prior to, or on, the date of the primary shall not affect the canvass of the ballots. If the result of such canvass discloses that such candidate, if he had lived, would have been nominated, such candidate shall be declared nominated.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-58) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-58)

Sec. 7-58. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners shall, upon completion of the canvassing of the returns, make and transmit to the State Board of Elections and to each election authority whose duty it is to print the official ballot for the election for which the nomination is made a proclamation of the results of the primary. The proclamation shall state the name of each candidate of each political party so nominated or elected, as shown by the returns, together with the name of the office for which he or she was nominated or elected, including precinct, township and ward committeepersons, and including in the case of the State Board of Elections, candidates for State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions. If a notice of contest is filed, the election authority shall, within one business day after receiving a certified copy of the court's judgment or order, amend its proclamation accordingly and proceed to file an amended proclamation with the appropriate election authorities and with the State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall issue a certificate of election to each of the persons shown by the returns and the proclamation thereof to be elected State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions; and the county clerk shall issue a certificate of election to each person shown by the returns to be elected precinct, township or ward committeeperson. The certificate issued to such precinct committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her precinct by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such township committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at

the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such ward committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her ward by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-59)

Sec. 7-59. (a) The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for the nomination for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the election then next ensuing; provided, that where there are two or more persons to be nominated for the same office or board, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated and their names shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

Except as otherwise provided by Section 7-8 of this Act, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for State central committeeperson of his congressional district shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from said congressional district.

Unless a national political party specifies that delegates and alternate delegates to a National nominating convention be allocated by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions from the State at large, and the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions in their respective congressional districts shall be declared elected delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions of their party.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its congressional district delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary in each congressional district in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central

Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its at large delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary in the whole State in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for precinct committeeperson of his precinct shall be declared elected precinct committeeperson from said precinct.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for township committeeperson of his township or part of a township as the case may be, shall be declared elected township committeeperson from said township or part of a township as the case may be. In cities where ward committeepersons are elected, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for ward committeeperson of his ward shall be declared elected ward committeeperson from said ward.

When two or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for committeeperson of the same political party, or where more than one person of the same political party is to be nominated as a candidate for office or committeeperson, if it appears that more than the number of persons to be nominated for an office or elected committeeperson have the highest and an equal number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for election as committeeperson, the election authority by which the returns of the primary are canvassed shall decide by lot which of said persons shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be. In such case the election authority shall issue notice in writing to such persons of such tie vote stating therein the place, the day (which shall not be more than 5 days thereafter) and the hour when such nomination or election shall be so determined.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 61 days prior to the primary.

However, whenever an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or petitions for any office is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st day before the election, then write-in votes shall be counted for that candidate if he or she has filed a notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks nomination or election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the primary.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on a party's ballot for nomination for or election to an office at a primary is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary, a person whose name was not printed on the party's primary ballot as a candidate for nomination for or election to the office, is not nominated for or elected to that office as a result of a write-in vote at the primary unless the number of votes he received equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office; or unless the number of votes he receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on the party's ballot for nomination for or election to the office at the primary equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-60) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60)

Sec. 7-60. Not less than 74 days before the date of the general election, the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerks the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the State Board of Elections

as a canvassing board or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the general election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the county election authority or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general election in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of election commissioners shall, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election, issue to such board a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general election in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certifications, in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election as a candidate for such office, as shown by the official election returns of the primary, shall be certified first under the name of such offices, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the final proclamation to have been nominated or elected

at the primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 10 days after the election authority's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for the filing of a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected or nominated.

Each county clerk and board of election commissioners shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of established political party candidates for the general election ballot. Such determination shall be made within 30 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the general primary in the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. However, a board of election commissioners may elect to place established political party candidates on the general election ballot in the same order determined by the county clerk of the county in which the city under the jurisdiction of such board is located.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;

(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county

clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60.1)

Sec. 7-60.1. Certification of candidates - consolidated election. Each local election official of a political subdivision in which candidates for the respective local offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall, no later than 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary, certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the appropriate election authority or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the consolidated primary election as a candidate for such consolidated primary, shall be certified first under the name of such office, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the consolidated primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the election authority's proclamation to have been nominated at the consolidated primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 5 days after the election authority's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 and a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1.

Each board of election commissioners of the cities in which established political party candidates for city offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established

political party candidates for the consolidated ballot. Such determination shall be made within 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery.

Each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices are nominated by primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot and, in the case of certain municipalities having annual elections, on the general primary ballot for election. Such determination shall be made prior to the canvass and proclamation of results of the consolidated primary or special municipal primary, as the case may be, in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such local election official, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place notice of such lottery. Immediately thereafter, the local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined to the proper election authorities charged with the preparation of the consolidated election, or general primary, ballot for that political subdivision.

Not less than 68 days before the date of the consolidated election, each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices have been nominated by caucus or have been nominated because no primary was required to be held shall certify

to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates whose certificates of nomination or nomination papers have been filed in his or her office and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. Such local election official shall, prior to certification, determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot. Such determination shall be made in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by each such local election official to the county chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined as part of his official certification of candidates to the election authorities whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;

(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is

discovered that the original certification is in error.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-61) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-61)

Sec. 7-61. Whenever a special election is necessary the provisions of this Article are applicable to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election.

In cases where a primary election is required the officer or board or commission whose duty it is under the provisions of this Act relating to general elections to call an election, shall fix a date for the primary for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election. Notice of such primary shall be given at least 15 days prior to the maximum time provided for the filing of petitions for such a primary as provided in Section 7-12.

Any vacancy in nomination under the provisions of this Article 7 occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification of candidates by the certifying board or officer, must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy. The resolution filling the vacancy shall be sent by U. S. mail or personal delivery to the certifying officer or board within 3 days of the action by which the vacancy was filled; provided, if such resolution is sent by mail and the U. S. postmark on the envelope containing such resolution is dated prior to the expiration of such 3 day limit, the resolution shall be deemed filed within such 3 day limit. Failure to so transmit the resolution within the time specified in this Section shall authorize the certifying officer or board to certify the original candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by the officers of a local municipal or township political party as specified in subsection (h) of Section 7-8, other than a statewide political party, that is established only within a municipality or township and the managing committee (or legislative committee in case of a candidate for State Senator or representative committee in the case of a candidate for State Representative in the General Assembly or State central committee in the case of a candidate for statewide office, including but not limited to the office of United States Senator) of the respective political party for the territorial area in which such vacancy occurs.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

(a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;

(b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;

(c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Section 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern objections to resolutions for filling a vacancy in nomination.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before the consolidated election or the general election shall not be filled. In this event, the certification of the original candidate shall stand and his name shall appear on the official ballot to be voted at the general election.

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate who has been nominated under the provisions of this Article 7 dies before the election (whether death occurs prior to, on or after the day of the primary), or declines the nomination; provided that nominations may become vacant for other reasons.

If the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the consolidated primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be created which may be filled in accordance with the requirements of this Section. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the general primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be filled only by a person designated by the appropriate committee of the political party and only if that designated person files nominating petitions with the number of signatures required for an established party candidate for that office within 75 days after the day of the general

primary. The circulation period for those petitions begins on the day the appropriate committee designates that person. The person shall file his or her nominating petitions, statements of candidacy, notice of appointment by the appropriate committee, and receipt of filing his or her statement of economic interests together. These documents shall be filed at the same location as provided in Section 7-12. The electoral boards having jurisdiction under Section 10-9 to hear and pass upon objections to nominating petitions also shall hear and pass upon objections to nomination petitions filed by candidates under this paragraph.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such primary election, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

In the proceedings to nominate a candidate to fill a vacancy or to fill a vacancy in the nomination, each precinct, township, ward, county or congressional district, as the case may be, shall through its representative on such central or managing committee, be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in such precinct, township, ward, county or congressional district, as the case may be, by the primary electors of its party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting at which such vacancy is to be filled.

For purposes of this Section, the words "certify" and "certification" shall refer to the act of officially declaring the names of candidates entitled to be printed upon the official ballot at an election and directing election authorities to place the names of such candidates upon the official ballot. "Certifying officers or board" shall refer to the local election official, election authority or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be, with whom nomination papers, including certificates of nomination and resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination, are filed and whose duty it is to "certify" candidates.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-62) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-62)

Sec. 7-62. In cities having a board of election commissioners, the duties herein imposed upon the county, city, incorporated town or village clerk, as the case may be, shall be discharged by the board of election commissioners in the same manner, as near as may be, and to the same extent and with like effect that the similar duties imposed by this Article are discharged by the county, city, incorporated town or village clerk, as the case may be; and the ballots for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for in such city shall be printed by the board of election commissioners and the returns of the primary held in such city shall be made to such board of election commissioners.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-63) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-63)

Sec. 7-63. Any candidate whose name appears upon the primary ballot of any political party may contest the election of the candidate or candidates nominated for the office for which he or she was a candidate by his or her political party, upon the face of the returns, by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a petition in writing, setting forth the grounds of contest, which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner or other person, and which petition shall be filed within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority making the final canvass of returns. The contestant shall also file with that election authority (and if for the nomination for an office, certified tabulated statements of the returns of which are to be filed with the State Board of Elections, also with the election authorities in whose jurisdiction the election was held), a notice of the pendency of the contest.

If the contest relates to an office involving more than one county, the venue of the contest is (a) in the county in which the alleged grounds of the contest exist or (b) if grounds for the contest are alleged to exist in more than one county, then in any of those counties or in the county in which any defendant resides.

Authority and jurisdiction are hereby vested in the circuit court, to hear and determine primary contests. When a petition to contest a primary is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, the petition shall forthwith be presented to a judge thereof, who shall note thereon the date of presentation, and shall note thereon the day when the

petition will be heard, which shall not be more than 10 days thereafter.

Summons shall forthwith issue to each defendant named in the petition and shall be served for the same manner as is provided for other civil cases. Summons may be issued and served in any county in the State. The case may be heard and determined by the circuit court at any time not less than 5 days after service of process, and shall have preference in the order of hearing to all other cases. The petitioner shall give security for all costs.

Any defendant may file a counterclaim in the same manner as in other civil cases.

The court shall ascertain and declare by a judgment to be entered of record, the result of such election. The judgment of the court shall be appealable as in other civil cases. A certified copy of the judgment shall forthwith be made by the clerk of the court and transmitted to the election authority canvassing the returns for such office, and in case of contest, if for nomination for an office, tabulated statements of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections, also in the office of the election authorities having jurisdiction. The proper election authority or authorities, as the case may be, shall correct the returns or the tabulated statement of returns in accordance with the judgment.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-64) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-64)

Sec. 7-64. Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to prevent the nomination of independent candidates by petition, as is now or may hereafter be provided by this Act or any other law.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-65) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-65)

Sec. 7-65. The invalidity of any portion of this Article 7 shall not affect the validity of any other portion hereof, which can be given effect without such invalid part.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-66)

Sec. 7-66. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment.

If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 7, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures

followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-67)

Sec. 7-67. Nominations; regional superintendents of schools.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, this Section shall apply only to the making of nominations for established party candidates for regional superintendent of schools in the 2014 general primary election.

(b) A candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 200 signatures or the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the county or counties, whichever is less. For purposes of this subsection, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total votes cast in the applicable district for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected.

(c) Petitions for nomination for regional superintendent of schools shall be filed no earlier than December 16, 2013, and no later than December 23, 2013.

(d) Petitions for single-county districts shall be filed with the county election authority. Petitions for multi-county districts shall be filed with the State Board of Elections. Signatures and circulator statements on petitions for nomination filed with the State Board of Elections or county election authority during the filing period for nominations shall not be deemed invalid for the sole reason that the petitions were circulated between 90 and 111 days before the last day for filing petitions.

(e) In the case of a conflict between the provisions of this Section and any other provision of this Code, the provisions of this Section shall control.
(Source: P.A. 98-594, eff. 11-15-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-68)

Sec. 7-68. Nominations for special election for Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer.

(a) Whenever a special election for the office of Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer is to be held pursuant to Section 25-5 of this Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination shall be filled pursuant to this Section.

(1) If the vacancy in office or failure to qualify for the office occurs before the first date provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, the nominations for the special election shall be made as otherwise provided in this Article 7. The nomination for the office to be filled by special election shall appear on the regular ballot at the primary election, and shall not require the use of a separate ballot.

(2) If the vacancy in office or failure to qualify occurs on or after the first day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the State central committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for the election to such office at such general election.

The resolution to fill the vacancy in nomination shall include the following information:

(A) the names of the original office holder and the office;

(B) the date on which the vacancy in nomination occurred;

(C) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy in nomination and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill the vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as

required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(b) Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy in nomination.

(c) The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section.

(d) Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and special election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-1170, eff. 1-12-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-100)

Sec. 7-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner,

including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 7A heading)
ARTICLE 7A. JUDGES' DECLARATION OF INTENT TO SEEK RETENTION IN OFFICE

(10 ILCS 5/7A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7A-1)

Sec. 7A-1. Any Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office and who seeks to be retained in that office under subsection (d) of Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution shall file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself in the office of the Secretary of State not less than 6 months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office. Within 3 business days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall certify to the State Board of Elections the names of all incumbent judges who were eligible to stand for retention at the next general election but failed to timely file a declaration of candidacy to succeed themselves in office or, having timely filed such a declaration, withdrew it. The State Board of Elections may rely upon the certification from the Secretary of State (a) to determine when vacancies in judicial office exist and (b) to determine the judicial positions for which elections will be held. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

Upon certification of a Judge's candidacy for retention by the Secretary of State, the judicial candidate may file a written request with the Secretary of State for redaction of the judicial candidate's home address information from the candidate's declaration of candidacy for retention. After receipt of the candidate's written request, the Secretary

of State shall redact or cause redaction of the judicial candidate's home address from the candidate's declaration of candidacy for retention within 5 business days. For the purposes of this subsection, "home address" has the meaning as defined in Section 1-10 of the Judicial Privacy Act.
(Source: P.A. 96-886, eff. 1-1-11; 97-847, eff. 9-22-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 8 heading)
ARTICLE 8. NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(10 ILCS 5/8-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-1)
Sec. 8-1. The nomination of all candidates for members of the General Assembly by all political parties as defined in Section 8-2 of this article shall be made in the manner provided in this article 8 and not otherwise.

The name of no person, nominated by a party required hereunder to make nominations of candidates for members of the General Assembly shall be placed upon the official ballot to be voted at the general election as a candidate unless such person shall have been nominated for such office under the provisions of this article 8.
(Source: P.A. 82-750.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-2)
Sec. 8-2. The term "political party" as used in this article shall mean a political party which, at the next preceding election for governor, polled at least five per cent of the entire vote cast in the State; Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-3)
Sec. 8-3. The following words and phrases in this article shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

(1) The terms "legislative office", "legislative officer" or "legislator" shall

mean a State Senator or Representative in the General Assembly.

(2) The term "legislative district" shall mean the territorial area from which a State Senator is to be elected.

(3) The term "representative district" shall mean the territorial area from which a Representative in the General Assembly is to be elected.

(Source: P.A. 82-750.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-4)

Sec. 8-4. The nomination of candidates for legislative offices shall be made at the general primary election.

(Source: P.A. 95-6, eff. 6-20-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-5)

Sec. 8-5. Legislative committees; representative committees. There shall be constituted one legislative committee for each political party in each legislative district and one representative committee for each political party in each representative district. Legislative and representative committees shall be composed as follows:

In legislative or representative districts within or including a portion of any county containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the legislative or representative committee of a political party shall consist of the committeepersons of such party representing each township or ward of such county any portion of which township or ward is included within such legislative or representative district and the chair of each county central committee of such party of any county containing less than 2,000,000 inhabitants any portion of which county is included within such legislative or representative district.

In the remainder of the State, the legislative or representative committee of a political party shall consist of the chair of each county central committee of such party, any portion of which county is included within such legislative or representative district; but if a legislative or representative district comprises only one county, or part of a county, its legislative or representative committee shall consist of the chair of the county central committee and 2 members of the county central committee appointed by the chair of the county central committee.

Within 180 days after the primary of the even-numbered year immediately following the decennial redistricting required by Section 3 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, the ward committeepersons, township

committeepersons or chairmen of county central committees within each of the redistricted legislative and representative districts shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among their own number a chair and, either from among their own number or otherwise, such other officers as they may deem necessary or expedient. The ward committeepersons, township committeepersons or chairmen of county central committees shall determine the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such district) of such meeting. Immediately upon completion of organization, the chair shall forward to the State Board of Elections the names and addresses of the chair and secretary of the committee. A vacancy shall occur when a member dies, resigns or ceases to reside in the county, township or ward which he represented.

Within 180 days after the primary of each other even-numbered year, each legislative committee and representative committee shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among its own number a chair, and either from its own number or otherwise, such other officers as each committee may deem necessary or expedient. Immediately upon completion of organization, the chair shall forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and addresses of the chair and secretary of the committee. The outgoing chair of such committee shall notify the members of the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such district) of such meeting. A vacancy shall occur when a member dies, resigns, or ceases to reside in the county, township or ward, which he represented.

If any change is made in the boundaries of any precinct, township or ward, the committeeperson previously elected therefrom shall continue to serve, as if no boundary change had occurred, for the purpose of acting as a member of a legislative or representative committee until his successor is elected or appointed.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-6)

Sec. 8-6. In legislative or representative districts wholly contained within counties having 2,000,000 or more inhabitants each member of each legislative or representative committee shall in its organization and proceedings be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his township or ward in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. If a portion

of the legislative or representative district is within a county containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants then each legislative or representative committee member shall be entitled to vote as follows: (a) in the portion of the district lying within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, each committeeperson shall be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his township or ward in the legislative or representative district by primary electors of his party at the last primary at which township or ward committeepersons were elected; (b) in the portion of the district lying outside a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, each chair of a county central committee shall be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his county in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. In the remainder of the State, each member shall be entitled to cast one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his county in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. However, in counties under 2,000,000 population, if the legislative or representative district comprises only one county, or part of a county, each legislative or representative committee member shall be entitled to cast one vote.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-7)

Sec. 8-7. The various political party committees now in existence are hereby recognized and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until committeepersons are chosen, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-8)

Sec. 8-8. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination shall have been filed in his behalf as provided for in this Section. Each such petition shall include as a part thereof the oath required by Section 7-10.1 of this Act and a statement of candidacy by the candidate filing or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of

the party to which the petition relates, is qualified for the office specified and has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot and shall be subscribed and sworn by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in this State and may be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois)
) ss.
County .....)

I, ..., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at .... street in the city (or village of) .... in the county of .... State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a qualified primary voter of .... party; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of .... to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally qualified to hold such office and that I have filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination for such office.

Signed .....

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ...., who is to me personally known, on (insert date).

Signed .... (Official Character)

(Seal if officer has one.)

The receipt issued by the Secretary of State indicating that the candidate has filed the statement of economic interests required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act must be filed with the petitions for nomination as provided in subsection (8) of Section 7-12 of this Code.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, all petitions for nomination for the office of State Senator shall be signed by at least 1,000 but not more than 3,000 of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his legislative district.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, all petitions for nomination for the office of Representative in the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 500 but not more than 1,500 of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his or her representative district.

Opposite the signature of each qualified primary elector who signs a petition for nomination for the office of State Representative or State Senator such elector's residence address shall be written or printed.

The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county and city, village or town.

For the purposes of this Section, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for such political party who received the highest number of votes, state-wide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected.

A "qualified primary elector" of a party may not sign petitions for or be a candidate in the primary of more than one party.

In the affidavit at the bottom of each sheet, the petition circulator, who shall be a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, shall state his or her street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as his or her county, city, village or town, and state; and shall certify that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence; and shall certify that the signatures are genuine; and shall certify that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition qualified primary voters for which the nomination is sought.

In the affidavit at the bottom of each petition sheet, the petition circulator shall either (1) indicate the dates on which he or she circulated that sheet, or (2) indicate the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) certify that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition. No petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 8-9 for the filing of such petition.

All petition sheets which are filed with the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-8.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-8.1)

Sec. 8-8.1. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for that office, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-9)

Sec. 8-9. All petitions for nomination shall be filed by mail or in person as follows:

(1) Where the nomination is made for a legislative office, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113

and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(2) The State Board of Elections shall, upon receipt of each petition, endorse thereon the day and hour on which it was filed. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight on the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day, shall be deemed as filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day as the case may be, and all petitions received thereafter shall be deemed as filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed to have been filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections shall break ties and determine the order of filing, by means of a lottery as provided in Section 7-12 of this Code.

(3) Any person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed, may cause his name to be withdrawn by a request in writing, signed by him, duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections not later than the date of certification of candidates for the general primary ballot, and no names so withdrawn shall be certified by the State Board of Elections to the county clerk, or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, his name shall not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time, his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.

(4) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-9.1)

Sec. 8-9.1. The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to petitions for nomination filed under this Article.

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 597.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-10)

Sec. 8-10. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days prior to the date of the primary, the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerk for each county, the names of all candidates for legislative offices, as specified in the petitions for nominations on file in its office, which are to be voted for in such county, stating in such certificates the political affiliation of each candidate for nomination, as specified in the petitions. The State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the county clerk, certify to the county clerk the names of the candidates in the order in which the names shall appear upon the primary ballot, the names to appear in the order in which petitions have been filed.

Not less than 62 days prior to the date of the primary, the county clerk shall certify to the board of election commissioners if there be any such board in his county, the names of all candidates so certified to him by the State Board of Elections in the districts wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of said board and in the order in which such names are certified to him.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-11)

Sec. 8-11. The county clerk of each county or the board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall prepare and cause to be printed the primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his respective county, and the names of all candidates provided in this Article 8, which are certified to the office of the county clerk by the electoral board, shall be placed on the same ballot as candidates for other offices for nominations to be voted for at the same primary election, properly arranged, however, under the name of each office.
(Source: P.A. 82-750.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-12)

Sec. 8-12. The State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the county clerk, certify to the county clerk the position which the names of candidates for legislative offices shall occupy upon the primary ballot with reference to the position of candidates for other offices; provided that, where the candidates on the primary ballot are listed in two or more columns, legislative offices shall be the first offices listed in the second column.
(Source: P.A. 82-750.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-15)

Sec. 8-15. Except as in this article otherwise expressly provided, all of the provisions of Article 7 of this Act and acts hereafter passed amendatory thereof, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to and govern primary elections and contests thereof held under the provisions of this Article 8. The returns of such primary shall be made to the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, and shall be canvassed and certified as other returns made to the county clerk or board of election commissioners as the case may be.

Tabulated statements of the returns of the primary for the nomination of candidates for legislative offices shall be made to the State Board of Elections, canvassed by the Board, proclamation of the result thereof made, and certificates of nomination issued, as in the case of other tabulated statements of returns made to the State Board of Elections, and the election of any person nominated may be contested by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a petition in writing and filing notice in writing with the proper canvassing boards as required by Article 7 hereof.
(Source: P.A. 82-750.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-16)

Sec. 8-16. Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to prevent the nomination of independent candidates by petition, as is now or may hereafter be provided by this act.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-17)

Sec. 8-17. The death of any candidate prior to, or on, the date of the primary shall not affect the canvass of the ballots. If the result of such canvass discloses that such candidate, if he had lived, would have been nominated, such candidate shall be declared nominated.

In the event that a candidate of a party who has been nominated under the provisions of this Article shall die before election (whether death occurs prior to, or on, or after, the date of the primary) or decline the nomination or should the nomination for any other reason become vacant, the legislative or representative committee of such party for such district shall nominate a candidate of such party to fill such vacancy. However, if there was no candidate for the nomination of the party in the primary, except as otherwise provided in this Code, no candidate of that party for that office may be listed on the ballot at the general election, unless the legislative or representative committee of the party nominates a candidate to fill the vacancy in nomination within 75 days after the date of the general primary election. Vacancies in nomination occurring under this Article shall be filled by the appropriate legislative or representative committee in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-61 of this Code. In proceedings to fill the vacancy in nomination, the voting strength of the members of the legislative or representative committee shall be as provided in Section 8-6.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-17.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-17.1)

Sec. 8-17.1. Whenever a vacancy in the office of State Senator is to be filled by election pursuant to Article IV, Section 2(d) of the Constitution and Section 25-6 of this Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination shall be filled pursuant to this Section:

(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first

date provided in Section 8-9 for filing

nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, the nominations for the election for filling such vacancy shall be made as otherwise provided in Article 8.

(2) If the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section 8-9 for filing nomination papers for the office of State Senator for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which such vacancy occurs, the time for filing nomination papers for such office for the primary shall be not more than 105 days and not less than 99 days prior to the date of the primary election.

(3) If the vacancy in office occurs after the last day provided in Section 8-9 for filing nomination papers for the office of State Senator, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the legislative committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for the election to such office at such general election. In the proceedings to fill the vacancy in nomination the voting strength of the members of the legislative committee shall be as provided in Section 8-6. The name of the candidate so nominated shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. Such vacancy in nomination shall be filled prior to the date of certification of candidates for the general election.

(4) The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

(a) the names of the original nominee and the office vacated;

(b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;

(c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed

by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 9 heading)
ARTICLE 9. DISCLOSURE AND REGULATION OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1)
Sec. 9-1. As used in this Article, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in Sections 9-1.1 through 9-1.13, have the respective meanings as defined in those Sections.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.1)
Sec. 9-1.1. "Board" means the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.3)
Sec. 9-1.3. "Candidate" means any person who seeks nomination for election, election to or retention in public office, or any person who seeks election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of 3,000,000 or more population, whether or not such person is elected. A person seeks nomination for election, election or retention if he (1) takes the action necessary under the laws of this State to attempt to qualify for nomination for election, election to or retention in public office or election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of 3,000,000 or more population, or (2) receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures with a view to bringing about his nomination for election or election to or retention in public office,

or his or her election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of 3,000,000 or more population.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.4) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.4)
Sec. 9-1.4. Contribution.
(A) "Contribution" means:
(1) a gift, subscription, donation, dues, loan, advance, deposit of money, or anything of value, knowingly received in connection with the nomination for election, election, or retention of any candidate or person to or in public office or in connection with any question of public policy;
(1.5) a gift, subscription, donation, dues, loan, advance, deposit of money, or anything of value that constitutes an electioneering communication made in concert or cooperation with or at the request, suggestion, or knowledge of a candidate, a political committee, or any of their agents;
(2) the purchase of tickets for fund-raising events, including but not limited to dinners, luncheons, cocktail parties, and rallies made in connection with the nomination for election, election, or retention of any person in or to public office, or in connection with any question of public policy;
(3) a transfer of funds received by a political committee from another political committee;
(4) the services of an employee donated by an employer, in which case the contribution shall be listed in the name of the employer, except that any individual services provided voluntarily and without promise or expectation of compensation from any source shall not be deemed a contribution; and
(5) an expenditure by a political committee made in cooperation, consultation, or concert with another political committee.
(B) "Contribution" does not include:
(a) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food, and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual in rendering voluntary personal services on the individual's residential premises for candidate-related activities; provided the value of the service provided does not exceed an aggregate of $150 in a reporting period;
(b) the sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable

charge, if such charge for use in a candidate's campaign is at least equal to the cost of such food or beverage to the vendor;

(c) communications by a corporation to its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel or their families;

(d) communications by an association to its members and executive or administrative personnel or their families;

(e) voter registration or other campaigns encouraging voting that make no mention of any clearly identified candidate, public question, political party, group, or combination thereof;

(f) a loan of money by a national or State bank or credit union made in accordance with the applicable banking laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business, but the loan shall be listed on disclosure reports required by this Article; however, the use, ownership, or control of any security for such a loan, if provided by a person other than the candidate or his or her committee, qualifies as a contribution; or

(g) an independent expenditure.

(C) Interest or other investment income, earnings or proceeds, and refunds or returns of all or part of a committee's previous expenditures shall not be considered contributions but shall be listed on disclosure reports required by this Article.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.5) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.5)

Sec. 9-1.5. Expenditure.

(A) "Expenditure" means:

(1) a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money, or anything of value, in connection with the nomination for election, election, or retention of any person to or in public office or in connection with any question of public policy;

(2) a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money, or anything of

value that constitutes an electioneering communication made in concert or cooperation with or at the request, suggestion, or knowledge of a candidate, a political committee, or any of their agents; or

(3) a transfer of funds by a political committee to another political committee.

(B) "Expenditure" does not include:

(a) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food, and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual in rendering voluntary personal services on the individual's residential premises for candidate-related activities; provided the value of the service provided does not exceed an aggregate of $150 in a reporting period; or

(b) the sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if such charge for use in a candidate's campaign is at least equal to the cost of such food or beverage to the vendor.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.6) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.6)

Sec. 9-1.6. Person. "Person" or "whoever" means a natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.7) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.7)

Sec. 9-1.7. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 95-963, eff. 1-1-09. Repealed by P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.8) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.8)

Sec. 9-1.8. Political committees.

(a) "Political committee" includes a candidate political committee, a political party committee, a political action committee, a ballot initiative committee, and an independent expenditure committee.

(b) "Candidate political committee" means the candidate himself or herself or any natural person, trust, partnership, corporation, or other organization or group of persons designated by the candidate that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 on behalf of the candidate.

(c) "Political party committee" means the State central committee of a political party,

a county central committee of a political party, a legislative caucus committee, or a committee formed by a ward or township committeeperson of a political party. For purposes of this Article, a "legislative caucus committee" means a committee established for the purpose of electing candidates to the General Assembly by the person elected President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, or a committee established by 5 or more members of the same caucus of the Senate or 10 or more members of the same caucus of the House of Representatives.

(d) "Political action committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for public office. "Political action committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 related to any candidate or candidates for public office.

(e) "Ballot initiative committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Ballot initiative committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 related to any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters. The $5,000 threshold applies to any contributions or expenditures received or made with the purpose of securing a place on the ballot for, advocating the defeat or passage of, or

engaging in electioneering communication regarding the question of public policy, regardless of the method of initiation of the question of public policy and regardless of whether petitions have been circulated or filed with the appropriate office or whether the question has been adopted and certified by the governing body.

(f) "Independent expenditure committee" means any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons formed for the exclusive purpose of making independent expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 in support of or in opposition to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Independent expenditure committee" also includes any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications that are not made in connection, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of a public official or candidate, a public official's or candidate's designated political committee or campaign, or an agent or agents of the public official, candidate, or political committee or campaign during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 related to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.9) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.9)

Sec. 9-1.9. Election cycle. "Election cycle" means any of the following:

(1) For a candidate political committee organized to support a candidate to be elected at a general primary election or general election, (i) the period beginning January 1 following the general election for the office to which a candidate seeks nomination or election and ending on the day of the general primary election for that office or (ii) the period beginning the day after a general primary election for the office to which the candidate seeks nomination or election and through December 31 following the general election.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), for a candidate political committee organized to support a candidate for the General Assembly, (i) the period beginning January 1 following a

general election and ending on the day of the next general primary election or (ii) the period beginning the day after the general primary election and ending on December 31 following a general election.

(3) For a candidate political committee organized to support a candidate for a retention election, (i) the period beginning January 1 following the general election at which the candidate was elected through the day the candidate files a declaration of intent to seek retention or (ii) the period beginning the day after the candidate files a declaration of intent to seek retention through December 31 following the retention election.

(4) For a candidate political committee organized to support a candidate to be elected at a consolidated primary election or consolidated election, (i) the period beginning July 1 following a consolidated election and ending on the day of the consolidated primary election or (ii) the period beginning the day after the consolidated primary election and ending on June 30 following a consolidated election.

(5) For a political party committee, political action committee, ballot initiative committee, or independent expenditure committee, the period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of each calendar year.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.10) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.10)

Sec. 9-1.10. Public Office. "Public office" means any elective office or judicial office subject to retention.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.10b)

Sec. 9-1.10b. Severability. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1995 are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 89-405, eff. 11-8-95.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.11) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.11)

Sec. 9-1.11. "Public official" means any person who is elected or appointed to public office.

(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.12) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.12)

Sec. 9-1.12. Anything of value. "Anything of value" means any item, thing, service, or

good, regardless of whether it may be valued in monetary terms according to ascertainable market value. Anything of value which does not have an ascertainable market value must be reported by describing the item, thing, service, or good contributed and by using the contributor's certified market value required under Section 9-6.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.13) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.13)

Sec. 9-1.13. Transfer of funds. "Transfer of funds" means any conveyance of money from one political committee to another political committee.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.14)

Sec. 9-1.14. Electioneering communication.

(a) "Electioneering communication" means, for the purposes of this Article, any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication, including radio, television, or Internet communication, that (1) refers to (i) a clearly identified candidate or candidates who will appear on the ballot for nomination for election, election, or retention, (ii) a clearly identified political party, or (iii) a clearly identified question of public policy that will appear on the ballot, (2) is made within (i) 60 days before a general election or consolidated election or (ii) 30 days before a primary election, (3) is targeted to the relevant electorate, and (4) is susceptible to no reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a clearly identified candidate for nomination for election, election, or retention, a political party, or a question of public policy.

(b) "Electioneering communication" does not include:

(1) A communication, other than an advertisement,
appearing in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any legitimate news organization, unless the facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate.

(2) A communication made solely to promote a
candidate debate or forum that is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum.

(3) A communication made as part of a non-partisan
activity designed to encourage individuals

to vote or to register to vote.

(4) A communication by an organization operating and remaining in good standing under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(5) A communication exclusively between a labor organization, as defined under federal or State law, and its members.

(6) A communication exclusively between an organization formed under Section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and its members.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 7-1-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.15)

Sec. 9-1.15. Independent expenditure. "Independent expenditure" means any payment, gift, donation, or expenditure of funds (i) by a natural person or political committee for the purpose of making electioneering communications or of expressly advocating for or against the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of a clearly identifiable public official or candidate or for or against any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters and (ii) that is not made in connection, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of the public official or candidate, the public official's or candidate's designated political committee or campaign, or the agent or agents of the public official, candidate, or political committee or campaign.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 7-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-2)

Sec. 9-2. Political committee designations.

(a) Every political committee shall be designated as a (i) candidate political committee, (ii) political party committee, (iii) political action committee, (iv) ballot initiative committee, or (v) independent expenditure committee.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2011, no public official or candidate for public office may maintain or establish more than one candidate political committee for each office that public official or candidate holds or is seeking. The name of each candidate political committee shall identify the name of the public official or candidate supported by the candidate political committee. If a candidate establishes separate candidate political committees for each public office, the name of

each candidate political committee shall also include the public office to which the candidate seeks nomination for election, election, or retention. If a candidate establishes one candidate political committee for multiple offices elected at different elections, then the candidate shall designate an election cycle, as defined in Section 9-1.9, for purposes of contribution limitations and reporting requirements set forth in this Article. No political committee, other than a candidate political committee, may include the name of a candidate in its name.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2011, no State central committee of a political party, county central committee of a political party, committee formed by a ward or township committeeperson, or committee established for the purpose of electing candidates to the General Assembly may maintain or establish more than one political party committee. The name of the committee must include the name of the political party.

(d) Beginning January 1, 2011, no natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons forming a political action committee shall maintain or establish more than one political action committee. The name of a political action committee must include the name of the entity forming the committee. This subsection does not apply to independent expenditure committees.

(e) Beginning January 1, 2011, the name of a ballot initiative committee must include words describing the question of public policy and whether the group supports or opposes the question.

(f) Every political committee shall designate a chair and a treasurer. The same person may serve as both chair and treasurer of any political committee. A candidate who administers his own campaign contributions and expenditures shall be deemed a political committee for purposes of this Article and shall designate himself as chair, treasurer, or both chair and treasurer of such political committee. The treasurer of a political committee shall be responsible for keeping the records and filing the statements and reports required by this Article.

(g) No contribution and no expenditure shall be accepted or made by or on behalf of a political committee at a time when there is a vacancy in the office of chair or treasurer thereof. No expenditure shall be made for or on behalf of a political committee without the

authorization of its chair or treasurer, or their designated agents.

(h) For purposes of implementing the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, every political committee in existence on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall make the designation required by this Section by December 31, 2010.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-3)

Sec. 9-3. Political committee statement of organization.

(a) Every political committee shall file with the State Board of Elections a statement of organization within 10 business days of the creation of such committee, except any political committee created within the 30 days before an election shall file a statement of organization within 2 business days in person, by facsimile transmission, or by electronic mail. Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization shall be reported, as required for the original statement of organization by this Section, within 10 days following that change. The Board shall impose a civil penalty of $50 per business day upon political committees for failing to file or late filing of a statement of organization. Such penalties shall not exceed $5,000, and shall not exceed $10,000 for statewide office political committees. There shall be no fine if the statement is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline.

In addition to the civil penalties authorized by this Section, the State Board of Elections or any other political committee may apply to the circuit court for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction against the political committee to cease the expenditure of funds and to cease operations until the statement of organization is filed.

For the purpose of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Comptroller.

(b) The statement of organization shall include:

(1) the name and address of the political committee and the designation required by Section 9-2;

(2) the scope, area of activity, party affiliation, and purposes of the political committee;

(3) the name, address, and position of each custodian of the committee's books and accounts;

(4) the name, address, and position of the committee's principal officers, including the chairman, treasurer, and officers and members of its finance committee, if any;

(5) the name and address of any sponsoring entity;

(6) a statement of what specific disposition of residual fund will be made in the event of the dissolution or termination of the committee;

(7) a listing of all banks or other financial institutions, safety deposit boxes, and any other repositories or custodians of funds used by the committee; and

(8) the amount of funds available for campaign expenditures as of the filing date of the committee's statement of organization.

For purposes of this Section, a "sponsoring entity" is (i) any person, organization, corporation, or association that contributes at least 33% of the total funding of the political committee or (ii) any person or other entity that is registered or is required to register under the Lobbyist Registration Act and contributes at least 33% of the total funding of the political committee.

(c) Each statement of organization required to be filed in accordance with this Section shall be verified, dated, and signed by either the treasurer of the political committee making the statement or the candidate on whose behalf the statement is made and shall contain substantially the following verification:

"VERIFICATION:

I declare that this statement of organization (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true, correct, and complete statement of organization as required by Article 9 of the Election Code. I understand that willfully filing a false or incomplete statement is subject to a civil penalty of at least $1,001 and up to $5,000.

....

(date of filing) (signature of person making the statement)".

(d) The statement of organization for a ballot initiative committee also shall include a verification signed by the chairperson of the committee that (i) the committee is formed for the purpose of supporting or opposing a question of public policy, (ii) all contributions and expenditures of the committee will be used for the purpose described in the statement of organization, (iii) the committee may accept unlimited contributions from any source, provided that the ballot initiative committee does not make contributions or expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates for nomination for election, election, or retention, and (iv) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the committee in violation of this Article.

(d-5) The statement of organization for an independent expenditure committee also shall include a verification signed by the chairperson of the committee that (i) the committee is formed for the exclusive purpose of making independent expenditures, (ii) all contributions and expenditures of the committee will be used for the purpose described in the statement of organization, (iii) the committee may accept unlimited contributions from any source, provided that the independent expenditure committee does not make contributions to any candidate political committee, political party committee, or political action committee, and (iv) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the committee in violation of this Article.

(e) For purposes of implementing the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, every political committee in existence on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall file the statement required by this Section with the Board by December

31, 2010.
(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-4)
Sec. 9-4. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03. Repealed by P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-5)
Sec. 9-5. Dissolved or inactive committee. Any political committee which, after having filed a statement of organization, dissolves as a political committee or determines that it will no longer receive any campaign contributions nor make any campaign expenditures shall notify the Board of that fact and file with the Board a final report with respect to its contributions and expenditures, including the final disposition of its funds and assets.

In the event that a political committee dissolves, all contributions in its possession, after payment of the committee's outstanding liabilities, including staff salaries, shall be refunded to the contributors in amounts not exceeding their individual contributions, or transferred to other political or charitable organizations consistent with the positions of the committee or the candidates it represented. In no case shall these funds be used for the personal aggrandizement of any committee member or campaign worker.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-6)
Sec. 9-6. Accounting for contributions.

(a) A person who collects or accepts a contribution for a political committee shall, within 5 days after receipt of such contribution, submit to the treasurer a detailed account of the contribution, including (i) the amount, (ii) the name and address of the person making such contribution, (iii) the date on which the contribution was received, and (iv) the name and address of the person collecting or accepting the contribution for the political committee. A political committee shall disclose on the quarterly statement the name, address, and occupation of any person who collects or accepts contributions from at least 5 persons in the aggregate of $3,000 or more outside of the presence of a candidate or not in connection with a fundraising event sanctioned or coordinated by the political committee during a reporting period. This subsection does not apply to a person who is an officer of the committee, a compensated

employee, a person authorized by an officer or the candidate of a committee to accept contributions on behalf of the committee, or an entity used for processing financial transactions by credit card or other means.

(b) Within 5 business days of contributing goods or services to a political committee, the contributor shall submit to the treasurer a detailed account of the contribution, including (i) the name and address of the person making the contribution, (ii) a description and market value of the goods or services, and (iii) the date on which the contribution was made.

(c) All funds of a political committee shall be segregated from, and may not be commingled with, any personal funds of officers, members, or associates of such committee.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-7)

Sec. 9-7. Records and accounts.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the treasurer of a political committee shall keep a detailed and exact account of-

(a) the total of all contributions made to or for the committee;

(b) the full name and mailing address of every person making a contribution and the date and amount thereof;

(c) the total of all expenditures made by or on behalf of the committee;

(d) the full name and mailing address of every person to whom any expenditure is made, and the date and amount thereof;

(e) proof of payment, stating the particulars, for every expenditure made by or on behalf of the committee.

The treasurer shall preserve all records and accounts required by this section for a period of 2 years.

(2) The treasurer of a political committee shall keep a detailed and exact account of the total amount of contributions made to or for a committee at an event licensed under Section 8.1 of the Raffles and Poker Runs Act. For an event licensed under Section 8.1, the treasurer is not required to keep a detailed and exact account of the full name and mailing address of a person who purchases tickets at the event in an amount that does not exceed $150.

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-644, eff. 6-10-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-7.5)

Sec. 9-7.5. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05. Repealed by P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-8)

Sec. 9-8. Any political committee which solicits or receives contributions or makes expenditures on behalf of any candidate that is not authorized in writing by such candidate to do so shall include a notice on the face or front page of all literature and advertisements published and following all commercials broadcast, that are authorized by the committee and that mention the candidate, stating that the committee is not authorized by such candidate and that such candidate is not responsible for the activities of such committee.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.5)

Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

(a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept contributions except as provided in this Section.

(b) During an election cycle, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) $5,000 from any individual, (ii) $10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) $50,000 from a candidate political committee or political action committee. A candidate political committee may accept contributions in any amount from a political party committee except during an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election. During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions from political party committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i) $200,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office, (ii) $125,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with 1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) $75,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the House of

Representatives, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all voters of Cook County, and (iv) $50,000 for a candidate political committee established to support the nomination of a candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may accept contributions from only one legislative caucus committee. A candidate political committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(c) During an election cycle, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) $10,000 from any individual, (ii) $20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) $50,000 from a political action committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from another political party committee or a candidate political committee, except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred between a political party committee established under subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated federal political committee established under the Federal Election Code by the same political party. A political party committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee. A political party committee established by a legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

(c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and ending on the day of the primary election, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over $50,000 from a candidate political committee or political party committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from a candidate political committee or political party committee if the political party committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study and make recommendations on the provisions of

this subsection to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general primary election or consolidated primary election may file a Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may accept unlimited contributions from candidate political committees and political party committees, provided that the political party committee does not make contributions to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the political party committee in violation of this Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures made by the committee in violation of this Article. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(d) During an election cycle, a political action committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) $10,000 from any individual, (ii) $20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, political party committee, or association, or (iii) $50,000 from a political action committee or candidate political committee. A political action committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(e) A ballot initiative committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a political committee from dividing the proceeds of joint fundraising efforts; provided that no political committee may receive more than the limit from any one contributor, and provided that an independent expenditure committee may not conduct joint fundraising efforts with a candidate political committee or a political party committee.

(g) On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this Section for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest $100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family contributes or loans to the public official's or candidate's political committee or to other political committees that transfer funds to the public official's or candidate's political committee or makes independent expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election in an aggregate amount of more than (i) $250,000 for statewide office or (ii) $100,000 for all other elective offices, then the public official or candidate shall file with the State Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made by the public official, the candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the Board shall give official notice of the filing to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate making the filing, including the public official or candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office, including the public official or candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution

limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding during an election cycle that includes a general primary election or consolidated primary election and that public official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that office, including the nominee who filed the notification of self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or child of a public official or candidate.

(h-5) If a natural person or independent expenditure committee makes independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) $250,000 for statewide office or (ii) $100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, as reported in a written disclosure filed under subsection (a) of Section 9-8.6 or subsection (e-5) of Section 9-10, then the State Board of Elections shall, within 2 business days after the filing of the disclosure, post the disclosure on the Board's website and give official notice of the disclosure to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(h-10) If the State Board of Elections receives notification or determines that a natural person or persons, an independent expenditure committee or committees, or combination thereof has made independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) $250,000 for statewide office or (ii) $100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, then the Board shall, within 2 business days after discovering the independent expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed the threshold set forth in (i) and (ii) of this subsection, post notice of this fact on the Board's website and give

official notice to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made, may accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery to a political action committee of contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action committee may report the contributions in the aggregate, provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association facilitating the delivery of contributions maintains a list of natural persons, corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association that exceed $500 in a quarterly reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A political action committee facilitating the delivery of contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the amount of contributions made through dues delivered or received and the name of the corporation, labor organization, association, or political action committee delivering the contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution

limitations established in this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest $100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(j) A political committee that receives a contribution or transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends notification to the political committee of the excess contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

(k) For the purposes of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

(l) This Section is repealed if and when the United States Supreme Court invalidates contribution limits on committees formed to assist candidates, political parties, corporations, associations, or labor organizations established by or pursuant to federal law.

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.6)

Sec. 9-8.6. Independent expenditures.

(a) An independent expenditure is not considered a contribution to a political committee. An expenditure made by a natural person or political committee for an electioneering communication in connection, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of the public official or candidate, the public official's or candidate's candidate political committee, or the agent or agents of the public official, candidate, or political committee or campaign shall not be considered an independent expenditure but rather shall be considered a contribution to the public official's or candidate's candidate political committee.

A natural person who makes an independent expenditure supporting or opposing a public official or candidate that, alone or in combination with any other independent expenditure made by that natural person supporting or opposing that public official or candidate during any 12-month period, equals an aggregate value of at least $3,000 must file a written disclosure with the State Board of Elections within 2 business days after making any expenditure that results in the natural person meeting or exceeding the $3,000 threshold. A natural person who has made a written disclosure with the State Board of Elections shall have a continuing obligation to report further expenditures in relation to the same election, in $1,000 increments, to the State Board until the conclusion of that election. A natural person who makes an independent expenditure supporting or opposing a public official or candidate that, alone or in combination with any other independent expenditure made by that natural person supporting or opposing that public official or candidate during the election cycle, equals an aggregate value of more than (i) $250,000 for statewide office or (ii) $100,000 for all other elective offices must file a written disclosure with the State Board of Elections within 2 business days after making any expenditure that results in the natural person exceeding the applicable threshold. Each disclosure must identify the natural person, the public official or candidate supported or opposed, the date, amount, and nature of each independent expenditure, and the natural person's occupation and employer.

(b) Any entity other than a natural person that makes expenditures of any kind in an aggregate amount exceeding $3,000 during any 12-month period supporting or opposing a public official or candidate must organize as a political committee in accordance with this Article.

(c) Every political committee that makes independent expenditures must report all such independent expenditures as required under Section 9-10 of this Article.

(d) In the event that a political committee organized as an independent expenditure committee makes a contribution to any other political committee other than another independent expenditure committee or a ballot initiative committee, the State Board shall assess a fine equal to the amount of any contribution received in the preceding 2 years by the independent expenditure committee that exceeded the limits for a political action

committee set forth in subsection (d) of Section 9-8.5.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 7-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.10)

Sec. 9-8.10. Use of political committee and other reporting organization funds.

(a) A political committee shall not make expenditures:

(1) In violation of any law of the United States or of this State.

(2) Clearly in excess of the fair market value of the services, materials, facilities, or other things of value received in exchange.

(3) For satisfaction or repayment of any debts other than loans made to the committee or to the public official or candidate on behalf of the committee or repayment of goods and services purchased by the committee under a credit agreement. Nothing in this Section authorizes the use of campaign funds to repay personal loans. The repayments shall be made by check written to the person who made the loan or credit agreement. The terms and conditions of any loan or credit agreement to a committee shall be set forth in a written agreement, including but not limited to the method and amount of repayment, that shall be executed by the chair or treasurer of the committee at the time of the loan or credit agreement. The loan or agreement shall also set forth the rate of interest for the loan, if any, which may not substantially exceed the prevailing market interest rate at the time the agreement is executed.

(4) 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.

(5) For clothing or personal laundry expenses, except clothing items rented by the public official or candidate for his or her own use exclusively for a specific campaign-related event, provided that committees may purchase costumes, novelty items, or other accessories worn primarily to advertise the candidacy.

(6) For the travel expenses of any person unless the

travel is necessary for fulfillment of political, governmental, or public policy duties, activities, or purposes.

(7) For membership or club dues charged by organizations, clubs, or facilities that are primarily engaged in providing health, exercise, or recreational services; provided, however, that funds received under this Article may be used to rent the clubs or facilities for a specific campaign-related event.

(8) In payment for anything of value or for reimbursement of any expenditure for which any person has been reimbursed by the State or any person. For purposes of this item (8), a per diem allowance is not a reimbursement.

(9) For the lease or purchase of or installment payment for a motor vehicle unless the political committee can demonstrate the vehicle will be used primarily for campaign purposes or for the performance of governmental duties. Nothing in this paragraph prohibits a political committee from using political funds to make expenditures related to vehicles not purchased or leased by a political committee, provided the expenditure relates to the use of the vehicle for primarily campaign purposes or the performance of governmental duties. Persons using vehicles not purchased or leased by a political committee may be reimbursed for actual mileage for the use of the vehicle for campaign purposes or for the performance of governmental duties. The mileage reimbursements shall be made at a rate not to exceed the standard mileage rate method for computation of business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Directly for an individual's tuition or other educational expenses, except for governmental or political purposes directly related to a candidate's or public official's duties and responsibilities.

(11) For payments to a public official or candidate or his or her family member unless for compensation for services actually rendered by that person. The provisions of this item (11) do not apply to expenditures by a political committee for

expenses related to providing childcare for a minor child or care for a dependent family member if the care is reasonably necessary for the public official or candidate to fulfill political or governmental duties. The provisions of this item (11) do not apply to expenditures by a political committee in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of funds reported to and certified by the State Board or county clerk as available as of June 30, 1998, in the semi-annual report of contributions and expenditures filed by the political committee for the period concluding June 30, 1998.

(b) The Board shall have the authority to investigate, upon receipt of a verified complaint, violations of the provisions of this Section. The Board may levy a fine on any person who knowingly makes expenditures in violation of this Section and on any person who knowingly makes a malicious and false accusation of a violation of this Section. The Board may act under this subsection only upon the affirmative vote of at least 5 of its members. The fine shall not exceed $500 for each expenditure of $500 or less and shall not exceed the amount of the expenditure plus $500 for each expenditure greater than $500. The Board shall also have the authority to render rulings and issue opinions relating to compliance with this Section.

(c) Nothing in this Section prohibits the expenditure of funds of a political committee controlled by an officeholder or by a candidate to defray the customary and reasonable expenses of an officeholder in connection with the performance of governmental and public service functions.

(d) Nothing in this Section prohibits the funds of a political committee which is controlled by a person convicted of a violation of any of the offenses listed in subsection (a) of Section 10 of the Public Corruption Profit Forfeiture Act from being forfeited to the State under Section 15 of the Public Corruption Profit Forfeiture Act.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.15)

Sec. 9-8.15. Contributions on State property. In addition to any other provision of this Code, the solicitation, acceptance, offer, and making of contributions on State property by public officials, State employees, candidates for elective office, and others are subject to the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act. If a political committee receives

and retains a contribution that is in violation of Section 5-35 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, then the State Board may impose a civil penalty upon that political committee in an amount equal to 100% of that contribution.
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-9)

Sec. 9-9. Any political committee shall include on all literature and advertisements soliciting funds the following notice:

"A copy of our report filed with the State Board of Elections is (or will be) available on the Board's official website (insert the current website address) or for purchase from the State Board of Elections, Springfield, Illinois."
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-9.5)

Sec. 9-9.5. Disclosures in political communications.

(a) Any political committee, organized under the Election Code, that makes an expenditure for a pamphlet, circular, handbill, Internet or telephone communication, radio, television, or print advertisement, or other communication directed at voters and mentioning the name of a candidate in the next upcoming election shall ensure that the name of the political committee paying for any part of the communication, including, but not limited to, its preparation and distribution, is identified clearly within the communication as the payor. This subsection does not apply to items that are too small to contain the required disclosure. This subsection does not apply to an expenditure for the preparation, distribution, or publication of any communication directed at constituents of a member of the General Assembly if the expenditure is made by a political committee in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 9-8.10. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure on any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy.

Whenever any vendor or other person provides any of the services listed in this subsection, other than any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy, the vendor or person shall keep and maintain records showing the name and address of the person who

purchased or requested the services and the amount paid for the services. The records required by this subsection shall be kept for a period of one year after the date upon which payment was received for the services.

(b) Any political committee, organized under this Code, that makes an expenditure for a pamphlet, circular, handbill, Internet or telephone communication, radio, television, or print advertisement, or other communication directed at voters and (i) mentioning the name of a candidate in the next upcoming election, without that candidate's permission, or (ii) advocating for or against a public policy position shall ensure that the name of the political committee paying for any part of the communication, including, but not limited to, its preparation and distribution, is identified clearly within the communication. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure on any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy.

(c) A political committee organized under this Code shall not make an expenditure for any unsolicited telephone call to the line of a residential telephone customer in this State using any method to block or otherwise circumvent that customer's use of a caller identification service.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-10)

Sec. 9-10. Disclosure of contributions and expenditures.

(a) The treasurer of every political committee shall file with the Board reports of campaign contributions and expenditures as required by this Section on forms to be prescribed or approved by the Board.

(b) Every political committee shall file quarterly reports of campaign contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures. The reports shall cover the period January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31 of each year. A political committee shall file quarterly reports no later than the 15th day of the month following each period. Reports of contributions and expenditures must be filed to cover the prescribed time periods even though no contributions or expenditures may have been received or made during the period. The Board shall assess a civil penalty not to exceed

$5,000 for failure to file a report required by this subsection. The fine, however, shall not exceed $1,000 for a first violation if the committee files less than 10 days after the deadline. There shall be no fine if the report is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline. When considering the amount of the fine to be imposed, the Board shall consider whether the violation was committed inadvertently, negligently, knowingly, or intentionally and any past violations of this Section.

(c) A political committee shall file a report of any contribution of $1,000 or more electronically with the Board within 5 business days after receipt of the contribution, except that the report shall be filed within 2 business days after receipt if (i) the contribution is received 30 or fewer days before the date of an election and (ii) the political committee supports or opposes a candidate or public question on the ballot at that election or makes expenditures in excess of $500 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate, candidates, a public question, or public questions on the ballot at that election. The State Board shall allow filings of reports of contributions of $1,000 or more by political committees that are not required to file electronically to be made by facsimile transmission. The Board shall assess a civil penalty for failure to file a report required by this subsection. Failure to report each contribution is a separate violation of this subsection. The Board shall impose fines for willful or wanton violations of this subsection (c) not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported, but in no case shall it be less than 10% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported. When considering the amount of the fine to be imposed for willful or wanton violations, the Board shall consider the number of days the contribution was reported late and past violations of this Section and Section 9-3. The Board may impose a fine for negligent or inadvertent violations of this subsection not to exceed 50% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported, or the Board may waive the fine. When considering whether to impose a fine and the amount of the fine, the Board shall consider the following factors: (1) whether the political committee made an attempt to disclose the contribution and any attempts made to correct the violation, (2) whether the violation is attributed to a clerical or computer error, (3) the amount of the contribution, (4) whether the violation

arose from a discrepancy between the date the contribution was reported transferred by a political committee and the date the contribution was received by a political committee, (5) the number of days the contribution was reported late, and (6) past violations of this Section and Section 9-3 by the political committee.

(d) For the purpose of this Section, a contribution is considered received on the date (i) a monetary contribution was deposited in a bank, financial institution, or other repository of funds for the committee, (ii) the date a committee receives notice a monetary contribution was deposited by an entity used to process financial transactions by credit card or other entity used for processing a monetary contribution that was deposited in a bank, financial institution, or other repository of funds for the committee, or (iii) the public official, candidate, or political committee receives the notification of contribution of goods or services as required under subsection (b) of Section 9-6.

(e) A political committee that makes independent expenditures of $1,000 or more shall file a report electronically with the Board within 5 business days after making the independent expenditure, except that the report shall be filed within 2 business days after making the independent expenditure during the 60-day period before an election.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee that makes an independent expenditure supporting or opposing a public official or candidate that, alone or in combination with any other independent expenditure made by that independent expenditure committee supporting or opposing that public official or candidate during the election cycle, equals an aggregate value of more than (i) $250,000 for statewide office or (ii) $100,000 for all other elective offices must file a written disclosure with the State Board of Elections within 2 business days after making any expenditure that results in the independent expenditure committee exceeding the applicable threshold. The Board shall assess a civil penalty against an independent expenditure committee for failure to file the disclosure required by this subsection not to exceed (i) $500 for an initial failure to file the required disclosure and (ii) $1,000 for each subsequent failure to file the required disclosure.

(f) A copy of each report or statement filed under this Article shall be preserved by the person filing it for a period of two years

from the date of filing.
(Source: P.A. 99-437, eff. 1-1-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-11)
Sec. 9-11. Financial reports.

(a) Each quarterly report of campaign contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures under Section 9-10 shall disclose the following:

(1) the name and address of the political committee;

(2) the name and address of the person submitting the report on behalf of the committee, if other than the chair or treasurer;

(3) the amount of funds on hand at the beginning of the reporting period;

(4) the full name and mailing address of each person who has made one or more contributions to or for the committee within the reporting period in an aggregate amount or value in excess of $150, together with the amounts and dates of those contributions, and, if the contributor is an individual who contributed more than $500, the occupation and employer of the contributor or, if the occupation and employer of the contributor are unknown, a statement that the committee has made a good faith effort to ascertain this information;

(5) the total sum of individual contributions made to or for the committee during the reporting period and not reported under item (4);

(6) the name and address of each political committee from which the reporting committee received, or to which that committee made, any transfer of funds in the aggregate amount or value in excess of $150, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers;

(7) the total sum of transfers made to or from the committee during the reporting period and not reported under item (6);

(8) each loan to or from any person, political committee, or financial institution within the reporting period by or to the committee in an aggregate amount or value in excess of $150, together with the full names and mailing addresses of the lender and endorsers, if any; the dates and amounts of the loans; and, if a lender or endorser is an individual who loaned or

endorsed a loan of more than $500, the occupation and employer of that individual or, if the occupation and employer of the individual are unknown, a statement that the committee has made a good faith effort to ascertain this information;

(9) the total amount of proceeds received by the committee from (i) the sale of tickets for each dinner, luncheon, cocktail party, rally, and other fund-raising events; (ii) mass collections made at those events; and (iii) sales of items such as political campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar materials;

(10) each contribution, rebate, refund, income from investments, or other receipt in excess of $150 received by the committee not otherwise listed under items (4) through (9) and, if the contributor is an individual who contributed more than $500, the occupation and employer of the contributor or, if the occupation and employer of the contributor are unknown, a statement that the committee has made a good faith effort to ascertain this information;

(11) the total sum of all receipts by or for the committee or candidate during the reporting period;

(12) the full name and mailing address of each person to whom expenditures have been made by the committee or candidate within the reporting period in an aggregate amount or value in excess of $150; the amount, date, and purpose of each of those expenditures; and the question of public policy or the name and address of, and the office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf that expenditure was made;

(13) the full name and mailing address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salaries, and reimbursed expenses in excess of $150 has been made and that is not otherwise reported, including the amount, date, and purpose of the expenditure;

(14) the value of each asset held as an investment, as of the final day of the reporting period;

(15) the total sum of expenditures made by the

committee during the reporting period; and

(16) the full name and mailing address of each person to whom the committee owes debts or obligations in excess of $150 and the amount of those debts or obligations.

For purposes of reporting campaign receipts and expenses, income from investments shall be included as receipts during the reporting period they are actually received. The gross purchase price of each investment shall be reported as an expenditure at time of purchase. Net proceeds from the sale of an investment shall be reported as a receipt. During the period investments are held they shall be identified by name and quantity of security or instrument on each semi-annual report during the period.

(b) Each report of a campaign contribution of $1,000 or more required under subsection (c) of Section 9-10 shall disclose the following:

(1) the name and address of the political committee;

(2) the name and address of the person submitting the report on behalf of the committee, if other than the chair or treasurer; and

(3) the full name and mailing address of each person who has made a contribution of $1,000 or more.

(c) Each quarterly report shall include the following information regarding any independent expenditures made during the reporting period: (1) the full name and mailing address of each person to whom an expenditure in excess of $150 has been made in connection with an independent expenditure; (2) the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure; (3) a statement whether the independent expenditure was in support of or in opposition to a particular candidate; (4) the name of the candidate; (5) the office and, when applicable, district, sought by the candidate; and (6) a certification, under penalty of perjury, that such expenditure was not made in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, any candidate or any authorized committee or agent of such committee. The report shall also include (I) the total of all independent expenditures of $150 or less made during the reporting period and (II) the total amount of all independent expenditures made during the reporting period.

(d) The Board shall by rule define a "good faith effort".

The reports of campaign contributions filed under this Article shall be cumulative during the reporting period to which they relate.

(e) Each report shall be verified, dated, and signed by either the treasurer of the political committee or the candidate on whose behalf the report is filed and shall contain the following verification:

"I declare that this report (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true, correct, and complete report as required by Article 9 of the Election Code. I understand that willfully filing a false or incomplete statement is subject to a civil penalty of up to $5,000.".

(f) A political committee may amend a report filed under subsection (a) or (b). The Board may reduce or waive a fine if the amendment is due to a technical or inadvertent error and the political committee files the amended report, except that a report filed under subsection (b) must be amended within 5 business days. The State Board shall ensure that a description of the amended information is available to the public. The Board may promulgate rules to enforce this subsection.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-12)

Sec. 9-12. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99. Repealed by P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-13)

Sec. 9-13. Audits of political committees.

(a) The Board shall have the authority to order a political committee to conduct an audit of the financial records required to be maintained by the committee to ensure compliance with Sections 9-8.5 and 9-10. Audits ordered by the Board shall be conducted as provided in this Section and as provided by Board rule.

(b) The Board may order a political committee to conduct an audit of its financial records for any of the following reasons: (i) a discrepancy between the ending balance of a reporting period and the beginning balance of the next reporting period, (ii) failure to account for previously reported investments or loans, or (iii) a discrepancy between reporting contributions received by or expenditures made for a political committee that are reported by another political committee, except the Board shall not order an audit pursuant to this item (iii) unless there is a willful pattern of inaccurate reporting

or there is a pattern of similar inaccurate reporting involving similar contributions by the same contributor. Prior to ordering an audit, the Board shall afford the political committee due notice and an opportunity for a closed preliminary hearing. A political committee shall hire an entity qualified to perform an audit; except, a political committee shall not hire a person that has contributed to the political committee during the previous 4 years.

(c) In each calendar year, the Board shall randomly select no more than 3% of registered political committees to conduct an audit. The Board shall establish a standard, scientific method of selecting the political committees that are to be audited so that every political committee has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. A political committee selected to conduct an audit through the random selection process shall only be required to conduct the audit if it was required to file at least one quarterly report during the period to be covered by the audit and has: (i) a fund balance of $10,000 or more as of the close of the most recent reporting period; (ii) an average closing fund balance of $10,000 or more on quarterly reports occurring during the 2-year period to be covered by the audit; or (iii) average total receipts of $10,000 or more on quarterly reports occurring during the 2-year period to be covered by the audit. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a political committee owing unpaid fines at the time of its random selection shall be ordered to conduct an audit. The Board shall not select additional registered political committees to conduct an audit to replace any of the originally selected political committees.

(d) Upon receipt of notification from the Board ordering an audit, a political committee shall conduct an audit of the financial records required to be maintained by the committee to ensure compliance with the contribution limitations established in Section 9-8.5 and the reporting requirements established in Section 9-3 and Section 9-10 for a period of 2 years from the close of the most recent reporting period or the period since the committee was previously ordered to conduct an audit, whichever is shorter. The entity performing the audit shall review the amount of funds and investments maintained by the political committee and ensure the financial records accurately account for any contributions and expenditures made by the political committee. A certified copy of the

audit shall be delivered to the Board within 60 calendar days after receipt of notice from the Board, unless the Board grants an extension to complete the audit. A political committee ordered to conduct an audit through the random selection process shall not be required to conduct another audit for a minimum of 5 years unless the Board has reason to believe the political committee is in violation of Section 9-3, 9-8.5, or 9-10.

(e) The Board shall not disclose the name of any political committee ordered to conduct an audit or any documents in possession of the Board related to an audit unless, after review of the audit findings, the Board has reason to believe the political committee is in violation of Section 9-3, 9-8.5, or 9-10 and the Board imposed a fine.

(f) Failure to deliver a certified audit in a timely manner is a business offense punishable by a fine of $250 per day that the audit is late, up to a maximum of $5,000.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-14)
Sec. 9-14. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99. Repealed by P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-15)
Sec. 9-15. It shall be the duty of the Board-

(1) to develop prescribed forms for filing statements of organization and required reports;

(2) to prepare, publish, and furnish to the appropriate persons a manual of instructions setting forth recommended uniform methods of bookkeeping and reporting under this Article;

(3) to prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Article. Such rules and regulations shall be published and made available to the public;

(4) to send by first class mail, after the general primary election in even numbered years, to the chair of each regularly constituted State central committee, county central committee and, in counties with a population of more than 3,000,000, to the committeepersons of each township and ward organization of each political party notice of their obligations under this

Article, along with a form for filing the statement of organization;

(5) to promptly make all reports and statements filed under this Article available for public inspection and copying no later than 2 business days after their receipt and to permit copying of any such report or statement at the expense of the person requesting the copy;

(6) to develop a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of this Article;

(7) to compile and maintain a list of all statements or parts of statements pertaining to each candidate;

(8) to prepare and publish such reports as the Board may deem appropriate;

(9) to annually notify each political committee that has filed a statement of organization with the Board of the filing dates for each quarterly report, provided that such notification shall be made by first-class mail unless the political committee opts to receive notification electronically via email; and

(10) to promptly send, by first class mail directed only to the officers of a political committee, and by certified mail to the address of the political committee, written notice of any fine or penalty assessed or imposed against the political committee under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-16)

Sec. 9-16. It shall be the duty of the board and of each county clerk to provide to each candidate at the time he files his nomination papers a notice of obligations under this Article. However, if a candidate files his nomination papers by mail or if an agent of the candidate files nomination papers on behalf of the candidate, the Board or the county clerk shall within 2 business days of the day and hour endorsed on the petition send such notice to the candidate by first class mail. Such notice shall briefly outline who is required to file under the campaign disclosure law and the penalties for failure to file. The notice of obligations under this Article shall be prepared by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-17)

Sec. 9-17. All statements and reports filed under this Article with the board or county clerk shall be available for examination and copying by the public at all reasonable times.

Any person who alters or falsifies information on a copy of a statement or report obtained from the State Board of Elections or the county clerk pursuant to Article 9 of this Code and publishes, circulates or distributes such altered or falsified information with the intent to misrepresent contributions received or expenditures made by a candidate or political committee shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

Any person who shall sell or utilize information copied from statements and reports filed with the State Board of Elections or the county clerk pursuant to Article 9 of this Code for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for the purpose of business solicitation shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 90-495, eff. 8-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-18)

Sec. 9-18. The Board may hold investigations, inquiries, and hearings concerning any matter covered by this Article, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may establish. In the process of holding such investigations, inquiries, and hearings, the Board may administer oaths and affirmations, certify to all official acts, issue subpoenas to be authorized by a vote of 5 members of the Board, compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of papers, books, accounts, and documents. Hearings conducted by the Board shall be open to the public.

(Source: P.A. 81-1117.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-19)

Sec. 9-19. The Board may hire such investigators, examiners, and hearing officers as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Article, and may by regulation delegate any of its duties or functions under Sections 9-18 and 9-21 of this Article to such persons, except that final judgments and orders shall be issued only by the Board. Reports of violations under Section 9-23 shall be made only by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-20)

Sec. 9-20. Any person who believes a violation of this Article has occurred may file a verified complaint with the

Board. Such verified complaint shall be directed to a candidate or the chair or treasurer of a political committee, and shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) The complaint shall be in writing.

(2) The complaint shall state the name of the candidate or chair or treasurer of a political committee against whom the complaint is directed.

(3) The complaint shall state the statutory provisions which are alleged to have been violated.

(4) The complaint shall state the time, place, and nature of the alleged offense.

The complaint shall be verified, dated, and signed by the person filing the complaint in substantially the following manner: VERIFICATION:

"I declare that this complaint (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true and correct complaint as required by Article 9 of The Election Code. I understand that the penalty for willfully filing a false complaint shall be a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment in a penal institution other than the penitentiary not to exceed 6 months, or both fine and imprisonment."

.....

(date of filing)

(signature of person filing the complaint)

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-21)

Sec. 9-21. Upon receipt of a complaint as provided in Section 9-20, the Board shall hold a closed preliminary hearing to determine whether or not the complaint appears to have been filed on justifiable grounds. Such closed preliminary hearing shall be conducted as soon as practicable after affording reasonable notice, a copy of the complaint, and an opportunity to testify at such hearing to both the person making the complaint and the person against whom the complaint is directed. If the Board fails to determine that the complaint has been filed on justifiable grounds, it shall dismiss the complaint without further hearing. Any additional hearings shall be open to the public.

Whenever the Board, in an open meeting, determines, after affording due notice and an opportunity for a public hearing, that any person has engaged or is about to engage in an act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Article or any regulation or order issued thereunder, the Board shall issue an order directing such person to take such action as the Board determines may be necessary in the public interest to correct the violation. In addition, if the act or practice engaged in consists of the failure to file any required report within the time prescribed by this

Article, the Board, as part of its order, shall further provide that if, within the 12-month period following the issuance of the order, such person fails to file within the time prescribed by this Article any subsequent report as may be required, such person may be subject to a civil penalty pursuant to Section 9-23. The Board shall render its final judgment within 60 days of the date the complaint is filed; except that during the 60 days preceding the date of the election in reference to which the complaint is filed, the Board shall render its final judgment within 7 days of the date the complaint is filed, and during the 7 days preceding such election, the Board shall render such judgment before the date of such election, if possible.

At any time prior to the issuance of the Board's final judgment, the parties may dispose of the complaint by a written stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order. Any such stipulation, settlement or order shall, however, be submitted in writing to the Board and shall become effective only if approved by the Board in an open meeting. If the act or practice complained of consists of the failure to file any required report within the time prescribed by this Article, such stipulation, settlement or order may provide that if, within the 12-month period following the approval of such stipulation, agreement or order, the person complained of fails to file within the time prescribed by this Article any subsequent reports as may be required, such person may be subject to a civil penalty pursuant to Section 9-23.

Any person filing a complaint pursuant to Section 9-20 may, upon written notice to the other parties and to the Board, voluntarily withdraw the complaint at any time prior to the issuance of the Board's final determination.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-22)

Sec. 9-22. Any party to a Board hearing, any person who files a complaint on which a hearing was denied or not acted upon within the time specified in Section 9-21 of this Act, and any party adversely affected by a judgment of the Board may obtain judicial review, which shall be governed by the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, as amended, and all amendments and modifications thereof and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, except that--

(1) such judicial review shall be afforded directly in the Appellate Court for the

District in which the cause of action arose and not in the Circuit Court,

(2) such judicial review shall be obtained by filing a petition for review within 7 days after entry of the order of other action complained of,

(3) the time limit for filing such petition for review may be waived with the consent of all parties involved, and

(4) if such petition for review is appealing an order of the Board, the effect of such order of the Board shall not be stayed unless the Appellate Court so orders upon the motion of the petitioner and upon prior notice to the Board.

(Source: P.A. 82-783.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-23)

Sec. 9-23. Whenever the Board, pursuant to Section 9-21, has issued an order, or has approved a written stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order, directing a person determined by the Board to be in violation of any provision of this Article or any regulation adopted thereunder, to cease or correct such violation or otherwise comply with this Article and such person fails or refuses to comply with such order, stipulation, settlement or consent order within the time specified by the Board, the Board, after affording notice and an opportunity for a public hearing, may impose a civil penalty on such person in an amount not to exceed $5,000; except that for State officers and candidates and political committees formed for statewide office, the civil penalty may not exceed $10,000. For the purpose of this Section, "statewide office" and "State officer" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

Civil penalties imposed on any such person by the Board shall be enforceable in the Circuit Court. The Board shall petition the Court for an order to enforce collection of the penalty and, if the Court finds it has jurisdiction over the person against whom the penalty was imposed, the Court shall issue the appropriate order. Any civil penalties collected by the Court shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer.

In addition to or in lieu of the imposition of a civil penalty, the board may report such violation and the failure or refusal to comply with the order of the Board to the Attorney General and the appropriate State's Attorney.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-23.5)

Sec. 9-23.5. Public database of founded complaints. The State Board of Elections shall establish and maintain on its official website a searchable database, freely accessible to the public, of each complaint filed with the Board under this Article with respect to which Board action was taken, including all Board actions and penalties imposed, if any. The Board must update the database within 5 business days after an action is taken or a penalty is imposed to include that complaint, action, or penalty in the database. The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall make recommendations on improving access to information related to founded complaints.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-24)

Sec. 9-24. The Board may also petition the Circuit Court to issue an order of the Court compelling compliance with an order issued by the Board, or to restrain or prohibit a person who is engaging or has engaged in acts or practices which constitute a violation of any provision of this Article from engaging in such acts or practices. If the Court finds that it has jurisdiction over the person of the alleged violator and that a violation has occurred or is occurring by reasons of the acts or practices of such person, the Court shall issue the appropriate order.
(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-25)

Sec. 9-25. No person shall make an anonymous contribution or a contribution in the name of another person, and no person shall knowingly accept any anonymous contribution or contribution made by one person in the name of another person. Anonymous contributions shall escheat to the State of Illinois. Any political committee that receives such a contribution shall forward it immediately to the State Treasurer.
(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-25.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-25.1; formerly Ch. 46, pars. 102, 103 and 104)

Sec. 9-25.1. Election interference.

(a) As used in this Section, "public funds" means any funds appropriated by the Illinois General Assembly or by any political subdivision of the State of Illinois.

(b) No public funds shall be used to urge any elector to vote for or against any candidate or proposition, or be appropriated for political or campaign purposes to any

candidate or political organization. This Section shall not prohibit the use of public funds for dissemination of factual information relative to any proposition appearing on an election ballot, or for dissemination of information and arguments published and distributed under law in connection with a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

(c) The first time any person violates any provision of this Section, that person shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Upon the second or any subsequent violation of any provision of this Section, the person violating any provision of this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-25.2)

Sec. 9-25.2. Contributions; candidate or treasurer of political committee.

(a) No candidate may knowingly receive any contribution solicited or received in violation of Section 33-3.1 or Section 33-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(b) The receipt of political contributions in violation of this Section shall constitute a Class A misdemeanor.

The appropriate State's Attorney or the Attorney General shall bring actions in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.
(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-26)

Sec. 9-26. Willful failure to file or willful filing of false or incomplete information required by this Article shall constitute a business offense subject to a fine of up to $5,000.

Willful filing of a false complaint under this Article shall constitute a Class B misdemeanor.

A prosecution for any offense designated by this Article shall be commenced no later than 18 months after the commission of the offense.

The appropriate State's Attorney or the Attorney General shall bring such actions in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.
(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-27)

Sec. 9-27. As to any civil or criminal proceedings instituted under this Article, venue shall lie in the county where the political committee was organized or in the county where the defendant resides.
(Source: P.A. 78-1183.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-27.5)

Sec. 9-27.5. Fundraising in Sangamon County. In addition to any other provision of this Code, fundraising events in Sangamon County by certain executive branch officers and candidates, legislative branch members and candidates, political caucuses, and political committees are subject to the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act. If a political committee receives and retains a contribution that is in violation of Section 5-40 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, then the State Board may impose a civil penalty upon that political committee in an amount equal to 100% of that contribution.
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-28)

Sec. 9-28. Electronic filing and availability. The Board shall by rule provide for the electronic filing of expenditure and contribution reports as follows:

Electronic filing is required for all political committees that during the reporting period (i) had at any time a balance or an accumulation of contributions of $10,000 or more, (ii) made aggregate expenditures of $10,000 or more, or (iii) received loans of an aggregate of $10,000 or more.

The Board may provide by rule for the optional electronic filing of expenditure and contribution reports for all other political committees. The Board shall promptly make all reports filed under this Article by all political committees publicly available by means of a searchable database that is accessible on the Board's website.

The Board shall provide all software necessary to comply with this Section to candidates, public officials, political committees, and election authorities.

The Board shall implement a plan to provide computer access and assistance to candidates, public officials, political committees, and election authorities with respect to electronic filings required under this Article.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-28.5)

Sec. 9-28.5. Injunctive relief for electioneering communications.

(a) Whenever the Attorney General, or a State's Attorney with jurisdiction over any portion of the relevant electorate, believes that any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, is making, producing, publishing, republishing, or broadcasting an

electioneering communication paid for by any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, who has not first complied with the registration and disclosure requirements of this Article, he or she may bring an action in the name of the People of the State of Illinois or, in the case of a State's Attorney, the People of the County, against such person or persons to restrain by preliminary or permanent injunction the making, producing, publishing, republishing, or broadcasting of such electioneering communication until the registration and disclosure requirements have been met.

(b) Any political committee that believes any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, is making, producing, publishing, republishing, or broadcasting an electioneering communication paid for by any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, who has not first complied with the registration and disclosure requirements of this Article may bring an action in the circuit court against such person or persons to restrain by preliminary or permanent injunction the making, producing, publishing, republishing, or broadcasting of such electioneering communication until the registration and disclosure requirements have been met.

(c) Whenever the Attorney General, or a State's Attorney with jurisdiction over any portion of the relevant electorate, believes that any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, is engaging in independent expenditures, as defined in this Article, who has not first complied with the registration and disclosure requirements of this Article, he or she may bring an action in the name of the People of the State of Illinois or, in the case of a State's Attorney, the People of the County, against such person or persons to restrain by preliminary or permanent injunction the making of such expenditures until the registration and disclosure requirements have been met.

(d) Any political committee that believes any person, as defined in Section 9-1.6, is engaging in independent expenditures, as defined in this Article, who has not first complied with the registration and disclosure requirements of this Article may bring an action in the circuit court against such person or persons to restrain by preliminary or permanent injunction the making of independent expenditures until the registration and disclosure requirements have been met.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 7-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-30)

Sec. 9-30. Ballot forfeiture. The State Board of Elections shall not certify the name of any person who has not paid a civil penalty imposed against his or her political committee under this Article to appear upon any ballot for any office in any election if the penalty is unpaid by the date required for certification.

The State Board of Elections shall generate a list of all candidates whose political committees have not paid any civil penalty assessed against them under this Article. Such list shall be transmitted to any election authority whose duty it is to place the name of any such candidate on the ballot. The election authority shall not place upon the ballot the name of any candidate appearing on this list for any office in any election while the penalty is unpaid, unless the candidate has requested a hearing and the Board has not disposed of the matter by the date of certification.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-35)

Sec. 9-35. Registration of business entities.

(a) This Section governs the procedures for the registration required under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code.

For the purposes of this Section, the terms "officeholder", "State contract", "business entity", "State agency", "affiliated entity", and "affiliated person" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in Section 50-37 of the Illinois Procurement Code.

(b) Registration under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code, and any changes to that registration, must be made electronically, and the State Board of Elections by rule shall provide for electronic registration; except that the State Board may adopt emergency rules providing for a temporary filing system, effective through August 1, 2009, under which business entities must file the required registration forms provided by the Board via e-mail attachment in a PDF file or via another type of mail service and must receive from the State Board registration certificates via e-mail or paper registration certificates. The State Board shall retain the registrations submitted by business entities via e-mail or another type of mail service for at least 6 months following the establishment of the electronic registration system required by this subsection.

Each registration must contain substantially the following:

(1) The name and address of the business entity.

(2) The name and address of any affiliated entity of the business entity, including a description of the affiliation.

(3) The name and address of any affiliated person of the business entity, including a description of the affiliation.

(c) The Board shall provide a certificate of registration to the business entity. The certificate shall be electronic, except as otherwise provided in this Section, and accessible to the business entity through the State Board of Elections' website and protected by a password. Within 60 days after establishment of the electronic system, each business entity that submitted a registration via e-mail attachment or paper copy pursuant to this Section shall re-submit its registration electronically. At the time of re-submission, the State Board of Elections shall provide an electronic certificate of registration to that business entity.

(d) Any business entity required to register under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code shall provide a copy of the registration certificate, by first class mail or hand delivery within 10 days after registration, to each affiliated entity or affiliated person whose identity is required to be disclosed. Failure to provide notice to an affiliated entity or affiliated person is a business offense for which the business entity is subject to a fine not to exceed $1,001.

(e) In addition to any penalty under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code, intentional, willful, or material failure to disclose information required for registration is subject to a civil penalty imposed by the State Board of Elections. The State Board shall impose a civil penalty of $1,000 per business day for failure to update a registration.

(f) Any business entity required to register under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code shall notify any political committee to which it makes a contribution, at the time of the contribution, that the business entity is registered with the State Board of Elections under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code. Any affiliated entity or affiliated person of a business entity required to register under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code shall

notify any political committee to which it makes a contribution that it is affiliated with a business entity registered with the State Board of Elections under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code.

(g) The State Board of Elections on its official website shall have a searchable database containing (i) all information required to be submitted to the Board under Section 20-160 of the Illinois Procurement Code and (ii) all reports filed under this Article with the State Board of Elections by all political committees. For the purposes of databases maintained by the State Board of Elections, "searchable" means able to search by "political committee", as defined in this Article, and by "officeholder", "State agency", "business entity", "affiliated entity", and "affiliated person". The Board shall not place the name of a minor child on the website. However, the Board shall provide a link to all contributions made by anyone reporting the same residential address as any affiliated person. In addition, the State Board of Elections on its official website shall provide an electronic connection to any searchable database of State contracts maintained by the Comptroller, searchable by business entity.

(h) The State Board of Elections shall have rulemaking authority to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 95-971, eff. 1-1-09; 95-1038, eff. 3-11-09.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-40)

Sec. 9-40. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 7-1-10. Repealed internally, eff. 3-15-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-45)

Sec. 9-45. Medical cannabis organization; contributions. It is unlawful for any medical cannabis cultivation center or medical cannabis dispensary organization or any political action committee created by any medical cannabis cultivation center or dispensary organization to make a campaign contribution to any political committee established to promote the candidacy of a candidate or public official. It is unlawful for any candidate, political committee, or other person to knowingly accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this Section. It is unlawful for any officer or agent of a medical cannabis cultivation center or dispensary organization to consent to any contribution or expenditure by the medical cannabis organization that is prohibited by

this Section. As used in this Section, "medical cannabis cultivation center" and "dispensary organization" have the meaning ascribed to those terms in Section 10 of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.
(Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 10 heading)
ARTICLE 10. MAKING OF NOMINATIONS IN CERTAIN OTHER CASES.

(10 ILCS 5/10-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-1)
Sec. 10-1. Application of Article to minor political parties.

(a) Political parties as defined in this Article and individual voters to the number and in the manner specified in this Article may nominate candidates for public offices whose names shall be placed on the ballot to be furnished, as provided in this Article. No nominations may be made under this Article 10, however, by any established political party which, at the general election next preceding, polled more than 5% of the entire vote cast in the State, district, or unit of local government for which the nomination is made. Those nominations provided for in Section 45-5 of the Township Code shall be made as prescribed in Sections 45-10 through 45-45 of that Code for nominations by established political parties, but minor political parties and individual voters are governed by this Article. Any convention, caucus, or meeting of qualified voters of any established political party as defined in this Article may, however, make one nomination for each office therein to be filled at any election for officers of a municipality with a population of less than 5,000 by causing a certificate of nomination to be filed with the municipal clerk no earlier than 113 and no later than 106 days before the election at which the nominated candidates are to be on the ballot. The municipal caucuses shall be conducted on the first Monday in December of even-numbered years, except that, when that Monday is a holiday or the eve of a holiday, the caucuses shall be held on the next business day following the holiday. Every certificate of nomination shall state the facts required in Section 10-5 of this Article and shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention, caucus, or meeting, who shall add to their signatures their places of residence. The certificates

shall be sworn to by them to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

(b) Publication of the time and place of holding the caucus shall be given by the municipal clerk. For municipalities of over 500 population, notice of the caucus shall be published in a newspaper published in the municipality. If there is no such newspaper, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county and having general circulation in the municipality. For municipalities of 500 population or less, notice of the caucus shall be given by the municipal clerk by posting the notice in 3 of the most public places in the municipality. The publication or posting shall be given at least 10 days before the caucus.

(c) As provided in Sections 3.1-25-20 through 3.1-25-60 of the Illinois Municipal Code, a village may adopt a system of nonpartisan primary and general elections for the election of village officers.

(d) Any city, village, or incorporated town with a population of 5,000 or less may, by ordinance, determine that established political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal office in the city, village, or incorporated town by primary in accordance with Article 7.

(e) Only those voters who reside within the territory for which the nomination is made shall be permitted to vote or take part in the proceedings of any convention, caucus, or meeting of individual voters or of any political party held under this Section. No voter shall vote or take part in the proceedings of more than one convention, caucus, or meeting to make a nomination for the same office.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-2)

Sec. 10-2. The term "political party", as hereinafter used in this Article 10, shall mean any "established political party", as hereinafter defined and shall also mean any political group which shall hereafter undertake to form an established political party in the manner provided for in this Article 10: Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles and engages in activities or

propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.

A political party which, at the last general election for State and county officers, polled for its candidate for Governor more than 5% of the entire vote cast for Governor, is hereby declared to be an "established political party" as to the State and as to any district or political subdivision thereof.

A political party which, at the last election in any congressional district, legislative district, county, township, municipality or other political subdivision or district in the State, polled more than 5% of the entire vote cast within such territorial area or political subdivision, as the case may be, has voted as a unit for the election of officers to serve the respective territorial area of such district or political subdivision, is hereby declared to be an "established political party" within the meaning of this Article as to such district or political subdivision.

Any group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party throughout the State, or in any congressional, legislative or judicial district, or in any other district or in any political subdivision (other than a municipality) not entirely within a single county, shall file with the State Board of Elections a petition, as hereinafter provided; and any such group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party within any county shall file such petition with the county clerk; and any such group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party within any municipality or township or within any district of a unit of local government other than a county shall file such petition with the local election official or Board of Election Commissioners of such municipality, township or other unit of local government, as the case may be. Any such petition for the formation of a new political party throughout the State, or in any such district or political subdivision, as the case may be, shall declare as concisely as may be the intention of the signers thereof to form such new political party in the State, or in such district or political subdivision; shall state in not more than 5 words the name of such new political party; shall at the time of filing contain a complete list of candidates

of such party for all offices to be filled in the State, or such district or political subdivision as the case may be, at the next ensuing election then to be held; and, if such new political party shall be formed for the entire State, shall be signed by 1% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding Statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters, whichever is less. If such new political party shall be formed for any district or political subdivision less than the entire State, such petition shall be signed by qualified voters equaling in number not less than 5% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such district or political subdivision in which such district or political subdivision voted as a unit for the election of officers to serve its respective territorial area. However, whenever the minimum signature requirement for a district or political subdivision new political party petition shall exceed the minimum number of signatures for State-wide new political party petitions at the next preceding State-wide general election, such State-wide petition signature requirement shall be the minimum for such district or political subdivision new political party petition.

For the first election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a petition to form a new political party in a congressional district shall be signed by at least 5,000 qualified voters of the congressional district. For the first election following a redistricting of legislative districts, a petition to form a new political party in a legislative district shall be signed by at least 3,000 qualified voters of the legislative district. For the first election following a redistricting of representative districts, a petition to form a new political party in a representative district shall be signed by at least 1,500 qualified voters of the representative district.

For the first election following redistricting of county board districts, or of municipal wards or districts, or for the first election following the initial establishment of such districts or wards in a county or municipality, a petition to form a new political party in a county board district or in a municipal ward or district shall be signed by qualified voters of the district or ward equal to not less than 5% of the total number of votes cast at the preceding general or municipal election, as the case may be, for

the county or municipal office voted on throughout the county or municipality for which the greatest total number of votes were cast for all candidates, divided by the number of districts or wards, but in any event not less than 25 qualified voters of the district or ward.

In the case of a petition to form a new political party within a political subdivision in which officers are to be elected from districts and at-large, such petition shall consist of separate components for each district from which an officer is to be elected. Each component shall be circulated only within a district of the political subdivision and signed only by qualified electors who are residents of such district. Each sheet of such petition must contain a complete list of the names of the candidates of the party for all offices to be filled in the political subdivision at large, but the sheets comprising each component shall also contain the names of those candidates to be elected from the particular district. Each component of the petition for each district from which an officer is to be elected must be signed by qualified voters of the district equalling in number not less than 5% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such district at which an officer was elected to serve the district. The entire petition, including all components, must be signed by a total of qualified voters of the entire political subdivision equalling in number not less than 5% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such political subdivision at which an officer was elected to serve the political subdivision at large.

The filing of such petition shall constitute the political group a new political party, for the purpose only of placing upon the ballot at such next ensuing election such list or an adjusted list in accordance with Section 10-11, of party candidates for offices to be voted for throughout the State, or for offices to be voted for in such district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, under the name of and as the candidates of such new political party.

If, at such ensuing election, the new political party's candidate for Governor shall receive more than 5% of the entire votes cast for Governor, then such new political party shall become an "established political party" as to the State and as to every district or political subdivision thereof. If, at such

ensuing election, the other candidates of the new political party, or any other candidate or candidates of the new political party shall receive more than 5% of all the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates at such election, in the State, or in any district or political subdivision, as the case may be, then and in that event, such new political party shall become an "established political party" within the State or within such district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, in which such candidate or candidates received more than 5% of the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates. It shall thereafter nominate its candidates for public offices to be filled in the State, or such district or political subdivision, as the case may be, under the provisions of the laws regulating the nomination of candidates of established political parties at primary elections and political party conventions, as now or hereafter in force.

A political party which continues to receive for its candidate for Governor more than 5% of the entire vote cast for Governor, shall remain an "established political party" as to the State and as to every district or political subdivision thereof. But if the political party's candidate for Governor fails to receive more than 5% of the entire vote cast for Governor, or if the political party does not nominate a candidate for Governor, the political party shall remain an "established political party" within the State or within such district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, only so long as, and only in those districts or political subdivisions in which, the candidates of that political party, or any candidate or candidates of that political party, continue to receive more than 5% of all the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates at succeeding general or consolidated elections within the State or within any district or political subdivision, as the case may be.

Any such petition shall be filed at the same time and shall be subject to the same requirements and to the same provisions in respect to objections thereto and to any hearing or hearings upon such objections that are hereinafter in this Article 10 contained in regard to the nomination of any other candidate or candidates by petition. If any such new political party shall become an "established political party" in the manner

herein provided, the candidate or candidates of such new political party nominated by the petition hereinabove referred to for such initial election, shall have power to select any such party committeeperson or committeepersons as shall be necessary for the creation of a provisional party organization and provisional managing committee or committees for such party within the State, or in any district or political subdivision in which the new political party has become established; and the party committeeperson or committeepersons so selected shall constitute a provisional party organization for the new political party and shall have and exercise the powers conferred by law upon any party committeeperson or committeepersons to manage and control the affairs of such new political party until the next ensuing primary election at which the new political party shall be entitled to nominate and elect any party committeeperson or committeepersons in the State, or in such district or political subdivision under any parts of this Act relating to the organization of political parties.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election, is ineligible for nomination as a candidate of a new political party for election in that general election.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-3)

Sec. 10-3. Nomination of independent candidates (not candidates of any political party), for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may also be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by 1% of the number of voters who voted in the next preceding Statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters of the State, whichever is less. Nominations of independent candidates for public office within any district or political subdivision less than the State, may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by qualified voters of such district, or political subdivision, equaling not less than 5%, nor more than 8% (or 50 more than the minimum, whichever is greater) of the number of persons, who voted at the next preceding regular election in such district or political subdivision in which such district or political subdivision voted as a unit for the election of officers to serve its respective territorial area. However, whenever

the minimum signature requirement for an independent candidate petition for a district or political subdivision office shall exceed the minimum number of signatures for an independent candidate petition for an office to be filled by the voters of the State at large at the next preceding State-wide general election, such State-wide petition signature requirement shall be the minimum for an independent candidate petition for such district or political subdivision office. For the first election following a redistricting of congressional districts, nomination papers for an independent candidate for congressperson shall be signed by at least 5,000 qualified voters of the congressional district. For the first election following a redistricting of legislative districts, nomination papers for an independent candidate for State Senator in the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 3,000 qualified voters of the legislative district. For the first election following a redistricting of representative districts, nomination papers for an independent candidate for State Representative in the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 1,500 qualified voters of the representative district. For the first election following redistricting of county board districts, or of municipal wards or districts, or for the first election following the initial establishment of such districts or wards in a county or municipality, nomination papers for an independent candidate for county board member, or for alderperson or trustee of such municipality, shall be signed by qualified voters of the district or ward equal to not less than 5% nor more than 8% (or 50 more than the minimum, whichever is greater) of the total number of votes cast at the preceding general or general municipal election, as the case may be, for the county or municipal office voted on throughout such county or municipality for which the greatest total number of votes were cast for all candidates, divided by the number of districts or wards, but in any event not less than 25 qualified voters of the district or ward. Each voter signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence, and each voter may subscribe to one nomination for such office to be filled, and no more: Provided that the name of any candidate whose name may appear in any other place upon the ballot shall not be so added by petition for the same office.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the

petition, provided that;

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

(3) the persons striking signatures from the petition shall each sign an additional certificate specifying the number of certification pages listing stricken signatures which are attached to the petition and the page numbers indicated on such certifications. The certificate shall be filed as a part of the petition, shall be numbered, and shall be attached immediately following the last page of voters' signatures and before the certifications of stricken signatures.

(4) all of the foregoing requirements shall be necessary to effect a valid striking of any signature. The provisions of this Section authorizing the striking of signatures shall not impose any criminal liability on any person so authorized for signatures which may be fraudulent.

In the case of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor a joint petition including one candidate for each of those offices must be filed.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election, is ineligible to be placed on the ballot as an independent candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as an independent candidate.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-3.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-3.1)

Sec. 10-3.1. Petitions for nomination of nonpartisan candidates for offices to be filled at an election provided in Article 2A

of this Code shall be in conformity with any requirements as to contents and number of signatures specified in the statute creating the political subdivision or providing the applicable form of government thereof. Petitions for nomination of nonpartisan candidates for municipal offices where the statute creating the municipality or providing the form of government thereof, or the ordinance so providing, pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution, requires election to such office on a nonpartisan basis and does not permit political party nominations (including without limitation Articles 4 and 5 of the Municipal Code) shall be in conformity with any requirements as to contents and number of signatures specified in such statute or ordinance.

The provisions of this Article 10 relating to independent candidate petition requirements shall apply to nonpartisan petitions to the extent they are not inconsistent with the requirements of such other statutes or ordinances.

If signature requirements for petitions for nomination of nonpartisan candidates are not specified in the statute creating the political subdivision or the signature requirements cannot be determined under Article 10, the signature requirements for the nonpartisan candidates shall be at least 0.5% of the total number of registered voters of the political subdivision for which the nomination is made or a minimum of 25, whichever is greater.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-4)

Sec. 10-4. Form of petition for nomination. All petitions for nomination under this Article 10 for candidates for public office in this State, shall in addition to other requirements provided by law, be as follows: Such petitions shall consist of sheets of uniform size and each sheet shall contain, above the space for signature, an appropriate heading, giving the information as to name of candidate or candidates in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office; the party; place of residence; and such other information or wording as required to make same valid, and the heading of each sheet shall be the same. Such petition shall be signed by the qualified voters in their own proper persons only, and opposite the signature of each signer his residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street

address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state. However, the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of such electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no signature shall be valid or be counted in considering the validity or sufficiency of such petition unless the requirements of this Section are complied with. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator's statement, signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States; stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence; certifying that the signatures are genuine; and either (1) indicating the dates on which that sheet was circulated, or (2) indicating the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition; and certifying that to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition duly registered voters under Articles 4, 5 or 6 of the Code of the political subdivision or district for which the candidate or candidates shall be nominated, and certifying that their respective residences are correctly stated therein. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 10-6 for the filing of such petition. Such sheets, before being presented to the electoral board or filed with the proper officer of the electoral district or division of the state or municipality, as the case may be, shall be neatly fastened together in book form, by placing the sheets in a pile and fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner, and the sheets shall then be numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition sheets which are filed with the

proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. A petition, when presented or filed, shall not be withdrawn, altered, or added to, and no signature shall be revoked except by revocation in writing presented or filed with the officers or officer with whom the petition is required to be presented or filed, and before the presentment or filing of such petition. Whoever forges any name of a signer upon any petition shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly. The word "petition" or "petition for nomination", as used herein, shall mean what is sometimes known as nomination papers, in distinction to what is known as a certificate of nomination. The words "political division for which the candidate is nominated", or its equivalent, shall mean the largest political division in which all qualified voters may vote upon such candidate or candidates, as the state in the case of state officers; the township in the case of township officers et cetera. Provided, further, that no person shall circulate or certify petitions for candidates of more than one political party, or for an independent candidate or candidates in addition to one political party, to be voted upon at the next primary or general election, or for such candidates and parties with respect to the same political subdivision at the next consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-5)

Sec. 10-5. All petitions for nomination shall, besides containing the names of candidates, specify as to each:

1. The office or offices to which such candidate or candidates shall be nominated.

2. The new political party, if any, represented, expressed in not more than 5 words. However, such party shall not bear the same name as, nor include the name of any established political party as defined in this Article. This prohibition does not preclude any established political party from making nominations in those cases in which it is authorized to do so.

3. The place of residence of any such candidate or candidates with the street and number thereof, if any. In the case of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of candidates for

President and Vice-President may be added to the party name or appellation.

Such certificate of nomination or nomination papers in addition shall include as a part thereof, the oath required by Section 7-10.1 of this Act and must include a statement of candidacy for each of the candidates named therein, except candidates for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. Each such statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is qualified for the office specified and has filed (or will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot and shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and may be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois)
) SS.
County of.....)

I,...., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at.... street, in the city (or village) of.... in the county of.... State of Illinois; and that I am a qualified voter therein; that I am a candidate for election to the office of.... to be voted upon at the election to be held on the.... day of....,.....; and that I am legally qualified to hold such office and that I have filed (or will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official ballot for election to such office.

Signed.....

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by.... who is to me personally known, this.... day of....,.....

Signed.....
(Official Character)

(Seal, if officer has one.)

In addition, a new political party petition shall have attached thereto a certificate stating the names and addresses of the party officers authorized to fill vacancies in nomination pursuant to Section 10-11.

Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid if the candidate named therein fails to file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act in relation to his

candidacy with the appropriate officer by the end of the period for the filing of nomination papers unless he has filed a statement of economic interests in relation to the same governmental unit with that officer during the same calendar year as the year in which such nomination papers were filed. If the nomination papers of any candidate and the statement of economic interest of that candidate are not required to be filed with the same officer, the candidate must file with the officer with whom the nomination papers are filed a receipt from the officer with whom the statement of economic interests is filed showing the date on which such statement was filed. Such receipt shall be so filed not later than the last day on which nomination papers may be filed.
(Source: P.A. 84-551.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-5.1)

Sec. 10-5.1. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a certificate of nomination or nomination papers the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the certificate of nomination or nomination papers for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the certificate or papers must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the certificate or paper must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or

nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-6)

Sec. 10-6. Time and manner of filing. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by electors of the entire State, or any district not entirely within a county, or for congressional, state legislative or judicial offices, shall be presented to the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 141 nor less than 134 days previous to the day of election for which the candidates are nominated. The State Board of Elections shall endorse the certificates of nomination or nomination papers, as the case may be, and the date and hour of presentment to it. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, all other certificates for the nomination of candidates shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties not more than 141 but at least 134 days previous to the day of such election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for school district offices to be filled at consolidated elections shall be filed with the county clerk or county board of election commissioners of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located not more than 113 nor less than 106 days before the consolidated election. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for the other offices of political subdivisions to be filled at regular elections other than the general election shall be filed with the local election official of such subdivision:

(1) (Blank);

(2) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the consolidated election; or

(3) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the general primary in the case of municipal offices to be filled at the general primary election; or

(4) not more than 99 nor less than 92 days before the consolidated primary in the case of municipal offices to be elected on a nonpartisan basis pursuant to law

(including without limitation, those municipal offices subject to Articles 4 and 5 of the Municipal Code); or

(5) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days before the municipal primary in even numbered years for such nonpartisan municipal offices where annual elections are provided; or

(6) in the case of petitions for the office of multi-township assessor, such petitions shall be filed with the election authority not more than 113 nor less than 106 days before the consolidated election.

However, where a political subdivision's boundaries are co-extensive with or are entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for such political subdivision offices shall be filed in the office of such Board.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-6.1)

Sec. 10-6.1. The board or clerk with whom a certificate of nomination or nomination papers are filed shall notify the person for whom such papers are filed of the obligation to file statements of organization, reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures under Article 9 of this Act. Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by paragraph (7) of Section 9-16 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 81-1189.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-6.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-6.2)

Sec. 10-6.2. The State Board of Elections, the election authority or the local election official with whom petitions for nomination are filed pursuant to this Article 10 shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and the hour at which each petition was filed. Except as provided by Article 9 of The School Code, all petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the

normal opening hour of such day, as the case may be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections, the election authority or the local election official with whom such petitions are filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the State Board of Elections. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or local election official, to the Chair of each political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Code, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The State Board of Elections, the election authority or local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the order in which their petitions have been filed and in the manner prescribed by Section 10-14 and 10-15 of this Article. Where candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified in the order determined by lot and prior to candidates who filed for the same office or offices at a later time. Certificates of nomination filed within the period prescribed in Section 10-6(2) for candidates nominated by caucus for township or municipal offices shall be subject to the ballot placement lottery for established political parties prescribed in Section 7-60 of this Code.

If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may

cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-7)

Sec. 10-7. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any person whose name has been presented as a candidate, including nonpartisan and independent candidates, may cause his name to be withdrawn from any such nomination by his request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgment of deeds, and presented to the principal office or permanent branch office of the Board, the election authority, or the local election official, as the case may be, not later than the date for certification of candidates for the ballot. No name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots under the party appellation or title from which the candidate has withdrawn his name. If such a request for withdrawal is received after the date for certification of the candidates for the ballot, then the votes cast for the withdrawn candidate are invalid and shall not be reported by the election authority. If the name of the same person has been presented as a candidate for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time, his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the ballot, for any office. However, nothing in this Section shall be construed as precluding a judge who is seeking retention in office from also being a candidate for another judicial office. Except as otherwise herein provided, in case the certificate of nomination or petition as provided for in this Article shall contain or exhibit the name of any candidate for any office upon more than one of said certificates or petitions (for the same office), then and in that case the Board

or election authority or local election official, as the case may be, shall immediately notify said candidate of said fact and that his name appears unlawfully upon more than one of said certificates or petitions and that within 3 days from the receipt of said notification, said candidate must elect as to which of said political party appellations or groups he desires his name to appear and remain under upon said ballot, and if said candidate refuses, fails or neglects to make such election, then and in that case the Board or election authority or local election official, as the case may be, shall permit the name of said candidate to appear or be printed or placed upon said ballot only under the political party appellation or group appearing on the certificate of nomination or petition, as the case may be, first filed, and shall strike or cause to be stricken the name of said candidate from all certificates of nomination and petitions filed after the first such certificate of nomination or petition.

Whenever the name of a candidate for an office is withdrawn from a new political party petition, it shall constitute a vacancy in nomination for that office which may be filled in accordance with Section 10-11 of this Article; provided, that if the names of all candidates for all offices on a new political party petition are withdrawn or such petition is declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancies in nomination for those offices shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill vacancies in nomination shall have no legal effect.

Whenever the name of an independent candidate for an office is withdrawn or an independent candidate's petition is declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancy in nomination for that office shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill a vacancy in nomination shall have no legal effect.

All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when presented or filed shall be open, under proper regulation, to public inspection, and the State Board of Elections and the several election authorities and local election officials having charge of nomination papers shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-8)

Sec. 10-8. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, certificates of nomination and nomination papers, and petitions to submit public questions to a referendum, being filed as required by this Code, and being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be valid unless objection thereto is duly made in writing within 5 business days after the last day for filing the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petition for a public question, with the following exceptions:

A. In the case of petitions to amend Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, there shall be a period of 35 business days after the last day for the filing of such petitions in which objections can be filed.

B. In the case of petitions for advisory questions of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, there shall be a period of 35 business days after the last day for the filing of such petitions in which objections can be filed.

Any legal voter of the political subdivision or district in which the candidate or public question is to be voted on, or any legal voter in the State in the case of a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or an advisory public question to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, having objections to any certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions filed, shall file an objector's petition together with 2 copies thereof in the principal office or the permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections, or in the office of the election authority or local election official with whom the certificate of nomination, nomination papers or petitions are on file. Objection petitions that do not include 2 copies thereof, shall not be accepted. In the case of nomination papers or certificates of nomination, the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official shall note the day and hour upon which such objector's petition is filed, and shall, not later than 12:00 noon on the second business day after receipt of the petition, transmit by registered mail or receipted personal delivery the certificate of nomination or nomination papers and the original objector's petition to the chair of the proper electoral board designated in Section 10-9 hereof, or his authorized agent,

and shall transmit a copy by registered mail or receipted personal delivery of the objector's petition, to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to, addressed to the place of residence designated in said certificate of nomination or nomination papers. In the case of objections to a petition for a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or for an advisory public question to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, the State Board of Elections shall note the day and hour upon which such objector's petition is filed and shall transmit a copy of the objector's petition by registered mail or receipted personal delivery to the person designated on a certificate attached to the petition as the principal proponent of such proposed amendment or public question, or as the proponents' attorney, for the purpose of receiving notice of objections. In the case of objections to a petition for a public question, to be submitted to the voters of a political subdivision, or district thereof, the election authority or local election official with whom such petition is filed shall note the day and hour upon which such objector's petition was filed, and shall, not later than 12:00 noon on the second business day after receipt of the petition, transmit by registered mail or receipted personal delivery the petition for the public question and the original objector's petition to the chair of the proper electoral board designated in Section 10-9 hereof, or his authorized agent, and shall transmit a copy by registered mail or receipted personal delivery, of the objector's petition to the person designated on a certificate attached to the petition as the principal proponent of the public question, or as the proponent's attorney, for the purposes of receiving notice of objections.

The objector's petition shall give the objector's name and residence address, and shall state fully the nature of the objections to the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions in question, and shall state the interest of the objector and shall state what relief is requested of the electoral board.

The provisions of this Section and of Sections 10-9, 10-10 and 10-10.1 shall also apply to and govern objections to petitions for nomination filed under Article 7 or Article 8, except as otherwise provided in Section 7-13 for cases to which it is applicable, and also apply to and govern

petitions for the submission of public questions under Article 28.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-9)

Sec. 10-9. The following electoral boards are designated for the purpose of hearing and passing upon the objector's petition described in Section 10-8.

1. The State Board of Elections will hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for State offices, nominations of candidates for congressional or legislative offices that are in more than one county or are wholly located within a single county with a population of less than 3,000,000 and judicial offices of districts, subcircuits, or circuits situated in more than one county, nominations of candidates for the offices of State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools to be elected from more than one county, and petitions for proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Illinois as provided for in Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution.

2. The county officers electoral board of a county with a population of less than 3,000,000 to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for county offices and judicial offices of a district, subcircuit, or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, for any school district offices, for the office of multi-township assessor where candidates for such office are nominated in accordance with this Code, and for all special district offices, shall be composed of the county clerk, or an assistant designated by the county clerk, the State's attorney of the county or an Assistant State's Attorney designated by the State's Attorney, and the clerk of the circuit court, or an assistant designated by the clerk of the circuit court, of the county, of whom the county clerk or his designee shall be the chair, except that in any county which has established a county board of election commissioners that board shall constitute the county officers electoral board ex-officio. If a school district is located in 2 or more counties, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located shall hear and pass upon objections to

nominations of candidates for school district office in that school district.

2.5. The county officers electoral board of a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for county offices, candidates for congressional and legislative offices if the district is wholly within a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more, unless the district is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, and judicial offices of a district, subcircuit, or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, for any school district offices, for the office of multi-township assessor where candidates for such office are nominated in accordance with this Code, and for all special district offices, shall be composed of the county clerk, or an assistant designated by the county clerk, the State's Attorney of the county or an Assistant State's Attorney designated by the State's Attorney, and the clerk of the circuit court, or an assistant designated by the clerk of the circuit court, of the county, of whom the county clerk or his designee shall be the chair, except that, in any county which has established a county board of election commissioners, that board shall constitute the county officers electoral board ex-officio. If a school district is located in 2 or more counties, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located shall hear and pass upon objections to nominations of candidates for school district office in that school district.

3. The municipal officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for officers of municipalities shall be composed of the mayor or president of the board of trustees of the city, village or incorporated town, and the city, village or incorporated town clerk, and one member of the city council or board of trustees, that member being designated who is eligible to serve on the electoral board and has served the greatest number of years as a member of the city council or board of trustees, of whom the mayor or president of the board of trustees shall be the chair.

4. The township officers electoral board to pass upon objections to the nominations of township officers shall be composed of the township supervisor, the town clerk, and that eligible town trustee elected in the township who has had the longest term of continuous service as town trustee, of whom the township supervisor shall be the chair.

5. The education officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for offices in community college districts shall be composed of the presiding officer of the community college district board, who shall be the chair, the secretary of the community college district board and the eligible elected community college board member who has the longest term of continuous service as a board member.

6. In all cases, however, where the Congressional, Legislative, or Representative district is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a single municipal board of election commissioners in Cook County and in all cases where the school district or special district is wholly within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners and in all cases where the municipality or township is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall ex-officio constitute the electoral board.

For special districts situated in more than one county, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the district is located has jurisdiction to hear and pass upon objections. For purposes of this Section, "special districts" means all political subdivisions other than counties, municipalities, townships and school and community college districts.

In the event that any member of the appropriate board is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, he shall not be eligible to serve on that board and shall not act as a member of the board and his place shall be filled as follows:

a. In the county officers electoral board by the county treasurer, and if he or she is ineligible to serve, by the sheriff of the

county.

b. In the municipal officers electoral board by the eligible elected city council or board of trustees member who has served the second greatest number of years as a city council or board of trustees member.

c. In the township officers electoral board by the eligible elected town trustee who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a town trustee.

d. In the education officers electoral board by the eligible elected community college district board member who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a board member.

In the event that the chair of the electoral board is ineligible to act because of the fact that he or she is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, then the substitute chosen under the provisions of this Section shall be the chair; In this case, the officer or board with whom the objector's petition is filed, shall transmit the certificate of nomination or nomination papers as the case may be, and the objector's petition to the substitute chair of the electoral board.

When 2 or more eligible individuals, by reason of their terms of service on a city council or board of trustees, township board of trustees, or community college district board, qualify to serve on an electoral board, the one to serve shall be chosen by lot.

Any vacancies on an electoral board not otherwise filled pursuant to this Section shall be filled by public members appointed by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for the county wherein the electoral board hearing is being held upon notification to the Chief Judge of such vacancies. The Chief Judge shall be so notified by a member of the electoral board or the officer or board with whom the objector's petition was filed. In the event that none of the individuals designated by this Section to serve on the electoral board are eligible, the chair of an electoral board shall be designated by the Chief Judge.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-10)

Sec. 10-10. Within 24 hours after the receipt of the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or proposed question of public policy, as the case may be, and the

objector's petition, the chair of the electoral board other than the State Board of Elections shall send a call by registered or certified mail to each of the members of the electoral board, and to the objector who filed the objector's petition, and either to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to or to the principal proponent or attorney for proponents of a question of public policy, as the case may be, whose petitions are objected to, and shall also cause the sheriff of the county or counties in which such officers and persons reside to serve a copy of such call upon each of such officers and persons, which call shall set out the fact that the electoral board is required to meet to hear and pass upon the objections to nominations made for the office, designating it, and shall state the day, hour and place at which the electoral board shall meet for the purpose, which place shall be in the county court house in the county in the case of the County Officers Electoral Board, the Municipal Officers Electoral Board, the Township Officers Electoral Board or the Education Officers Electoral Board, except that the Municipal Officers Electoral Board, the Township Officers Electoral Board, and the Education Officers Electoral Board may meet at the location where the governing body of the municipality, township, or community college district, respectively, holds its regularly scheduled meetings, if that location is available; provided that voter records may be removed from the offices of an election authority only at the discretion and under the supervision of the election authority. In those cases where the State Board of Elections is the electoral board designated under Section 10-9, the chair of the State Board of Elections shall, within 24 hours after the receipt of the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions for a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or proposed statewide question of public policy, send a call by registered or certified mail to the objector who files the objector's petition, and either to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to or to the principal proponent or attorney for proponents of the proposed Constitutional amendment or statewide question of public policy and shall state the day, hour, and place at which the electoral board shall meet for the purpose, which place may be in the Capitol Building or in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board. The day of the meeting shall not be less than 3 nor more than 5 days after the receipt of

the certificate of nomination or nomination papers and the objector's petition by the chair of the electoral board.

The electoral board shall have the power to administer oaths and to subpoena and examine witnesses and, at the request of either party and only upon a vote by a majority of its members, may authorize the chair to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum requiring the production of such books, papers, records and documents as may be evidence of any matter under inquiry before the electoral board, in the same manner as witnesses are subpoenaed in the Circuit Court.

Service of such subpoenas shall be made by any sheriff or other person in the same manner as in cases in such court and the fees of such sheriff shall be the same as is provided by law, and shall be paid by the objector or candidate who causes the issuance of the subpoena. In case any person so served shall knowingly neglect or refuse to obey any such subpoena, or to testify, the electoral board shall at once file a petition in the circuit court of the county in which such hearing is to be heard, or has been attempted to be heard, setting forth the facts, of such knowing refusal or neglect, and accompanying the petition with a copy of the citation and the answer, if one has been filed, together with a copy of the subpoena and the return of service thereon, and shall apply for an order of court requiring such person to attend and testify, and forthwith produce books and papers, before the electoral board. Any circuit court of the state, excluding the judge who is sitting on the electoral board, upon such showing shall order such person to appear and testify, and to forthwith produce such books and papers, before the electoral board at a place to be fixed by the court. If such person shall knowingly fail or refuse to obey such order of the court without lawful excuse, the court shall punish him or her by fine and imprisonment, as the nature of the case may require and may be lawful in cases of contempt of court.

The electoral board on the first day of its meeting shall adopt rules of procedure for the introduction of evidence and the presentation of arguments and may, in its discretion, provide for the filing of briefs by the parties to the objection or by other interested persons.

In the event of a State Electoral Board hearing on objections to a petition for an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution

pursuant to Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution, or to a petition for a question of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, the certificates of the county clerks and boards of election commissioners showing the results of the random sample of signatures on the petition shall be prima facie valid and accurate, and shall be presumed to establish the number of valid and invalid signatures on the petition sheets reviewed in the random sample, as prescribed in Section 28-11 and 28-12 of this Code. Either party, however, may introduce evidence at such hearing to dispute the findings as to particular signatures. In addition to the foregoing, in the absence of competent evidence presented at such hearing by a party substantially challenging the results of a random sample, or showing a different result obtained by an additional sample, this certificate of a county clerk or board of election commissioners shall be presumed to establish the ratio of valid to invalid signatures within the particular election jurisdiction.

The electoral board shall take up the question as to whether or not the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions are in proper form, and whether or not they were filed within the time and under the conditions required by law, and whether or not they are the genuine certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions which they purport to be, and whether or not in the case of the certificate of nomination in question it represents accurately the decision of the caucus or convention issuing it, and in general shall decide whether or not the certificate of nomination or nominating papers or petitions on file are valid or whether the objections thereto should be sustained and the decision of a majority of the electoral board shall be final subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1. The electoral board must state its findings in writing and must state in writing which objections, if any, it has sustained. A copy of the decision shall be served upon the parties to the proceedings in open proceedings before the electoral board. If a party does not appear for receipt of the decision, the decision shall be deemed to have been served on the absent party on the date when a copy of the decision is personally delivered or on the date when a copy of the decision is deposited in the United States mail, in a sealed envelope or package, with postage prepaid, addressed to each party affected by the decision or to such party's attorney of

record, if any, at the address on record for such person in the files of the electoral board.

Upon the expiration of the period within which a proceeding for judicial review must be commenced under Section 10-10.1, the electoral board shall, unless a proceeding for judicial review has been commenced within such period, transmit, by registered or certified mail, a certified copy of its ruling, together with the original certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions and the original objector's petition, to the officer or board with whom the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions, as objected to, were on file, and such officer or board shall abide by and comply with the ruling so made to all intents and purposes.
(Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-10.1)

Sec. 10-10.1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a candidate or objector aggrieved by the decision of an electoral board may secure judicial review of such decision in the circuit court of the county in which the hearing of the electoral board was held. The party seeking judicial review must file a petition with the clerk of the court and must serve a copy of the petition upon the electoral board and other parties to the proceeding by registered or certified mail within 5 days after service of the decision of the electoral board as provided in Section 10-10. The petition shall contain a brief statement of the reasons why the decision of the board should be reversed. The petitioner shall file proof of service with the clerk of the court. No answer to the petition need be filed, but the electoral board shall cause the record of proceedings before the electoral board to be filed with the clerk of the court on or before the date of the hearing on the petition or as ordered by the court.

The court shall set the matter for hearing to be held within 30 days after the filing of the petition and shall make its decision promptly after such hearing.

(b) An objector or proponent aggrieved by the decision of an electoral board regarding a petition filed pursuant to Section 18-120 of the Property Tax Code may secure a review of such decision by the State Board of Elections. The party seeking such review must file a petition therefor with the State Board of

Elections within 10 days after the decision of the electoral board. Any such objector or proponent may apply for and obtain judicial review of a decision of the State Board of Elections entered under this amendatory Act of 1985, in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, as amended.
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-10.5)

Sec. 10-10.5. Removal of judicial officer's address information from the certificate of nomination or nomination papers.

(a) Upon expiration of the period for filing an objection to a judicial candidate's certificate of nomination or nomination papers, a judicial officer who is a judicial candidate may file a written request with the State Board of Elections for redaction of the judicial officer's home address information from his or her certificate of nomination or nomination papers. After receipt of the judicial officer's written request, the State Board of Elections shall redact or cause redaction of the judicial officer's home address from his or her certificate of nomination or nomination papers within 5 business days.

(b) Prior to expiration of the period for filing an objection to a judicial candidate's certificate of nomination or nomination papers, the home address information from the certificate of nomination or nomination papers of a judicial officer who is a judicial candidate is available for public inspection. After redaction of a judicial officer's home address information under paragraph (a) of this Section, the home address information is only available for an in camera inspection by the court reviewing an objection to the judicial officer's certificate of nomination or nomination papers.

(c) For the purposes of this Section, "home address" has the meaning as defined in Section 1-10 of the Judicial Privacy Act.
(Source: P.A. 97-847, eff. 9-22-12; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-11)

Sec. 10-11. Any vacancy in the nomination of a new political party candidate occurring prior to the date of certification of candidates for the ballot by the certifying board or officer must be filled prior to the date of certification. The resolution to fill such vacancy shall be sent by U.S. mail or personal delivery to the certifying officer or board within 3 days of the action by which the vacancy was filled; provided, if such

resolution is sent by mail and the U.S. postmark on the envelope containing such resolution is dated prior to the expiration of such 3 day limit, the notice or resolution shall be deemed filed within such 3 day limit. Failure to so transmit the notice or resolution within the time specified in this Section shall authorize the certifying officer or board to certify the original candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by the new political party officers.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before a regular election shall be filled by the new political party officers within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy in the manner heretofore prescribed.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

(a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;

(b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;

(c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 10-5, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern objections to resolutions for filling a vacancy in nomination.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before a regular election shall not be filled. In this event the certification of the original candidate shall stand and his name shall appear on the official ballot to be voted at the election.

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate who has been nominated under the provisions of Section 10-2 dies before the election, or declines the nomination; provided that nomination may become vacant for other reasons.

However, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any vacancy in nomination for a municipal office for which the Municipal Code, as now or hereafter amended, provides a different method for filling such vacancy, and

the applicable provision of the Municipal Code shall govern in such cases.

Any vacancy in a nomination by caucus of an established political party for a township or municipal office shall be filled in accordance with Section 7-61 of this Code.

For purposes of this Section, the words "certify" and "certification" shall refer to the act of officially declaring the names of candidates entitled to be printed upon the official ballot at an election and directing election authorities to place the names of such candidates upon the official ballot. "Certifying officers or board" shall refer to the local election official, election authority or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be, with whom nomination papers, certificates of nomination papers and resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination are filed and whose duty it is to "certify" candidates.

(Source: P.A. 84-757.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-11.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-11.1)

Sec. 10-11.1. Whenever a vacancy in the office of State Senator is to be filled by election pursuant to Article IV, Section 2(d) of the Constitution and Section 25-6 of this Code, nominations shall be made pursuant to this Section:

(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first date provided in Section 10-3 for filing nomination papers for the general election in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, the nomination of independent candidates for such office shall be made as otherwise provided in this Article.

(2) If the vacancy occurs in office after the first day for filing nomination papers for independent candidates as provided in Section 10-3 but before the first day provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for the general election in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, independent candidates for such office shall file their nomination papers during the filing period set forth in Section 10-6 for new political party candidates.

(3) If a vacancy in office occurs prior to the first day provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for new political party candidates for the next ensuing general

election, new political party candidates for such office shall file their nomination papers during the filing period as set forth in Section 10-6 as otherwise provided in this Article.

(4) If the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for new political party candidates for the next ensuing general election, the time for independent and new political party candidates to file nomination papers for such office shall be not more than 92 days nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the general election.

(5) If the vacancy in office occurs after the last day provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for new political party candidates, independent and new political party candidates shall be nominated as provided by rules and regulations of the State Board of Elections.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 and 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers filed pursuant to this Section.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-11.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-11.2)

Sec. 10-11.2. Whenever a vacancy in any elective county office is to be filled by election pursuant to Section 25-11 of this Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination shall be filled pursuant to this Section:

(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first date provided in Section 10-3 for filing nomination papers for the general election in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, the nomination of independent candidates for such office shall be made as otherwise provided in this Article.

(2) If the vacancy in office occurs after the first day for filing nomination papers for independent candidates as provided in Section 10-3 but before the first day provided in Section 10-6 for filing

nomination papers for new political party candidates for the general election in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, independent candidates for such office shall file their nomination papers during the filing period set forth in Section 10-6 for new political party candidates.

(3) If the vacancy in office occurs prior to the first date provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for new political party candidates for the next ensuing general election, new political party candidates for such office shall file their nomination papers during the filing period as set forth in Section 10-6 for new political party candidates.

(4) If the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section 10-6 for filing nomination papers for new political party candidates for the next ensuing general election the time for independent and new political party candidates to file nomination papers for such office shall be not more than 92 days nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the general election.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers filed pursuant to this Section.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-14)

Sec. 10-14. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 74 days before the date of the general election the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerk of each county the name of each candidate whose nomination papers, certificate of nomination or resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination has been filed with the State Board of Elections and direct the county clerk to place upon the official ballot for the general election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. The name of no candidate for an office to be filled by the electors of the entire state shall be placed upon the official ballot unless his name is duly certified to the county clerk upon a

certificate signed by the members of the State Board of Elections. The names of group candidates on petitions shall be certified to the several county clerks in the order in which such names appear on such petitions filed with the State Board of Elections.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices whose nomination papers, certificates of nomination or resolutions to fill a vacancy in nomination have been filed with such clerk and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general election in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of election commissioners shall, not less than 69 days before the election, certify to the board of election commissioners the name of the person or persons nominated for such office as shown by the certificate of the State Board of Elections, together with the names of all other candidates as shown by the certification of county officers on file in the clerk's office, and in the order so certified. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall print the names of the nominees on the ballot for each office in the order in which they are certified to or filed with the county clerk; provided, that in printing the name of nominees for any office, if any of such nominees have also been nominated by one or more political parties pursuant to this Act, the location of the name of such candidate on the ballot for nominations made under this Article shall be precisely in the same order in which it appears on the certification of the State Board of Elections to the county clerk.

For the general election, the candidates of new political parties shall be placed on the ballot for said election after the established political party candidates and in the order of new political party petition filings.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

(1) The political party affiliation if any, of the candidates for the respective offices;

(2) If there is to be more than one

candidate elected
to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than
one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled
for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-15)

Sec. 10-15. Not less than 68 days before the date of the consolidated and nonpartisan elections, each local election official with whom certificates of nomination or nominating petitions have been filed shall certify to each election authority having jurisdiction over any of the territory of his political subdivision the names of all candidates entitled to be printed on the ballot for offices of that political subdivision to be voted upon at such election and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for such election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification.

The local election officials shall certify such candidates for each office in the order in which such candidates' certificates of nomination or nominating petitions were filed in his office. However, subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose petitions have been held invalid by the appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Act shall not be so certified. The certification shall be modified as necessary to comply with the requirements of any other statute or any ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution prescribing specific provisions for nonpartisan elections, including without limitation Articles 4 and 5 of "The Municipal Code" or Article 9 of The School Code.

In every instance where applicable, the following shall also be indicated in the certification:

(1) The political party affiliation, if any, of the
candidates for the respective offices;

(2) Where there is to be more than one

candidate
elected to an office from a political subdivision or district;

(3) Where a voter has the right to vote for more than
one candidate for an office;

(4) The terms of the office to be on the ballot, when
a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term, or when offices of a particular subdivision to be on the ballot at the same election are to be filled for different terms;

(5) The territory in which a candidate is required by
law to reside, when such residency requirement is not identical to the territory of the political subdivision from which the candidate is to be elected or nominated;

(6) Where a candidate's nominating papers or
petitions have been objected to and the objection has been sustained by the electoral board established in Section 10-10, the words "OBJECTION SUSTAINED" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and the name of the aggrieved candidate shall not appear; and

(7) Where a candidate's nominating papers or
petitions have been objected to and the decision of the electoral board established in Section 10-10 is either unknown or known to be in judicial review, the words "OBJECTION PENDING" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and next to the name of the candidate.

For the consolidated election, and for the general primary in the case of certain municipalities having annual elections, the candidates of new political parties shall be placed on the ballot for such elections after the established political party candidates and in the order of new political party petition filings.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07; 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 11 heading)

ARTICLE 11. ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTION PRECINCTS

(10 ILCS 5/11-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-1)

Sec. 11-1. In counties not under township organization, the election precincts shall remain as now established until changed by the Board of County Commissioners, but said County Board may, from time to time, change the boundaries of election precincts and establish new ones. In counties under township organization, each town shall constitute at least one election precinct. Insofar as is practicable, each precinct shall be situated within a single congressional, legislative and representative district and within a single municipal ward. In order to situate each precinct within a single district or ward, the County Board shall change the boundaries of election precincts after each decennial census as soon as is practicable following the completion of congressional and legislative redistricting.

At any consolidated primary or consolidated election at which municipal officers are to be elected, and at any emergency referendum at which a public question relating to a municipality is to be voted on, notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the election authority shall establish a polling place within such municipality upon the request of the municipal council or board of trustees at least 60 days before the election and provided that the municipality provides a suitable polling place. To accomplish this purpose, the election authority may establish an election precinct constituting a single municipality of under 500 population for all elections, notwithstanding the minimum precinct size otherwise specified herein.

Notwithstanding the above, when there are not more than 50 registered voters in a precinct who are entitled to vote in a local government or school district election, the election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct is authorized to reassign such voters to one or more polling places in adjacent precincts, within or without the election authority's jurisdiction, for that election. For the purposes of such local government or school district election only, the votes of the reassigned voters shall be tallied and canvassed as votes from the precinct of the polling place to which such voters have been reassigned. The election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct shall approve all administrative and polling place procedures. Such procedures

shall take into account voter convenience, and ensure that the integrity of the election process is maintained and that the secrecy of the ballot is not violated.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established by any election authority pursuant to this Section as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place so established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for such notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.

The provisions of this Section apply to all precincts, including those where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used.

If, as a result of the redistricting of legislative, representative, or congressional districts following a decennial census, there exists a census block with only one voter that is the only census block in a precinct that is in a legislative, representative, or congressional district, then the county board, at any meeting of the county board, may change the precinct boundaries so that the census block is within a precinct that has more than one voter in the legislative, representative, or congressional district.

(Source: P.A. 88-525.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-2)

Sec. 11-2. The County Board in each county, except in counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over, shall, at its regular meeting in June, divide its election precincts which contain more than 800 voters, into election districts so that each district shall contain, as near as may be practicable, 500 voters, and not more in any case than 800. Whenever the County Board ascertains that any election precinct contains more than 600 registered voters, it may divide such precinct, at its regular meeting in June, into election precincts so that each precinct shall contain, as nearly as may be practicable, 500 voters. Insofar as is practicable, each precinct shall be situated within a single congressional, legislative and representative district and in not more than one County Board district and one municipal ward. In order to situate each precinct within a single district

or ward, the County Board shall change the boundaries of election precincts after each decennial census as soon as is practicable following the completion of congressional and legislative redistricting. In determining whether a division of precincts should be made, the county board may anticipate increased voter registration in any precinct in which there is in progress new construction of dwelling units which will be occupied by voters more than 30 days before the next election. Each district shall be composed of contiguous territory in as compact form as can be for the convenience of the electors voting therein. The several county boards in establishing districts shall describe them by metes and bounds and number them. And so often thereafter as it shall appear by the number of votes cast at the general election held in November of any year, that any election district or undivided election precinct contains more than 800 voters, the County Board of the county in which the district or precinct may be, shall at its regular meeting in June, or an adjourned meeting in July next, after such November election, redivide or readjust such election district or election precinct, so that no district or election precinct shall contain more than the number of votes above specified. If for any reason the County Board fails in any year to redivide or readjust the election districts or election precinct, then the districts or precincts as then existing shall continue until the next regular June meeting of the County Board; at which regular June meeting or an adjourned meeting in July the County Board shall redivide or readjust the election districts or election precincts in manner as herein required. When at any meeting of the County Board any redivision, readjustment or change in name or number of election districts or election precincts is made by the County Board, the County Clerk shall immediately notify the State Board of Elections of such redivision, readjustment or change. The County Board in every case shall fix and establish the places for holding elections in its respective county and all elections shall be held at the places so fixed. The polling places shall in all cases be upon the ground floor in the front room, the entrance to which is in a highway or public street which is at least 40 feet wide, and is as near the center of the voting population of the precinct as is practicable, and for the convenience of the greatest number of electors to vote thereat; provided, however, where the County Board is unable to secure a suitable polling place

within the boundaries of a precinct, it may select a polling place at the most conveniently located suitable place outside the precinct; but in no case shall an election be held in any room used or occupied as a saloon, dramshop, bowling alley or as a place of resort for idlers and disreputable persons, billiard hall or in any room connected therewith by doors or hallways. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election except at the polling place for the precinct in which he resides, except as otherwise provided in this Section or Article 19 of this Act. In counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over the County Board shall divide its election precincts and shall fix and establish places for holding elections as hereinbefore provided during the month of January instead of at its regular meeting in June or at an adjourned meeting in July.

However, in the event that additional divisions of election precincts are indicated after a division made by the County Board in the month of January, such additional divisions may be made by the County Board in counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over, at the regular meeting in June or at adjourned meeting in July. The county board of such county may divide or readjust precincts at any meeting of the county board when the voter registration in a precinct has increased beyond 800 and an election is scheduled before the next regular January or June meeting of the county board.

When in any city, village or incorporated town territory has been annexed thereto or disconnected therefrom, which annexation or disconnection becomes effective after election precincts or election districts have been established as above provided in this Section, the clerk of the municipality shall inform the county clerk thereof as provided in Section 4-21, 5-28.1, or 6-31.1, whichever is applicable. In the event that a regular meeting of the County Board is to be held after such notification and before any election, the County Board shall, at its next regular meeting establish new election precinct lines in affected territory. In the event that no regular meeting of the County Board is to be held before such election the county clerk shall, within 5 days after being so informed, call a special meeting of the county board on a day fixed by him not more than 20 days thereafter for the purpose of establishing election precincts or election districts in the affected territory for the ensuing elections.

At any consolidated primary or consolidated election at which municipal officers are to be elected, and at any emergency referendum at which a public question relating to a municipality is to be voted on, notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the election authority shall establish a polling place within such municipality, upon the request of the municipal council or board of trustees at least 60 days before the election and provided that the municipality provides a suitable polling place. To accomplish this purpose, the election authority may establish an election precinct constituting a single municipality of under 500 population for all elections, notwithstanding the minimum precinct size otherwise specified herein.

Notwithstanding the above, when there are no more than 50 registered voters in a precinct who are entitled to vote in a local government or school district election, the election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct is authorized to reassign such voters to one or more polling places in adjacent precincts, within or without the election authority's jurisdiction, for that election. For the purposes of such local government or school district election only, the votes of the reassigned voters shall be tallied and canvassed as votes from the precinct of the polling place to which such voters have been reassigned. The election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct shall approve all administrative and polling place procedures. Such procedures shall take into account voter convenience, and ensure that the integrity of the election process is maintained and that the secrecy of the ballot is not violated.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established by any county board or election authority pursuant to this Section as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place so established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for such notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.

The provisions of this Section apply to all precincts, including those where voting

machines or electronic voting systems are used.
(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-2.1)

Sec. 11-2.1. The county board in each county where any State soldiers' and sailors' home, or any national home for disabled volunteer soldiers is located, the inhabitants of which are entitled to vote, shall fix and establish the place or places for holding elections, at some convenient and comfortable place or places easy of access on the grounds and within the enclosures where such State soldiers' and sailors' home, or homes, or national home for disabled volunteer soldiers are located.
(Source: P.A. 84-808.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-3)

Sec. 11-3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners established by Article 6 of this Act, within 2 months after its first organization, to divide the city, village or incorporated town which may adopt or is operating under Article 6, into election precincts, each of which shall be situated within a single congressional, legislative and representative district insofar as is practicable and in not more than one County Board district and one municipal ward; in order to situate each precinct within a single district or ward, the Board of Election Commissioners shall change the boundaries of election precincts after each decennial census as soon as is practicable following the completion of congressional and legislative redistricting and such precincts shall contain as nearly as practicable 600 qualified voters, and in making such division and establishing such precincts such board shall take as a basis the poll books, or the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election. Within 90 days after each presidential election, such board in a city with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, village or incorporated town shall revise and rearrange such precincts on the basis of the votes cast at such election, making such precincts to contain, as near as practicable, 600 actual voters; but at any time in all instances where the vote cast at any precinct, at any election, equals 800, there must be a rearrangement so as to reduce the vote to the standard of 600 as near as may be. However, any apartment building in which more than 800 registered voters reside may be made a single precinct even though the vote in such precinct exceeds 800. Within 90 days

after each presidential election, a board in a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants shall revise and rearrange such precincts on the basis of the votes cast at such election, making such precincts to contain, as near as practicable, 400 actual voters; but at any time in all instances where the vote cast at any precinct, at any election, equals 600, there must be a rearrangement so as to reduce the vote to the standard of 400 as near as may be. However, any apartment building in which more than 600 registered voters reside may be made a single precinct even though the vote in such precinct exceeds 600.

Immediately after the annexation of territory to the city, village or incorporated town becomes effective the Board of Election Commissioners shall revise and rearrange election precincts therein to include such annexed territory.

Provided, however, that at any election where but one candidate is nominated and is to be voted upon at any election held in any political subdivision of a city, village or incorporated town, the Board of Election Commissioners shall have the power in such political subdivision to determine the number of voting precincts to be established in such political subdivision at such election, without reference to the number of qualified voters therein. The precincts in each ward, village or incorporated town shall be numbered from one upwards, consecutively, with no omission.

The provisions of this Section apply to all precincts, including those where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used.

(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4)

Sec. 11-4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners, established under Article 6 of this Act, to appoint the place of registry in each precinct for the first registration under Article 6 of this Act and the places for registry in subsequent registrations in the manner provided by such Article, and also the polling place in each precinct in such city, village or incorporated town which has adopted or is operating under said Article 6, and to give public notice thereof, and shall cause the same to be fitted up, warmed, lighted and cleaned, but in each election precinct and in each area for which a registration place is designated such place or places shall be in the most public, orderly and convenient portions thereof, and no

building or part of a building shall be designated or used as a place of registry, or revision of registration, or as a polling place, in which spirituous or intoxicating liquor is sold. Provided, however, where the Board of Election Commissioners is unable to secure a suitable polling place within the boundaries of a precinct, it may select a polling place on a street immediately adjacent to and adjoining the precinct. Said Board of Election Commissioners may demand of the chief of police or the sheriff, to furnish officers of the law to attend during the progress of any registration, revision or election, at any place or places of registration, or any polling place, or places, designated by said commissioners, or to attend at any meeting of said commissioners. Said officers of the law, shall be furnished by said chief of police or sheriff and shall be stationed in the place or places of registration and polling place or places in such manner as said commissioners shall direct, and during said assignment shall be under the direction and control of the election commissioners.

Notwithstanding the above, when there are no more than 50 registered voters in a precinct who are entitled to vote in a local government or school district election, the election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct, is authorized to reassign such voters to one or more polling places in adjacent precincts, within or without the election authority's jurisdiction, for that election. For the purposes of such local government or school district election only, the votes of the reassigned voters shall be tallied and canvassed as votes from the precinct of the polling place to which such voters have been reassigned. The election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct shall approve all administrative and polling place procedures. Such procedures shall take into account voter convenience, and ensure that the integrity of the election process is maintained and that the secrecy of the ballot is not violated.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established by the Board of Election Commissioners pursuant to this Section as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place so established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in

the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for such notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.
(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-4.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.1)

Sec. 11-4.1. (a) In appointing polling places under this Article, the county board or board of election commissioners shall, insofar as they are convenient and available, use schools and other public buildings as polling places.

(b) Upon request of the county board or board of election commissioners, the proper agency of government (including school districts and units of local government) shall make a public building under its control available for use as a polling place on an election day and for a reasonably necessary time before and after election day, without charge. If the county board or board of election commissioners chooses a school to be a polling place, then the school district must make the school available for use as a polling place. However, for the day of the election, a school district is encouraged to (i) close the school or (ii) hold a teachers institute on that day with students not in attendance.

(c) A government agency which makes a public building under its control available for use as a polling place shall (i) ensure the portion of the building to be used as the polling place is accessible to voters with disabilities and elderly voters and (ii) allow the election authority to administer the election as authorized under this Code.

(d) If a qualified elector's precinct polling place is a school and the elector will be unable to enter that polling place without violating Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 because the elector is a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, that elector may vote by a vote by mail ballot in accordance with Article 19 of this Code or may vote early in accordance with Article 19A of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 98-773, eff. 7-18-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-4.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.2)

Sec. 11-4.2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) all polling places shall be accessible to voters with disabilities and elderly voters, as determined by rule of the State Board of Elections.

(b) Subsection (a) of this Section shall not apply to a polling place (1) in the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections; or (2) if the State Board of Elections (A) determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed and no such accessible place is available, nor is the election authority able to make one accessible; and (B) assures that any voter with a disability or elderly voter assigned to an inaccessible polling place, upon advance request of such voter (pursuant to procedures established by rule of the State Board of Elections) will be provided with an alternative means for casting a ballot on the day of the election or will be assigned to an accessible polling place.

(c) No later than December 31 of each even numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall report to the Federal Election Commission the number of accessible and inaccessible polling places in the State on the date of the next preceding general election, and the reasons for any instance of inaccessibility.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-4.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.3)

Sec. 11-4.3. All polling places and permanent registration facilities shall have available registration and voting aids for persons with disabilities and elderly individuals including instructions, printed in large type, conspicuously displayed.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-5)

Sec. 11-5. If any election district or precinct subject to the jurisdiction of a county board or a board of election commissioners in a city with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, village or incorporated town casts more than 800 votes each at two consecutive general November elections for State officers, the state's attorney, upon the request of an elector in any such district or precinct, shall apply to the Circuit Court for relief by mandamus to compel the appropriate board to divide such district or precinct as required by law. Any relief so granted shall not apply to any election occurring within 60 days thereafter. If any election precinct subject to the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners in a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants casts more than 600 votes at each of the two consecutive general November elections for State officers, the state's attorney, upon the request of an

elector in any such precinct, shall apply to the Circuit Court for relief by mandamus to compel the appropriate board to divide such precinct as required by law. Any relief so granted shall not apply to any election occurring within 60 days thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 84-323.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-5.1)

Sec. 11-5.1. The county board or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, responsible for the establishment of election precincts, shall include within some precinct any military establishment which is situated within the boundaries of the county or municipality, as the case may be.
(Source: P.A. 76-1830.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-6)

Sec. 11-6. Within 60 days after July 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-691), each election authority shall transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections and publish on any website maintained by the election authority maps in electronic portable document format (PDF) showing the current boundaries of all the precincts within its jurisdiction. Whenever election precincts in an election jurisdiction have been redivided or readjusted, the county board or board of election commissioners shall prepare maps in electronic portable document format (PDF) showing such election precinct boundaries no later than 90 days before the next scheduled election. The maps shall show the boundaries of all political subdivisions and districts. The county board or board of election commissioners shall immediately forward copies thereof to the chair of each county central committee in the county, to each township, ward, or precinct committeeperson, and each local election official whose political subdivision is wholly or partly in the county and, upon request, shall furnish copies thereof to each candidate for political or public office in the county and shall transmit copies thereof to the principal office of the State Board of Elections and publish copies thereof on any website maintained by the election authority.
(Source: P.A. 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-7)

Sec. 11-7. For the purpose of the conduct of any consolidated election, consolidated primary election, special municipal primary election or emergency referendum, an election

authority may cluster up to four contiguous precincts as provided in this Section, which shall constitute a clustered voting zone. The common polling place for the clustered voting zone shall be located within the territory comprising the clustered precincts. Unless the election authority specifies a larger number, only one election judge shall be appointed for each of the precincts in each clustered voting zone.

The judges so appointed may not all be affiliated with the same political party.

The conduct of an election in a clustered voting zone shall be under the general supervision of all the judges of election designated to serve in the clustered voting zone. The designated judges may perform the duties of election judges for the entire clustered voting zone. However, the requirements of Section 17-14 shall apply to voter assistance, the requirements of Section 24-10 shall apply to voter instruction, the requirement of Section 24A-10 shall apply to examination of vote by mail ballots, and any disputes as to entitlement to vote, challenges, counting of ballots or other matters pertaining directly to voting shall be decided by those designated judges appointed for the precinct in which the affected voter resides or the disputed vote is to be counted.

This Section does not apply to any elections in municipalities with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-8)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)

Sec. 11-8. Vote centers.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, election authorities shall establish one location to be located at an office of the election authority or in the largest municipality within its jurisdiction where all voters in its jurisdiction are allowed to vote on election day during polling place hours, regardless of the precinct in which they are registered. An election authority establishing such a location under this Section shall identify the location, hours of operation, and health and safety requirements by the 40th day preceding the 2022 general primary election and certify such to the State Board of Elections.

(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 12 heading)
ARTICLE 12. NOTICE OF ELECTION

(10 ILCS 5/12-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 12-1)

Sec. 12-1. At least 60 days prior to each general and consolidated election, the election authority shall provide public notice, calculated to reach elderly voters and voters with disabilities, of the availability of registration and voting aids under the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, of the availability of assistance in marking the ballot, procedures for voting by vote by mail ballot, and procedures for voting early by personal appearance.

At least 30 days before any general election, and at least 20 days before any special congressional election, the county clerk shall publish a notice of the election in 2 or more newspapers published in the county, city, village, incorporated town or town, as the case may be, or if there is no such newspaper, then in any 2 or more newspapers published in the county and having a general circulation throughout the community. The notice may be substantially as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on (give date), at (give the place of holding the election and the name of the precinct or district) in the county of (name county), an election will be held for (give the title of the several offices to be filled), which election will be open at 6:00 a.m. and continued open until 7:00 p.m. of that day.

Dated at .... on (insert date).

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/12-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 12-3)

Sec. 12-3. In any city, village or incorporated town operating under Article 6 of this Act, the Board of Election Commissioners shall give timely notice through the press of the time and place of election in each precinct or consolidated area of such city, village or incorporated town.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 2492.)

(10 ILCS 5/12-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 12-4)

Sec. 12-4. Not more than 30 nor less than 10 days prior to the date of the consolidated and nonpartisan elections, each election authority shall publish notice of the election of officers of each political subdivision to

be conducted in his or its jurisdiction on such election date. The notice of election shall be published once in one or more newspapers published in each political subdivision, and if there is no such newspaper, then published once in a local, community newspaper having general circulation in the subdivision, and also once in a newspaper published in the county wherein the political subdivisions or portions thereof, having such elections are situated.

The notice shall be substantially in the form prescribed in Section 12-1, and may include notice of the location of the precincts and polling places within or including part of the political subdivision in which the election is to be conducted.

Not less than 10 days before each such election, the election authority shall publish notice of the precincts and the location of the polling places where the election will be conducted for political subdivisions wholly or partially within its jurisdiction. The election authority shall cause publication in the manner heretofore prescribed for the notice of election.
(Source: P.A. 81-963.)

(10 ILCS 5/12-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 12-5)
Sec. 12-5. Notice for public questions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), for all elections held after July 1, 1999, notice of public questions shall be required only as set forth in this Section or as set forth in Section 17-3 or 19-3 of the School Code. Not more than 60 days nor less than 10 days before the date of a regular election at which a public question is to be submitted to the voters of a political or governmental subdivision, and at least 20 days before an emergency referendum, the election authority shall publish notice of the referendum. The notice shall be published once in a local, community newspaper having general circulation in the political or governmental subdivision. The notice shall also be given at least 10 days before the date of the election by posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the election authority. The local election official shall also post a copy of the notice at the principal office of the political or governmental subdivision, or if there is no principal office at the building in which the governing body of the political or governmental subdivision held its first meeting of the calendar year in which the referendum is being held. The election authority and the political or governmental

subdivision may, but are not required to, post the notice electronically on their World Wide Web pages. The notice, which shall appear over the name or title of the election authority, shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the election to be held on (insert day of the week), (insert date of election), the following proposition will be submitted to the voters of (name of political or governmental subdivision):

(insert the public question as it will appear on the ballot)

The polls at the election will be open at 6:00 o'clock A.M. and will continue to be open until 7:00 o'clock P.M. of that day.

Dated (date of notice)

(Name or title of the election authority)

The notice shall also include any additional information required by the statute authorizing the public question. The notice may include an explanation, in neutral and plain language, of the question and its purposes supplied by the governing body of the political or governmental subdivision to whose voters the question is to be submitted. The notice shall set forth the precincts and polling places at which the referendum will be conducted only in the case of emergency referenda.

(b) Notice of any public question published in a local, community newspaper having general circulation in the political or governmental subdivision to which such public question relates more than 30 days but not more than 35 days prior to the general election held on November 8, 2016 that otherwise complies with the requirements of this Section is sufficient notice to satisfy the newspaper publication requirement of this Section, such notice shall for all purposes be deemed to have been given in accordance with this Section, any bonds approved by the voters at such election are hereby authorized to be issued in accordance with applicable law without further referendum approval and taxes to be levied pursuant to any limiting rate increases approved by the voters at such election are hereby authorized to be levied and extended without further referendum approval.

(Source: P.A. 99-935, eff. 2-17-17; 100-298, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/12-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 12-6)

Sec. 12-6. Whenever a requirement in this Code for the publication of any notice of an election cannot be complied with because of the absence of any qualified newspaper of local or general circulation in accordance with such requirements, notice shall be given by posting the required notice in 5 public places in the political subdivision. Notwithstanding any other publication of notice requirement, notice of municipal elections and referenda in municipalities with a population of less than 500 persons may be given by posting the required notice in 5 public places in the municipality in lieu of publication.

(Source: P.A. 81-963.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 12A heading)

ARTICLE 12A.

VOTERS' GUIDES

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-2)

Sec. 12A-2. Definitions. As used in this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Board" means the State Board of Elections.

"Internet Guide" refers to information disseminated by the State Board of Elections on a website, pursuant to Section 12A-5.

"Local election authority" means a county clerk or board of election commissioners.

"Public question" or "question" means any question, proposition, or referendum submitted to the voters under Article 28 of this Code.

"Statewide candidate" means any candidate who runs for a statewide office, including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, United States President, or United States Senator.

"Voters' guide" means any information disseminated by the State Board of Elections pursuant to Section 12A-5.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-5)

Sec. 12A-5. Internet Guide. The Board shall publish, no later than the 45th day before a general election in which a statewide candidate appears on the ballot, an Internet website with the following information:

(1) The date and time of the general election.

(2) Requirements for a citizen to qualify as an elector.

(3) The deadline for registering as an elector in the State of Illinois for the next election.

(4) Contact information for local election authorities.

(5) A description of the following offices, when they appear on the ballot, including their term of office, basic duties, and base salary: United States President, United States Senator, United States Representative, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Illinois Supreme Court Judge, and Illinois Appellate Court Judge. The Board shall not include information on any office other than the offices listed in this item (5).

(6) The names and party affiliations of qualified candidates for the following offices, when these offices appear on the ballot: United States President, United States Senator, United States Representative, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Illinois Supreme Court Judge, and Illinois Appellate Court Judge. The Board shall not include information on candidates for any office other than the offices listed in this item (6).

(7) Challenged candidates. Where a candidate's right to appear on the general election ballot has been challenged, and any appeal remains pending regarding those challenges, the challenged candidate may appear on the Internet Guide, subject to the other provisions of Section 12A-10. In this instance, the Board may note that the candidate's candidacy has been challenged and that he or she may be removed from the ballot prior to election day. If the candidate is removed from the ballot prior to election day, the Board shall remove the candidate's name and other information from the Internet Guide.

(8) Any personal statement and photograph submitted by a candidate named in the Internet Guide, subject to Sections 12A-10 and 12A-35.

(9) A means by which an elector may determine what

type of balloting equipment is used by his or her local election authority, and the instructions for properly using that equipment.

(10) The text of any public question that may appear on the ballot.

(11) A mechanism by which electors may determine in which congressional and judicial districts they reside. The Internet Guide shall allow visitors to search for candidates by office (e.g., Governor or United States Senator) and candidate's name.

(12) Information concerning how to become an election judge.

The Board shall archive the contents of the Internet Guide for a period of at least 5 years.

In addition, the Board has the discretion to publish a voters' guide before a general primary election in the manner provided in this Article.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-10)

Sec. 12A-10. Candidate statements and photographs in the Internet Guide.

(a) Any candidate whose name appears in the Internet Guide may submit a written statement and a photograph to appear in the Internet Guide, provided that:

(1) No personal statement may exceed a brief biography (name, age, education, and current employment) and an additional 400 words.

(2) Personal statements may include contact information for the candidate, including the address and phone number of the campaign headquarters, and the candidate's website.

(3) Personal statements may not mention a candidate's opponents by name.

(4) No personal statement may include language that may not be legally sent through the mail.

(5) The photograph shall be a conventional photograph with a plain background and show only the face, or the head, neck, and shoulders, of the candidate.

(6) The photograph shall not (i) show the candidate's hands, anything in the candidate's hands,

or the candidate wearing a judicial robe, a hat, or a military, police, or fraternal uniform or (ii) include the uniform or insignia of any organization.

(b) The Board must note in the text of the Internet Guide that personal statements were submitted by the candidate or his or her designee and were not edited by the Board.

(c) Where a candidate declines to submit a statement, the Board may note that the candidate declined to submit a statement.

(d) (Blank.)

(e) Anyone other than the candidate submitting a statement or photograph from a candidate must attest that he or she is doing so on behalf and at the direction of the candidate. The Board may assess a civil fine of no more than $1,000 against a person or entity who falsely submits a statement or photograph not authorized by the candidate.

(f) Nothing in this Article makes the author of any statement exempt from any civil or criminal action because of any defamatory statements offered for posting or contained in the Internet Guide. The persons writing, signing, or offering a statement for inclusion in the Internet Guide are deemed to be its authors and publishers, and the Board shall not be liable in any case or action relating to the content of any material submitted by any candidate.

(g) The Board may set reasonable deadlines for the submission of personal statements and photographs.

(h) The Board may set formats for the submission of statements and photographs. The Board may require that statements and photographs are submitted in an electronic format.

(i) Fines collected pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section shall be deposited into the Voters' Guide Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. Moneys in the Voters' Guide Fund shall be appropriated solely to the State Board of Elections for use in the implementation and administration of this Article 12A.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-15)

Sec. 12A-15. Language. The Board may translate all of the material it is required to provide for the Internet Guide into other languages as it deems necessary to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or at its discretion. Visitors to the site shall have the option of viewing the Guide in all

languages into which the Guide has been translated. Candidates may, at their option and expense, submit statements in languages other than English. The Board shall not be responsible for translating candidate statements.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-35)

Sec. 12A-35. Board's review of candidate photograph and statement; procedure for revision.

(a) If a candidate files a photograph and statement under item (8) of Section 12A-5 in a voters' guide, the Board shall review the photograph and statement to ensure that they comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10. Review by the Board under this Section shall be limited to determining whether the photograph and statement comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10 and may not include any determination relating to the accuracy or truthfulness of the substance or contents of the materials filed.

(b) The Board shall review each photograph and statement. If the Board determines that the photograph or statement of a candidate must be revised in order to comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10, the Board shall attempt to contact the candidate. A candidate contacted by the Board under this Section may file a revised photograph or statement no later than the 5th business day following notification .

(c) If the Board is required to attempt to contact a candidate under subsection (b) of this Section, the Board shall attempt to contact the candidate by telephone or by using an electronic transmission facsimile machine, if such contact information is provided by the candidate.

(d) If the Board is unable to contact a candidate, if the candidate does not file a revised photograph or statement, or if the revised filing under subsection (b) again fails to meet the standards of review set by the Board:

(1) If a photograph does not comply with Section 12A-10, the Board may modify the photograph. The candidate shall pay the expense of any modification before publication of the photograph in the voters' guide. If the photograph cannot be modified to comply with Section 12A-10, the photograph shall not be printed in the guide.

(2) If a statement does not comply with

Section 12A-10, the statement shall not be published in the voters' guide.

(e) If the photograph or statement of a candidate filed under item (8) of Section 12A-5 does not comply with a requirement of Section 12A-10 and the Board does not attempt to contact the candidate by the deadline specified in subsection (b) of this Section, then, for purposes of this Section only, the photograph or statement shall be published as filed.

(f) A candidate revising a photograph or statement under this Section shall make only those revisions necessary to comply with Section 12A-10.

(g) The Board may by rule define the term "contact" as used in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-40)

Sec. 12A-40. Exemption from public records laws. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, materials filed by a candidate, political party, political committee, or other person for inclusion in a voters' guide are exempt from public inspection until the 4th business day after the final date for filing the materials.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-45)

Sec. 12A-45. Material submitted for inclusion in any voters' guide may not be admitted as evidence in any suit or action against the Board to restrain or enjoin the publication of a voters' guide.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-50)

Sec. 12A-50. Order of appearance within the guides. For all guides disseminated by the Board, all information about offices and candidates on the ballot shall be listed together in the same part of the guide or insert. All candidates for one office, together with their statements and photographs if any, shall be listed before information on other offices and candidates is listed. To the extent possible, offices and candidates shall be listed in the same order in which they appear on the ballot.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/12A-55)

Sec. 12A-55. Constitutional issues. If a constitutional amendment appears on the ballot, the contents of the pamphlet issued by

the Secretary of State under Section 2 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act may be included in any guide issued by the Board.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 13 heading)
ARTICLE 13. JUDGES OF ELECTION
(OUTSIDE OF JURISDICTION OF BOARDS
OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS)

(10 ILCS 5/13-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-1)

Sec. 13-1. In counties not under township organization, the county board of commissioners shall at its meeting in July in each even-numbered year appoint in each election precinct 5 capable and discreet persons meeting the qualifications of Section 13-4 to be judges of election. Where neither voting machines nor electronic, mechanical or electric voting systems are used, the county board may, for any precinct with respect to which the board considers such action necessary or desirable in view of the number of voters, and shall for general elections for any precinct containing more than 600 registered voters, appoint in addition to the 5 judges of election a team of 5 tally judges. In such precincts the judges of election shall preside over the election during the hours the polls are open, and the tally judges, with the assistance of the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 13-6.2, shall count the vote after the closing of the polls. However, the County Board of Commissioners may appoint 3 judges of election to serve in lieu of the 5 judges of election otherwise required by this Section (1) to serve in any emergency referendum, or in any odd-year regular election or in any special primary or special election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress or to nominate candidates for such purpose or (2) if the county board passes an ordinance to reduce the number of judges of election to 3 for primary elections. The tally judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for judges of election.

In addition to such precinct judges, the county board of commissioners shall appoint special panels of 3 judges each, who shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is

provided for other judges of election. The number of such panels of judges required shall be determined by regulations of the State Board of Elections which shall base the required numbers of special panels on the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction or the number of vote by mail ballots voted at recent elections, or any combination of such factors.

Such appointment shall be confirmed by the court as provided in Section 13-3 of this Article. No more than 3 persons of the same political party shall be appointed judges of the same election precinct or election judge panel. The appointment shall be made in the following manner: The county board of commissioners shall select and approve 3 persons as judges of election in each election precinct from a certified list, furnished by the chair of the County Central Committee of the first leading political party in such precinct; and the county board of commissioners shall also select and approve 2 persons as judges of election in each election precinct from a certified list, furnished by the chair of the County Central Committee of the second leading political party. However, if only 3 judges of election serve in each election precinct, no more than 2 persons of the same political party shall be judges of election in the same election precinct; and which political party is entitled to 2 judges of election and which political party is entitled to one judge of election shall be determined in the same manner as set forth in the next two preceding sentences with regard to 5 election judges in each precinct. Such certified list shall be filed with the county clerk not less than 10 days before the annual meeting of the county board of commissioners. Such list shall be arranged according to precincts. The chair of each county central committee shall, insofar as possible, list persons who reside within the precinct in which they are to serve as judges. However, he may, in his sole discretion, submit the names of persons who reside outside the precinct but within the county embracing the precinct in which they are to serve. He must, however, submit the names of at least 2 residents of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 3 judges and must submit the name of at least one resident of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 2 judges. The county board of commissioners shall acknowledge in writing to each county chair the names of all persons submitted on such certified list and the total number of persons listed thereon. If no such

list is filed or such list is incomplete (that is, no names or an insufficient number of names are furnished for certain election precincts), the county board of commissioners shall make or complete such list from the names contained in the supplemental list provided for in Section 13-1.1. The election judges shall hold their office for 2 years from their appointment, and until their successors are duly appointed in the manner provided in this Act. The county board of commissioners shall fill all vacancies in the office of judge of election at any time in the manner provided in this Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-337, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-1.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-1.1)

Sec. 13-1.1. In addition to the list provided for in Section 13-1 or 13-2, the chair of the county central committee, or each township committeeperson in a county with a population of more than 3,000,000, of each of the two leading political parties shall submit to the county board a supplemental list, arranged according to precincts in which they are to serve, of persons available as judges of election, the names and number of all persons listed thereon to be acknowledged in writing to the county chair or township committeeperson, as the case may be, submitting such list by the county board. Vacancies among the judges of election shall be filled by selection from this supplemental list of persons qualified under Section 13-4. If the list provided for in Section 13-1 or 13-2 for any precinct is exhausted, then selection shall be made from the supplemental list submitted by the chair of the county central committee, or each township committeeperson in a county with a population of more than 3,000,000, of the party. If such supplemental list is exhausted for any precinct, then selection shall be made from any of the persons on the supplemental list without regard to the precincts in which they are listed to serve. No selection or appointment from the supplemental list shall be made more than 21 days prior to the date of precinct registration for those judges needed as precinct registrars, and more than 60 days prior to the date of an election for those additional persons needed as election judges. In any case where selection cannot be made from the supplemental list without violating Section 13-4, selection shall be made from outside the supplemental list of some person

qualified under Section 13-4.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-2)

Sec. 13-2. In counties under the township organization the county board shall at its meeting in July in each even-numbered year except in counties containing a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over and except when such judges are appointed by election commissioners, select in each election precinct in the county, 5 capable and discreet persons to be judges of election who shall possess the qualifications required by this Act for such judges. Where neither voting machines nor electronic, mechanical or electric voting systems are used, the county board may, for any precinct with respect to which the board considers such action necessary or desirable in view of the number of voters, and shall for general elections for any precinct containing more than 600 registered voters, appoint in addition to the 5 judges of election a team of 5 tally judges. In such precincts the judges of election shall preside over the election during the hours the polls are open, and the tally judges, with the assistance of the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 13-6.2, shall count the vote after the closing of the polls. The tally judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for judges of election.

However, the county board may appoint 3 judges of election to serve in lieu of the 5 judges of election otherwise required by this Section (1) to serve in any emergency referendum, or in any odd-year regular election or in any special primary or special election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress or to nominate candidates for such purpose or (2) if the county board passes an ordinance to reduce the number of judges of election to 3 for primary elections.

In addition to such precinct judges, the county board shall appoint special panels of 3 judges each, who shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for other judges of election. The number of such panels of judges required shall be determined by regulations of the State Board of Elections, which shall base the required number of special panels on the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction or the number of

absentee ballots voted at recent elections or any combination of such factors.

No more than 3 persons of the same political party shall be appointed judges in the same election district or undivided precinct. The election of the judges of election in the various election precincts shall be made in the following manner: The county board shall select and approve 3 of the election judges in each precinct from a certified list furnished by the chair of the County Central Committee of the first leading political party in such election precinct and shall also select and approve 2 judges of election in each election precinct from a certified list furnished by the chair of the County Central Committee of the second leading political party in such election precinct. However, if only 3 judges of election serve in each election precinct, no more than 2 persons of the same political party shall be judges of election in the same election precinct; and which political party is entitled to 2 judges of election and which political party is entitled to one judge of election shall be determined in the same manner as set forth in the next two preceding sentences with regard to 5 election judges in each precinct. The respective County Central Committee chair shall notify the county board by June 1 of each odd-numbered year immediately preceding the annual meeting of the county board whether or not such certified list will be filed by such chair. Such list shall be arranged according to precincts. The chair of each county central committee shall, insofar as possible, list persons who reside within the precinct in which they are to serve as judges. However, he may, in his sole discretion, submit the names of persons who reside outside the precinct but within the county embracing the precinct in which they are to serve. He must, however, submit the names of at least 2 residents of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 3 judges and must submit the name of at least one resident of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 2 judges. Such certified list, if filed, shall be filed with the county clerk not less than 20 days before the annual meeting of the county board. The county board shall acknowledge in writing to each county chair the names of all persons submitted on such certified list and the total number of persons listed thereon. If no such list is filed or the list is incomplete (that is, no names or an insufficient number of names are furnished for certain election precincts), the county board shall make or complete such list

from the names contained in the supplemental list provided for in Section 13-1.1. Provided, further, that in any case where a township has been or shall be redistricted, in whole or in part, subsequent to one general election for Governor, and prior to the next, the judges of election to be selected for all new or altered precincts shall be selected in that one of the methods above detailed, which shall be applicable according to the facts and circumstances of the particular case, but the majority of such judges for each such precinct shall be selected from the first leading political party, and the minority judges from the second leading political party. Provided, further, that in counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over the selection of judges of election shall be made in the same manner in all respects as in other counties, except that the provisions relating to tally judges are inapplicable to such counties and except that the county board shall meet during the month of January for the purpose of making such selection, each township committeeperson shall assume the responsibilities given to the chair of the county central committee in this Section for the precincts within his or her township, and the township committeeperson shall notify the county board by the preceding October 1 whether or not the certified list will be filed. Such judges of election shall hold their office for 2 years from their appointment and until their successors are duly appointed in the manner provided in this Act. The county board shall fill all vacancies in the office of judges of elections at any time in the manner herein provided.

Such selections under this Section shall be confirmed by the circuit court as provided in Section 13-3 of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-337, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-2.1)

Sec. 13-2.1. In each county the County Clerk shall establish a training course for judges of elections not subject to Article 14 of this Act. The curriculum of such course shall be approved by the County Clerk. A suitable certificate shall be issued by the County Clerk to each student upon his satisfactory completion of the course.

Such course may be established jointly with a course in the county established as provided in Section 14-4.1 of this Act.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 3399.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-2.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-2.2)

Sec. 13-2.2. Such course shall be devised so as to instruct its students in the duties of an election judge and shall consist of at least 4 hours of instruction and an examination which tests reading skills, ability to work with poll lists, ability to add and knowledge of election laws governing the operation of polling places.

Such course shall be conducted at least once after the day the report of the selection of election judges is filed in the circuit court, but before the day fixed by the court for confirmation of such selection, and once as soon as practicable after the day fixed by the court for such confirmation. Every person reported as selected to be an election judge shall be notified in good time of the place and time each such course is to be conducted. All such persons may attend such course and, upon satisfactory completion thereof, shall be entitled to a certificate of such completion.

Not later than March 1, 1981 the election authorities shall also conduct special training courses for election judges concerning the administration of the nonpartisan and consolidated elections. The State shall reimburse each county and each municipality under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners (except in municipalities with a population of more than 500,000) for the payment of a $10 stipend to each judge of election for attendance at such special training course.

(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-2.5)

Sec. 13-2.5. Time off from work to serve as election judge. Any person who is appointed as an election judge under Section 13-1 or 13-2 may, after giving his or her employer at least 20 days' written notice, be absent from his or her place of work for the purpose of serving as an election judge. An employer may not penalize an employee for that absence other than a deduction in salary for the time the employee was absent from his or her place of employment. An employer may not require an employee to use earned vacation time or any form of paid leave time to serve as an election judge.

This Section does not apply to an employer with fewer than 25 employees. An employer with more than 25 employees shall not be required to permit more than 10% of the employees to be absent under this Section on the same election

day.
(Source: P.A. 98-691, eff. 7-1-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-3)

Sec. 13-3. After the judges of election have been selected and approved as hereinbefore provided, a report of such selections shall be made by the county board and filed in the circuit court, and application shall then be made by the county board to the court for their confirmation and appointment, whereupon the court shall enter an order that cause be shown, if any exists, against the confirmation and appointment of such persons so named on or before the opening of the court on a day to be fixed by the court. The county board shall immediately give notice of such order and the names of all such judges so reported to such court for confirmation and their residence and the precinct for which they were selected by causing a notice to be published in one or more newspapers in the county and if no newspaper be published therein then by posting such notice in 5 of the most public places in the county. The notice shall state that a list of judges of election is available for public inspection in the office of the election authority. If no cause to the contrary is shown prior to the day fixed, and if, in each precinct, at least one judge representing each of the two major political parties has been certified by the county clerk as having satisfactorily completed within the preceding 6 months the training course and examination for judges of election, as provided in Section 13-2.1 and 13-2.2 of this Act, such appointment shall be confirmed by order entered by that court.

If in any precinct the requisite 2 judges have not been so certified by the county clerk as having satisfactorily completed such course and examination, the county clerk shall immediately notify all judges in that precinct, to whose appointment there is no other objection, that all such judges shall attend the next such course. The county clerk shall then certify to the court that all such judges have been so notified (and such certification need contain no detail other than a mere recital). The appointment of such judges shall then be confirmed by order entered by the court. If any judge so notified and so confirmed fails to attend the next such course, such failure shall subject such judge to possible removal from office at the option of the election authority.

If objections to the appointment of any judge be filed prior to the day fixed by the

court for confirmation of judges, the court shall hear such objections and the evidence introduced in support thereof, and shall confirm or refuse to confirm such nominations as the interests of the public may require. No reasons may be given for the refusal to confirm. If any vacancy exists at any time the county board shall, subject to the provisions of Section 13-1.1, further report and nominate persons to fill such vacancies so existing in the manner aforesaid, and a court in the same way shall consider such nominations and shall confirm or refuse to confirm the same in the manner aforesaid. Upon the confirmation of such judges, at any time, a commission shall issue to each of such judges, under the seal of such court, and appropriate forms shall be prepared by the county clerk of each county for such purpose and furnished to the county board, and after confirmation and acceptance of such commission, such judges shall thereupon become officers of such court. If a vacancy occurs so late that nomination by the county board and application to and confirmation by the court cannot be had before the election, then the court shall, subject to the provisions of Section 13-1.1, make an appointment and issue a commission to such officer or officers, and when thus appointed such officer shall be considered an officer of the court and subject to the same rules as if nominated by the county board and confirmed by the court, and any judge, however appointed, and at whatever time, shall be considered an officer of court and be subject to the same control and punishment in case of misbehavior. Not more than 10 business days after the day of election, the county clerk shall compile a list containing the name, address and party affiliation of each judge of election who served on the day of election, and shall preserve such list and make it available for public inspection and copying for a period of not more than one year from the date of receipt of such list. Copies of such list shall be available for purchase at a cost not to exceed the cost of duplication. The board has the right, at any time, in case of misbehavior or neglect of duty, to remove any judge of election and cause such vacancy to be filled in accordance with this Act. Except for judges appointed under subsection (b) of Section 13-4, the board shall have the right, at any time, to remove any judge of election for failing to vote the primary ballot of the political party he represents, at a primary election at which he served as such judge, and shall cause such vacancy to be filled in accordance with this Act. The board shall

remove any judge of election who, twice during the same term of office, fails to provide for the opening of the polling place at the time prescribed in Section 17-1 or Section 18-2, whichever is applicable, unless such delay can be demonstrated by the judge of election to be beyond his or her control. In the event that any judge of election is removed for cause, the board shall specify such cause in writing and make such writing a matter of public record, with a copy to be sent to the appropriate county chair who made the initial recommendation of the election judge. If any vacancies occur or exist more than 15 days before election the judges appointed to such places must be confirmed by such court. The county board shall not voluntarily remove any judge within 15 days of such election except for flagrant misbehavior, incapacity or dishonesty, and the reason therefor must afterward be reported in writing to such court and made a matter of public record, with a copy to be sent to the appropriate county chair who made the initial recommendation of the election judge. Provided further that where a vacancy in the office of judge of election exists 20 days or less prior to any election in counties having a population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, or where such vacancy exists 10 days or less prior to any election in counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the county clerk shall, subject to the provisions of Section 13-1.1, appoint a person of the same major political party to fill such vacancy and issue a commission thereto. The name of the officer so appointed shall be reported to the court as a matter of record and after acceptance of such commission such person shall be liable in the same manner as officers regularly appointed by the county board and confirmed by the court. The county clerk shall have the power on election day to remove without cause any judge of election appointed by the other judges of election pursuant to Section 13-7 and to appoint another judge of election to serve for that election. Such substitute judge of election must be selected, where possible, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13-1.1 and must be qualified in accordance with Section 13-4.

If any precinct has increased in voter registration beyond the maximum of 800 provided in Section 11-2, the county clerk may appoint one additional judge of election from each political party for each 200 voters in excess of 800.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-4)

Sec. 13-4. Qualifications.

(a) All persons elected or chosen judge of election must: (1) be citizens of the United States and entitled to vote at the next election, except as provided in subsection (b) or (c); (2) be of good repute and character and not subject to the registration requirement of the Sex Offender Registration Act; (3) be able to speak, read and write the English language; (4) be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; (5) be of good understanding and capable; (6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeepersons; and (7) reside in the precinct in which they are selected to act, except that in each precinct, not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge selected to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must reside within and be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed, except as provided in subsection (b) or (c). Such judge must meet the other qualifications of this Section.

(b) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

(1) is a U.S. citizen;

(2) is a junior or senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;

(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;

(4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;

(5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;

(6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1 and 13-2.2; and

(7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must certify in writing to the election authority

the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(c) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote in that precinct or county to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

(1) is a U.S. citizen;

(2) is currently enrolled in a community college, as defined in the Public Community College Act, or a public or private Illinois university or college;

(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;

(4) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1 and 13-2.2; and

(5) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-5)

Sec. 13-5. Immediately on the appointment of such judges, the county clerk shall notify each judge of election of his appointment.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-6)

Sec. 13-6. The judges so appointed shall be and continue judges of all elections held within their respective precincts or districts, until other judges shall be appointed in like manner.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-6.1)

Sec. 13-6.1. Each judge of election shall be identified as such by a suitable badge or label authorized and issued by the county

clerk and bearing the date of the election for which issued. On such badge, the judge shall print his or her name and the ward, township or road district and precinct number in which he or she is serving.
(Source: P.A. 84-971.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-6.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-6.2)

Sec. 13-6.2. For each precinct in which there are 2 teams of judges, the county clerk shall designate 2 of the judges of election, one from each political party, as holdover judges. The holdover judges shall be on duty during the entire time from the opening of the polls until the conclusion of the counting of the vote.
(Source: P.A. 76-1224.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-7)

Sec. 13-7. If, at the time of the opening of any election, or at the time the polls are closed in the case of a judge designated to count the votes, any person appointed or constituted a judge of election shall not be present, or will not act or take the oath to act in such capacity the judge or judges present may appoint some other qualified elector having the same qualifications and who is affiliated with the same political party, as the one refusing to take the oath or refusing to act or serve in his place. If there be no judges of election present, or if they refuse to act, such electors of the precinct as may then be present at the place of election, may fill the places of such judges of election by election from their number. After the polls are open, if any judge becomes ill or if any member of his immediate family becomes ill, such judge may be excused from further attendance, and the remaining judges may appoint some other qualified elector, having the same qualifications who is affiliated with the same political party as the judge excused, to act in his place. The judges so appointed shall have the same power and be subject to the same penalties as the other judges of election.
(Source: P.A. 76-1224.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-8)

Sec. 13-8. Before any vote is taken, the judges of the election shall severally subscribe and take an oath or affirmation, in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and

that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of judge of election, according to the best of my ability, and (in the case of a registered voter, that I am entitled to vote at this election)."
(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-9)

Sec. 13-9. In case there is no judge present at the opening of the election, or in case such judge is appointed a judge of election, the judges of the election may administer the oath or affirmation to each other; and the person administering such oath or affirmation, shall cause an entry thereof to be made and subscribed by him, and prefixed to each poll book, or if there be no poll book on a separate sheet or form.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 1135.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-10)

Sec. 13-10. The compensation of the judges of all primaries and all elections, except judges supervising vote by mail ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act, in counties of less than 600,000 inhabitants shall be fixed by the respective county boards or boards of election commissioners in all counties and municipalities, but in no case shall such compensation be less than $35 per day. The compensation of judges of all primaries and all elections not under the jurisdiction of the county clerk, except judges supervising vote by mail balloting as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act, in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more shall be not less than $60 per day. The compensation of judges of all primaries and all elections under the jurisdiction of the county clerk, except judges supervising vote by mail balloting as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act, in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more shall be not less than $60 per day. The compensation of judges of all primaries and all elections, except judges supervising vote by mail ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act, in counties having a population of at least 600,000 but less than 2,000,000 inhabitants shall be not less than $45 per day as fixed by the county board of election commissioners of each such county. In addition to their per day compensation and notwithstanding the limitations thereon stated herein, the judges of election, in all counties with a population of less than 600,000, shall be paid $3 each for each 100 voters or portion thereof, in excess of 200 voters voting for candidates in the election district or precinct wherein the

judge is serving, whether a primary or an election is being held. However, no such extra compensation shall be paid to the judges of election in any precinct in which no paper ballots are counted by such judges of election. The 2 judges of election in counties having a population of less than 600,000 who deliver the returns to the county clerk shall each be allowed and paid a sum to be determined by the election authority for such services and an additional sum per mile to be determined by the election authority for every mile necessarily travelled in going to and returning from the office or place to which they deliver the returns. The compensation for mileage shall be consistent with current rates paid for mileage to employees of the county.

However, all judges who have been certified by the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners as having satisfactorily completed, within the 2 years preceding the day of election, the training course for judges of election, as provided in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2 and 14-4.1 of this Act, shall receive additional compensation of not less than $10 per day in counties of less than 600,000 inhabitants, the additional compensation of not less than $10 per day in counties having a population of at least 600,000 but less than 2,000,000 inhabitants as fixed by the county board of election commissioners of each such county, and additional compensation of not less than $20 per day in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more for primaries and elections not under the jurisdiction of the county clerk, and additional compensation of not less than $20 per day in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more for primaries and elections under the jurisdiction of the county clerk.

In precincts in which there are tally judges, the compensation of the tally judges shall be 2/3 of that of the judges of election and each holdover judge shall be paid the compensation of a judge of election plus that of a tally judge.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998, the portion of an election judge's daily compensation reimbursed by the State Board of Elections is increased by $15. The increase provided by this amendatory Act of 1998 must be used to increase each judge's compensation and may not be used by the county to reduce its portion of a judge's compensation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly,

the portion of an election judge's daily compensation reimbursement by the State Board of Elections is increased by an additional $20. The increase provided by this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly must be used to increase each judge's compensation and may not be used by the election authority or election jurisdiction to reduce its portion of a judge's compensation.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-10a) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-10a; formerly Ch. 46, pars. 901, 902, 903, 904, 905 and 906)

Sec. 13-10a. Compensation of judges of special district referenda.

(a) Unless compensation is otherwise provided by law, if a county or municipality elects to compensate a judge of election who serves a referendum that has been called to create a special district, the judge shall be compensated in the same amount as provided for judges of election in Section 13-10.

(b) Where the proposed special district being voted upon in an election is wholly included in, or is coterminous with, a municipality, the cost of compensating the judges of election may be borne by the municipality.

(c) Where the proposed special district being voted upon in an election does not fall entirely within one municipality, the cost of compensating the judges of election may be borne by the county, and where the district includes territory in more than one county, the compensation costs may be apportioned between or among the counties according to the number of precincts within each county that lie in the proposed district.

(d) Where the referendum for a special district is ordered by a court, and the judges of election are appointed by the court, the court, at the request of a municipality or county, shall assess the cost of compensating the election judges and shall submit a bill for payment to the municipality or county.

(e) Where the referendum for a special district is conducted by a county clerk or by a board of election commissioners, the clerk or board, at the request of a municipality or county, shall assess the cost of compensation of election judges, and shall submit a bill for payment to the municipality or county.

(f) No judge of election who is compensated for services as an election judge under any other Section or Act shall be compensated for simultaneous service in a referendum under the

provisions of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-10.1)

Sec. 13-10.1. Whenever a county board requires any township supervisor to oversee the conduct of any election necessitating the personal attendance of such supervisor at two or more polling places, the county board shall compensate such supervisor at the same rate as is paid to a judge of election.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 2248.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-11)

Sec. 13-11. It shall be the duty of the county clerk, on the receipt of the election returns of any general or special election, to make out his certificate, stating the compensation to which the judges of each election may be entitled for their services, and lay the same before the county board at its next session; and the board shall order the compensation aforesaid to be paid out of the county treasury. The State Board of Elections shall reimburse such county in the amount of the increase in compensation provided in Public Acts 81-850 and 81-1149 and by this amendatory Act of 1998.
(Source: P.A. 90-672, eff. 7-31-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/13-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-16)

Sec. 13-16. Any peace officer attending such election may call to his aid a sufficient number of citizens to arrest any disorderly person or suppress any riot or disorder during the election. Whoever conducts himself in a riotous or disorderly manner at any election, and persists in such conduct after being warned to desist, may be arrested without warrant.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 301.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 14 heading)

ARTICLE 14. JUDGES
(IN MUNICIPALITIES UNDER
BOARDS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS)

(10 ILCS 5/14-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-1)

Sec. 14-1. (a) The board of election commissioners established or existing under Article 6 shall, at the time and in the manner provided in Section 14-3.1, select and choose 5 persons, men or women, as judges of election for each precinct in such city, village or incorporated town.

Where neither voting machines nor

electronic, mechanical or electric voting systems are used, the board of election commissioners may, for any precinct with respect to which the board considers such action necessary or desirable in view of the number of voters, and shall for general elections for any precinct containing more than 600 registered voters, appoint in addition to the 5 judges of election a team of 5 tally judges. In such precincts the judges of election shall preside over the election during the hours the polls are open, and the tally judges, with the assistance of the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 14-5.2, shall count the vote after the closing of the polls. The tally judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for judges of election. The foregoing provisions relating to the appointment of tally judges are inapplicable in counties with a population of 1,000,000 or more.

(b) To qualify as judges the persons must:

(1) be citizens of the United States;

(2) be of good repute and character and not subject to the registration requirement of the Sex Offender Registration Act;

(3) be able to speak, read and write the English language;

(4) be skilled in the 4 fundamental rules of arithmetic;

(5) be of good understanding and capable;

(6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeepersons;

(7) reside and be entitled to vote in the precinct in which they are selected to serve, except that in each precinct not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed and such judge must otherwise meet the qualifications of this Section, except as provided in subsection (c) or (c-5).

(c) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which

the person serves as a judge, he or she:

(1) is a U.S. citizen;

(2) is a junior or senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;

(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;

(4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;

(5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;

(6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1; and

(7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(c-5) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote in that precinct or county to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

(1) is a U.S. citizen;

(2) is currently enrolled in a community college, as defined in the Public Community College Act, or a public or private Illinois university or college;

(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;

(4) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1; and

(5) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must

certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(d) The board of election commissioners may select 2 additional judges of election, one from each of the major political parties, for each 200 voters in excess of 600 in any precinct having more than 600 voters as authorized by Section 11-3. These additional judges must meet the qualifications prescribed in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-3.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-3.1)

Sec. 14-3.1. The board of election commissioners shall, during the month of July of each even-numbered year, select for each election precinct within the jurisdiction of the board 5 persons to be judges of election who shall possess the qualifications required by this Act for such judges. The selection shall be made by a county board of election commissioners in the following manner: the county board of election commissioners shall select and approve 3 persons as judges of election in each election precinct from a certified list furnished by the chair of the county central committee of the first leading political party in that precinct; the county board of election commissioners also shall select and approve 2 persons as judges of election in each election precinct from a certified list furnished by the chair of the county central committee of the second leading political party in that precinct. The selection by a municipal board of election commissioners shall be made in the following manner: for each precinct, 3 judges shall be selected from one of the 2 leading political parties and the other 2 judges shall be selected from the other leading political party; the parties entitled to 3 and 2 judges, respectively, in the several precincts shall be determined as provided in Section 14-4. However, a Board of Election Commissioners may appoint three judges of election to serve in lieu of the 5 judges of election otherwise required by this Section to serve in any emergency referendum, or in any odd-year regular election or in any special primary or special election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress or to nominate candidates for such purpose.

If only 3 judges of election serve in each election precinct, no more than 2 persons of the same political party shall be judges of election in the same election precinct, and which political party is entitled to 2 judges of election and which political party is entitled to one judge of election shall be determined as set forth in this Section for a county board of election commissioners' selection of 5 election judges in each precinct or in Section 14-4 for a municipal board of election commissioners' selection of election judges in each precinct, whichever is appropriate. In addition to such precinct judges, the board of election commissioners shall appoint special panels of 3 judges each, who shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for other judges of election. The number of such panels of judges required shall be determined by regulation of the State Board of Elections, which shall base the required number of special panels on the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction or the number of absentee ballots voted at recent elections or any combination of such factors. A municipal board of election commissioners shall make the selections of persons qualified under Section 14-1 from certified lists furnished by the chair of the respective county central committees, or each ward committeeperson in a municipality of 500,000 or more inhabitants, of the 2 leading political parties. Lists furnished by chairmen of county central committees or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, under this Section shall be arranged according to precincts. The chair of each county central committee or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, shall, insofar as possible, list persons who reside within the precinct in which they are to serve as judges. However, he may, in his sole discretion, submit the names of persons who reside outside the precinct but within the county embracing the precinct in which they are to serve. He must, however, submit the names of at least 2 residents of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 3 judges and must submit the name of at least one resident of the precinct for each precinct in which his party is to have 2 judges. The board of election commissioners shall no later than March 1 of each even-numbered year notify the chairmen of the respective county central committees or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of their responsibility to furnish such lists, and each such chair shall furnish the board of

election commissioners with the list for his party on or before May 1 of each even-numbered year. The board of election commissioners shall acknowledge in writing to each county chair or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, the names of all persons submitted on such certified list and the total number of persons listed thereon. If no such list is furnished or if no names or an insufficient number of names are furnished for certain precincts, the board of election commissioners shall make or complete such list from the names contained in the supplemental list provided for in Section 14-3.2. Judges of election shall hold their office for 2 years from their appointment and until their successors are duly appointed in the manner herein provided. The board of election commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of Section 14-3.2, fill all vacancies in the office of judges of election at any time in the manner herein provided.

Such selections under this Section shall be confirmed by the court as provided in Section 14-5.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-3.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-3.2)

Sec. 14-3.2. In addition to the list provided for in Section 14-3.1, the chair of the county central committee, or each ward committeeperson in a municipality of 500,000 or more inhabitants, of each of the 2 leading political parties shall furnish to the board of election commissioners a supplemental list, arranged according to precinct in which they are to serve, of persons available as judges of election, the names and number of all persons listed thereon to be acknowledged in writing to the county chair or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, submitting such list by the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall select from this supplemental list persons qualified under Section 14-1, to fill vacancies among the judges of election. If the list provided for in Section 14-3.1 for any precinct is exhausted, then selection shall be made from the supplemental list furnished by the chair of the county central committee or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of the party. If such supplemental list is exhausted for any precinct, then selection shall be made from any of the persons on the supplemental list without regard to the precincts in which they are listed to serve. No selection or appointment from the supplemental list shall

be made more than 21 days prior to the date of precinct registration for those judges needed as precinct registrars, and more than 60 days prior to the date of an election for those additional persons needed as election judges. In any case where selection cannot be made from the supplemental list without violating Section 14-1, selection shall be made from outside the supplemental list of some person qualified under Section 14-1.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-4)

Sec. 14-4. The leading political party represented by a minority of all the commissioners in the board shall be entitled to 2 of the judges in each precinct with an even number, and 3 of the judges in each precinct with an odd number, and the other leading political party shall be entitled to 3 judges in the even and 2 judges in the odd number precincts; and if only 3 judges of election serve in each precinct, the leading political party represented by the minority of all the commissioners in the board shall be entitled to one of the judges of election in each precinct with an even number, and 2 of the judges of election in each precinct with an odd number, and the other leading political party shall be entitled to 2 judges of election in the even and one judge of election in the odd number precincts; and it shall be the duty of such commissioners to observe this division in all respects in making such appointments; except that this Section does not apply to appointments by county boards of election commissioners under Section 14-3.1.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-4.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-4.1)

Sec. 14-4.1. The Board of Election Commissioners shall establish a training course for judges of election. The curriculum of such course shall be approved by the Board. A suitable certificate shall be issued by the Board to each student upon his satisfactory completion of the course.

Such course may be established jointly with a course in the county established as provided in Section 13-2.1 of this Act.

Such course shall be conducted in the manner provided by Section 13-2.2 of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1961, p. 3399.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-4.5)

Sec. 14-4.5. Time off from work to serve as election judge. Any person who is appointed as an election judge under Section 13-1 or 13-2

may, after giving his or her employer at least 20 days' written notice, be absent from his or her place of work for the purpose of serving as an election judge. An employer may not penalize an employee for that absence other than a deduction in salary for the time the employee was absent from his or her place of employment. An employer may not require an employee to use earned vacation time or any form of paid leave time to serve as an election judge.

This Section does not apply to an employer with fewer than 25 employees. An employer with more than 25 employees shall not be required to permit more than 10% of the employees to be absent under this Section on the same election day.

(Source: P.A. 98-691, eff. 7-1-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-5)

Sec. 14-5. After the judges are selected and have agreed to serve as provided in Sections 14-1 to 14-4, inclusive, then a report of such selections shall be made and filed in the court, and application shall then be made by the board to the circuit court for their confirmation and appointment, whereupon the court shall enter an order that cause be shown, if any exists, against the confirmation and appointment of such persons so named, on or before the opening of the court on a day to be fixed by the court. And the board of commissioners shall immediately give notice of such order and the names of all such judges so reported to such court for confirmation, and their residence and the precinct for which they were selected, by causing a notice to be published in one or more newspapers in such city, village or incorporated town, and if no newspaper be published in such city, village or incorporated town, then by posting such notice in 3 of the most public places in such city, village or town. The notice shall state that a list of judges of election is available for public inspection in the office of the election authority. If no cause to the contrary is shown prior to the day fixed, and if, in each precinct, at least one judge representing each of the two major political parties has been certified by the board of commissioners as having satisfactorily completed within the preceding 6 months the training course and examination for judges of election, as provided in Section 14-4.1 of this Act such appointments shall be confirmed by order entered by that court.

If in any precinct the requisite 2 judges have not been so certified by the board of commissioners as having satisfactorily

completed such course and examination, the board of commissioners shall immediately notify all judges in that precinct, to whose appointment there is no other objection, that all such judges shall attend the next such course. The board of commissioners shall then certify to the court that all such judges have been so notified (and such certification need contain no detail other than a mere recital). The appointment of such judges shall then be confirmed by order entered by the court. If any judge so notified and so confirmed fails to attend the next such course, such failure shall subject such judge to possible removal from office at the option of the election authority.

If objections to the appointment of any such judge is filed prior to the day fixed by the court for confirmation of judges, the court shall hear such objections and the evidence introduced in support thereof, and shall confirm or refuse to confirm such nominations, as the interests of the public may require. No reasons may be given for the refusal to confirm. If any vacancies exist by reason of the action of such board or otherwise, at any time, the board of commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of Section 14-3.2, further report and nominate persons to fill such vacancies so existing in the manner aforesaid, and a court in the same way shall consider such nominations and shall confirm or refuse to confirm the same in the manner aforesaid. Upon the confirmation of such judges, at any time, a commission shall issue to each of such judges, under the seal of such court, and appropriate forms shall be prepared by the board of commissioners for such purpose. After such confirmation and acceptance of such commission, such judges shall thereupon become officers of such court. If a vacancy occurs so late that application to and confirmation by the court cannot be had before the election, then the board of commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of Section 14-3.2, make an appointment and issue a commission to such officer or officers, and when thus appointed such officer shall be considered an officer of the court and subject to the same rules and punishment, in case of misbehavior, as if confirmed by the court, and any judge, however appointed, and at whatever time, shall be considered an officer of court, and be subject to the same control and punishment in case of misbehavior. Not more than 10 business days after the day of election, the board of election commissioners shall compile a list containing the name, address and party affiliation of

each judge of election who served on the day of election, and shall preserve such list and make it available for public inspection and copying for a period of not more than one year from the date of receipt of such list. Copies of such list shall be available for purchase at a cost not to exceed the cost of duplication. The board of commissioners has the right at any time, in case of misbehavior or neglect of duty, to remove any judge of election, and shall cause such vacancy to be filled in accordance with this Act. Except for judges appointed under subsection (c) of Section 14-1, the board has the right, at any time, to remove any judge of election for failing to vote the primary ballot of the political party he represents at a primary election at which he served as such judge, and shall cause such vacancy to be filled in accordance with this Act. The board shall remove any judge of election who, twice during the same term of office, fails to provide for the opening of the polling place at the time prescribed in Section 17-1 or Section 18-2, whichever is applicable, unless such delay can be demonstrated by the judge of election to be beyond his or her control. In the event that any judge of election is removed for cause, the board shall specify such cause in writing and make such writing a matter of public record, with a copy to be sent to the appropriate county chair who made the initial recommendation of the election judges. The judges of election must be appointed and confirmed at least 35 days prior to the next election.

If any vacancy shall occur or exist, more than 5 days before election the judges appointed to such places must be confirmed by such court. Such commissioners shall not voluntarily remove any judge within 5 days of such election, except for flagrant misbehavior, incapacity or dishonesty, and the reasons therefor must afterwards be reported in writing to such court and made a matter of public record, with a copy to be sent to the appropriate county chair who made the initial recommendation of the election judge. If such removal be wilful and without cause, the commissioners shall be punished for contempt of court and subject to removal. The board of election commissioners shall have the power on election day to remove without cause any judge of election appointed by the other judges of election pursuant to Section 14-6 and to appoint another judge of election to serve for that election. Such substitute judge of election must be selected, where possible, pursuant to the provisions of Section 14-3.2

and must be qualified in accordance with Section 14-1.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-5.1)

Sec. 14-5.1. Each judge of election shall be identified as such by a suitable badge or label authorized and issued by the board of election commissioners and bearing the date of the election for which issued. On such badge, the judge shall print his or her name and the ward or township and precinct number in which he or she is serving.
(Source: P.A. 84-971.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-5.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-5.2)

Sec. 14-5.2. For each precinct in which there are 2 teams of judges, the board of election commissioners shall designate 2 of the judges of election, one from each political party, as holdover judges. The holdover judges shall be on duty during the entire time from the opening of the polls until the conclusion of the counting of the vote.
(Source: P.A. 76-1224.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-6)

Sec. 14-6. If, in any municipality operating under Article 6 of this Act, any judge shall not be present after the expiration of 15 minutes from the time to open the polls, or within 15 minutes from the time of closing the polls in the case of a judge appointed to count the vote or if any judge becomes ill or if any member of his immediate family becomes ill such judge may be excused from further attendance, and the judge or judges present shall fill the place of such absent judge, always selecting a person of the same political party as the party absent. One of the judges shall administer to such substitute the oath as required of the judge originally appointed, and blank forms shall be sent out by the commissioners for such purpose, which oath shall be preserved and returned to the commissioners, and such appointee shall be considered an officer of the circuit court, and subject to the same punishment and penalties as any other judge. Whenever such regular judge shall be present such substitute shall cease to act. No judge shall knowingly absent himself from the polls on election day, without good cause. No judge shall knowingly detain any register or poll book or cause it not to be produced at the polling place at the opening of the polls, or

for not more than 15 minutes thereafter.
(Source: P.A. 80-704.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-7)

Sec. 14-7. Immediately after the confirmation of such judges by the circuit court, the Board of Election Commissioners shall notify each judge of election of his appointment and shall immediately mail to the judge of election his commission.

Previous to any vote being taken, judges of election shall severally subscribe and take an oath or affirmation in the following form:

"I, ..., residing at .... in the city (village or town) of .... in the State of Illinois, do solemnly swear (or affirm) (in the case of a registered voter, that I am a legal voter in the .... ward of the city (village or town), of .... in the State of Illinois); that I will support the laws and constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office of judge of election for the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of ...., in the county of ...., in the State of Illinois, according to the best of my ability."
(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-8)

Sec. 14-8. At least 60 days prior to the next election occurring immediately after the expiration of the term of office of the judges, the election commissioners shall cause judges of election again to be selected, who shall be selected, appointed and commissioned in the same way, according to the same forms and subject to the same qualifications and limitations as required for the selection and appointment of such officers in the first instance hereunder.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-9)

Sec. 14-9. In all municipalities operating under Article VI of this Act, judges of election shall receive the compensation specified in Section 13-10 in accordance with the population of the county as in said Section specified.

When any judge of election, deputy registrar, judge of registration or officer of registration does not perform all the services required by this Act, then the board of election commissioners shall audit his time and allow his pro rata compensation.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 15 heading)
ARTICLE 15. BALLOT BOXES AND POLL BOOKS

(10 ILCS 5/15-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 15-1)
Sec. 15-1. (a) Except in municipalities operating under Article 6 of this Act, the county board shall provide a sufficient number of ballot boxes, with secure locks and keys, at the expense of the county, for the several precincts and districts. There shall be an opening in the top of each box not larger than is sufficient to admit a single closed ballot to be inserted therein at one time, through which each ballot voted shall be put into the box.

(b) The county board may provide ballot boxes not of a permanent type, not of wooden or metal construction, not requiring locks or keys, nor having doors or windows, if (1) such ballot boxes are so constructed as to be completely sealed and empty units upon delivery to the polling place, (2) they can be prepared for the inserting and depositing of ballots by the removal of a perforated section in the top of each such ballot box, which removal creates an open slot not larger than is sufficient to admit a single closed ballot to be inserted therein at one time and through which each ballot voted shall be put into the boxes, and (3) such ballot boxes contain a perforated door or flap on one side which can be unsealed and opened for removal of the ballots when voting has been completed. No ballot box authorized by this paragraph shall be used on more than one election day.
(Source: P.A. 77-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/15-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 15-2)
Sec. 15-2. The said ballot boxes shall be delivered to and kept by the judges of election, and by them kept and delivered over to their successors.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/15-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 15-3)
Sec. 15-3. The county clerk shall provide, at the expense of the county, proper blanks, poll books and other necessary election blanks for each precinct and district in his county, and cause a suitable number thereof to be delivered to the judges of election, at least ten (10) days before any election is to be held. The provision for poll books in this section shall not apply where Articles 4, 5 or 6 make provision for the use of an official

poll record in lieu of poll books.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/15-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 15-4)

Sec. 15-4. (a) In municipalities operating under Article 6 of this Act the Board of Election Commissioners shall provide all necessary ballot boxes and all registration record cards, forms of affidavits, forms of notices, certificates of registered voters, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description, with printed headings and certificates, necessary and proper for the registry of voters and the conduct of such elections and for every incidental purpose, connected therewith.

(b) The Board of Election Commissioners may provide ballot boxes not of a permanent type, not of wooden or metal construction, not requiring locks or keys, nor having doors or windows, if (1) such ballot boxes are so constructed as to be completely sealed and empty units upon delivery to the polling place, (2) they can be prepared for the inserting and depositing of ballots by the removal of a perforated section in the top of each such ballot box, which removal creates an open slot not larger than is sufficient to admit a single closed ballot to be inserted therein at one time and through which each ballot voted shall be put into the boxes, and (3) such ballot boxes contain a perforated door or flap on one side which can be unsealed and opened for removal of the ballots when voting has been completed. No ballot box authorized by this paragraph shall be used on more than one election day.
(Source: P.A. 77-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/15-6)

Sec. 15-6. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment.

If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 15, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of

Elections.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 16 heading)
ARTICLE 16. BALLOTS

(10 ILCS 5/16-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-1)
Sec. 16-1. In all elections hereafter to be held in this state for public officers, the voting shall be by ballots printed and distributed at public expense as provided in this article and no other ballots shall be used.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-3)
Sec. 16-3. (a) The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district or precinct shall be printed on one ballot, except as is provided in Sections 16-6.1 and 21-1.01 of this Act and except as otherwise provided in this Act with respect to the odd year regular elections and the emergency referenda; all nominations of any political party being placed under the party appellation or title of such party as designated in the certificates of nomination or petitions. The names of all independent candidates shall be printed upon the ballot in a column or columns under the heading "independent" arranged under the names or titles of the respective offices for which such independent candidates shall have been nominated and so far as practicable, the name or names of any independent candidate or candidates for any office shall be printed upon the ballot opposite the name or names of any candidate or candidates for the same office contained in any party column or columns upon said ballot. The ballot shall contain no other names, except that in cases of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President may be added to the party designation and words calculated to aid the voter in his choice of candidates may be added, such as "Vote for one," "Vote for not more than three." If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate". When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot label booklet, the candidates and questions shall appear on the pages of such booklet in the order provided by this Code; and, in any case where

candidates for an office appear on a page which does not contain the name of any candidate for another office, and where less than 50% of the page is utilized, the name of no candidate shall be printed on the lowest 25% of such page. On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official Ballot", followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballots to be printed. The ballots shall be of plain white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read. However, ballots for use at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections may be printed on different color paper, except blue paper, whenever necessary or desirable to facilitate distinguishing between ballots for different political subdivisions. In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of a political subdivision, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution providing the form of government therefor requires otherwise, the column listing such nonpartisan candidates shall be printed with no appellation or circle at its head. The party appellation or title, or the word "independent" at the head of any column provided for independent candidates, shall be printed in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height and a circle one-half inch in diameter shall be printed at the beginning of the line in which such appellation or title is printed, provided, however, that no such circle shall be printed at the head of any column or columns provided for such independent candidates. The names of candidates shall be printed in letters not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height, and at the beginning of each line in which a name of a candidate is printed a square shall be printed, the sides of which shall be not less than one-fourth of an inch in length. However, the names of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be printed within a bracket and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. The list of candidates of the several parties and any such list of independent candidates shall be placed in separate columns on the ballot in such order as the election authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide; provided, that the names of the candidates of the several political parties, certified by the State Board of Elections to the several county clerks shall be printed by the county

clerk of the proper county on the official ballot in the order certified by the State Board of Elections. Any county clerk refusing, neglecting or failing to print on the official ballot the names of candidates of the several political parties in the order certified by the State Board of Elections, and any county clerk who prints or causes to be printed upon the official ballot the name of a candidate, for an office to be filled by the Electors of the entire State, whose name has not been duly certified to him upon a certificate signed by the State Board of Elections shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(b) When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, on the inside flap of each ballot card envelope there shall be printed a form for write-in voting which shall be substantially as follows:

WRITE-IN VOTES

(See card of instructions for specific information. Duplicate form below by hand for additional write-in votes.)

_____
Title of Office
( ) _____
Name of Candidate

Write-in lines equal to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote shall be printed for an office only if one or more persons filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates or qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING".

(c) When an electronic voting system is used which uses a ballot sheet, the instructions to voters on the ballot sheet shall refer the voter to the card of instructions for specific information on write-in voting. Below each office appearing on such ballot sheet there shall be a provision for the casting of a write-in vote. Write-in lines equal to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote shall be printed for an office only if one or more persons filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates or qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING".

(d) When such electronic system is used, there shall be printed on the back of each ballot card, each ballot card envelope, and the first page of the ballot label when a ballot label is used, the words "Official

Ballot," followed by the number of the precinct or other precinct identification, which may be stamped, in lieu thereof and, as applicable, the number and name of the township, ward or other election district for which the ballot card, ballot card envelope, and ballot label are prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballots to be printed. The back of the ballot card shall also include a method of identifying the ballot configuration such as a listing of the political subdivisions and districts for which votes may be cast on that ballot, or a number code identifying the ballot configuration or color coded ballots, except that where there is only one ballot configuration in a precinct, the precinct identification, and any applicable ward identification, shall be sufficient. Ballot card envelopes used in punch card systems shall be of paper through which no writing or punches may be discerned and shall be of sufficient length to enclose all voting positions. However, the election authority may provide ballot card envelopes on which no precinct number or township, ward or other election district designation, or election date are preprinted, if space and a preprinted form are provided below the space provided for the names of write-in candidates where such information may be entered by the judges of election. Whenever an election authority utilizes ballot card envelopes on which the election date and precinct is not preprinted, a judge of election shall mark such information for the particular precinct and election on the envelope in ink before tallying and counting any write-in vote written thereon. If some method of insuring ballot secrecy other than an envelope is used, such information must be provided on the ballot itself.

(e) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the ballot, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for nomination, nomination papers, or certificate of nomination for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the ballot must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name

changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition, papers, or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname. For purposes of this Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name.

(f) The State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall remove any candidate's name designation from a ballot that is inconsistent with subsection (e) of this Section. In addition, the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall not certify to any election authority any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with subsection (e) of this Section.

(g) If the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name designation from a ballot under subsection (f) of this Section, then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate relief in circuit court.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

Nothing in this Section shall prohibit election authorities from using or reusing ballot card envelopes which were printed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-4.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-4.1)

Sec. 16-4.1. Ballots; Form; Consolidated Elections. This Section shall apply only to the consolidated primary election, and the consolidated election, except as otherwise expressly provided herein.

The ballot for the nomination or election of officers of each political subdivision shall be considered a separate ballot, and candidates for such offices shall be grouped together. Where paper ballots are used, the names of candidates for nomination or election to more than one political subdivision may be contained on a common ballot, provided that such ballot clearly indicates and separates each political subdivision from which such officers are to be nominated or elected.

At the consolidated election, the ballot for school district offices shall precede the ballot for community college district offices, and thereafter the ballot order of the political subdivision officers to be elected shall be as determined by the election authority. In the case of school districts other than community consolidated school districts, the ballot for non-high school district offices shall precede the ballot for high school district offices.

At the consolidated primary and at the consolidated election, the ballot for nomination or election of municipal officers shall precede the ballot for township officers. At the consolidated election, following the ballot for municipal and township offices shall be the ballots for park district and library district offices, following which shall be the ballots for other political subdivision offices in the order determined by the election authority.

The election authority, in determining the order of ballot placement for offices of political subdivisions whose ballot placement is not specified in this Section, shall give due regard to the clarity of the ballot presentation to the voters, cost and administrative ease, and the requirement to provide separate ballot formats within precincts in which the electors are not entitled to vote for the same offices or propositions. At the request of a political

subdivision which extends into more than one election jurisdiction, the election authority shall endeavor to coordinate placement and color of the ballot for such subdivision with the other election authorities responsible for preparing ballots for such subdivision election. The election authority may conduct a lottery to determine the order of ballot placement of political subdivision ballots where such order is not specified in this Section. Such lottery may be conducted jointly by two or more election authorities.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97; 90-358, eff. 1-1-98; 90-655, eff. 7-30-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-5)

Sec. 16-5. For all elections to which this article applies, the county clerks, in their respective counties, shall have charge of the printing of the ballots for all elections, including referenda, and shall furnish them to the judges of election. In municipalities and counties having a board of election commissioners, such board shall have charge of the printing of the ballots and furnish them to the judges of election within the territory under their jurisdiction. Ballots shall be printed and in possession of the respective election authorities at least two days before each election and subject to the inspection of candidates and their agents; if any mistakes be discovered they shall be corrected without delay. The election authority shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election at the polling place of each precinct or district, not less than twelve hours before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls therein, at least 10% more ballots of the kind to be voted in such precinct or district than the number of voters registered therein for the purposes of such election, such ballots shall be put up in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended and the number of ballots enclosed, and receipt therefor shall be given by the judges of election to whom they are delivered, which receipt shall be preserved by the election authority. The election authority shall provide and retain at its office an ample supply of ballots, in addition to those distributed to the several voting precincts or districts, and if at any time on or before the day of election the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed or exhausted before the polls are closed, on written application signed by a majority of the judges he or they shall immediately cause to be delivered to such judges at the polling place,

such additional supply of ballots as may be required and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-5.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-5.01)

Sec. 16-5.01. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the election authority shall, at least 46 days prior to the date of any election at which federal officers are elected and 45 days prior to any other regular election, have a sufficient number of ballots printed so that such ballots will be available for mailing 45 days prior to the date of the election to persons who have filed application for a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 of this Act.

(b) If at any election at which federal offices are elected or nominated the election authority is unable to comply with the provisions of subsection (a), the election authority shall mail to each such person, in lieu of the ballot, a Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot. The Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot shall be used at all elections at which federal officers are elected or nominated and shall be prepared by the election authority in substantially the following form:

Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot

(To vote for a person, write the title of the office and his or her name on the lines provided. Place to the left of and opposite the title of office a square and place a cross (X) in the square.)

	Title of Office	Name of Candidate
(		)
(		)
(		)
(		)
(		)
(		)

The election authority shall send with the Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot a list of all referenda for which the voter is qualified to vote and all candidates for whom nomination papers have been filed and for whom the voter is qualified to vote. The voter shall be entitled to write in the name of any candidate seeking election and any referenda for which he or she is entitled to vote.

On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official Ballot", the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballot to be printed.

The provisions of Article 20, insofar as they may be applicable to the Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's

Blank Ballot, shall be applicable herein.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code or other law to the contrary, the governing body of a municipality may adopt, upon submission of a written statement by the municipality's election authority attesting to the administrative ability of the election authority to administer an election using a ranked ballot to the municipality's governing body, an ordinance requiring, and that municipality's election authority shall prepare, a ranked vote by mail ballot for municipal and township office candidates to be voted on in the consolidated election. This ranked ballot shall be for use only by a qualified voter who either is a member of the United States military or will be outside of the United States on the consolidated primary election day and the consolidated election day. The ranked ballot shall contain a list of the titles of all municipal and township offices potentially contested at both the consolidated primary election and the consolidated election and the candidates for each office and shall permit the elector to vote in the consolidated election by indicating his or her order of preference for each candidate for each office. To indicate his or her order of preference for each candidate for each office, the voter shall put the number one next to the name of the candidate who is the voter's first choice, the number 2 for his or her second choice, and so forth so that, in consecutive numerical order, a number indicating the voter's preference is written by the voter next to each candidate's name on the ranked ballot. The voter shall not be required to indicate his or her preference for more than one candidate on the ranked ballot. The voter may not cast a write-in vote using the ranked ballot for the consolidated election. The election authority shall, if using the ranked vote by mail ballot authorized by this subsection, also prepare instructions for use of the ranked ballot. The ranked ballot for the consolidated election shall be mailed to the voter at the same time that the ballot for the consolidated primary election is mailed to the voter and the election authority shall accept the completed ranked ballot for the consolidated election when the authority accepts the completed ballot for the consolidated primary election.

The voter shall also be sent a vote by mail ballot for the consolidated election for those races that are not related to the results of the consolidated primary election as soon as the consolidated election ballot is certified.

The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules for election authorities for the implementation of this subsection, including but not limited to the application for and counting of ranked ballots.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-6)

Sec. 16-6. Whenever one or more proposals for amendment of the constitution or the calling of a constitutional convention

or any combination thereof is or are to be voted upon by the people, the proposition or propositions for the adoption or rejection of such amendment or amendments or convention shall be submitted upon a ballot separate from the "Official Ballot" containing the names of candidates for State and other offices to be voted at such election. Such separate ballot shall be printed upon paper of a distinctly blue color and shall, as near as may be practicable, be of uniform size and blue color, but any variation in the size of such ballots or in the tincture of blue employed shall not affect or impair the validity thereof. Preceding each proposal to amend the constitution shall be printed the brief explanation of the amendment, prepared by the General Assembly, or in the case of a proposed amendment initiated by petition pursuant to Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois by the principal proponents of the amendment as approved by the Attorney General, and immediately below the explanation, the proposition shall be printed in substantially the following form:

YES — For the proposed amendment to Article _____ (or Section _____ of Article _____) of the Constitution.

NO

In the case of a proposition for the calling of a constitutional convention, such proposition shall be printed in substantially the following form:

YES — For the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

NO

On the back or outside of the ballot so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "CONSTITUTION BALLOT", followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the clerk or other officer who has caused the ballots to be printed. Immediately above the words "CONSTITUTION BALLOT" in the case of a proposition for the calling of a constitutional convention or a proposition to amend the Constitution the following legend shall be printed in bold face type:

"NOTICE

THE FAILURE TO VOTE THIS BALLOT MAY BE THE EQUIVALENT OF A NEGATIVE VOTE, BECAUSE A CONVENTION SHALL BE CALLED OR THE AMENDMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE IF APPROVED BY EITHER THREE-FIFTHS OF THOSE VOTING ON THE QUESTION OR A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING IN THE ELECTION. (THIS IS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS A DIRECTION THAT YOUR VOTE IS REQUIRED TO BE CAST EITHER IN FAVOR OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSITION HEREIN CONTAINED.)

WHETHER YOU VOTE THIS BALLOT OR NOT YOU MUST RETURN IT TO THE ELECTION JUDGE WHEN YOU LEAVE THE VOTING BOOTH".

If a proposition for the calling of a constitutional convention is submitted at the same election as one or more propositions to amend the constitution, the proposition for the calling of a constitutional convention shall be printed at

the top of the ballot. In such case, the back or outside of the ballot shall be printed the same as if it were a proposal solely to amend the constitution.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-6.1)

Sec. 16-6.1. In elections held pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution relating to retention of judges in office, the form of the proposition to be submitted for each candidate shall be as provided in paragraph (1) or (2), as the election authority may choose.

(1) The names of all persons seeking retention in the same office shall be listed, in the order provided in this Section, with one proposition that reads substantially as follows: "Shall each of the persons listed be retained in office as (insert name of office and court)?". To the right of each candidate's name must be places for the voter to mark "Yes" or "No". If the list of candidates for retention in the same office exceeds one page of the ballot, the proposition must appear on each page upon which the list of candidates continues.

(2) The form of the proposition for each candidate shall be substantially as follows:

Shall ..... (insert name of candidate) be retained in office as ..... (insert name of office and Court)?	YES NO

The names of all candidates thus submitting their names for retention in office in any particular judicial district or circuit shall appear on the same ballot which shall be separate from all other ballots voted on at the general election.

Propositions on Supreme Court judges, if any are seeking retention, shall appear on the ballot in the first group, for judges of the Appellate Court in the second group immediately under the first, and for circuit judges in the last group. The grouping of candidates for the same office shall be preceded by a heading describing the office and the court. If there are two or more candidates for each office, the names of such candidates in each group shall be listed in the order determined as follows: The name of the person with the greatest length of time served in the specified office of the specified court shall be listed first in each group. The rest of the names shall be listed in the appropriate order based on the same seniority standard. If two or more candidates for each office have served identical periods of time in the specified office, such candidates shall be listed alphabetically at the appropriate place in the order of names based on seniority in the office as described. Circuit judges shall be credited for the purposes of this section with service as associate judges prior to July 1, 1971 and with service on any court the judges of which were made associate

judges on January 1, 1964 by virtue of Paragraph 4, subparagraphs (c) and (d) of the Schedule to Article VI of the former Illinois Constitution.

At the top of the ballot on the same side as the propositions on the candidates are listed shall be printed an explanation to read substantially as follows: "Vote on the proposition with respect to all or any of the judges listed on this ballot. No judge listed is running against any other judge. The sole question is whether each judge shall be retained in his or her present office".

Such separate ballot shall be printed on paper of sufficient size so that when folded once it shall be large enough to contain the following words, which shall be printed on the back, "Ballot for judicial candidates seeking retention in office". Such ballot shall be handed to the elector at the same time as the ballot containing the names of other candidates for the general election and shall be returned therewith by the elector to the proper officer in the manner designated by this Act. All provisions of this Act relating to ballots shall apply to such separate ballot, except as otherwise specifically provided in this section. Such separate ballot shall be printed upon paper of a green color. No other ballot at the same election shall be green in color.

In precincts in which voting machines are used, the special ballot containing the propositions on the retention of judges may be placed on the voting machines if such voting machines permit the casting of votes on such propositions.

An electronic voting system authorized by Article 24A may be used in voting and tabulating the judicial retention ballots. When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot label booklet and ballot card, there shall be used in the label booklet a separate ballot label page or pages as required for such proposition, which page or pages for such proposition shall be of a green color separate and distinct from the ballot label page or pages used for any other proposition or candidates.
(Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-7)

Sec. 16-7. Whenever a public question is to be submitted to be voted upon and has been initiated and certified in accordance with Article 28 of this Code, the election authorities to whom the question is certified shall print the question on the ballot for the proper election, and shall cause it to be submitted in the proper precincts to those electors entitled by reason of their residency to vote on such question.

The substance of such public measure shall be clearly indicated on a separate ballot, and two spaces shall be left upon the right-hand margin thereof, one for the votes favoring the public measure, to be designated by the word, "Yes", and one for the votes opposing the measure, to be designated by the word, "No", as in the form herein given:

Shall (here print the substance of the public measure).	YES NO

The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark, thus: (X). Any such separate ballot shall be printed on paper of sufficient size so that when folded once it shall be large enough to contain the following words, which shall be printed on the back, "Ballot for (name of public measure to be voted on)." Such ballot shall be handed to the elector at the same time as the ballot containing the names of the candidates, and returned therewith by the elector to the proper office in the manner designated by this Act. All provisions of this Act relating to ballots shall apply to such separate ballot, except as herein otherwise provided. Such separate ballot or ballots shall be printed upon paper of a distinctly different color from any other ballot for candidates used at such election and from those for the question of retention in office of judges and of constitutional amendments and as near as may be practicable, be of uniform size. Any variation in the size of such ballots shall not impair their validity.

In the case of a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6, the election authority shall include on the ballot the description of the territory concerning which the question is to be submitted, as set forth in the certification of the public question or, where the question is initiated by petition filed with the authority, as set forth in such petition. If the election authority determines the description cannot be included within the space limitations of the ballot, the election authority shall prepare large printed copies of a notice of the public question, which shall include the description. The notice shall be prominently displayed in the polling place of each precinct in which the question is to be submitted.

In precincts in which voting machines are used, separate ballots shall not be required if such voting machines permit the casting of votes on such proposition.

An electronic voting system authorized by Article 24A may be used in voting and tabulating the ballots on a public measure. When an electronic voting system is used, which utilizes a ballot label booklet and ballot card, there shall be used in the ballot label booklet a separate ballot label page or pages as required for such public measures or propositions. The page or pages for such public measures or propositions shall be of a color separate and distinct from the ballot label page or pages used for candidates and from those used for the propositions of retention in office of judges and of constitutional amendments. The ballot card provided for recording the voter's vote or choice on public measures or propositions may be the same card as is used for recording his vote for candidates. More than one public measure or proposition may be placed on the same ballot label page or series of pages and may be voted or recorded on the same column or series of columns on the same ballot card, and all columns on the ballot card may be of the same color.

However, at the nonpartisan, consolidated primary, and consolidated elections, the proposition for a public question relating to a political subdivision shall be placed on the ballot together with the ballot for the nomination or election of officers of such political subdivision to be voted upon at the same election, unless such placement is not feasible.
(Source: P.A. 84-1467.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-9)

Sec. 16-9. The election authorities shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters at each election as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall respectively cause the same to be printed in large, clear type, on separate cards, to be called cards of instruction; and the election authorities shall furnish to the judges of election a sufficient number of such cards of instruction to enable the judges of election to comply with the provisions of this article. (Source: P.A. 81-1194.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-10)

Sec. 16-10. The judges of election shall cause not less than one of such cards to be posted in each voting booth provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than four of such cards to be posted in and about the polling places upon the day of election. In every county of not more than 500,000 inhabitants, each election authority shall cause to be published, prior to the day of any election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in such county, a list of all the nominations made as in this Act provided and to be voted for at such election, as near as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballot; provided that this requirement shall not apply with respect to any consolidated primary for which the local election official is required to make the publication under Section 7-21.
(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/16-11)

Sec. 16-11. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment.

If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 16, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of

Elections.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 17 heading)
ARTICLE 17. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND MAKING RETURNS

(10 ILCS 5/17-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-1)
Sec. 17-1. The polls shall be opened at the hour of 6:00 a.m. and continued open until 7:00 p.m. of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed; but if the judges shall not attend at the hour of six o'clock in the morning, or if it shall be necessary for the electors present to appoint judges to conduct the election, as herein prescribed, the polls may, in that case, be opened at any hour before the time for closing the same shall arrive, as the case may require.
(Source: P.A. 81-850; 81-1149.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-2)
Sec. 17-2. Upon opening the polls one of the judges of election shall make proclamation of the same, and at least 30 minutes before the closing of the polls proclamation shall be made in like manner that the polls will be closed in half an hour.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-3)
Sec. 17-3. (a) Before voting begins, the ballot box shall be publicly opened and exhibited, and the judges shall see that no ballot is in such box; after which the box shall be locked and the key delivered to one of the judges, and shall not be again opened until the close of the polls. This paragraph (a) applies whenever permanent type ballot boxes are used, and does not apply when non-permanent type ballot boxes are used in accordance with section 15-1, paragraph (b).
(b) When non-permanent type ballot boxes are used in accordance with section 15-1, paragraph (b), prior to the commencement of voting and before any ballots are deposited therein, the judges shall examine each sealed ballot box, show it to those present and insure that it is in fact sealed and empty; the sealed slot shall be broken open before those present and the box inspected to insure that it is empty and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is so inspected until after the close of the polls. The sealed opening on the side of the box shall not be unsealed or opened until

after the close of the polls.
(Source: P.A. 77-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-4)
Sec. 17-4. Each of 2 judges of the election shall keep a poll list, which shall contain a column headed "number", and another headed "names of voters". The name of each elector voting shall be entered upon each of the poll books by such judges, in regular succession, under the proper headings, and the number of such voter placed opposite his name in the column headed "number". This section shall not apply where Articles 4, 5 or 6 of this Act make provision for the use of an official poll record in lieu of poll books.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1452.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-5)
Sec. 17-5. The manner of voting shall be by ballot. The ballot shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, and shall be, except as otherwise provided in Article 8A, in form as prescribed in Article 16 of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1964, 1st S.S., p. 711.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-6)
Sec. 17-6. The names of all candidates for which the elector intends to vote shall be written or printed upon the same ballot, and the office to which he or she desires each to be elected shall be designated upon the ballot in the manner prescribed in Article 16 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 83-333.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-7)
Sec. 17-7. The judges of election of their respective election precincts or election districts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voter as herein set forth.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-8)
Sec. 17-8. The county clerk shall provide in each polling place, so designated or provided a sufficient number of booths, which shall be provided with such supplies and conveniences, including shelves, pens, penholders, ink, blotters and pencils, as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which voters may prepare their ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. They shall be within plain view of election officers, and both they and the ballot boxes shall be within plain view of those within the proximity of the voting booths. Each of said booths shall

have 3 sides enclosed, one side in front, to be closed with a curtain. Each side of each booth shall be 6 feet 4 inches and the curtain shall extend within 2 feet of the floor, which shall be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot. Each booth shall be at least 32 inches square and shall contain a shelf at least one foot wide, at a convenient height for writing. No person other than the election officers and the challengers allowed by law, and those admitted for the purpose of voting as herein provided, shall be permitted within the proximity of the voting booths, (i) except by authority of the election officers to keep order and enforce the law and (ii) except that one or more children under the age of 18 may accompany their parent or guardian into the voting booth as long as a request to do so is made to the election officers and, in the sole discretion of the election officers, the child or children are not likely to disrupt or interfere with the voting process or influence the casting of a vote. The number of such voting booths shall not be less than one to every 75 voters or fraction thereof who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct. The expense of providing booths and other things required in this Act shall be paid in the same manner as other election expenses.

Where electronic voting systems are used, a booth with a self-contained electronic voting device may be used. Each such booth shall have 3 sides enclosed and shall be equipped with a curtain for closing the front of the booth. The curtain must extend to within 2 feet of the floor. Each side shall be of such a height, in no event less than 5 feet, one inch, as to insure the secrecy of the voter. Each booth shall be at least 32 inches square, provided, however, that where a booth is no more than 23 inches wide and the sides of such booth extend from a point below the device to a height of 5 feet, one inch, at the front of the booth, and such booth insures that voters may prepare their ballots in secrecy, such booth may be used. If an election authority provides each polling place with stickers or emblems to be given to voters indicating that the person has voted, no person who has voted shall be denied such sticker or emblem.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-9)

Sec. 17-9. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and, if required to do so, his residence to the judges of election, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, clear, and

audible; the judges of elections shall check each application for ballot against the list of voters registered in that precinct to whom grace period, vote by mail, or early ballots have been issued for that election, which shall be provided by the election authority and which list shall be available for inspection by pollwatchers. A voter applying to vote in the precinct on election day whose name appears on the list as having been issued a grace period, vote by mail, or early ballot shall not be permitted to vote in the precinct, except that a voter to whom a vote by mail ballot was issued may vote in the precinct if the voter submits to the election judges that vote by mail ballot for cancellation. If the voter is unable to submit the vote by mail ballot, it shall be sufficient for the voter to submit to the election judges (i) a portion of the vote by mail ballot if the vote by mail ballot was torn or mutilated or (ii) an affidavit executed before the election judges specifying that (A) the voter never received a vote by mail ballot or (B) the voter completed and returned a vote by mail ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that vote by mail ballot. All applicable provisions of Articles 4, 5 or 6 shall be complied with and if such name is found on the register of voters by the officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter within the proximity of the voting booths, as above provided. One of the judges shall give the voter one, and only one of each ballot to be voted at the election, on the back of which ballots such judge shall indorse his initials in such manner that they may be seen when each such ballot is properly folded, and the voter's name shall be immediately checked on the register list. In those election jurisdictions where perforated ballot cards are utilized of the type on which write-in votes can be cast above the perforation, the election authority shall provide a space both above and below the perforation for the judge's initials, and the judge shall endorse his or her initials in both spaces. Whenever a proposal for a constitutional amendment or for the calling of a constitutional convention is to be voted upon at the election, the separate blue ballot or ballots pertaining thereto shall, when being handed to the voter, be placed on top of the other ballots to be voted at the election in such manner that the legend appearing on the back thereof, as prescribed in Section 16-6 of this Act, shall be plainly visible to the

voter. At all elections, when a registry may be required, if the name of any person so desiring to vote at such election is not found on the register of voters, he or she shall not receive a ballot until he or she shall have complied with the law prescribing the manner and conditions of voting by unregistered voters. If any person desiring to vote at any election shall be challenged, he or she shall not receive a ballot until he or she shall have established his right to vote in the manner provided hereinafter; and if he or she shall be challenged after he has received his ballot, he shall not be permitted to vote until he or she has fully complied with such requirements of the law upon being challenged. Besides the election officer, not more than 2 voters in excess of the whole number of voting booths provided shall be allowed within the proximity of the voting booths at one time. The provisions of this Act, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to vote, who are, at the time of the election, or at any time within 60 days prior to such election have been engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and who appear personally at the polling place on election day and produce to the judges of election satisfactory evidence thereof, but such persons, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election without previous registration.

All such persons shall also make an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois,)
) ss.
County of .....)
..... Precinct ..... Ward

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and that within the past 60 days prior to the date of this election at which I am applying to vote, I have been engaged in the .... (military or naval) service of the United States; and I am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and that I am a legally qualified voter of this precinct and ward except that I have, because of such service, been unable to register as a voter; that I now reside at .... (insert street and number, if any) in this precinct and ward; that I have maintained a legal residence in this precinct and ward for

30 days and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Judge of Election.

The affidavit of any such person shall be supported by the affidavit of a resident and qualified voter of any such precinct and ward, which affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois,)

) ss.

County of .....)

..... Precinct ..... Ward

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a resident of this precinct and ward and entitled to vote at this election; that I am acquainted with .... (name of the applicant); that I verily believe him to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct and ward and that I verily believe that he or she has maintained a legal residence therein 30 days and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

Judge of Election.

All affidavits made under the provisions of this Section shall be enclosed in a separate envelope securely sealed, and shall be transmitted with the returns of the elections to the county clerk or to the board of election commissioners, who shall preserve the said affidavits for the period of 6 months, during which period such affidavits shall be deemed public records and shall be freely open to examination as such.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-10)

Sec. 17-10. (a) Whenever, at any election, in any precinct, any person offering to vote is not personally known to the judges of election to have the qualifications required in this Act, if his vote is challenged by a legal voter at such election, he or she shall make and subscribe an affidavit, in the following form, which shall be retained by the judges of election, and returned by them affixed to the poll books or with the official

poll record:

State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that I am 18 years of age or over; that I have resided in this State and in this election district 30 days next preceding this election; that I have not voted at this election; that I am a duly qualified voter in every respect; that I now reside at (here give the particular house or place of residence, and, if in a town or city, the street and number), in this election district; *1. that I registered to vote from said address; *2. that I changed my residence to the above address from ...., both of which are in this election district; *3. that I changed my name from .... to that which I have signed below; *4. that I have not changed my residence but my address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system.

So help me God, (or "This I do solemnly and sincerely affirm", as the case may be).

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

*1. If registration is not required, draw a line through 1 above.

*2. Fill in the blank ONLY if you have moved within 2 years.

*3. Fill in the blank ONLY if you have changed your name within 2 years.

*4. Fill in the blank ONLY if you have not changed your residence but your address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system.

In addition to such an affidavit, the person so challenged shall provide to the judges of election proof of residence by producing two forms of identification showing the person's current residence address, provided that such identification may include a lease or contract for a residence and not more than one piece of mail addressed to the person at his current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the election, or the person shall procure a witness personally known to the judges of election, and resident in the precinct (or district), or who shall be proved by some legal voter of such precinct or district, known to the judges to be such, who shall take the oath following, viz:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a

resident of this election precinct (or district), and entitled to vote at this election, and that I have been a resident of this State for 30 days last past, and am well acquainted with the person whose vote is now offered; that he is an actual and bona fide resident of this election precinct (or district), and has resided herein 30 days, and as I verily believe, in this State, 30 days next preceding this election.

The oath in each case may be administered by either of the judges of election, or by any officer, resident in the precinct or district, authorized by law to administer oaths.

(b) Whenever, at any regular or special election, in any precinct, district, city, village, incorporated town, town or ward, any person offering to vote has moved therefrom within 30 days prior to said regular or special election, he shall make and subscribe an affidavit, in the following form, which shall be supported by providing to the judges of election proof of residence by producing two forms of identification showing the person's current residence address, provided that such identification may include not more than one piece of mail addressed to the person at his current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the election, or by one affidavit of a registered voter in the precinct, as provided herein, both of which shall be retained by the judges of election, and returned by them affixed to the poll books or with the official poll record:

State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that I am 18 years of age; that I have not voted at this election; that prior to 30 days preceding this election I was a duly qualified and registered voter in every respect in this election district; that I have recently moved from (here give the particular house or place of residence, and, if in a town or city, the street and number), in this election district; that I now reside at (here give the particular house or place of residence, and, if in a town or city, the street and number), in another election district in the State.

So help me God, (or "This I do solemnly and sincerely affirm", as the case may be).

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....

State of Illinois)
)ss.
County of .....)

..... Precinct ..... Ward

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am a resident of this precinct and entitled to vote at this election; that I am acquainted with .... (name of the applicant); that I verily believe him to have been an actual bona fide resident and registered voter of this precinct and that he maintained a legal residence therein, 30 days next preceding this election.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).

.....
Judge of Election.

The oath may be administered by either of the judges of election, or by any officer, resident in the precinct or district, authorized by law to administer oaths.

(c) For purposes of this Section, the submission of a photo identification issued by a college or university, accompanied by either (i) a copy of the applicant's contract or lease for a residence or (ii) one piece of mail addressed to the person at his or her current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the election, shall be sufficient to establish proof of residence.
(Source: P.A. 96-317, eff. 1-1-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-11)

Sec. 17-11. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone, or accompanied by children as provided in Section 17-8, to one of the voting booths so provided and shall prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on said ticket, making a cross (X) opposite thereto; and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give. A cross (X) in the square in front of the bracket enclosing the names of a team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor counts as one vote for each of such candidates. Before leaving the voting booth the voter shall fold his ballot in such manner

as to conceal the marks thereon. He shall then vote forthwith in the manner herein provided, except that the number corresponding to the number of the voter on the poll books shall not be indorsed on the back of his ballot. He shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted; except that immediately after voting, the voter shall be instructed whether the voting equipment, if used, accepted or rejected the ballot or identified the ballot as under-voted for a statewide constitutional office. A voter whose ballot is identified as under-voted may return to the voting booth and complete the voting of that ballot. A voter whose ballot is not accepted by the voting equipment may, upon surrendering the ballot, request and vote another ballot. The voter's surrendered ballot shall be initialed by the election judge and handled as provided in the appropriate Article governing that voting equipment.

No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting booth already occupied by another, nor remain within said inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes in case all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer, shall, after having voted, be allowed to re-enter said inclosed space during said election. No person shall take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the poll. No voter shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election in charge of the ballots. Any voter who shall, by accident or mistake, spoil his ballot, may, on returning said spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof only after the word "spoiled" has been written in ink diagonally across the entire face of the ballot returned by the voter.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24, 24A, 24B, or 24C, whichever is applicable, except that the requirements of this Section that (i) the voter must be notified of the voting equipment's acceptance or rejection of the voter's ballot or identification of an under-vote for a statewide constitutional office and (ii) the voter shall have the opportunity to correct an under-vote or surrender the ballot that was not accepted and vote another ballot shall not be modified.

(Source: P.A. 94-288, eff. 1-1-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-12)

Sec. 17-12. The ballot shall be folded by the voter and delivered to one of the judges of election; and if the judge be satisfied, that the person offering the vote is a legal voter, the judges of election shall enter the name of the voter, and his number, under the proper heading in the poll books, (except as otherwise provided in Articles 4, 5 or 6) and shall immediately put the ballot into the ballot box.

The voter shall in like manner fold and deliver the separate blue ballot or ballots pertaining to a proposal or proposals for constitutional amendments or the calling of a constitutional convention, if such proposal or proposals have been submitted to a vote of the people at such election and shall also in like manner fold and deliver the separate representative ballot provided for in Article 8A in cases where that Article is applicable. The judge of election to whom the voter delivers his ballots shall not accept the same unless all of the ballots given to the voter are returned by him. If a voter delivers less than all of the ballots given to him, the judge to whom the same are offered shall advise him in a voice clearly audible to the other judges of election that the voter must return the remainder of the ballots. The statement of the judge to the voter shall clearly express the fact that the voter is not required to vote such remaining ballots but that whether or not he votes them he must fold and deliver them to the judge. In making such statement the judge of election shall not indicate by word, gesture or intonation of voice that the unreturned ballots shall be voted in any particular manner. No new voter shall be permitted to enter the voting booth of a voter who has failed to deliver the total number of ballots received by him until such voter has returned to the voting booth pursuant to the judge's request and again quit the booth with all of the ballots required to be returned by him. Upon receipt of all such ballots the judges of election shall enter the name of the voter, and his number, as above provided in this section, and the judge to whom the ballots are delivered shall immediately put the ballots into the ballot box but, in the case of an election for Representatives in the General Assembly pursuant to Article 8A, the official representative ballot shall be placed in the separate ballot box provided for such purpose. If any voter who has failed to deliver all the ballots received by him refuses to return to

the voting booth after being advised by the judge of election as herein provided, the judge shall inform the other judges of such refusal, and thereupon the ballot or ballots returned to the judge shall be deposited in the ballot box, the voter shall be permitted to depart from the polling place, and a new voter shall be permitted to enter the voting booth.

No judge of election shall accept from any voter less than the full number of ballots received by such voter without first advising the voter in the manner above provided of the necessity of returning all of the ballots, nor shall any judge advise such voter in a manner contrary to that which is herein permitted, or in any other manner violate the provisions of this section; provided that the acceptance by a judge of election of less than the full number of ballots delivered to a voter who refuses to return to the voting booth after being properly advised by the judge shall not be a violation of this section.
(Source: Laws 1964, 1st S.S., p. 711.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-13)

Sec. 17-13. (a) In the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections, or if the Board determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed by the election authority and that no accessible polling place, as defined by rule of the State Board of Elections, is available within a precinct nor is the election authority able to make a polling place within the precinct temporarily accessible, the Board, upon written application by the election authority, is authorized to grant an exemption from the accessibility requirements of the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (Public Law 98-435). Such exemption shall be valid for a period of 2 years.

(b) Any voter with a temporary or permanent disability who, because of structural features of the building in which the polling place is located, is unable to access or enter the polling place, may request that 2 judges of election of opposite party affiliation deliver a ballot to him or her at the point where he or she is unable to continue forward motion toward the polling place; but, in no case, shall a ballot be delivered to the voter beyond 50 feet of the entrance to the building in which the polling place is located. Such request shall be made to the election authority not later than the close of business at the election authority's office on the day before the election and on a form prescribed

by the State Board of Elections. The election authority shall notify the judges of election for the appropriate precinct polling places of such requests.

Weather permitting, 2 judges of election shall deliver to the voter with a disability the ballot which he or she is entitled to vote, a portable voting booth or other enclosure that will allow such voter to mark his or her ballot in secrecy, and a marking device.

(c) The voter must complete the entire voting process, including the application for ballot from which the judges of election shall compare the voter's signature with the signature on his or her registration record card in the precinct binder.

(d) After the voter has marked his or her ballot and placed it in the ballot envelope (or folded it in the manner prescribed for paper ballots), the 2 judges of election shall return the ballot to the polling place and give it to the judge in charge of the ballot box who shall deposit it therein.

Pollwatchers as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code shall be permitted to accompany the judges and observe the above procedure.

No assistance may be given to such voter in marking his or her ballot, unless the voter requests assistance and completes the affidavit required by Section 17-14 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 102-1, eff. 4-2-21; 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-13.5)

Sec. 17-13.5. Curbside voting. Election authorities may establish curbside voting for individuals to cast a ballot during early voting or on election day. An election authority's curbside voting program shall designate at least 2 election judges from opposite parties per vehicle, and the individual shall have the opportunity to mark the ballot without interference from the election judges.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-14)

Sec. 17-14. Any voter who declares upon oath, properly witnessed and with his or her signature or mark affixed, that he or she requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, physical disability or inability to read, write or speak the English language shall, upon request, be assisted in marking his or her ballot, by 2 judges of election of

different political parties, to be selected by all judges of election of each precinct at the opening of the polls or by a person of the voter's choice, other than the voter's employer or agent of that employer or officer or agent of the voter's union. A voter who presents an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card, issued to that person under the provisions of the Illinois Identification Card Act, indicating that such voter has a Class 1A or Class 2 disability under the provisions of Section 4A of the Illinois Identification Card Act, or a voter who declares upon oath, properly witnessed, that by reason of any physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot shall, upon request, be assisted in marking his ballot by 2 of the election officers of different parties as provided above in this Section or by a person of the voter's choice other than the voter's employer or agent of that employer or officer or agent of the voter's union. Such voter shall state specifically the reason why he cannot vote without assistance and, in the case of a voter with a physical disability, what his physical disability is. Prior to entering the voting booth, the person providing the assistance, if other than 2 judges of election, shall be presented with written instructions on how assistance shall be provided. This instruction shall be prescribed by the State Board of Elections and shall include the penalties for attempting to influence the voter's choice of candidates, party, or votes in relation to any question on the ballot and for not marking the ballot as directed by the voter. Additionally, the person providing the assistance shall sign an oath, swearing not to influence the voter's choice of candidates, party, or votes in relation to any question on the ballot and to cast the ballot as directed by the voter. The oath shall be prescribed by the State Board of Elections and shall include the penalty for violating this Section. In the voting booth, such person shall mark the ballot as directed by the voter, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The judges of election shall enter upon the poll lists or official poll record after the name of any elector who received such assistance in marking his ballot a memorandum of the fact and if the disability is permanent. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in marking his ballot.

No person shall secure or attempt to secure assistance in voting who is not blind, a

person with a physical disability, or illiterate as herein provided, nor shall any person knowingly assist a voter in voting contrary to the provisions of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-15)

Sec. 17-15. (a) Any person entitled to vote at a general or special election or at any election at which propositions are submitted to a popular vote in this State, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any services or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for a period of 2 hours between the time of opening and closing the polls; and such voter shall not because of so absenting himself be liable to any penalty; Provided, however, that application for such leave of absence shall be made prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which said employee may absent himself as aforesaid, except that the employer must permit a 2-hour absence during working hours if the employee's working hours begin less than 2 hours after the opening of the polls and end less than 2 hours before the closing of the polls. No person or corporation shall refuse to an employee the privilege hereby conferred, nor shall subject an employee to a penalty, including a reduction in compensation due to an absence under this Section, because of the exercise of such privilege, nor shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this Section.

(b) Beginning the 15th day before a general or special election or any election at which propositions are submitted to a popular vote in this State or on the day of a general or special election or any election at which propositions are submitted to a popular vote in this State, any student entitled to vote at such election shall be entitled to be absent from school for a period of 2 hours during the school day in order to vote. The school may specify the hours during which the eligible student may be absent. A student who is absent from school under this subsection (b) is not considered absent for the purpose of calculating enrollment under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code.
(Source: P.A. 101-624, eff. 6-1-20.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-16)

Sec. 17-16. If the voter marks more candidates than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall

not be counted for such office, provided that if the name of a candidate appears in more than one column on the ballot as authorized by this Act, and a ballot has been marked in his or her favor in more than one column and the voter's intention is otherwise ascertainable, the candidate shall receive only one vote from such ballot and the remaining votes cast for him or her on such ballot shall not be counted. No ballot without the official endorsement shall be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof, and ballots to which objection has been made by either of the judges or challengers shall be marked "objected to" on the back thereof, and a memorandum signed by the judges stating how it was counted shall be written upon the back of each ballot so marked, and all ballots marked defective or objected to shall be enclosed in an envelope securely sealed and so marked and endorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall bear upon its face, in large type, the legend: "This envelope is for use after 7:00 P.M. only." The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots spoiled by voters while attempting to vote shall bear upon its face, in large type, the legend: "This envelope is for use before 7:00 P.M. only." All ballots not voted, and all that have been spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the judges of election to the county clerk and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved 2 months; the county clerk shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the name of the person to whom and the time when delivered, and he shall also enter upon such record the number and character of ballots returned, with the time when and the person by whom they are returned.
(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-16.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-16.1)

Sec. 17-16.1. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 61 days prior to the election. However, whenever an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or petitions for any office is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st day before the

election, then write-in votes shall be counted for that candidate if he or she has filed a notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 16-5.01.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-17)

Sec. 17-17. After the opening of the polls no adjournment shall be had nor shall any recess be taken, until all the votes cast at such election have been counted and the result publicly announced, except that when necessary one judge at a time may leave the polling place for a reasonable time during the casting of ballots, and except that when a polling place is inaccessible to a voter with a disability, one team of 2 judges of opposite party affiliation may leave the polling place to deliver a ballot to such voter, as provided in Sections 7-47.1 and 17-13 of this Code.

When a judge leaves and returns, such judge shall sign a time sheet indicating the length of the period such judge is absent from his duties. When absent, the judge shall authorize someone of the same political party as himself to act for him until he returns.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-18)

Sec. 17-18. Immediately upon closing the polls the judges shall proceed to canvass the votes polled. They shall first count the whole number of ballots in the box. If 2 or more ballots are folded together so as to appear to have been cast by the same person, all of the ballots so folded together shall be marked and returned with the other ballots in the same conditions, as near as may be, in which they were found when first opened, but shall not be counted. If the remaining ballots shall be found to exceed the number of applications for ballot, the ballots shall be replaced in the box, and the box closed and well shaken and again opened and one of the judges shall publicly draw out so many ballots unopened as shall be equal to such excess; and the number of the ballots agreeing with the poll lists, or being made to agree. Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by a majority of the judges and shall be placed in the "After 6:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

The judges shall then proceed to count and record the votes; and when the judges of election shall open and read the ballots, 3 judges, with at least one from each political party from which the precinct judges were chosen, shall carefully and correctly mark down upon the three tally sheets the vote each candidate has received, in a separate box prepared for that purpose, with the name of such candidate at the head of such box, and the office designated by the votes such candidate shall fill. Whenever a proposition is submitted to the electors at the same election, the ballots for or against such proposition shall always be canvassed, counted or tallied. The votes shall be canvassed in the room or place where the election is held, and the judges shall not allow the ballot box,

or any of the ballots, or the applications for ballot, or any of the tally sheets to be removed or carried away from such room or place, until the canvass of the vote is completed, and the returns carefully enveloped and sealed up as provided by law.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 83-333.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-18.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-18.1)

Sec. 17-18.1. Wherever the judicial retention ballot to be used in any general election contains the names of more than 15 judges on a separate paper ballot, the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners as the case may be, shall designate special judges of election for the purpose of tallying and canvassing the votes cast for and against the propositions for the retention of judges in office in such places and at such times as the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners determine. Special judges of election shall be designated from certified lists submitted by the respective chairmen of the county central committees of the two leading political parties. In the event that the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners as the case may be, decides that the counting of the retention ballots shall be performed in the precinct where such ballots are cast, 2 special judges of election shall be designated to tally and canvass the vote of each precinct with one being named from each of the 2 leading political parties.

In the event that the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners decides that the judicial retention ballots from several precincts shall be tallied and canvassed in a central or common location, then each major political party shall be entitled to an equal number of special election judges in each such central or common location. The County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners, as the case may be, shall inform, no later than 75 days prior to such election, the respective chairmen of the county central committees of the location or locations where the counting of retention ballots will be done, the number of names to be included on the certified lists, and the number of special election judges to be selected from those lists. If the certified list for either party is not submitted within thirty days after the chairmen have been so informed, the County

Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners shall designate special judges of election for that party in whatever manner it determines.

The County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners shall apply to the Circuit Court for the confirmation of the special judges of election designated under this Section. The court shall confirm or refuse to confirm such designations as the interest of the public may require. Those confirmed shall be officers of the court and subject to its disciplinary powers.

The County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners shall, in the exercise of sound discretion, prescribe the forms, materials and supplies together with the procedures for completion and return thereof for use in such election by special judges of election. The special judges of election designated under this Section shall have full responsibility and authority for tallying and canvassing the votes pertaining to the retention of judges and the return of ballots and supplies.

If the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners decides that the counting of the retention ballots shall be performed in the precinct where such ballots were cast, at least 2 ballot boxes shall be provided for paper retention ballots, one of which shall be used from the opening of the polls until 9:00 a.m. and from 12:00 noon until 3:00 p.m. and the second of which shall be used from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon and from 3:00 p.m. until the closing of the polls; provided that if additional ballot boxes are provided, the additional boxes shall be used instead of reusing boxes used earlier. At the close of each such period of use, a ballot box used for retention ballots shall be immediately unsealed and opened and the ballots therein counted and tallied by the special judges of election. After counting and tallying the retention ballots, the special judges of election shall place the counted ballots in a container provided for that purpose by the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners and clearly marked with the appropriate printing and shall thereupon seal such container. One such container shall be provided for each of the four time periods and clearly designated as the container for the respective period. The tally shall be recorded on sheets provided by the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners and designated as tally sheets for the respective time periods. Before a ballot box may be reused, it shall in the presence of all of the judges of election be verified to be empty, whereupon it

shall be resealed. After the close of the polls, and after the tally of votes cast by vote by mail voters, the special judges of election shall add together the tallies of all the ballot boxes used throughout the day, and complete the canvass of votes for retention of judges in the manner established by this Act. All of these procedures shall be carried out within the clear view of the other judges of election. The sealed containers of used retention ballots shall be returned with other voted ballots to the County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners in the manner provided by this Act.

The compensation of a special judge of election may not exceed $30 per judge per precinct or district canvassed.

This Section does not affect any other office or the conduct of any other election held at the same time as the election for the retention of judges in office.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-19)

Sec. 17-19. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 77-1762. Repealed by P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-19.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-19.2)

Sec. 17-19.2. Where a vacancy in nomination is filled pursuant to Section 7-61 or Section 10-11, the vote by mail votes cast for the original candidate on the first ballot shall not be counted. For this purpose, in those jurisdictions where electronic voting systems are used, the election authority shall determine a method by which the first ballots containing the name of the original candidate may be segregated from the revised ballots containing the name of the successor candidate and separately counted.

Where a vacancy in nomination is not filled pursuant to Section 7-61 or Section 10-11, all votes cast for the original candidate shall be counted for such candidate.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-20)

Sec. 17-20. When the canvass of the ballots has been completed, the tally judges shall announce to the judges the total number of votes received by each candidate; each judge of the election shall proclaim in a loud voice the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for and the office for which he is designated, and the number of votes for and number of votes against any proposition which has been submitted to a vote of the

people; such proclamation shall be prima facie evidence of the result of such canvass of the ballots.

Immediately after making such proclamation the judges shall designate one of their number to go to the nearest telephone and report to the office of the county clerk the results announced in such proclamation. The county clerk in such counties shall keep his office open after the close of the polls on the day of any election and thereafter until he has received from each precinct in such county the report above provided for. Immediately upon receiving such report the county clerk shall cause the same to be posted in a public place in his office for inspection by the public. Immediately after making such report such judge shall return to the polling place.

After making such proclamation and before separating, the judges of all counties shall fold or roll all of the ballots which have been counted by them, except those ballots which have been in the ballot box but have not been counted and marked "defective" or "objected to", securely bind them, lengthwise and in width, with a soft cord having a minimum tensile strength of 60 pounds, and wrap the same with heavy wrapping paper on which the judges of election shall write their signature and seal the package with filament over the signatures and around the package lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, so that the ballots cannot be removed from the package without breaking the seal and the filament tape and disturbing the signatures, and enclose the ballots so wrapped, together with the envelope containing the ballots marked "defective" or "objected to", in a secure canvass covering, which the judges of election shall sign and seal with filament tape as above specified. The precinct judges of election shall elect 2 judges (one from each of the major political parties), who shall immediately return the ballots, in such sealed canvass covering, to the election authority who shall keep their respective offices, or any receiving stations designated by them, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close, or until the ballots from all precincts within the jurisdiction of any such election authority are returned to the office of such election authority, signed and sealed as above specified. Ballots returned to the office of an election authority which are not signed and sealed as above specified shall not be accepted until the judges returning the same sign and properly seal the same. Upon

acceptance of the returned ballots by the election authority, the judges returning the same shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of such return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots as above provided shall, in the event such ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided. Upon receiving the ballots so returned, the election authority shall carefully preserve the ballots for 2 months, subject to their examination in a discovery recount proceeding in accordance with law. However, where electronic voting systems are used, the apparatus or frame in which the ballot booklet is contained shall not be subject to the 2 month preservation requirement. At the expiration of that time such election authority shall remove the same from original package and shall destroy the same, together with all unused ballots returned from the polling places. If any contest of election is pending at such time in which such ballots may be required as evidence, and such election authority has notice thereof the same shall not be destroyed until after such contest is finally determined.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 83-1362.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-21)

Sec. 17-21. When the votes shall have been examined and counted, the judges shall set down on a sheet or return form to be supplied to them, the name of every person voted for, written or printed at full length, the office for which such person received such votes, and the number he did receive and such additional information as is necessary to complete, as nearly as circumstances will admit, the following form, to-wit:

TALLY SHEET AND CERTIFICATE OF RESULTS

We do hereby certify that at the .... election held in the precinct hereinafter (general or special) specified on (insert date), a total of .... voters requested and received ballots and we do further certify:

Number of blank ballots delivered to us ....

Number of vote by mail ballots delivered to us ....

Total number of ballots delivered to us ....

Number of blank and spoiled ballots returned.

(1) Total number of ballots cast (in box)....

.... Defective and Objected To ballots sealed in envelope

(2) .... Total number of ballots cast (in box)

Line (2) equals line (1)

We further certify that each of the candidates for representative in the General Assembly received the number of votes ascribed to him on the separate tally sheet.

We further certify that each candidate received the number of votes set forth opposite his name or in the box containing his name on the tally sheet contained in the page or pages immediately following our signatures.

The undersigned actually served as judges and counted the ballots at the election on the .... day of .... in the .... precinct of the (1) *township of ...., or (2) *City of ...., or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... and the polls were opened at 6:00 A.M. and closed at 7:00 P.M. Certified by us.

*Fill in either (1), (2) or (3)

A B, ...(Address)
C D, ...(Address)
E F, ...(Address)
G H, ...(Address)
I J, ...(Address)

Each tally sheet shall be in substantially one of the following forms:

Name of office	Candidates Names	Candidate's Total Vote	5 10 15 20
United States Senator	John Smith	77	11

Name of office	Names of candidates and total vote for each	5 10 15 20
For United States Senator	John Smith	
	Total Vote.....	

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-22)

Sec. 17-22. The judges of election shall make the tally sheet and certificate of results in triplicate. If, however, the number of established political parties, as defined in Section 10-2, exceeds 2, one additional copy shall be made for each established political party in excess of 2. One list of voters, or other proper return with such certificate written thereon, and accompanying tally sheet footed up so as to show the correct number of votes cast for each person voted for, shall be carefully enveloped and sealed up by the judges of election, 2 of whom (one from each of the 2 major political

parties) shall immediately deliver same to the county clerk, or his deputy, at the office of the county clerk, or to an officially designated receiving station established by the county clerk where a duly authorized representative of the county clerk shall receive said envelopes for immediate transmission to the office of county clerk, who shall safely keep them. The other certificates of results and accompanying tally sheet shall be carefully enveloped and sealed up and duly directed, respectively, to the chair of the county central committee of each then existing established political party, and by another of the judges of election deposited immediately in the nearest United States letter deposit. However, if any county chair notifies the county clerk not later than 10 days before the election of his desire to receive the envelope addressed to him at the point and at the time same are delivered to the county clerk, his deputy or receiving station designee the envelopes shall be delivered to such county chair or his designee immediately upon receipt thereof by the county clerk, his deputy or his receiving station designee. The person or persons so designated by a county chair shall sign an official receipt acknowledging receipt of said envelopes. The poll book and tally list filed with the county clerk shall be kept one year, and certified copies thereof shall be evidence in all courts, proceedings and election contests. Before the returns are sealed up, as aforesaid, the judges shall compare the tally papers, footings and certificates and see that they are correct and duplicates of each other, and certify to the correctness of the same.

At the consolidated election, the judges of election shall make a tally sheet and certificate of results for each political subdivision for which candidates or public questions are on the ballot at such election, and shall sign, seal in a marked envelope and deliver them to the county clerk with the other certificates of results herein required. Such tally sheets and certificates of results may be duplicates of the tally sheet and certificate of results otherwise required by this Section, showing all votes for all candidates and public questions voted for or upon in the precinct, or may be on separate forms prepared by the election authority and showing only those votes cast for candidates and public questions of each such political subdivision.

Within 2 days of delivery of complete returns of the consolidated election, the

county clerk shall transmit an original, sealed tally sheet and certificate of results from each precinct in his jurisdiction in which candidates or public questions of a political subdivision were on the ballot to the local election official of such political subdivision. Each local election official, within 24 hours of receipt of all of the tally sheets and certificates of results for all precincts in which candidates or public questions of his political subdivision were on the ballot, shall transmit such sealed tally sheets and certificates of results to the canvassing board for that political subdivision.

In the case of referenda for the formation of a political subdivision, the tally sheets and certificates of results shall be transmitted by the county clerk to the circuit court that ordered the proposition submitted or to the officials designated by the court to conduct the canvass of votes. In the case of school referenda for which a regional superintendent of schools is responsible for the canvass of votes, the county clerk shall transmit the tally sheets and certificates of results to the regional superintendent of schools.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

Only judges appointed under the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 13-4 or subsection (b) of Section 14-1 may make any delivery required by this Section from judges of election to a county clerk, or his or her deputy, at the office of the county clerk or to a county clerk's duly authorized representative at the county clerk's officially designated receiving station.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-22.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-22.1)

Sec. 17-22.1. Whenever a substitute judge is designated pursuant to Section 13-7 or Section 14-6 of this Act, the remaining judges shall sign a certificate setting forth the pertinent facts and shall transmit such certificate to the county clerk or board of election commissioners with the tally sheets.
(Source: Laws 1959, p. 1083.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-23)

Sec. 17-23. Pollwatchers in a general election shall be authorized in the following manner:

(1) Each established political party shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. Such pollwatchers must be affiliated with the political party for which they are pollwatching. For all elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(2) Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. For all elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3) Each organization of citizens within the county or political subdivision, which has among its purposes or interests the investigation or prosecution of election frauds, and which shall have registered its name and address and the name and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. For all elections, the pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3.5) Each State nonpartisan civic organization within the county or political subdivision shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct, provided that no more than 2 pollwatchers appointed by State nonpartisan civic organizations shall be present in a precinct polling place at the same time. Each organization shall have registered the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the election. The pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois. For the purpose of this paragraph, a "State nonpartisan civic organization" means any corporation, unincorporated association, or organization that:

(i) as part of its written articles of incorporation, bylaws, or charter or by separate written declaration, has among its stated purposes the provision of voter information and education, the protection of individual voters' rights, and the promotion of free and equal elections;

(ii) is organized or primarily conducts its activities within the State of Illinois; and

(iii) continuously maintains an office or business location within the State of Illinois, together with a current listed telephone number (a post office box number without a current listed telephone number is not sufficient).

(4) In any general election held to elect candidates for the offices of a municipality of less than 3,000,000 population that is situated in 2 or more counties, a pollwatcher who is a resident of Illinois shall be eligible to serve as a pollwatcher in any poll located within such municipality, provided that such pollwatcher otherwise complies with the respective requirements of subsections (1) through (3) of this Section and is a registered voter in Illinois.

(5) Each organized group of proponents or opponents of a ballot proposition, which shall have registered the name and address of its organization or committee and the name and address of its chair with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. The pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

All pollwatchers shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature(s) of the election authority or the State Board of Elections and shall be available for distribution by the election authority and State Board of Elections at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be authorized by the real or facsimile signature of the State or local party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chair of the proponent or opponent group, as the case may be. Neither the election authority nor the State Board of Elections may require any such party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chair of the proponent or opponent group to submit the names or other information concerning pollwatchers before making credentials available to such persons or organizations.

Pollwatcher credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, the undersigned hereby appoints ..... (name of pollwatcher) who resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois and who is duly registered to vote from this address, to act as a pollwatcher in the ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

..... (Signature of Appointing Authority)

..... TITLE (party official, candidate, civic organization president, proponent or opponent group chair)

Under penalties provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned pollwatcher certifies that he or she resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois, and is duly registered to vote in Illinois.

....

(Precinct and/or Ward in Which Pollwatcher Resides) (Signature of Pollwatcher)

Pollwatchers must present their credentials to the Judges of Election upon entering the polling place. Pollwatcher credentials properly executed and signed shall be proof of the qualifications of the pollwatcher authorized thereby. Such credentials are retained by the Judges and returned to the Election Authority at the end of the day of election with the other election materials. Once a pollwatcher has surrendered a valid credential, he may leave and reenter the polling place provided that such continuing action does not disrupt the conduct of the election. Pollwatchers may be substituted during the course of the day, but established political

parties, candidates and qualified civic organizations can have only as many pollwatchers at any given time as are authorized in this Article. A substitute must present his signed credential to the judges of election upon entering the polling place. Election authorities must provide a sufficient number of credentials to allow for substitution of pollwatchers. After the polls have closed pollwatchers shall be allowed to remain until the canvass of votes is completed; but may leave and reenter only in cases of necessity, provided that such action is not so continuous as to disrupt the canvass of votes.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties shall be admitted to any and all polling places throughout such district or municipality without regard to the counties in which such candidates are registered to vote. Actions of such candidates shall be governed in each polling place by the same privileges and limitations that apply to pollwatchers as provided in this Section. Any such candidate who engages in an activity in a polling place which could reasonably be construed by a majority of the judges of election as campaign activity shall be removed forthwith from such polling place.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties who desire to be admitted to polling places on election day in such district or municipality shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature of the State Board of Elections or the election authority of the election jurisdiction where the polling place in which the candidate seeks admittance is located, and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be signed by the candidate.

Candidate credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

CANDIDATE CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, I ..... (name of candidate) hereby certify that I am a candidate for ..... (name of office) and seek admittance to ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

.....	.....
(Signature of Candidate)	OFFICE FOR WHICH CANDIDATE SEEKS NOMINATION OR ELECTION

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter registration record card; provided, however, that such pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in

such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

If a majority of the judges of election determine that the polling place has become too overcrowded with pollwatchers so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the judges shall, by lot, limit such pollwatchers to a reasonable number, except that each established or new political party shall be permitted to have at least one pollwatcher present.

Representatives of an election authority, with regard to an election under its jurisdiction, the State Board of Elections, and law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to a United States Attorney, a State's attorney, the Attorney General, and a State, county, or local police department, in the performance of their official election duties, shall be permitted at all times to enter and remain in the polling place. Upon entering the polling place, such representatives shall display their official credentials or other identification to the judges of election.

Uniformed police officers assigned to polling place duty shall follow all lawful instructions of the judges of election.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to supervised casting of vote by mail ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-24)

Sec. 17-24. All elections in cities, villages and incorporated towns which may have heretofore adopted or may hereafter adopt Article 6 of this Act shall be held in accordance with the provisions of said Article and Articles 14 and 18 and of those sections of this and other Articles hereof that specifically apply to such cities, villages and incorporated towns, except as to the manner of providing, printing and distributing ballots, the form of ballots, the arrangement and the furnishing of polling places and voting booths, and the manner of voting and the preserving of ballots, all of which shall be in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing Sections of this Article 17 and of Article 16 of this Act.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-25)

Sec. 17-25. The days upon which the general elections for members of the House of Representatives of this State shall hereafter be held shall be holidays, and shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting

and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes and as regards days of grace upon commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; provided, that no other election day shall be treated and considered as a holiday.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-26)
Sec. 17-26. During the hours of election or a primary in any election precinct, or during the canvass of votes or of making returns thereof, no person shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring, take or send into any place of election or primary any distilled or spirituous liquors whatever; or shall, at any such time and place drink or partake of such liquor.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-27)
Sec. 17-27. The sale of liquor on national, State and local election days is governed by Section 6-14 of "An Act relating to alcoholic liquors", approved January 31, 1934, as now or hereafter amended.
(Source: P.A. 82-783.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-28)
Sec. 17-28. No person shall, prior to an election or primary, knowingly destroy or deface any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of The Election Code, nor, during any election or primary, knowingly deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instructions or specimen ballot printed and posted for the instruction of voters, nor knowingly remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable voters to prepare their ballots.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-29)
Sec. 17-29. (a) No judge of election, pollwatcher, or other person shall, at any primary or election, do any electioneering or soliciting of votes or engage in any political discussion within any polling place, within 100 feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching within those areas for the purpose of voting. Judges of election shall enforce the provisions of this Section.

(b) Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or

some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters. If an election authority maintains a website, no later than 5 days before election day, each election authority shall post on its website the name and address of every polling place designated as a campaign free zone. This information shall be immediately provided to any person upon request, and a requester shall not be required to submit a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of

persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At or near the door of each polling place, the election judges shall place signage indicating the proper entrance to the polling place. In addition, the election judges shall ensure that a sign identifying the location of the polling place is placed on a nearby public roadway. The State Board of Elections shall establish guidelines for the placement of polling place signage.

(c) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-30)

Sec. 17-30. Except as provided herein, each county shall provide for and pay the costs and expenses of all elections within the county other than within the jurisdiction of a municipal Board of Election Commissioners, as well as the costs expended within the jurisdiction of a municipal Board of Election Commissioners for the registration and canvassing of voters in even-numbered years. Each municipality with the first Board of Election Commissioners established within a county shall provide for and pay the costs and expenses of all elections within the jurisdiction of the Board of Election Commissioners. The State shall reimburse each county and municipality in the amount of the increase in compensation provided in Public Acts 81-850 and 81-1149 and by this amendatory Act of 1998.

For each emergency referendum and each special election not conducted at the time of a regular election, each county and municipality responsible for paying for the costs and expenses shall directly pay for or be reimbursed by every other political subdivision for which officers or public questions are on the ballot within the jurisdiction of the election authority of such county or municipality except such costs and expenses as are required to be reimbursed by the State. For each primary election for the nomination of municipal officers held in a

municipality with a population of 5000 or less in accordance with Article 7, the county in which such municipality is located shall be reimbursed by the municipality for all costs and expenses attributable to such primary election, except for those costs and expenses required to be reimbursed by the State. Each such political subdivision shall provide for and shall promptly pay such reimbursement of the total costs and expenses of that election attributable to its offices or propositions as the case may be, not including such costs and expenses as are required to be reimbursed by the State.
(Source: P.A. 90-672, eff. 7-31-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-32) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-32)

Sec. 17-32. (1) The following shall be added together to determine the total costs and expenses of an emergency referendum or special election not conducted at the time of a regular election reimbursed to the county or municipality under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners by the political subdivisions:

(a) The cost of printing and distributing ballots and other printed material used in or for the election;

(b) The amounts paid to judges of election for election day duties;

(c) Extra office expenses of the election authority, including (i) postage and (ii) compensation to temporary employees which are directly attributable to election day and the canvass of the votes of political subdivision candidates and propositions, whenever applicable;

(d) The cost of election day supplies used in the election;

(e) The cost of delivery and return of election day materials and supplies, including voting machines and voting devices used in connection with an electronic voting system; and

(f) The cost of renting polling places, computers and any other property, the use of which is directly attributable to election day activities.

(2) Any county of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants in which there is a municipal board of election commissioners shall reimburse that board for, or shall pay directly, the cost items hereinafter specified incurred by that board in relation to the territory within its jurisdiction for each general primary and general election and for any other election where such cost items are incurred or increased as a result of the

certification of candidates or public questions by the county clerk to such board:

(a) The cost of printing and distributing ballots;

(b) The amounts paid to judges of election for election day duties;

(c) Costs attributable to the canvass of votes;

(d) The cost of delivery and return of election day materials and supplies, including voting devices and equipment used in conjunction with an electronic voting system; and

(e) The cost of renting polling places, computers, and other property, the use of which is directly attributable to election day activities.

However, the State shall pay the amount of the increase in compensation for judges of election, registrars and canvassers provided in Public Acts 81-850 and 81-1149.
(Source: P.A. 83-999.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-33) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-33)

Sec. 17-33. Each election authority shall render a bill to the State Board of Elections for the increase in compensation provided in Public Acts 81-850 and 81-1149, to the political subdivisions for the total costs and expenses of said emergency referenda and special elections, and to each municipality with a population of 5000 or less which has determined that established political parties, within the meaning of Section 10-2, shall nominate candidates for municipal office in such municipality by primary in accordance with Article 7. The election authority shall also transmit a copy of such bills to the county treasurer or the municipal treasurer as the case may be.

Any dispute regarding the amount of election expenses billed to a political subdivision under this Section shall be arbitrated by the State Board of Elections. The decision of the State Board of Elections in such an arbitration shall be enforceable against both the political subdivision and the county, and such decision shall be a final administrative decision for purposes of review under the Administrative Review Law.
(Source: P.A. 83-1337.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-43)

Sec. 17-43. Voting.

(a) If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions

of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 17, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), when voting equipment governed by any Article of this Code is used, the requirements of Section 7-11 that (i) the voter must be notified of the voting equipment's acceptance or rejection of the ballot or identification of an under-vote for a statewide constitutional office and (ii) the voter shall have the opportunity to correct an under-vote for a statewide constitutional office or surrender the ballot that was not accepted and vote another ballot shall not be modified.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-100)

Sec. 17-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or

her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 18 heading)

ARTICLE 18. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND MAKING RETURNS (IN MUNICIPALITIES UNDER JURISDICTION OF BOARDS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS)

(10 ILCS 5/18-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-1)

Sec. 18-1. The provisions of this Article 18 shall be applicable only to and in municipalities operating under Article 6 of this Act.

At every election in any municipality operating under Article 6 of this Act, each of the political parties shall have the right to designate a canvasser for each election precinct, who may make a canvass of the precinct in which he is appointed to act, not less than 20 nor more than 31 days previous to such election, for the purpose of ascertaining the names and addresses of the legal voters residing in such precinct. An authority signed by the executive director of the board of election commissioners, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such canvasser to make a canvass of the precinct in which he is appointed to act. The executive director of the board of election commissioners shall issue such certificate of authority to any person designated in a written request signed by the recognized chair or presiding officer of the chief managing committee of a political party in such city, village or incorporated town; and a record shall be kept in the office of the election commissioners of all appointments of such canvassers. In making such canvass no person shall refuse to answer questions and give the information asked for and known to him or her.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-2)

Sec. 18-2. In any municipality operating under Article 6 of this Act, the election polls shall be open at 6:00 a.m., and continued open until 7:00 p.m., of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed, and no judge shall be behind time for more

than 15 minutes after the time for opening such polls. Any judge may absent himself for a reasonable time but only during the casting of ballots, and upon leaving and returning, the judge shall sign a time sheet indicating the period of his absence. When absent for any cause, the judge shall authorize some one of the same political party with himself to act for him until his return.
(Source: P.A. 81-850; 81-1149.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-3)

Sec. 18-3. (a) Before voting begins in such municipalities the ballot box shall be empty; and shall be opened and shown to those present to be empty, after which it shall be locked and the key delivered to one of the judges, and it shall not be removed from public view from the time when it is shown to be empty until after the close of the polls. It shall remain locked and shall not be again opened until after the close of the polls. This paragraph (a) applies whenever permanent type ballot boxes are used, and does not apply when non-permanent type ballot boxes are used in accordance with section 15-4, paragraph (b).

(b) When non-permanent type ballot boxes are used in accordance with section 15-4, paragraph (b), prior to the commencement of voting and before any ballots are deposited therein, the judges shall examine each sealed ballot box, show it to those present and insure that it is in fact sealed and empty; the sealed slot shall be broken open before those present and the box inspected to insure that it is empty and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is so inspected until after the close of the polls. This sealed opening on the side of the box shall not be unsealed or opened until after the close of the polls.

(c) Regardless of whether a permanent type or a non-permanent type ballot boxes are used, the judges of election shall keep such ballot box constantly in public view during the progress of the election. If any barricade or other obstruction of any kind is, prior to or during such election, interposed, so that all who desire cannot constantly see such ballot box, the judges shall remove such obstruction on request or on their own motion, and if such obstruction is not removed on request, any sheriff or police officer shall remove the same on request. Any court has jurisdiction, on complaint, to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county to remove such obstruction as a nuisance; and in executing such warrant he may call any person to his assistance, and no other officer of the law or

private individual shall interpose or interfere with such removal.
(Source: P.A. 79-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-4)

Sec. 18-4. The official poll record provided for by sections 6-66 and 6-67 of Article 6 of this Act shall constitute the poll list, and poll books shall not be kept by judges of election. Where in respect to any municipality operating under Article 6 reference is made to poll lists or poll books, such reference shall hereafter apply to the official poll record.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-5)

Sec. 18-5. Any person desiring to vote and whose name is found upon the register of voters by the person having charge thereof, shall then be questioned by one of the judges as to his nativity, his term of residence at present address, precinct, State and United States, his age, whether naturalized and if so the date of naturalization papers and court from which secured, and he shall be asked to state his residence when last previously registered and the date of the election for which he then registered. The judges of elections shall check each application for ballot against the list of voters registered in that precinct to whom grace period, vote by mail, and early ballots have been issued for that election, which shall be provided by the election authority and which list shall be available for inspection by pollwatchers. A voter applying to vote in the precinct on election day whose name appears on the list as having been issued a grace period, vote by mail, or early ballot shall not be permitted to vote in the precinct, except that a voter to whom a vote by mail ballot was issued may vote in the precinct if the voter submits to the election judges that vote by mail ballot for cancellation. If the voter is unable to submit the vote by mail ballot, it shall be sufficient for the voter to submit to the election judges (i) a portion of the vote by mail ballot if the vote by mail ballot was torn or mutilated or (ii) an affidavit executed before the election judges specifying that (A) the voter never received a vote by mail ballot or (B) the voter completed and returned a vote by mail ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that vote by mail ballot. If such person so registered shall be challenged as disqualified, the party challenging shall assign his reasons therefor, and thereupon one

of the judges shall administer to him an oath to answer questions, and if he shall take the oath he shall then be questioned by the judge or judges touching such cause of challenge, and touching any other cause of disqualification. And he may also be questioned by the person challenging him in regard to his qualifications and identity. But if a majority of the judges are of the opinion that he is the person so registered and a qualified voter, his vote shall then be received accordingly. But if his vote be rejected by such judges, such person may afterward produce and deliver an affidavit to such judges, subscribed and sworn to by him before one of the judges, in which it shall be stated how long he has resided in such precinct, and state; that he is a citizen of the United States, and is a duly qualified voter in such precinct, and that he is the identical person so registered. In addition to such an affidavit, the person so challenged shall provide to the judges of election proof of residence by producing 2 forms of identification showing the person's current residence address, provided that such identification may include a lease or contract for a residence and not more than one piece of mail addressed to the person at his current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the election, or the person shall procure a witness personally known to the judges of election, and resident in the precinct (or district), or who shall be proved by some legal voter of such precinct or district, known to the judges to be such, who shall take the oath following, viz:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a resident of this election precinct (or district), and entitled to vote at this election, and that I have been a resident of this State for 30 days last past, and am well acquainted with the person whose vote is now offered; that he is an actual and bona fide resident of this election precinct (or district), and has resided herein 30 days, and as I verily believe, in this State, 30 days next preceding this election.

The oath in each case may be administered by one of the judges of election, or by any officer, resident in the precinct or district, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also supported by an affidavit by a registered voter residing in such precinct, stating his own residence, and that he knows such person; and that he does reside at the place mentioned and has resided in such precinct and state for

the length of time as stated by such person, which shall be subscribed and sworn to in the same way. For purposes of this Section, the submission of a photo identification issued by a college or university, accompanied by either (i) a copy of the applicant's contract or lease for a residence or (ii) one piece of mail addressed to the person at his or her current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the election, shall be sufficient to establish proof of residence. Whereupon the vote of such person shall be received, and entered as other votes. But such judges, having charge of such registers, shall state in their respective books the facts in such case, and the affidavits, so delivered to the judges, shall be preserved and returned to the office of the commissioners of election. Blank affidavits of the character aforesaid shall be sent out to the judges of all the precincts, and the judges of election shall furnish the same on demand and administer the oaths without criticism. Such oaths, if administered by any other officer than such judge of election, shall not be received. Whenever a proposal for a constitutional amendment or for the calling of a constitutional convention is to be voted upon at the election, the separate blue ballot or ballots pertaining thereto shall be placed on top of the other ballots to be voted at the election in such manner that the legend appearing on the back thereof, as prescribed in Section 16-6 of this Act, shall be plainly visible to the voter, and in this fashion the ballots shall be handed to the voter by the judge.

Immediately after voting, the voter shall be instructed whether the voting equipment, if used, accepted or rejected the ballot or identified the ballot as under-voted. A voter whose ballot is identified as under-voted for a statewide constitutional office may return to the voting booth and complete the voting of that ballot. A voter whose ballot is not accepted by the voting equipment may, upon surrendering the ballot, request and vote another ballot. The voter's surrendered ballot shall be initialed by the election judge and handled as provided in the appropriate Article governing that voting equipment.

The voter shall, upon quitting the voting booth, deliver to one of the judges of election all of the ballots, properly folded, which he received. The judge of election to whom the voter delivers his ballots shall not accept the same unless all of the ballots given to the voter are returned by him. If a

voter delivers less than all of the ballots given to him, the judge to whom the same are offered shall advise him in a voice clearly audible to the other judges of election that the voter must return the remainder of the ballots. The statement of the judge to the voter shall clearly express the fact that the voter is not required to vote such remaining ballots but that whether or not he votes them he must fold and deliver them to the judge. In making such statement the judge of election shall not indicate by word, gesture or intonation of voice that the unreturned ballots shall be voted in any particular manner. No new voter shall be permitted to enter the voting booth of a voter who has failed to deliver the total number of ballots received by him until such voter has returned to the voting booth pursuant to the judge's request and again quit the booth with all of the ballots required to be returned by him. Upon receipt of all such ballots the judges of election shall enter the name of the voter, and his number, as above provided in this Section, and the judge to whom the ballots are delivered shall immediately put the ballots into the ballot box. If any voter who has failed to deliver all the ballots received by him refuses to return to the voting booth after being advised by the judge of election as herein provided, the judge shall inform the other judges of such refusal, and thereupon the ballot or ballots returned to the judge shall be deposited in the ballot box, the voter shall be permitted to depart from the polling place, and a new voter shall be permitted to enter the voting booth.

The judge of election who receives the ballot or ballots from the voter shall announce the residence and name of such voter in a loud voice. The judge shall put the ballot or ballots received from the voter into the ballot box in the presence of the voter and the judges of election, and in plain view of the public. The judges having charge of such registers shall then, in a column prepared thereon, in the same line of, the name of the voter, mark "Voted" or the letter "V".

No judge of election shall accept from any voter less than the full number of ballots received by such voter without first advising the voter in the manner above provided of the necessity of returning all of the ballots, nor shall any such judge advise such voter in a manner contrary to that which is herein permitted, or in any other manner violate the provisions of this Section; provided, that the

acceptance by a judge of election of less than the full number of ballots delivered to a voter who refuses to return to the voting booth after being properly advised by such judge shall not be a violation of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-5.1)
Sec. 18-5.1. The provisions of Section 17-13, insofar as they may be made applicable to voters with disabilities in elections under the jurisdiction of boards of election commissioners, shall be applicable herein.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-6)
Sec. 18-6. The provisions of Section 17-23 of this Code, insofar as applicable to pollwatchers in elections under the jurisdiction of boards of election commissioners, shall be applicable herein.
(Source: P.A. 80-1090.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-7)
Sec. 18-7. Said judges of election shall have authority and it shall be their duty to keep the peace, and to cause any person to be arrested for any breach of the peace or for any breach of election laws, or any interference with the progress of registration, revision, election or of the canvass of the ballots; and it shall be the duty of all officers of the law present to obey the order of such judges of election, or either of them, and an officer making an arrest, by direction of any judge, shall be protected in making such arrest the same as if a warrant had been issued to him to make such arrest.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-8)
Sec. 18-8. As soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, the judges of election, in their several precincts, shall immediately, and at the place of the poll, proceed to canvass the vote so cast. Such canvass shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed, nor until the several statements herein required to be made by the judges shall have been made out and signed by them. The judges of election shall have the right to station one or more police officers or officers of the peace, at such entrance to the room where such canvass is begun, or about to take place, to exclude disorderly persons, and

to keep the peace.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 83-333.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-9)

Sec. 18-9. The judges of election shall first count the whole number of ballots in the box. If the ballots shall be found to exceed the number of applications for ballot, they shall reject the ballots, if any, found folded inside of a ballot. And if the ballots and the applications for ballot still do not agree after such rejection, the ballots shall be replaced in the box and the box closed and well shaken, and again opened; and one of the judges shall publicly draw out so many ballots unopened as shall be equal to such excess. Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by a majority of judges and shall be placed in the "After 6:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots. And the ballots and applications for ballot being made to agree in this way, the judges shall proceed to count the votes in the following manner: The judges shall open the ballots and place those which contain the same names together, so that the several kinds shall be in separate piles or on separate files. Each of the judges shall examine the separate files which are, or are supposed to be, alike, and exclude from such files any which may have a name or an erasure, or in any manner shall be different from the others of such file. One of the judges shall then take one file of the kind of ballots which contain the same names, and count them by tens, carefully examining each name on each of the ballots. Such judge shall then pass the ten ballots aforesaid to the judge sitting next to him, who shall count them in the same manner, who shall then pass them to a third judge, who shall also count them in the same manner. Then the third judge shall call the names of the persons named in the ten ballots, and the offices for which they are designated, and 2 of the judges, who did not assist in the counting shall tally ten votes for each of such persons, except as herein otherwise provided. When the judges shall have gone through such file of ballots, containing the same names, and shall count them by tens in the same way, and shall call the names of the

persons named in the ballots and the office for which they are designated, the tally judges shall tally the votes by tens for each of such persons in the same manner as in the first instance. When the counting of each file of ballots which contain the same names shall be completed, the tally judges shall compare their tallies together and ascertain the total number of ballots of that kind so canvassed; and when they agree upon the number, one of them shall announce it in a loud voice to the other judges. The judges shall then canvass the other kinds of ballots which do not correspond, those containing names partly from one kind of ballots and partly from another, being those from which the name of the person proper to be voted for on such ballots has been omitted or erased, usually called "scratched tickets". They shall be canvassed separately by one of the judges sitting between 2 other judges, which judge shall call each name to the tally judges and the office for which it is designated, and the other judges looking at the ballot at the same time, and the tally judges making tally of the same. When all the ballots have been canvassed in this manner, the tally judges shall compare their tallies together, and ascertain the total number of votes received by each candidate and when they agree upon the numbers one of them shall announce in a loud voice to the judges the number of votes received by each candidate on each of the kinds of ballots containing his name, the number received by him on scratch tickets, and the total number of votes received by him.

The votes for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be counted and tallied jointly.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-9.1)

Sec. 18-9.1. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 61 days prior to the election. However, whenever an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or petitions is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st day before the election, then write-in votes shall be counted for that

candidate if he or she has filed a notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election, is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 16-5.01.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-9.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-9.2)

Sec. 18-9.2. Where a vacancy in nomination is filled pursuant to Section 7-61 or Section 10-11, the vote by mail votes cast for the original candidate on the first ballot shall not be counted. For this purpose, in those jurisdictions where electronic voting systems are used, the election authority shall determine a method by which the first ballots containing the name of the original candidate may be segregated from the revised ballots containing the name of the successor candidate and separately counted.

Where a vacancy in nomination is not filled

pursuant to Section 7-61 or Section 10-11, all votes cast for the original candidate shall be counted for such candidate.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-10)
Sec. 18-10. Each batch of ten ballots counted by the judges of election shall, as soon as counted, read and tallied, be strung upon a strong string, thread or twine in the order in which they have been read; and each batch shall thus be disposed of before the commencement of the count as to the next batch.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-11)
Sec. 18-11. Whenever any proposition is submitted to a vote of the people and is printed or written upon the same ticket, with the names of candidates for office, the names, together with such proposition, shall be canvassed in the following manner: All the ballots shall be first separated into 3 piles; the first pile containing all the ballots in favor of such proposition; the second pile containing all the ballots against such proposition, and the third pile containing all the ballots not mentioning such proposition, or being neither for nor against such proposition. Each of the judges shall then examine each pile and see that the separation has been properly made. Then the first pile shall be counted by tens, and the result announced to the tally judges who shall tally the same by tens. And so the second pile shall be counted, announced and tallied, and likewise the third pile, if necessary. Whereupon the tally judges shall announce to the judges the number of votes for and the number of votes against such proposition. The ballots for or against any proposition submitted shall always be canvassed, counted and tallied after the names of candidates for any office are canvassed, counted or tallied.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-12)
Sec. 18-12. If the tally sheet and returns

should contain no heading for any proposition submitted, it shall be the duty of the tally judges to write into such tally sheets and returns the headings necessary in order to keep a correct tally, and to make a correct and accurate return, and it shall be the legal duty of the judges of election to make a true count and correct return of all votes upon any such proposition.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-13)
Sec. 18-13. When the canvass of the ballots has been completed, and the tally judges have announced to the judges the total number of votes received by each candidate, each of the judges of the election in turn shall then proclaim, in a loud voice, the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for in such precinct, and the office for which he is designated, and the number of votes for and the number of votes against any proposition which shall have been submitted to a vote of the people. Such proclamation shall be prima facie evidence of the result of the canvass of such ballots.

Immediately after making such proclamation the judges shall designate one of their number to go to the nearest telephone and report to the office of the board of election commissioners the result announced in such proclamation. The board of election commissioners shall keep its office open after the close of the polls on the day of any election until it has received from each precinct in the county the report above provided for. Immediately upon receiving such report the board of election commissioners shall cause the same to be posted in a public place in its office for inspection by the public. Immediately after making such report such judge shall return to the polling place and the judges shall proceed with their duties prescribed in this Code.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-14)
Sec. 18-14. The judges of election shall make duplicate statements of the result of the canvass, which shall be written or partly written and partly printed. Each of the statements shall contain a caption stating the day on which, and the number of the election precinct and the ward, city and county, in

relation to which such statements shall be made, and the time of opening and closing of the polls of such election precinct. It shall also contain a statement showing the whole number of votes given for each person, designating the office for which they were given, which statement shall be written, or partly written and partly printed, in words at length; and in case a proposition of any kind has been submitted to a vote at such election, such statements shall also show the whole number of votes cast for or against such proposition, written out or partly written and partly printed, in words at length, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects; which certificate, and each sheet of paper forming part of the statement, shall be subscribed by the judges. If any judge shall decline to sign such return, he shall state his reason therefor in writing, and a copy thereof, signed by himself, shall be enclosed with each return. Each of the statements shall be enclosed in an envelope, which shall then be securely sealed with sealing wax or other adhesive material; and each of the judges shall write his name across every fold at which the envelope, if unfastened, could be opened. One of the envelopes shall be directed to the county clerk and one to the comptroller of the city, or to the officer of such city whose duties correspond with those of comptroller. The judges of election shall make quadruplicate sets of tallies, and each set of tallies shall also be signed by the judges of the election. If, however, the number of established political parties, as defined in Section 10-2, exceeds 2, one additional set of tallies shall be made and signed for each established political party in excess of 2. Each set shall be enclosed in an envelope, securely sealed and signed in like manner; and one of the envelopes shall be directed on the outside to the election commissioners and the other to the city, village or town clerk; the other two envelopes shall be addressed, respectively, to the chairmen of the county central committees of the established political parties. On the outside of every envelope shall be endorsed whether it contains the statements of the votes cast or the tallies, and for what precinct and ward, village or town.

However, in those jurisdictions where electronic voting systems utilizing in-precinct counting equipment are used, one such envelope shall be transmitted to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party and 2 such envelopes shall be transmitted to the board of

election commissioners.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

At the nonpartisan and consolidated elections, the judges of election shall make a tally sheet and certificate of results for each political subdivision as to which candidates or public questions are on the ballot at such election, except where such votes are to be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or by the city canvassing board provided in Section 22-8. The judges shall sign, seal in a marked envelope and deliver them to the county clerk with the other certificates of results herein required. Such tally sheets and certificates of results may be duplicates of the tally sheet and certificate of results otherwise required by this Section, showing all votes for all candidates and public questions voted for or upon in the precinct, or may be on separate forms prepared by the election authority and showing only those votes cast for candidates and public questions of each such political subdivision.

Within 2 days of delivery of complete returns of the consolidated and nonpartisan elections, the board of election commissioners shall transmit an original, sealed tally sheet and certificate of results from each precinct in its jurisdiction in which candidates or public questions of a political subdivision were on the ballot to the local election official of such political subdivision where a local canvassing board is designated to canvass such votes. Each local election official, within 24 hours of receipt of all of the tally sheets and certificates of results for all precincts in which candidates or public questions of his political subdivision were on the ballot, shall transmit such sealed tally sheets and certificates of results to the canvassing board for that political subdivision.

In the case of referenda for the formation of a political subdivision the tally sheets and certificates of results shall be transmitted by the board of election commissioners to the circuit court that ordered the proposition submitted or to the officials designated by the court to conduct the canvass of votes. In the case of school referenda for which a regional superintendent of schools is responsible for the canvass of votes, the board of election commissioners

shall transmit the tally sheets and certificates of results to the regional superintendent.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-15)
Sec. 18-15. The poll books shall be enclosed in an envelope, which shall then be securely sealed with sealing wax, or other adhesive material; and each of the judges shall write his name across every fold at which the envelope if unfastened could be opened.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-16)
Sec. 18-16. Thereupon one of the judges of election shall take charge of the poll books and the key to the ballot box. Two of the judges shall each take one of the statements of the votes cast into his possession sealed up in the envelopes as aforesaid, and each of the remaining 2 judges shall take one of the tally sheets sealed up in the envelopes as aforesaid. Thereupon the judge having possession of such poll books shall immediately deliver the poll books to the Board of Election Commissioners, or to the person or persons delegated by the board to receive such envelopes, and at such place or places within the area served by the board as pre-determined by the board, with the seal unbroken and shall receive a receipt therefor; and the other judges shall immediately deliver the statements and tallies so in their possession respectively, to the respective officers to whom addressed as aforesaid and who, by this Act, are entitled to receive the same, and when delivered, each one shall take a receipt from the officer to whom delivered. Such envelopes shall be delivered to such officers or their duly authorized and appointed representatives, at the time and place where such envelopes are delivered to the Board of Election Commissioners or its designated receiving stations as pre-determined by the board, as hereinabove provided for. And none of them shall receive pay for their services as such judges without the production of the receipts so given them by the officers as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the respective officers so designated, to whom such statements and tallies are ordered to be delivered, to receive the same, and to safely keep under lock and key until ordered to be surrendered as herein provided; and the Board of Election Commissioners shall safely keep such poll books under lock and key for one year.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 76-1309.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-18)
Sec. 18-18. The costs and expenses of emergency referenda elections or special elections conducted by boards of election commissioners shall be paid as provided in Sections 17-30 and 17-32 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 81-814.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-40)
Sec. 18-40. Voting equipment.
(a) If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 18, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.
(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), when voting equipment governed by any Article of this Code is used, the requirements of Section 18-5 that (i) the voter must be notified of the voting equipment's acceptance or rejection of the ballot or identification of an under-vote for a statewide constitutional office and (ii) the voter shall have the opportunity to correct an under-vote for a statewide constitutional office or surrender the ballot that was not accepted and vote another ballot shall not be modified.
(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-100)
Sec. 18-100. Definition of a vote.
(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:
(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner
detached from the card;
(2) The fibers of paper on at least one

edge of the
chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or
other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 18A heading)

ARTICLE 18A

PROVISIONAL VOTING

(10 ILCS 5/18A-2)

Sec. 18A-2. Application of Article. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the procedures in this Article shall govern provisional voting.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-5)

Sec. 18A-5. Provisional voting; general provisions.

(a) A person who claims to be a registered voter is entitled to cast a provisional ballot under the following circumstances:

(1) The person's name does not appear on the official
list of eligible voters for the precinct in which the person seeks to vote and the person has refused an opportunity to register at the polling location or another grace period registration site. The official list is the centralized statewide voter registration list

established and maintained in accordance with Section 1A-25;

(2) The person's voting status has been challenged by an election judge, a pollwatcher, or any legal voter and that challenge has been sustained by a majority of the election judges;

(3) A federal or State court order extends the time for closing the polls beyond the time period established by State law and the person votes during the extended time period;

(4) The voter registered to vote by mail and is required by law to present identification when voting either in person or by early voting ballot, but fails to do so;

(5) The voter's name appears on the list of voters who voted during the early voting period, but the voter claims not to have voted during the early voting period;

(6) The voter received a vote by mail ballot but did not return the vote by mail ballot to the election authority; or

(7) The voter attempted to register to vote on election day, but failed to provide the necessary documentation.

(b) The procedure for obtaining and casting a provisional ballot at the polling place shall be as follows:

(1) After first verifying through an examination of the precinct register that the person's address is within the precinct boundaries, an election judge at the polling place shall notify a person who is entitled to cast a provisional ballot pursuant to subsection (a) that he or she may cast a provisional ballot in that election. An election judge must accept any information provided by a person who casts a provisional ballot that the person believes supports his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter and qualified to vote in the election. However, if the person's residence address is outside the precinct boundaries, the election judge shall inform the person of that fact, give the person the appropriate telephone number of the election authority in order to locate the polling place assigned to serve that address, and

instruct the person to go to the proper polling place to vote.

(2) The person shall execute a written form provided by the election judge that shall state or contain all of the following that is available:

(i) an affidavit stating the following:

State of Illinois, County of ....., Township ....., Precinct ....., Ward ....., I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that: I am a citizen of the United States; I am 18 years of age or older; I have resided in this State and in this precinct for 30 days preceding this election; I have not voted in this election; I am a duly registered voter in every respect; and I am eligible to vote in this election. Signature ..... Printed Name of Voter ..... Printed Residence Address of Voter ..... City ..... State .... Zip Code ..... Telephone Number ..... Date of Birth ..... and Illinois Driver's License Number ..... or Last 4 digits of Social Security Number ..... or State Identification Card Number issued to you by the Illinois Secretary of State .....

(ii) A box for the election judge to check one of the reasons why the person was given a provisional ballot under subsection (a) of this Section.

(iii) An area for the election judge to affix his or her signature and to set forth any facts that support or oppose the allegation that the person is not qualified to vote in the precinct in which the person is seeking to vote.

The written affidavit form described in this subsection (b)(2) must be printed on a multi-part form prescribed by the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

(3) After the person executes the portion of the written affidavit described in subsection (b)(2)(i) of this Section, the election judge shall complete the portion of the

written affidavit described in subsection (b)(2)(iii) and (b)(2)(iv).

(4) The election judge shall give a copy of the completed written affidavit to the person. The election judge shall place the original written affidavit in a self-adhesive clear plastic packing list envelope that must be attached to a separate envelope marked as a "provisional ballot envelope". The election judge shall also place any information provided by the person who casts a provisional ballot in the clear plastic packing list envelope. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must design, obtain or procure self-adhesive clear plastic packing list envelopes and provisional ballot envelopes that are suitable for implementing this subsection (b)(4) of this Section.

(5) The election judge shall provide the person with a provisional ballot, written instructions for casting a provisional ballot, and the provisional ballot envelope with the clear plastic packing list envelope affixed to it, which contains the person's original written affidavit and, if any, information provided by the provisional voter to support his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter. An election judge must also give the person written information that states that any person who casts a provisional ballot shall be able to ascertain, pursuant to guidelines established by the State Board of Elections, whether the provisional vote was counted in the official canvass of votes for that election and, if the provisional vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.

(6) After the person has completed marking his or her provisional ballot, he or she shall place the marked ballot inside of the provisional ballot envelope, close and seal the envelope, and return the envelope to an election judge, who shall then deposit the sealed provisional ballot envelope into a securable container separately identified and utilized for containing sealed provisional ballot envelopes. Ballots that are provisional because they are cast after 7:00 p.m. by court order shall be kept separate from other provisional ballots. Upon the closing of the polls, the securable

container shall be sealed with filament tape provided for that purpose, which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and each of the election judges shall sign the seal.

(c) Instead of the affidavit form described in subsection (b), the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, may design and use a multi-part affidavit form that is imprinted upon or attached to the provisional ballot envelope described in subsection (b). If a county clerk or board of election commissioners elects to design and use its own multi-part affidavit form, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall establish a mechanism for accepting any information the provisional voter has supplied to the election judge to support his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter. In all other respects, a county clerk or board of election commissioners shall establish procedures consistent with subsection (b).

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall use the completed affidavit form described in subsection (b) to update the person's voter registration information in the State voter registration database and voter registration database of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be. If a person is later determined not to be a registered voter based on Section 18A-15 of this Code, then the affidavit shall be processed by the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, as a voter registration application.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-10)

Sec. 18A-10. Sealing and transporting provisional ballots.

(a) Upon the closing of the polls, 2 election judges not of the same political party shall return to the county clerk or board of election commissioners the unopened sealed securable container containing the provisional ballots to a location specified by the county clerk or board of election commissioners in the most direct manner of transport. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall keep the securable container secure until such time as the provisional ballots are counted in accordance with Section 18A-15.

(b) Upon receipt of materials returned from the polling places, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall update the

State voter registration list and the voter registration database of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, by using the affidavit forms of provisional voters.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-15)

Sec. 18A-15. Validating and counting provisional ballots.

(a) The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall complete the validation and counting of provisional ballots within 14 calendar days of the day of the election. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall have 7 calendar days from the completion of the validation and counting of provisional ballots to conduct its final canvass. The State Board of Elections shall complete within 31 calendar days of the election or sooner if all the returns are received, its final canvass of the vote for all public offices.

(b) If a county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that all of the following apply, then a provisional ballot is valid and shall be counted as a vote:

(1) the provisional voter cast the provisional ballot in the correct precinct based on the address provided by the provisional voter. The provisional voter's affidavit shall serve as a change of address request by that voter for registration purposes for the next ensuing election if it bears an address different from that in the records of the election authority. Votes for federal and statewide offices on a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct that meet the other requirements of this subsection shall be valid and counted in accordance with this Article. As used in this item, "federal office" is defined as provided in Section 20-1 and "statewide office" means the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer. Votes for General Assembly, countywide, citywide, or township office on a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct legislative district, representative district, county, municipality, or township, as the case may be, shall be valid and counted in accordance with this Article. As used in this item, "citywide office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire municipality. As used in this item,

"township office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire township;

(2) the affidavit executed by the provisional voter pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of Section 18A-5 contains, at a minimum, the provisional voter's first and last name, house number and street name, and signature or mark;

(3) except as permitted by item (5) of subsection (b) of this Section, the provisional voter is a registered voter based on information available to the county clerk or board of election commissioners provided by or obtained from any of the following:

i. the provisional voter;

ii. an election judge;

iii. the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections;

iv. the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners' database; or

v. the records of the Secretary of State; and

(4) for a provisional ballot cast under item (6) of subsection (a) of Section 18A-5, the voter did not vote by vote by mail ballot in the election at which the provisional ballot was cast; or

(5) for a provisional ballot cast under item (7) of subsection (a) of Section 18A-5, the voter provides the election authority with the necessary documentation within 7 days of election day.

(c) With respect to subsection (b)(3) of this Section, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall investigate and record whether or not the specified information is available from each of the 5 identified sources. If the information is available from one or more of the identified sources, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall seek to obtain the information from each of those sources until satisfied, with information from at least one of those sources, that the provisional voter is registered and entitled to vote. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall use any information it obtains as the basis for determining the voter registration status of the provisional voter. If a conflict exists among the information available to the county clerk or board of

election commissioners as to the registration status of the provisional voter, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall make a determination based on the totality of the circumstances. In a case where the above information equally supports or opposes the registration status of the voter, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall decide in favor of the provisional voter as being duly registered to vote. If the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections indicates that the provisional voter is registered to vote, but the county clerk's or board of election commissioners' voter registration database indicates that the provisional voter is not registered to vote, then the information found in the statewide voter registration database shall control the matter and the provisional voter shall be deemed to be registered to vote. If the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners indicates that the provisional voter is registered to vote, but the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections indicates that the provisional voter is not registered to vote, then the information found in the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall control the matter and the provisional voter shall be deemed to be registered to vote. If the provisional voter's signature on his or her provisional ballot request varies from the signature on an otherwise valid registration application solely because of the substitution of initials for the first or middle name, the election authority may not reject the provisional ballot.

(d) In validating the registration status of a person casting a provisional ballot, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall not require a provisional voter to complete any form other than the affidavit executed by the provisional voter under subsection (b)(2) of Section 18A-5. In addition, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall not require all provisional voters or any particular class or group of provisional voters to appear personally before the county clerk or board of election commissioners or as a matter of policy require provisional voters to submit additional information to verify or otherwise support the information already submitted by the provisional voter. Within 2 calendar days after the election, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of

Elections the name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, of each person casting a provisional ballot to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The provisional voter may, within 7 calendar days after the election, submit additional information to the county clerk or board of election commissioners. This information must be received by the county clerk or board of election commissioners within the 7-calendar-day period.

(e) If the county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) does not apply, then the provisional ballot is not valid and may not be counted. The provisional ballot envelope containing the ballot cast by the provisional voter may not be opened. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall write on the provisional ballot envelope the following: "Provisional ballot determined invalid.".

(f) If the county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that a provisional ballot is valid under this Section, then the provisional ballot envelope shall be opened. The outside of each provisional ballot envelope shall also be marked to identify the precinct and the date of the election.

(g) Provisional ballots determined to be valid shall be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be counted in precincts. The provisional ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts from which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened. The validation and counting of provisional ballots shall be subject to the provisions of this Code that apply to pollwatchers. If the provisional ballots are a ballot of a punch card voting system, then the provisional ballot shall be counted in a manner consistent with Article 24A. If the provisional ballots are a ballot of optical scan or other type of approved electronic voting system, then the provisional ballots shall be counted in a manner consistent with Article 24B.

(h) As soon as the ballots have been counted, the election judges or election officials shall, in the presence of the county clerk or board of election commissioners,

place each of the following items in a separate envelope or bag: (1) all provisional ballots, voted or spoiled; (2) all provisional ballot envelopes of provisional ballots voted or spoiled; and (3) all executed affidavits of the provisional ballots voted or spoiled. All provisional ballot envelopes for provisional voters who have been determined not to be registered to vote shall remain sealed. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall treat the provisional ballot envelope containing the written affidavit as a voter registration application for that person for the next election and process that application. The election judges or election officials shall then securely seal each envelope or bag, initial the envelope or bag, and plainly mark on the outside of the envelope or bag in ink the precinct in which the provisional ballots were cast. The election judges or election officials shall then place each sealed envelope or bag into a box, secure and seal it in the same manner as described in item (6) of subsection (b) of Section 18A-5. Each election judge or election official shall take and subscribe an oath before the county clerk or board of election commissioners that the election judge or election official securely kept the ballots and papers in the box, did not permit any person to open the box or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots and papers in the box, and has no knowledge of any other person opening the box. For purposes of this Section, the term "election official" means the county clerk, a member of the board of election commissioners, as the case may be, and their respective employees.

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-20)

Sec. 18A-20. Provisional voting verification system. In conjunction with each county clerk or board of election commissioners, the State Board of Elections shall establish a uniform free access information system by which a person casting a provisional ballot may ascertain whether the provisional vote was counted in the official canvass of votes for that election and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a county clerk or a board of election commissioner from establishing a free access information system described in this Section so long as that system is consistent with the

federal Help America Vote Act.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-218)

Sec. 18A-218. Interpretation of Article 18A. The Sections of this Article following this Section shall be supplemental to all other provisions of this Article and are intended to provide procedural requirements for the implementation of the provisions of this Article. In the case of a conflict between the Sections following this Section and the Sections preceding this Section, the Sections preceding this Section shall prevail.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-218.10)

Sec. 18A-218.10. Definitions relating to provisional ballots.

(a) As used in this Article:

"Citywide or villagewide office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire municipality.

"Correct precinct" means the precinct containing the addresses at which the provisional voter resides and at which he or she is registered to vote.

"Countywide office" means the offices of Clerk, Sheriff, State's Attorney, Circuit Court Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, County Board President, County Board Member or County Commissioner in those counties that elect those officers countywide, Coroner, Regional Superintendent of Schools, Sanitary District Commissioners or Trustees, Assessor, Board of Review Members in those counties that elect those officers countywide, and Treasurer.

"Election authority" means either the County Clerk, County Board of Election Commissioners, or Municipal Board of Election Commissioners, as the case may be.

"Election jurisdiction" means an entire county, in the case of a county in which no city board of election commissioners is located or that is under the jurisdiction of a county board of election commissioners; the territorial jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners; and the territory in a county outside of the jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners. Election jurisdictions shall be determined according to which

election authority maintains the permanent registration records of qualified electors.

"Incorrect precinct" means the precinct in which the voter cast a provisional ballot, but is not the precinct containing the address at which he or she is registered to vote. In order for a provisional ballot to be eligible for counting when cast in an incorrect precinct, that precinct must be located within either the county or municipality in which the voter is registered.

"Leading established political party" means one of the two political parties whose candidates for Governor at the most recent 3 gubernatorial elections received either the highest or second highest average number of votes. The first leading political party is the party whose candidate for Governor received the highest average number of votes in the 3 most recent gubernatorial elections and the second leading political party is the party whose candidate for Governor received the second highest average number of votes in the 3 most recent gubernatorial elections.

"Legislative district" means the district in which an Illinois State Senator is elected to serve the residents.

"Persons entitled to vote provisionally" or "provisional voter" means a person claiming to be a registered voter who is entitled by Section 18A-5 of this Code to vote a provisional ballot under the following circumstances:

(1) The person's name does not appear on the official list of eligible voters for the precinct in which the person seeks to vote and the person has refused an opportunity to register at the polling location or another grace period registration site.

(2) The person's voting status has been successfully challenged by an election judge, a pollwatcher or any legal voter.

(3) A federal or State court order extends the time for closing the polls beyond the time period established by State law

and the person votes during the extended time period.

(4) The voter registered to vote by mail and is required by law to present identification when voting either in person or by vote by mail ballot, but fails to do so.

(5) The voter's name appears on the list of voters who voted during the early voting period, but the voter claims not to have voted during the early voting period.

(6) The voter received a vote by mail ballot but did not return the vote by mail ballot to the election authority, and failed to surrender it to the election judges.

(7) The voter attempted to register to vote on election day, but failed to provide the necessary documentation.

"Representative district" means the district from which an Illinois State Representative is elected to serve the residents.

"Statewide office" means the Constitutional offices of Governor and Lt. Governor running jointly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

"Township office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire township.

(b) Procedures for Voting Provisionally in the Polling Place.

(1) If any of the 7 reasons cited in the definition of provisional voter in subsection (a) for casting a provisional ballot exists, an election judge must accept any information provided by a person who casts a provisional ballot that the person believes supports his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter and qualified to vote in the election. However, if the person's residence address is outside the precinct boundaries, the election judge shall inform the person of that fact, give the person the appropriate telephone number of the election authority in order to locate the polling place assigned to serve that address (or consult any alternative tools provided by the election authority for determining a voter's correct precinct

polling place) and instruct the person to go to the proper polling place to vote.

(2) Once it has been determined by the election judges that the person is entitled to receive a provisional ballot, and the voter has completed the provisional voter affidavit, the voter shall be given a provisional ballot and shall proceed to vote that ballot. Upon receipt of the ballot by the election judges, the ballot shall be transmitted to the election authority in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 18A-10 of this Code.

(3) In the event that a provisional ballot is mistakenly cast in a precinct other than the precinct that contains the voter's address of registration (if the voter believed he or she registered in the precinct in which he or she voted provisionally, and the election judges should have, but did not direct the voter to vote in the correct precinct), Section 218.20 shall apply.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-218.20)

Sec. 18A-218.20. Counting procedures for provisional ballots cast in an incorrect precinct within the same election authority's jurisdiction.

(a) The election authority shall:

(1) transmit to the State Board of Elections the provisional voter's identifying information and voting jurisdiction within 2 calendar days. Following that, and subject to paragraph (2) below, if the election authority having jurisdiction over the provisional voter determines that the voter has cast a provisional ballot in an incorrect precinct, the ballot shall still be counted using the procedures established in subsection (b) of this Section or Section 18A-218.30 if applicable. Jurisdictions that use election machines authorized pursuant to Article 24C of this Code for casting provisional ballots may vary procedures of this Section and Section 18A-218.30 as appropriate for the counting of provisional ballots cast on those machines.

(2) determine whether the voter was entitled to cast a provisional ballot. The voter is entitled to cast a provisional ballot if:

(A) the affidavit executed by the voter contains, at a minimum, the provisional voter's first and last name, house number and street name, and signature or mark;

(B) the provisional voter is a registered voter based on information available to the county clerk or board of election commissioners provided by or obtained from the provisional voter, an election judge, the Statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections, the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners' database, or the records of the Secretary of State or the voter is attempting to register but lacks the necessary documentation; and

(C) the provisional voter did not vote using the vote by mail ballot and did not vote during the period for early voting.

(b) Once it has been determined by the election authority that the voter was entitled to vote a provisional ballot, even though it had been cast in an incorrect precinct, the election authority shall select a team or teams of 2 duly commissioned election judges, one from each of the two leading established political parties in Illinois, to count the votes that are eligible to be cast on the provisional ballot. In those jurisdictions that use election officials as defined in subsection (h) of Section 18A-15 of this Code, these duties may be performed by those election officials.

(1) Votes cast for Statewide offices, the Office of President of the United States (including votes cast in the Presidential Preference Primary), and United States Senate shall be counted on all provisional ballots cast in the incorrect precinct.

(2) Votes cast for Representative in Congress, delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention, State Senator, State Representative, or countywide, citywide, villagewide, or township office shall be counted if it is determined by the election judges or officials that the voter would have been entitled to vote for one or more of these offices had the voter voted in the precinct in which he or she is registered

to vote (the correct precinct) and had the voter voted a ballot of the correct ballot style containing all the offices and candidates for which the voter was entitled to cast a ballot (the correct ballot style). This determination shall be made by comparing a sample ballot of the correct ballot style with the actual provisional ballot cast by the voter. If the same office (including the same district number for a Congressional, Legislative or Representative district) appears on both the correct ballot style sample ballot and the provisional ballot cast by the voter, votes for that office shall be counted. All votes cast for any remaining offices (offices for which the voter would not have been entitled to vote had he or she voted in the correct precinct) shall not be counted.

(3) No votes shall be counted for an office when the voter voted for more candidates than he or she was allowed.

(4) Once it has been determined which offices are to be counted and the provisional ballot contains no other votes, the provisional ballot shall be counted pursuant to the procedures set forth in this subsection (b).

(5) If a provisional ballot does not contain any valid votes, the provisional ballot shall be marked invalid and shall not be counted.

(6) Any provisional voting verification system established by an election authority shall inform the provisional voter that his or her provisional ballot was partially counted because it was cast in an incorrect precinct.

(7) If a provisional ballot only contains votes cast for eligible offices, and does not contain any votes cast for ineligible offices, the ballot may be tabulated without having to be remade.

(8) If a provisional ballot contains both valid votes that must be counted and invalid votes that cannot be counted:

(A) the election judges, consisting in each case of at least one of each of the 2 leading political parties, shall, if the provisional ballot was cast on a paper ballot sheet, proceed

to remake the voted ballot onto a blank ballot that includes all of the offices for which valid votes were cast, transferring only valid votes. The original provisional ballot shall be marked "Original Provisional Ballot" with a serial number commencing at "1" and continuing consecutively for ballots of that kind in the precinct. The duplicate provisional ballot shall be marked "Duplicate Provisional Ballot" and be given the same serial number as the original ballot from which it was duplicated. The duplicate provisional ballot shall then be treated in the same manner as other provisional ballots.

(B) if the provisional ballot was cast on a direct recording electronic voting device, the election judges shall mark the original provisional ballot as a partially counted defective electronic provisional ballot because it was cast in the incorrect precinct (or bear some similar notation) and proceed to either:

(i) remake the voted ballot by transferring all valid votes to a duplicate paper ballot sheet of the correct ballot style, marking the duplicate ballot "Duplicate Electronic Provisional Ballot" and then counting the duplicate provisional ballot in the same manner as the other provisional ballots marked on paper ballot sheets; or

(ii) transfer, or cause to be transferred, all valid votes electronically to the correct precinct, which shall be counted and added to the vote totals for the correct precinct, excluding any votes that cannot be counted. If this method is used, a permanent paper record must be generated for both the defective provisional ballot and the duplicate electronic provisional ballot.

(c) For provisional ballots cast at a partisan primary election, the judges shall use a duplicate ballot of the correct ballot style for the same political party as the ballot chosen by the voter.

(d) At least one qualified pollwatcher for

each candidate, political party, and civic organization, as authorized by Section 17-23 of this Code, shall be permitted to observe the ballot remaking process.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-218.30)

Sec. 18A-218.30. Counting procedures for provisional ballots cast in an incorrect precinct within a different election authority's jurisdiction.

(a) The election authority having possession of the provisional ballot shall first notify the election authority having jurisdiction over the provisional voter that the voter cast a provisional ballot in its jurisdiction and provide whatever information is needed for the election authority to comply with the notification requirements set forth in subsection (d) of Section 18A-15 of this Code. For purpose of determining which election authority has jurisdiction over the provisional voter, the election authority having possession of the provisional ballot shall use the address listed on the provisional ballot affidavit that was provided by the voter. If that address is different from the address at which the voter is registered, the ballot shall be rejected; however, the affidavit shall serve as a request to register at that address. If a voter cast a provisional ballot in an incorrect precinct located in the jurisdiction of an election authority other than the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's correct precinct, but where the precinct is located within the same county as the 2 election authorities (e.g., a voter is registered in the City of Chicago, but casts a provisional ballot in suburban Cook County), the election authority in whose territory the provisional ballot was cast shall, after receipt of the provisional ballot, transmit it, along with the provisional voter's affidavit and any other documentation provided to the election judges, to the office of the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's correct precinct. The ballot shall be sealed in a secure envelope or other suitable container and transmitted within 8 business days after the election at which it was cast. If the locations of the election authorities' offices are such that it is feasible to hand deliver the ballot, the ballot shall be sealed in a secure envelope and transmitted in that manner by 2 election judges (or election officials), one from each of the 2 leading political parties. If the locations of the 2 election authorities are

such that it is not feasible to hand deliver the ballot, the election authority having jurisdiction over the incorrect precinct shall cause the ballot to be sealed in a secure envelope and transmitted via express mail within 8 business days after the election at which the ballot was cast, with a delivery date no later than the second business day following the mailing date. Upon receipt of the ballot by the election authority having jurisdiction over the correct precinct, the election authority shall proceed to remake, and count the votes on, the provisional ballot in accordance with the procedures described in Section 18A-218.20, including the determination of eligibility to cast a provisional ballot. Any information provided to the election authority within the 7 day period provided for in Section 18A-15 of this Code shall be sealed in a secure envelope and transmitted to the office of the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's correct precinct, along with the provisional ballot of that voter.

(b) Incorrect precinct is located in a different county from the county where the voter is registered, but is located in the same municipality or legislative district as the one in which the voter is registered:

(1) The election authority having possession of the provisional ballot shall first notify the election authority having jurisdiction over the provisional voter that the voter cast a provisional ballot in its jurisdiction and provide whatever information is needed for the election authority to comply with the notification requirements set forth in subsection (d) of Section 18A-15 of this Code. For purposes of determining which election authority has jurisdiction over the provisional voter, the election authority having possession of the provisional ballot shall use the address listed on the provisional ballot affidavit that was provided by the voter. If that address is different from the address at which the voter is registered, the ballot shall be rejected; however, the affidavit shall serve as a request to register at that address. The election authority shall then cause the ballot, along with the provisional voter's affidavit and any other documentation provided to the election judges, to be transmitted via express mail within 8 business days after the election at which the ballot was cast, with a delivery date no later than the

second business day following the mailing date. Upon receipt of the ballot by the election authority having jurisdiction over the correct precinct, that election authority shall proceed to remake and count the votes on the provisional ballot in accordance with the procedures described in Section 18A-218.20, including the determination of eligibility to cast a provisional ballot. Any information provided to the election authority within the 7 day period provided for in Section 18A-15 of this Code shall be transmitted to the office of the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's correct precinct, along with the provisional ballot of that voter.

(2) If a voter casts a provisional ballot in a precinct outside of the county in which he or she is registered and outside of the municipality, representative district, or legislative district in which he or she is registered (if applicable), the ballot shall not be counted. It shall, however, be transmitted via the U.S. Postal Service to the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's correct precinct within 14 days after the election and shall be kept for 2 months, the same length of time as is required for other voted ballots.

For purposes of determining which election authority has jurisdiction over the provisional voter, the election authority having possession of the provisional ballot shall use the address listed on the provisional ballot affidavit that was provided by the voter. If such address is different from the address at which the voter is registered, the ballot shall be rejected, however the affidavit shall serve as a request to register at such address.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/18A-218.40)

Sec. 18A-218.40. Follow-up procedures for provisional ballots. The original provisional ballot cast by the voter shall be stored separately from other ballots voted in the election and shall be preserved in the same manner as original ballots that had to be remade for other reasons, such as a damaged ballot or as a result of a voter over-voting an office.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 19 heading)

ARTICLE 19. VOTING BY MAIL

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-1)

Sec. 19-1. Any qualified elector of the State of Illinois having duly registered where such registration is required may vote at such election as hereinafter in this Article provided.

For purposes of this Article 19, a physically incapacitated voter marks his or her ballot "personally" when the voter exercises his or her physical abilities to their reasonable limit in marking the ballot, and marking personally may include instructing the person assisting the incapacitated voter when giving such instruction represents the reasonable limit of the physical abilities.

(Source: P.A. 95-440, eff. 8-27-07; 96-553, eff. 8-17-09.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2)

Sec. 19-2. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any elector as defined in Section 19-1 may by mail or electronically on the website of the appropriate election authority, not more than 90 nor less than 5 days prior to the date of such election, or by personal delivery not more than 90 nor less than one day prior to the date of such election, make application to the county clerk or to the Board of Election Commissioners for an official ballot for the voter's precinct to be voted at such election, or be added to a list of permanent vote by mail status voters who receive an official vote by mail ballot for subsequent elections. Voters who make an application for permanent vote by mail ballot status shall follow the procedures specified in Section 19-3. Voters whose application for permanent vote by mail status is accepted by the election authority shall remain on the permanent vote by mail list until the voter requests to be removed from permanent vote by mail status, the voter provides notice to the election authority of a change in registration, or the election authority receives confirmation that the voter has subsequently registered to vote in another county. The URL address at which voters may electronically request a vote by mail ballot shall be fixed no later than 90 calendar days before an election and shall not be changed until after the election. Such a ballot shall be delivered to the elector only upon separate

application by the elector for each election.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.1)
Sec. 19-2.1. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13. Repealed by P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.2)
Sec. 19-2.2. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04. Repealed by P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.3)
Sec. 19-2.3. Vote by mail; jails. Each election authority in a county with a population under 3,000,000 shall collaborate with the primary county jail where eligible voters are confined or detained who are within the jurisdiction of the election authority to facilitate an opportunity for voting by mail for voters eligible to vote in the election jurisdiction who are confined or detained in the county jail.
(Source: P.A. 101-442, eff. 1-1-20.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.4)
Sec. 19-2.4. Vote by mail; accommodation for voters with a disability. By December 31, 2021, the State Board of Elections shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly proposed legislation establishing a procedure to send vote by mail ballots via electronic transmission and enable a voter with a disability to independently and privately mark a ballot using assistive technology in order for the voter to vote by mail. Prior to submission, the State Board of Elections shall solicit public commentary and conduct at least 2 public hearings on its proposed legislation.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.5)
Sec. 19-2.5. Notice for vote by mail ballot. An election authority shall notify all qualified voters, not more than 90 days nor less than 45 days before a general election, of the option for permanent vote by mail status using the following notice and including the application for permanent vote by mail status in subsection (b) of Section 19-3:
"You may apply to permanently be placed on vote by mail status using the attached application.".
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-3)

Sec. 19-3. Application for a vote by mail ballot.

(a) The application for a vote by mail ballot for a single election shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR VOTE BY MAIL BALLOT

To be voted at the .... election in the County of .... and State of Illinois, in the .... precinct of the (1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the City of ....

I state that I am a resident of the .... precinct of the (1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... residing at .... in such city or town in the county of .... and State of Illinois; that I have lived at such address for .... month(s) last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held therein on ....; and that I wish to vote by vote by mail ballot.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and I agree that I shall return such ballot or ballots to the official issuing the same prior to the closing of the polls on the date of the election or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.

I understand that this application is made for an official vote by mail ballot or ballots to be voted by me at the election specified in this application and that I must submit a separate application for an official vote by mail ballot or ballots to be voted by me at any subsequent election.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

....

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

Post office address to which ballot is mailed:

.....

(b) The application for permanent vote by mail status shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT VOTE BY MAIL STATUS

I am currently a registered voter and wish to apply for permanent vote by mail status.

I state that I am a resident of the City of .... residing at .... in such city in the county of .... and State of Illinois; that I have lived at such address for .... month(s) last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held therein on ....; and that I wish to vote by vote by mail ballot in:

..... all subsequent elections that do not require a party designation.

..... all subsequent elections, and I wish to receive a ..... Party vote by mail ballot in elections that require a party designation.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and I agree that I shall return such ballot or ballots to the official issuing the same prior to the closing of the polls on the date of the election or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than

election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.

Under penalties as provided by law under Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

....

Post office address to which ballot is mailed:

.....

(c) However, if application is made for a primary election ballot, such application shall require the applicant to designate the name of the political party with which the applicant is affiliated. The election authority shall allow any voter on permanent vote by mail status to change his or her party affiliation for a primary election ballot by a method and deadline published and selected by the election authority.

(d) If application is made electronically, the applicant shall mark the box associated with the above described statement included as part of the online application certifying that the statements set forth in the application under subsection (a) or (b) are true and correct, and a signature is not required.

(e) Any person may produce, reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority an application under this Section. If applications are sent to a post office box controlled by any individual or organization that is not an election authority, those applications shall (i) include a valid and current phone number for the individual or organization controlling the post office box and (ii) be turned over to the appropriate election authority within 7 days of receipt or, if received within 2 weeks of the election in which an applicant intends to vote, within 2 days of receipt. Failure to turn over the applications in compliance with this paragraph shall constitute a violation of this Code and shall be punishable as a petty offense with a fine of $100 per application. Removing, tampering with, or otherwise knowingly making the postmark on the application unreadable by the election authority shall establish a rebuttable presumption of a violation of this paragraph. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application under this Section submitted in a form substantially similar to that required by this Section, including any substantially similar production or reproduction generated by the applicant.

(f) An election authority may combine the applications in subsections (a) and (b) onto one form, but the distinction between the applications must be clear and the form must provide check boxes for an applicant to indicate whether he or she is applying for a single election vote by mail ballot or for permanent vote by mail status.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-4)

Sec. 19-4. Mailing or delivery of ballots; time. Immediately upon the receipt of such application either by mail or electronic means, not more than 90 days nor less than 5

days prior to such election, or by personal delivery not more than 90 days nor less than one day prior to such election, at the office of such election authority, it shall be the duty of such election authority to examine the records to ascertain whether or not such applicant is lawfully entitled to vote as requested, including a verification of the applicant's signature by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card, and if found so to be entitled to vote, to post within one business day thereafter the name, street address, ward and precinct number or township and district number, as the case may be, of such applicant given on a list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively to be kept by such election authority for such purpose in a conspicuous, open and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of such election authority, and in such a manner that such list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission therefor. Within one day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for a vote by mail ballot, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections that name and other posted information to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and other information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. Within 2 business days after posting a name and other information on the list within its office, but no sooner than 40 days before an election, the election authority shall mail, postage prepaid, or deliver in person in such office an official ballot or ballots if more than one are to be voted at said election. Mail delivery of Temporarily Absent Student ballot applications pursuant to Section 19-12.3 shall be by nonforwardable mail. However, for the consolidated election, vote by mail ballots for certain precincts may be delivered to applicants not less than 25 days before the election if so much time is required to have prepared and printed the ballots containing the names of persons nominated for offices at the consolidated primary. The election authority shall enclose with each vote by mail ballot or application written instructions on how voting assistance shall be provided pursuant to Section 17-14 and a document, written and approved by the State Board of Elections, informing the vote by mail voter of the required postage for returning the application and ballot, and enumerating the

circumstances under which a person is authorized to vote by vote by mail ballot pursuant to this Article; such document shall also include a statement informing the applicant that if he or she falsifies or is solicited by another to falsify his or her eligibility to cast a vote by mail ballot, such applicant or other is subject to penalties pursuant to Section 29-10 and Section 29-20 of the Election Code. Each election authority shall maintain a list of the name, street address, ward and precinct, or township and district number, as the case may be, of all applicants who have returned vote by mail ballots to such authority, and the name of such vote by mail voter shall be added to such list within one business day from receipt of such ballot. If the vote by mail ballot envelope indicates that the voter was assisted in casting the ballot, the name of the person so assisting shall be included on the list. The list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively, shall be kept by each election authority in a conspicuous, open, and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of the election authority and in a manner that the list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission for viewing.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued vote by mail ballots. The list shall be maintained for each precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters in that precinct to whom vote by mail ballots have been issued by mail.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of voters to whom it has issued temporarily absent student ballots. The list shall be maintained for each election jurisdiction within which such voters temporarily abide. Immediately after the close of the period during which application may be made by mail or electronic means for vote by mail ballots, each election authority shall mail to each other election authority within the State a certified list of all such voters temporarily abiding within the jurisdiction of the other election authority.

In the event that the return address of an application for ballot by a physically incapacitated elector is that of a facility licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health

Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, within the jurisdiction of the election authority, and the applicant is a registered voter in the precinct in which such facility is located, the ballots shall be prepared and transmitted to a responsible judge of election no later than 9 a.m. on the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday immediately preceding the election as designated by the election authority under Section 19-12.2. Such judge shall deliver in person on the designated day the ballot to the applicant on the premises of the facility from which application was made. The election authority shall by mail notify the applicant in such facility that the ballot will be delivered by a judge of election on the designated day.

All applications for vote by mail ballots shall be available at the office of the election authority for public inspection upon request from the time of receipt thereof by the election authority until 30 days after the election, except during the time such applications are kept in the office of the election authority pursuant to Section 19-7, and except during the time such applications are in the possession of the judges of election.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-5)

Sec. 19-5. It shall be the duty of the election authority to fold the ballot or ballots in the manner specified by the statute for folding ballots prior to their deposit in the ballot box, and to enclose such ballot or ballots in an envelope unsealed to be furnished by him, which envelope shall bear upon the face thereof the name, official title and post office address of the election authority, and upon the other side a printed certification in substantially the following form:

I state that I am a resident of the .... precinct of the (1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... residing at .... in such city or town in the county of .... and State of Illinois, that I have lived at such address for .... months last past; and that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held on .....

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

I further state that I personally marked

the enclosed ballot in secret.

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this certification are true and correct.

.....

If the ballot is to go to an elector who is physically incapacitated and needs assistance marking the ballot, the envelope shall bear upon the back thereof a certification in substantially the following form:

I state that I am a resident of the .... precinct of the (1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... residing at .... in such city or town in the county of .... and State of Illinois, that I have lived at such address for .... months last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held on ....; that I am physically incapable of personally marking the ballot for such election.

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

I further state that I marked the enclosed ballot in secret with the assistance of

.....

(Individual rendering assistance)

.....

(Residence Address)

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this certification are true and correct.

.....

In the case of a voter with a physical incapacity, marking a ballot in secret includes marking a ballot with the assistance of another individual, other than a candidate whose name appears on the ballot (unless the voter is the spouse or a parent, child, brother, or sister of the candidate), the voter's employer, an agent of that employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union, when the voter's physical incapacity necessitates such assistance.

In the case of a physically incapacitated voter, marking a ballot in secret includes marking a ballot with the assistance of another individual, other than a candidate whose name appears on the ballot (unless the voter is the spouse or a parent, child, brother, or sister of the candidate), the voter's employer, an agent of that employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union, when the voter's physical incapacity necessitates such assistance.

Provided, that if the ballot enclosed is to be voted at a primary election, the certification shall designate the name of the political party with which the voter is affiliated.

In addition to the above, the election authority shall provide printed slips giving full instructions regarding the manner of marking and returning the ballot in order that the same may be counted, and shall furnish one of such printed slips to each of such applicants at the same time the ballot is delivered to him. Such instructions shall include the following statement: "In signing the certification on the vote by mail ballot envelope, you are attesting that you personally marked this vote by mail ballot in secret. If you are physically unable to mark the ballot, a friend or relative may assist you after completing the enclosed affidavit. Federal and State laws prohibit a candidate whose name appears on the ballot (unless you are the spouse or a parent, child, brother, or sister of the candidate), your employer, your employer's agent or an officer or agent of your union from assisting voters with physical disabilities."

In addition to the above, if a ballot to be provided to an elector pursuant to this Section contains a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6 and the territory concerning which the question is to be submitted is not described on the ballot due to the space limitations of such ballot, the election authority shall provide a printed copy of a notice of the public question, which shall include a description of the territory in the manner required by Section 16-7. The notice shall be furnished to the elector at the same time the ballot is delivered to the elector.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-6)

Sec. 19-6. Such vote by mail voter shall make and subscribe to the certifications provided for in the application and on the return envelope for the ballot, and such ballot or ballots shall be folded by such voter in the manner required to be folded before depositing the same in the ballot box, and be deposited in such envelope and the envelope securely sealed. The voter shall then endorse his certificate upon the back of the envelope and the envelope shall be mailed in person by such voter, postage prepaid, to the election authority issuing the ballot or, if more convenient, it may be delivered in person, by either the voter or by any person authorized by the voter, or by a company licensed as a motor carrier of property by the

Illinois Commerce Commission under the Illinois Commercial Transportation Law, which is engaged in the business of making deliveries.

Election authorities shall accept any vote by mail ballot returned, including ballots returned with insufficient or no postage. Election authorities may maintain one or more secure collection sites for the postage-free return of vote by mail ballots. Any election authority with collection sites shall collect all ballots returned each day at close of business and process them as required by this Code, including noting the day on which the ballot was returned. Ballots returned to such collection sites after close of business shall be dated as delivered the next day, with the exception of ballots delivered on election day, which shall be dated as received on election day. Election authorities shall permit electors to return vote by mail ballots at any collection site it has established through the close of polls on election day. All collection sites shall be secured by locks that may be opened only by election authority personnel. The State Board of Elections shall establish additional guidelines for the security of collection sites.

It shall be unlawful for any person not the voter or a person authorized by the voter to take the ballot and ballot envelope of a voter for deposit into the mail unless the ballot has been issued pursuant to application by a physically incapacitated elector under Section 3-3 or a hospitalized voter under Section 19-13, in which case any employee or person under the direction of the facility in which the elector or voter is located may deposit the ballot and ballot envelope into the mail. If the voter authorized a person to deliver the ballot to the election authority, the voter and the person authorized to deliver the ballot shall complete the authorization printed on the exterior envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot. The exterior of the envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot shall include an authorization in substantially the following form:

I ..... (voter) authorize ..... to take the necessary steps to have this ballot delivered promptly to the office of the election authority.

....
Date Signature of voter

.....
Printed Name of Authorized Delivery Agent

.....
Signature of Authorized Delivery Agency

.....
Date Delivered to the Election Authority
(Source: P.A. 102-1, eff. 4-2-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-7)

Sec. 19-7. (a) Upon receipt of such vote by

mail voter's ballot, the election authority shall forthwith enclose the same unopened, together with the application made by said vote by mail voter in a large or carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed and endorsed with the name and official title of such officer and the words, "This envelope contains a vote by mail ballot and must be opened on election day," together with the number and description of the precinct in which said ballot is to be voted, and such officer shall thereafter safely keep the same in his office until counted by him as provided in the next section.

(b) Within one day after receipt of such vote by mail voter's ballot, the election authority shall transmit, by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections, the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-8)

Sec. 19-8. Time and place of counting ballots.

(a) (Blank.)

(b) Each vote by mail voter's ballot returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by that election authority before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and may be processed by the election authority beginning on the day it is received by the election authority in the central ballot counting location of the election authority, but the results of the processing may not be counted until the day of the election after 7:00 p.m., except as provided in subsections (g) and (g-5).

(c) Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the

period for counting provisional ballots.

Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark or a barcode usable with an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt, opened to inspect the date inserted on the certification, and, if the certification date is election day or earlier and the ballot is otherwise found to be valid under the requirements of this Section, counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots. Absent a date on the certification, the ballot shall not be counted.

If an election authority is using an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, a ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark may be counted if the intelligent mail barcode tracking system verifies the envelope was mailed no later than election day.

(d) Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by the election authority at any time before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same period provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsections (b), (g), and (g-5). Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots that are mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that are received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the closing of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same periods provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsection (c).

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots received by the election authority

after the closing of the polls on an election day shall be endorsed by the election authority receiving them with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by the election authority for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of that election.

(f) Counting required under this Section to begin on election day after the closing of the polls shall commence no later than 8:00 p.m. and shall be conducted by a panel or panels of election judges appointed in the manner provided by law. The counting shall continue until all vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots required to be counted on election day have been counted.

(g) The procedures set forth in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code shall apply to all ballots counted under this Section. In addition, within 2 days after a vote by mail ballot is received, but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, the election judge or official shall compare the voter's signature on the certification envelope of that vote by mail ballot with the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. If the election judge or official determines that the 2 signatures match, and that the vote by mail voter is otherwise qualified to cast a vote by mail ballot, the election authority shall cast and count the ballot on election day or the day the ballot is determined to be valid, whichever is later, adding the results to the precinct in which the voter is registered. If the election judge or official determines that the signatures do not match, or that the vote by mail voter is not qualified to cast a vote by mail ballot, then without opening the certification envelope, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

In addition to the voter's signatures not matching, a vote by mail ballot may be rejected by the election judge or official:

(1) if the ballot envelope is open or has been opened and resealed;

(2) if the voter has already cast an early or grace period ballot;

(3) if the voter voted in person on election day or the voter is not a duly registered voter

in the precinct; or

(4) on any other basis set forth in this Code.

If the election judge or official determines that any of these reasons apply, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

(g-5) If a vote by mail ballot is rejected by the election judge or official for any reason, the election authority shall, within 2 days after the rejection but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, notify the vote by mail voter that his or her ballot was rejected. The notice shall inform the voter of the reason or reasons the ballot was rejected and shall state that the voter may appear before the election authority, on or before the 14th day after the election, to show cause as to why the ballot should not be rejected. The voter may present evidence to the election authority supporting his or her contention that the ballot should be counted. The election authority shall appoint a panel of 3 election judges to review the contested ballot, application, and certification envelope, as well as any evidence submitted by the vote by mail voter. No more than 2 election judges on the reviewing panel shall be of the same political party. The reviewing panel of election judges shall make a final determination as to the validity of the contested vote by mail ballot. The judges' determination shall not be reviewable either administratively or judicially.

A vote by mail ballot subject to this subsection that is determined to be valid shall be counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots.

(g-10) All vote by mail ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(h) Each political party, candidate, and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-9)

Sec. 19-9. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 87-1052. Repealed by P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-10)

Sec. 19-10. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe early voting procedures and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, at the office of the election authority as well as at municipal, township or road district clerks' offices where such early voting is conducted. Such pollwatchers shall qualify and be appointed in the same manner as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23, except each candidate, political party or organization of citizens may appoint only one pollwatcher for each location where early voting is conducted. Pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois and possess valid pollwatcher credentials.

Where certain vote by mail voters' ballots are counted on the day of the election in the office of the election authority as provided in Section 19-8 of this Act, each political party, candidate and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned. Such pollwatchers shall be subject to the same provisions as are provided for pollwatchers in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code, and shall be permitted to observe the election judges making the signature comparison between that which is on the ballot envelope and that which is on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the master file.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-11)

Sec. 19-11. Whenever it shall be made to appear by due proof to the judges of election that any elector who has marked and forwarded his ballot as provided in this article has died prior to the opening of the polls on the date of the election, then the ballot of such deceased voter shall be returned by the judges of election in the same manner as provided for rejected ballots above; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-12)

Sec. 19-12. In all jurisdictions in which voting machines are used, all the provisions of this Act and not inconsistent with the provisions of this article relating to the furnishing of ballot boxes, printing and furnishing official ballots and supplies in such number as provided by law, the canvassing

of the ballots and making the proper return of the result of the election, shall, to the extent necessary to make this article effective, apply with full force and effect; Provided, however, that the number of ballots to be printed shall be in the discretion of the respective election authority.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-12.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-12.1)

Sec. 19-12.1. Any qualified elector who has secured an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card in accordance with the Illinois Identification Card Act, indicating that the person named thereon has a Class 1A or Class 2 disability or any qualified voter who has a permanent physical incapacity of such a nature as to make it improbable that he will be able to be present at the polls at any future election, or any voter who is a resident of (i) a federally operated veterans' home, hospital, or facility located in Illinois or (ii) a facility licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act and has a condition or disability of such a nature as to make it improbable that he will be able to be present at the polls at any future election, may secure a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or a nursing home resident's identification card, which will enable him to vote under this Article as a physically incapacitated or nursing home voter. For the purposes of this Section, "federally operated veterans' home, hospital, or facility" means the long-term care facilities at the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center, Illiana Health Care System, Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital, Marion VA Medical Center, and Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center.

Application for a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or a nursing home resident's identification card shall be made either: (a) in writing, with voter's sworn affidavit, to the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the attending physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician assistant specifically describing the nature of the physical incapacity or the fact that the voter is a nursing home resident and is physically unable to be present at the polls on election days; or (b) by presenting, in writing or otherwise, to the county clerk or

board of election commissioners, as the case may be, proof that the applicant has secured an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card indicating that the person named thereon has a Class 1A or Class 2 disability. Upon the receipt of either the sworn-to application and the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or a physician assistant's affidavit or proof that the applicant has secured an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card indicating that the person named thereon has a Class 1A or Class 2 disability, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall issue a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or a nursing home resident's identification card. Such identification cards shall be issued for a period of 5 years, upon the expiration of which time the voter may secure a new card by making application in the same manner as is prescribed for the issuance of an original card, accompanied by a new affidavit of the attending physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician assistant. The date of expiration of such five-year period shall be made known to any interested person by the election authority upon the request of such person. Applications for the renewal of the identification cards shall be mailed to the voters holding such cards not less than 3 months prior to the date of expiration of the cards.

Each voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or nursing home resident's identification card shall bear an identification number, which shall be clearly noted on the voter's original and duplicate registration record cards. In the event the holder becomes physically capable of resuming normal voting, he must surrender his voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or nursing home resident's identification card to the county clerk or board of election commissioners before the next election.

The holder of a voter's identification card for persons with disabilities or a nursing home resident's identification card may make application by mail for an official ballot within the time prescribed by Section 19-2. Such application shall contain the same information as is included in the form of application for ballot by a physically incapacitated elector prescribed in Section 19-3 except that it shall also include the applicant's voter's identification card for persons with disabilities card number and

except that it need not be sworn to. If an examination of the records discloses that the applicant is lawfully entitled to vote, he shall be mailed a ballot as provided in Section 19-4. The ballot envelope shall be the same as that prescribed in Section 19-5 for voters with physical disabilities, and the manner of voting and returning the ballot shall be the same as that provided in this Article for other vote by mail ballots, except that a statement to be subscribed to by the voter but which need not be sworn to shall be placed on the ballot envelope in lieu of the affidavit prescribed by Section 19-5.

Any person who knowingly subscribes to a false statement in connection with voting under this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

For the purposes of this Section, "nursing home resident" includes a resident of (i) a federally operated veterans' home, hospital, or facility located in Illinois or (ii) a facility licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013. For the purposes of this Section, "federally operated veterans' home, hospital, or facility" means the long-term care facilities at the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center, Illiana Health Care System, Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital, Marion VA Medical Center, and Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-581, eff. 1-1-17; 99-642, eff. 6-28-16; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-12.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-12.2)

Sec. 19-12.2. Voting by physically incapacitated electors who have made proper application to the election authority not later than 5 days before the regular primary and general election of 1980 and before each election thereafter shall be conducted on the premises of (i) federally operated veterans' homes, hospitals, and facilities located in Illinois or (ii) facilities licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act for the sole benefit of residents of such homes, hospitals, and facilities. For the purposes of this Section, "federally operated veterans' home, hospital, or facility" means the long-term care facilities at the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center, Illiana Health Care System, Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital, Marion VA

Medical Center, and Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center. Such voting shall be conducted during any continuous period sufficient to allow all applicants to cast their ballots between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. either on the Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday immediately preceding the regular election. This vote by mail voting on one of said days designated by the election authority shall be supervised by two election judges who must be selected by the election authority in the following order of priority: (1) from the panel of judges appointed for the precinct in which such home, hospital, or facility is located, or from a panel of judges appointed for any other precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority in the same ward or township, as the case may be, in which the home, hospital, or facility is located or, only in the case where a judge or judges from the precinct, township or ward are unavailable to serve, (3) from a panel of judges appointed for any other precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. The two judges shall be from different political parties. Not less than 30 days before each regular election, the election authority shall have arranged with the chief administrative officer of each home, hospital, or facility in his or its election jurisdiction a mutually convenient time period on the Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday immediately preceding the election for such voting on the premises of the home, hospital, or facility and shall post in a prominent place in his or its office a notice of the agreed day and time period for conducting such voting at each home, hospital, or facility; provided that the election authority shall not later than noon on the Thursday before the election also post the names and addresses of those homes, hospitals, and facilities from which no applications were received and in which no supervised vote by mail voting will be conducted. All provisions of this Code applicable to pollwatchers shall be applicable herein. To the maximum extent feasible, voting booths or screens shall be provided to insure the privacy of the voter. Voting procedures shall be as described in Article 17 of this Code, except that ballots shall be treated as vote by mail ballots and shall not be counted until the close of the polls on the following day. After the last voter has concluded voting, the judges shall seal the ballots in an envelope and affix their signatures across the flap of the envelope. Immediately thereafter, the judges shall bring the sealed envelope to the office of the election

authority who shall deliver such ballots to the election authority's central ballot counting location prior to the closing of the polls on the day of election. The judges of election shall also report to the election authority the name of any applicant in the home, hospital, or facility who, due to unforeseen circumstance or condition or because of a religious holiday, was unable to vote. In this event, the election authority may appoint a qualified person from his or its staff to deliver the ballot to such applicant on the day of election. This staff person shall follow the same procedures prescribed for judges conducting vote by mail voting in such homes, hospitals, or facilities and shall return the ballot to the central ballot counting location before the polls close. However, if the home, hospital, or facility from which the application was made is also used as a regular precinct polling place for that voter, voting procedures heretofore prescribed may be implemented by 2 of the election judges of opposite party affiliation assigned to that polling place during the hours of voting on the day of the election. Judges of election shall be compensated not less than $25.00 for conducting vote by mail voting in such homes, hospitals, or facilities.

Not less than 120 days before each regular election, the Department of Public Health shall certify to the State Board of Elections a list of the facilities licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act. The lists shall indicate the approved bed capacity and the name of the chief administrative officer of each such home, hospital, or facility, and the State Board of Elections shall certify the same to the appropriate election authority within 20 days thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-12.3)

Sec. 19-12.3. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 84-917. Repealed by P.A. 96-1003, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-13)

Sec. 19-13. Any qualified voter who has been admitted to a hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation center due to an illness or physical injury not more than 14 days before an election shall be entitled to personal delivery of a vote by mail ballot in the

hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation center subject to the following conditions:

(1) The voter completes the Application for Physically Incapacitated Elector as provided in Section 19-3, stating as reasons therein that he is a patient in ..... (name of hospital/home/center), ... located at, ... (address of hospital/home/center), ... (county, city/village), was admitted for ..... (nature of illness or physical injury), on ..... (date of admission), and does not expect to be released from the hospital/home/center on or before the day of election or, if released, is expected to be homebound on the day of the election and unable to travel to the polling place.

(2) The voter's physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant completes a Certificate of Attending Health Care Professional in a form substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

I state that I am a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant, duly licensed to practice in the State of .....; that ..... is a patient in ..... (name of hospital/home/center), located at ..... (address of hospital/home/center), ... (county, city/village); that such individual was admitted for ..... (nature of illness or physical injury), on ..... (date of admission); and that I have examined such individual in the State in which I am licensed to practice and do not expect such individual to be released from the hospital/home/center on or before the day of election or, if released, to be able to travel to the polling place on election day.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this certification are true and correct.

(Signature) .....

(Date licensed) .....

(3) Any person who is registered to vote in the same precinct as the admitted voter or any legal relative of the admitted voter may present such voter's vote by mail ballot application, completed as prescribed in paragraph 1, accompanied by the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or a physician assistant's certificate, completed as prescribed in paragraph 2, to the election

authority. Such precinct voter or relative shall execute and sign an affidavit furnished by the election authority attesting that he is a registered voter in the same precinct as the admitted voter or that he is a legal relative of the admitted voter and stating the nature of the relationship. Such precinct voter or relative shall further attest that he has been authorized by the admitted voter to obtain his or her vote by mail ballot from the election authority and deliver such ballot to him in the hospital, home, or center.

Upon receipt of the admitted voter's application, physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or a physician assistant's certificate, and the affidavit of the precinct voter or the relative, the election authority shall examine the registration records to determine if the applicant is qualified to vote and, if found to be qualified, shall provide the precinct voter or the relative the vote by mail ballot for delivery to the applicant.

Upon receipt of the vote by mail ballot, the admitted voter shall mark the ballot in secret and subscribe to the certifications on the vote by mail ballot return envelope. After depositing the ballot in the return envelope and securely sealing the envelope, such voter shall give the envelope to the precinct voter or the relative who shall deliver it to the election authority in sufficient time for the ballot to be delivered by the election authority to the election authority's central ballot counting location before 7 p.m. on election day.

Upon receipt of the admitted voter's vote by mail ballot, the ballot shall be counted in the manner prescribed in this Article.
(Source: P.A. 99-581, eff. 1-1-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-14)

Sec. 19-14. The foregoing sections of this article shall be deemed to provide a method of voting in addition to the method otherwise provided in this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-15)

Sec. 19-15. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment. If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 19, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the

election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents, provided that vote by mail ballots are counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment, at the central ballot counting location, authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-20)
Sec. 19-20. Report on vote by mail ballots. This Section applies to vote by mail ballots.

On or before the 21st day after an election, each election authority shall transmit to the State Board of Elections the following information with respect to that election:

(1) The number, by precinct, of vote by mail ballots requested, provided, and counted.

(2) The number of rejected vote by mail ballots.

(3) The number of voters seeking review of rejected vote by mail ballots pursuant to subsection (g-5) of Section 19-8.

(4) The number of vote by mail ballots counted following review pursuant to subsection (g-5) of Section 19-8.

On or before the 28th day after an election, the State Board of Elections shall compile the information received under this Section with respect to that election and make that information available to the public.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 19A heading)
ARTICLE 19A.
EARLY VOTING BY PERSONAL APPEARANCE
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-5)
Sec. 19A-5. Issuance of ballots; voting booths.

(a) If a request is made to vote early by a registered voter in person, the election authority shall issue a ballot for early voting to the voter. The ballot must be voted

on the premises of the election authority, except as otherwise provided in this Article, and returned to the election authority.

(b) On the dates for early voting prescribed in Section 19A-15, each election authority shall provide voting booths, with suitable equipment for voting, on the premises of the election authority and any other early voting polling place for use by registered voters who are issued ballots for early voting in accordance with this Article.

(c) The election authority must maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued early ballots. The list must be maintained for each precinct within the election authority's jurisdiction. Before the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters who have voted by early ballot.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-10)

Sec. 19A-10. Permanent polling places for early voting.

(a) An election authority may establish permanent polling places for early voting by personal appearance at locations throughout the election authority's jurisdiction, including but not limited to a municipal clerk's office, a township clerk's office, a road district clerk's office, or a county or local public agency office. Any person entitled to vote early by personal appearance may do so at any polling place established for early voting.

(b) (Blank).

(c) During each general primary and general election, each election authority in a county with a population over 250,000 shall establish at least one permanent polling place for early voting by personal appearance at a location within each of the 3 largest municipalities within its jurisdiction. If any of the 3 largest municipalities is over 80,000, the election authority shall establish at least 2 permanent polling places within the municipality. All population figures shall be determined by the federal census.

(d) During each general primary and general election, each board of election commissioners established under Article 6 of this Code in any city, village, or incorporated town with a population over 100,000 shall establish at least 2 permanent polling places for early voting by personal appearance. All population figures shall be determined by the federal

census.

(e) During each general primary and general election, each election authority in a county with a population of over 100,000 but under 250,000 persons shall establish at least one permanent polling place for early voting by personal appearance. The location for early voting may be the election authority's main office or another location designated by the election authority. The election authority may designate additional sites for early voting by personal appearance. All population figures shall be determined by the federal census.

(f) No permanent polling place required by this Section shall be located within 1.5 miles from another permanent polling place required by this Section, unless such permanent polling place is within a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more.

(Source: P.A. 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-10.5)

Sec. 19A-10.5. Child sex offenders. If an election authority designates one or more permanent early voting polling places under this Article, the election authority must designate at least one permanent early voting polling place that a qualified elector who is a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 may enter without violating Section 11-9.3 of that Code.

If an election authority designates one or more temporary early voting polling places under this Article, the election authority must designate at least one temporary early voting polling place that a qualified elector who is a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 may enter without violating Section 11-9.3 of that Code.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-15)

Sec. 19A-15. Period for early voting; hours.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the period for early voting by personal appearance begins the 40th day preceding a general primary, consolidated primary, consolidated, or general election and extends through the end of the day before election day.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this Section, a permanent polling place for early voting must remain open beginning the 15th day before an election through the end of the day before election day during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.,

on weekdays, except that beginning 8 days before election day, a permanent polling place for early voting must remain open during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays and holidays, and 10:00 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays; except that, in addition to the hours required by this subsection, a permanent polling place designated by an election authority under subsections (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19A-10 must remain open for a total of at least 8 hours on any holiday during the early voting period and a total of at least 14 hours on the final weekend during the early voting period.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), an election authority may close an early voting polling place if the building in which the polling place is located has been closed by the State or unit of local government in response to a severe weather emergency or other force majeure. The election authority shall notify the State Board of Elections of any closure and shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice to the public of an alternative location for early voting.

(d) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-20)

Sec. 19A-20. Temporary branch polling places.

(a) In addition to permanent polling places for early voting, the election authority may establish temporary branch polling places for early voting.

(b) The provisions of subsection (b) of Section 19A-15 do not apply to a temporary polling place. Voting at a temporary branch polling place may be conducted on any one or more days and during any hours within the period for early voting by personal appearance that are determined by the election authority.

(c) The schedules for conducting voting do not need to be uniform among the temporary branch polling places.

(d) The legal rights and remedies which inure to the owner or lessor of private property are not impaired or otherwise affected by the leasing of the property for use as a temporary branch polling place for early voting, except to the extent necessary to conduct early voting at that location.

(e) In a county with a population of:

(1) 3,000,000 or more, the election authority in the county shall establish a temporary branch polling place under this Section in the

county jail. Only a resident of a county who is in custody at the county jail and who has not been convicted of the offense for which the resident is in custody is eligible to vote at a temporary branch polling place established under this paragraph (1). The temporary branch polling place established under this paragraph (1) shall allow a voter to vote in the same elections that the voter would be entitled to vote in where the voter resides. To the maximum extent feasible, voting booths or screens shall be provided to ensure the privacy of the voter.

(2) less than 3,000,000, the sheriff may establish a temporary branch polling place at the county jail. Only a resident of a county who is in custody at the county jail and who has not been convicted of the offense for which the resident is in custody is eligible to vote at a temporary branch polling place established under this paragraph (2). A temporary branch polling place established under this paragraph (2) shall allow a voter to vote in the same elections that the voter would be entitled to vote in where the voter resides. To the maximum extent feasible, voting booths or screens shall be provided to ensure the privacy of the voter.

All provisions of this Code applicable to pollwatchers shall apply to a temporary branch polling place under this subsection (e), subject to approval from the election authority and the county jail, except that nonpartisan pollwatchers shall be limited to one per division within the jail instead of one per precinct. A county that establishes a temporary branch polling place inside a county jail in accordance with this subsection (e) shall adhere to all requirements of this subsection (e). All requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Sections 203 and 208 of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act shall apply to this subsection (e).

(Source: P.A. 101-442, eff. 1-1-20; 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-21)

Sec. 19A-21. Use of local public buildings for early voting polling places. Upon request by an election authority, a unit of local government (as defined in Section 1 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, which does not include school districts) shall make the unit's public buildings within the election authority's jurisdiction available as

permanent or temporary early voting polling places without charge. Availability of a building shall include reasonably necessary time before and after the period early voting is conducted at that building.

A unit of local government making its public building available as a permanent or temporary early voting polling place shall ensure that any portion of the building made available is accessible to voters with disabilities and elderly voters.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-25)

Sec. 19A-25. Schedule of locations and times for early voting.

(a) The election authority shall publish during the week before the period for early voting and at least once each week during the period for early voting in a newspaper of general circulation in the election authority's jurisdiction a schedule stating:

(1) the location of each permanent and temporary polling place for early voting and the precincts served by each location; and

(2) the dates and hours that early voting will be conducted at each location.

(b) The election authority shall post a copy of the schedule at any office or other location that is to be used as a polling place for early voting. The schedule must be posted continuously for a period beginning not later than the 10th day before the first day of the period for early voting by personal appearance and ending on the last day of that period.

(c) The election authority must make copies of the schedule available to the public in reasonable quantities without charge during the period of posting.

(d) If the election authority maintains a website, it shall make the schedule available on its website.

(e) No additional permanent polling places for early voting may be established after the schedule is published under this Section. Additional temporary locations may be established after the schedule is published, provided that the location is open to all eligible voters. The location, dates, and hours shall be reported to the State Board of Elections and posted on the election authority's website.

(f) At least 10 days before the period for early voting begins, each election authority shall provide the State Board of Elections with a list of all early voting sites and the

hours each site will be open.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-25.5)

Sec. 19A-25.5. Voting machines, automatic tabulating equipment, and precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment.

(a) In all jurisdictions in which voting machines are used, the provisions of this Code that are not inconsistent with this Article relating to the furnishing of ballot boxes, printing and furnishing ballots and supplies, the canvassing of ballots, and the making of returns, apply with full force and effect to the extent necessary to make this Article effective, provided that the number of ballots to be printed shall be in the discretion of the election authority, and provided further that early ballots shall not be counted until after the polls are closed on election day.

(b) If the election authority has adopted the use of automatic tabulating equipment under Article 24A of this Code, and the provisions of that Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 19A, the provisions of Article 24A shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of election, and all employees and agents; provided that early ballots shall be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be counted until after the polls are closed on election day.

(c) If the election authority has adopted the use of tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment under Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of that Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 19A, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of election, and all employees and agents; provided that early ballots shall be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be counted until after the polls are closed on election day.

(d) If the election authority has adopted the use of Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems under Article 24C of this Code, and the provisions of that Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 19A, the provisions of Article 24C shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of election, and all employees and agents; provided that early ballots shall be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be counted until after the polls are closed on election day.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-30)

Sec. 19A-30. Persons conducting early voting.

(a) The election authority (i) must use election judges to conduct early voting at an early voting polling place or (ii) must appoint an employee or, if appropriate, designate a municipal clerk, township clerk, or road district clerk to serve as the election official in charge of a polling place for early voting.

(b) If the election authority uses an employee or designates a municipal, township, or road district clerk under subsection (a), then the election authority may also appoint as many additional election officials as it deems necessary for the proper conduct of the election.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-35)

Sec. 19A-35. Procedure for voting.

(a) Not more than 23 days before the start of the election, the county clerk shall make available to the election official conducting early voting by personal appearance a sufficient number of early ballots, envelopes, and printed voting instruction slips for the use of early voters. The election official shall receipt for all ballots received and shall return unused or spoiled ballots at the close of the early voting period to the county clerk and must strictly account for all ballots received. The ballots delivered to the election official must include early ballots for each precinct in the election authority's jurisdiction and must include separate ballots for each political subdivision conducting an election of officers or a referendum at that election.

(b) In conducting early voting under this Article, the election judge or official is required to verify the signature of the early voter by comparison with the signature on the official registration card, and the judge or official must verify (i) that the applicant is a registered voter, (ii) the precinct in which the applicant is registered, and (iii) the proper ballots of the political subdivision in which the applicant resides and is entitled to vote before providing an early ballot to the applicant. The election judge or official must verify the applicant's registration from the most recent poll list provided by the election authority, and if the applicant is not listed on that poll list, by telephoning the office

of the election authority.

(b-5) A person requesting an early voting ballot to whom a vote by mail ballot was issued may vote early if the person submits that vote by mail ballot to the judges of election or official conducting early voting for cancellation. If the voter is unable to submit the vote by mail ballot, it shall be sufficient for the voter to submit to the judges or official (i) a portion of the vote by mail ballot if the vote by mail ballot was torn or mutilated or (ii) an affidavit executed before the judges or official specifying that (A) the voter never received a vote by mail ballot or (B) the voter completed and returned a vote by mail ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that vote by mail ballot.

(b-10) Within one day after a voter casts an early voting ballot, the election authority shall transmit the voter's name, street address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.

(b-15) Immediately after voting an early ballot, the voter shall be instructed whether the voting equipment accepted or rejected the ballot or identified that ballot as under-voted for a statewide constitutional office. A voter whose ballot is identified as under-voted may return to the voting booth and complete the voting of that ballot. A voter whose early voting ballot is not accepted by the voting equipment may, upon surrendering the ballot, request and vote another early voting ballot. The voter's surrendered ballot shall be initialed by the election judge or official conducting the early voting and handled as provided in the appropriate Article governing the voting equipment used.

(c) The sealed early ballots in their carrier envelope shall be delivered by the election authority to the central ballot counting location before the close of the polls on the day of the election.

(Source: P.A. 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-40)

Sec. 19A-40. Enclosure of ballots in envelope. It is the duty of the election judge or official to fold the ballot or ballots in the manner specified by the statute for folding ballots prior to their deposit in the ballot box, and to enclose the ballot or

ballots in an envelope unsealed to be furnished by him or her, which envelope shall bear upon the face thereof the name, official title, and post office address of the election authority, and upon the other side a printed certification in substantially the following form:

I state that I am a resident of the .... precinct of the (1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... residing at .... in that city or town in the county of .... and State of Illinois, that I have lived at that address for .... months last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in that precinct at the .... election to be held on .... .

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

I further state that I personally marked the enclosed ballot in secret.

Under penalties of perjury as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this certification are true and correct.

.....

If the ballot enclosed is to be voted at a primary election, the certification shall designate the name of the political party with which the voter is affiliated.

In addition to the above, the election authority shall provide printed slips giving full instructions regarding the manner of marking and returning the ballot in order that the same may be counted, and shall furnish one of the printed slips to each of such applicants at the same time the ballot is delivered to him or her. The instructions shall include the following statement: "In signing the certification on the early ballot envelope, you are attesting that you personally marked this early ballot in secret. If you are physically unable to mark the ballot, a friend or relative may assist you. Federal and State laws prohibit your employer, your employer's agent, or an officer or agent of your union from assisting voters with physical disabilities."

In addition to the above, if a ballot to be provided to a voter pursuant to this Section contains a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6 and the territory concerning which the question is to be submitted is not described on the ballot due to the space limitations of the ballot, the election authority shall provide a printed copy of a notice of the public question, which shall include a description of the territory in the manner required by Section 16-7. The

notice shall be furnished to the voter at the same time the ballot is delivered to the voter.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-45)
Sec. 19A-45. Certification. The voter shall make and subscribe the certification provided for on the return envelope of the ballot, and the ballot or ballots shall be folded by the voter in the manner required to be folded before depositing the ballot in the ballot box, and shall be deposited in the envelope and the envelope securely sealed. The voter shall then endorse his or her certificate on the back of the envelope and the envelope shall be returned to the election judge or official conducting the early voting.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-50)
Sec. 19A-50. Receipt of ballots. Upon receipt of the voter's ballot, the election judge or official shall enclose the unopened ballot in a large or carrier envelope that shall be securely sealed and endorsed with the name and official title of the election judge or official and the words, "This envelope contains a ballot and must be opened on election day", together with the number and description of the precinct in which the ballot is to be voted, and the election authority shall safely keep the envelope in its office until delivered to the central ballot counting location. The ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-55)
Sec. 19A-55. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05. Repealed by P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-60)
Sec. 19A-60. Pollwatchers. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe early voting by personal appearance at each permanent and temporary polling place where early voting is conducted. The pollwatchers shall qualify and be appointed in the same manner as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23, except that each candidate, political party, or organization of citizens may appoint only one pollwatcher for each location where early voting by personal appearance is conducted. Pollwatchers must be

residents of the State and possess valid pollwatcher credentials.

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the early voting, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges or election authority personnel making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter registration record card; provided, however, that the pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election or election authority personnel so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the voting and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle voting or election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election or election authority personnel any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

The judges of election or election authority personnel conducting early voting, or a majority of either of these, have the power and authority to hear and determine the legality of an early voting ballot.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-65)

Sec. 19A-65. Death of voter before opening of polls. Whenever due proof is made to the judges of election or election authority personnel counting early ballots that any voter who has marked an early ballot as provided in this Article has died before the opening of the polls on the date of the election, the ballot of the deceased voter shall be returned in the same manner provided for rejected ballots; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-70)

Sec. 19A-70. Advertising or campaigning in proximity of polling place; penalty. During the period prescribed in Section 19A-15 for early voting by personal appearance, no advertising pertaining to any candidate or proposition to be voted on may be displayed in or within 100 feet of any polling place used by voters under this Article. No person may engage in electioneering in or within 100 feet of any polling place used by voters under this

Article. The provisions of Section 17-29 with respect to establishment of a campaign free zone, including, but not limited to, the provisions for placement of signage on public property beyond the campaign free zone, apply to polling places under this Article.

Any person who violates this Section may be punished for contempt of court.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-75)

Sec. 19A-75. Early voting in jurisdictions using Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems under Article 24C. Election authorities that have adopted for use Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems under Article 24C may either use those voting systems to conduct early voting or, so long as at least one Direct Recording Electronic Voting System device is available at each early voting polling place, use whatever method the election authority uses for vote by mail balloting; provided that no early ballots are counted before the polls close on election day.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 20 heading)

ARTICLE 20. VOTING BY ABSENT ELECTORS IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE

(10 ILCS 5/20-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-1)

Sec. 20-1. The following words and phrases contained in this Article shall be construed as follows:

1. "Territorial limits of the United States" means each of the several States of the United States and includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands; but does not include American Samoa, the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or any other territory or possession of the United States.

2. "Member of the United States Service" means (a) members of the Armed Forces while on active duty and their spouses and dependents of voting age when residing with or accompanying them, (b) members of the Merchant Marine of the United States and their spouses and dependents when residing with or accompanying them and (c) United States government employees serving outside the territorial limits of the United States.

3. "Citizens of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial

limits of the United States" means civilian citizens of the United States and their spouses and dependents of voting age when residing with or accompanying them, who maintain a precinct residence in a county in this State and whose intent to return may be ascertained.

4. "Non-Resident Civilian Citizens" means civilian citizens of the United States (a) who reside outside the territorial limits of the United States, (b) who had maintained a precinct residence in a county in this State immediately prior to their departure from the United States, (c) who do not maintain a residence and are not registered to vote in any other State, and (d) whose intent to return to this State may be uncertain.

5. "Official postcard" means the postcard application for registration to vote or for a vote by mail ballot in the form provided in Section 204(c) of the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1973cc-14(c)).

6. "Federal office" means the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator, Representative in Congress, delegates and alternate delegates to the national nominating conventions and candidates for the Presidential Preference Primary.

7. "Federal election" means any general, primary or special election at which candidates are nominated or elected to Federal office.

8. "Dependent", for purposes of this Article, shall mean a father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter.

9. "Electronic transmission" includes, but is not limited to, transmission by electronic mail or the Internet.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-1b)

Sec. 20-1b. Voter electronic-mail addresses. The election authority shall give each voter who requests a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 the opportunity to provide an electronic-mail address beginning January 1, 2012, provided that the voter may opt out of providing an electronic-mail address. An electronic-mail address provided shall not be publicly available and is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Neither an election authority nor the State Board of Elections may release a voter's electronic-mail address to any third party. An election authority may use the address only to communicate with the voter

about the voting process, including transmitting military-overseas ballots and election materials if the voter has requested electronic transmission, and verifying the voter's mailing address and physical location as needed. Any other use or disclosure is prohibited, and each request for an electronic-mail address shall so state.
(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-2)

Sec. 20-2. Any member of the United States Service, otherwise qualified to vote, who expects in the course of his duties to be absent from the county in which he resides on the day of holding any election may make application for a vote by mail ballot to the election authority having jurisdiction over his precinct of residence on the official postcard or on a form furnished by the election authority as prescribed by Section 20-3 of this Article not less than 10 days before the election. A request pursuant to this Section shall entitle the applicant to a vote by mail ballot for every election in one calendar year. The original application for ballot shall be kept in the office of the election authority for one year as authorization to send a ballot to the voter for each election to be held within that calendar year. A certified copy of such application for ballot shall be sent each election with the vote by mail ballot to the election authority's central ballot counting location to be used in lieu of the original application for ballot. No registration shall be required in order to vote pursuant to this Section.

Ballots under this Section shall be mailed by the election authority in the manner prescribed by Section 20-5 of this Article and not otherwise. Ballots voted under this Section must be returned postmarked no later than election day and received for counting at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-2.1)

Sec. 20-2.1. Citizens of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States who are not registered but otherwise qualified to vote and who expect to be absent from their county of residence during the periods of voter

registration provided for in Articles 4, 5 or 6 of this Code and on the day of holding any election, may make simultaneous application to the election authority having jurisdiction over their precinct of residence for registration by mail and vote by mail ballot not less than 30 days before the election. Such application may be made on the official postcard or on a form furnished by the election authority as prescribed by Section 20-3 of this Article or by facsimile or electronic transmission. A request pursuant to this Section shall entitle the applicant to a vote by mail ballot for every election in one calendar year. The original application for ballot shall be kept in the office of the election authority for one year as authorization to send a ballot to the voter for each election to be held within that calendar year. A certified copy of such application for ballot shall be sent each election with the vote by mail ballot to the election authority's central ballot counting location to be used in lieu of the original application for ballot.

Registration shall be required in order to vote pursuant to this Section. However, if the election authority receives one of such applications after 30 days but not less than 10 days before a Federal election, said applicant shall be sent a ballot containing the Federal offices only and registration for that election shall be waived.

Ballots under this Section shall be delivered by the election authority in the manner prescribed by Section 20-5 of this Article in person, by mail, or, if requested by the applicant and the election authority has the capability, by facsimile transmission or by electronic transmission.

Ballots voted under this Section must be returned postmarked no later than election day and received for counting at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-2.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-2.2)

Sec. 20-2.2. Any non-resident civilian citizen, otherwise qualified to vote, may make application to the election authority having jurisdiction over his precinct of former residence for a vote by mail ballot containing the Federal offices only not less than 10 days

before a Federal election. Such application may be made on the official postcard or by facsimile or electronic transmission. A request pursuant to this Section shall entitle the applicant to a vote by mail ballot for every election in one calendar year at which Federal offices are filled. The original application for ballot shall be kept in the office of the election authority for one year as authorization to send a ballot to the voter for each election to be held within that calendar year at which Federal offices are filled. A certified copy of such application for ballot shall be sent each election with the vote by mail ballot to the election authority's central ballot counting location to be used in lieu of the original application for ballot. No registration shall be required in order to vote pursuant to this Section. Ballots under this Section shall be delivered by the election authority in the manner prescribed by Section 20-5 of this Article in person, by mail, or, if requested by the applicant and the election authority has the capability, by facsimile transmission or by electronic transmission. Ballots voted under this Section must be returned postmarked no later than election day and received for counting at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-2.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-2.3)

Sec. 20-2.3. Members of the Armed Forces and their spouses and dependents. Any member of the United States Armed Forces while on active duty, and his or her spouse and dependents, otherwise qualified to vote, who expects in the course of his or her duties to be absent from the county in which he or she resides on the day of holding any election, in addition to any other method of making application for vote by mail ballot under this Article, may make application for a vote by mail ballot to the election authority having jurisdiction over his or her precinct of residence by a facsimile machine or electronic transmission not less than 10 days before the election.

Ballots under this Section shall be delivered by the election authority in the manner prescribed by Section 20-5 of this Article in person, by mail, or, if requested by the applicant and the election authority

has the capability, by facsimile transmission or by electronic transmission. Ballots voted under this Section must be returned postmarked no later than election day and received for counting at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-3)

Sec. 20-3. The election authority shall furnish the following applications for registration by mail or vote by mail ballot which shall be considered a method of application in lieu of the official postcard.

1. Members of the United States Service, citizens of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States, and certified program participants under the Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Act may make application within the periods prescribed in Sections 20-2 or 20-2.1, as the case may be. Such application shall be substantially in the following form:

"APPLICATION FOR BALLOT

To be voted at the ..... election in the precinct in which is located my residence at ....., in the city/village/township of .....(insert home address) County of ..... and State of Illinois.

I state that I am a citizen of the United States; that on (insert date of election) I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct for 30 days; that on the above date I shall be the age of 18 years or above; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at that election; that I am (check category 1, 2, or 3 below):

1. ( ) a member of the United States Service,

2. ( ) a citizen of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and that I expect to be absent from the said county of my residence on the date of holding such election, and that I will have no opportunity to vote in person on that day.

3. ( ) a certified program participant under the Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Act.

I hereby make application for an official

ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election if I am absent from the said county of my residence, and I agree that I shall return said ballot or ballots to the election authority postmarked no later than election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day or shall destroy said ballot or ballots.

(Check below only if category 2 or 3 and not previously registered)

( ) I hereby make application to become registered as a voter and agree to return the forms and affidavits for registration to the election authority not later than 30 days before the election.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Article 29 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

.....

Post office address or service address to which registration materials or ballot should be mailed

.....

.....

.....

....."

If application is made for a primary election ballot, such application shall designate the name of the political party with which the applicant is affiliated.

Such applications may be obtained from the election authority having jurisdiction over the person's precinct of residence.

2. A spouse or dependent of a member of the United States Service, said spouse or dependent being a registered voter in the county, may make application on behalf of said person in the office of the election authority within the periods prescribed in Section 20-2 which shall be substantially in the following form:

"APPLICATION FOR BALLOT to be voted at the..... election in the precinct in which is located the residence of the person for whom this application is made at.....(insert residence address) in the city/village/township of..... County of..... and State of Illinois.

I certify that the following named person..... (insert name of person) is a member of the United States Service.

I state that said person is a citizen of the United States; that on (insert date of election) said person shall have resided in

the State of Illinois and in the election precinct for which this application is made for 30 days; that on the above date said person shall be the age of 18 years or above; that said person is lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at that election; that said person is a member of the United States Service, and that in the course of his duties said person expects to be absent from his county of residence on the date of holding such election, and that said person will have no opportunity to vote in person on that day.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by said person at such election and said person agrees that he shall return said ballot or ballots to the election authority postmarked no later than election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day, or shall destroy said ballot or ballots.

I hereby certify that I am the (mother, father, sister, brother, husband or wife) of the said elector, and that I am a registered voter in the election precinct for which this application is made. (Strike all but one that is applicable.)

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Article 29 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

Name of applicant .....

Residence address .....

City/village/township.....

Service address to which ballot should be mailed:

.....

.....

.....

....."

If application is made for a primary election ballot, such application shall designate the name of the political party with which the person for whom application is made is affiliated.

Such applications may be obtained from the election authority having jurisdiction over the voting precinct in which the person for whom application is made is entitled to vote.
(Source: P.A. 101-270, eff. 1-1-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-4)

Sec. 20-4. Immediately upon the receipt of the official postcard or an application as provided in Section 20-3 within the times heretofore prescribed, the election authority

shall ascertain whether or not such applicant is legally entitled to vote as requested, including verification of the applicant's signature by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card, if any. If the election authority ascertains that the applicant is lawfully entitled to vote, it shall enter the name, street address, ward and precinct number of such applicant on a list to be posted in his or its office in a place accessible to the public. Within one day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for a ballot, the election authority shall transmit that name and posted information to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain the names and other information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. As soon as the official ballot is prepared the election authority shall immediately deliver the same to the applicant in person, by mail, by facsimile transmission, or by electronic transmission as provided in this Article.

If any such election authority receives a second or additional application which it believes is from the same person, he or it shall submit it to the chief judge of the circuit court or any judge of that court designated by the chief judge. If the chief judge or his designate determines that the application submitted to him is a second or additional one, he shall so notify the election authority who shall disregard the second or additional application.

The election authority shall maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued vote by mail ballots. The list shall be maintained for each precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters in that precinct to whom vote by mail ballots have been issued.

Election authorities may transmit by facsimile or other electronic means a ballot simultaneously with transmitting an application for vote by mail ballot; however, no such ballot shall be counted unless an application has been completed by the voter and the election authority ascertains that the applicant is lawfully entitled to vote as provided in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-5)

Sec. 20-5. The election authority shall

fold the ballot or ballots in the manner specified by the statute for folding ballots prior to their deposit in the ballot box and shall enclose such ballot in an envelope unsealed to be furnished by it, which envelope shall bear upon the face thereof the name, official title and post office address of the election authority, and upon the other side of such envelope there shall be printed a certification in substantially the following form:

"CERTIFICATION

I state that I am a resident/former resident of the ..... precinct of the city/village/township of ....., (Designation to be made by Election Authority) or of the .... ward in the city of ..... (Designation to be made by Election Authority) residing at ..... in said city/village/township in the county of ..... and State of Illinois; that I am a

1. ( ) member of the United States Service

2. ( ) citizen of the United States temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States

3. ( ) nonresident civilian citizen

and desire to cast the enclosed ballot pursuant to Article 20 of the Election Code; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the ..... election to be held on .....

I further state that I marked the enclosed ballot in secret.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Article 29 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this certification are true and correct.

.....(Name)

.....

(Service Address)

.....

.....

....."

If the ballot enclosed is to be voted at a primary election, the certification shall designate the name of the political party with which the voter is affiliated.

In addition to the above, the election authority shall provide printed slips giving full instructions regarding the manner of completing the forms and affidavits for registration by mail or the manner of marking and returning the ballot in order that the same may be counted, and shall furnish one of the printed slips to each of the applicants at the same time the registration materials or

ballot is delivered to him.

In addition to the above, if a ballot to be provided to an elector pursuant to this Section contains a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6 and the territory concerning which the question is to be submitted is not described on the ballot due to the space limitations of such ballot, the election authority shall provide a printed copy of a notice of the public question, which shall include a description of the territory in the manner required by Section 16-7. The notice shall be furnished to the elector at the same time the ballot is delivered to the elector.

The envelope in which such registration or such ballot is mailed to the voter as well as the envelope in which the registration materials or the ballot is returned by the voter shall have printed across the face thereof two parallel horizontal red bars, each one-quarter inch wide, extending from one side of the envelope to the other side, with an intervening space of one-quarter inch, the top bar to be one and one-quarter inches from the top of the envelope, and with the words "Official Election Balloting Material-VIA AIR MAIL" between the bars. In the upper right corner of such envelope in a box, there shall be printed the words: "U.S. Postage Paid 42 USC 1973". All printing on the face of such envelopes shall be in red, including an appropriate inscription or blank in the upper left corner of return address of sender.

The envelope in which the ballot is returned to the election authority may be delivered (i) by mail, postage paid, (ii) in person, by the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of the voter, or (iii) by a company engaged in the business of making deliveries of property and licensed as a motor carrier of property by the Illinois Commerce Commission under the Illinois Commercial Transportation Law.

Election authorities transmitting ballots by facsimile or electronic transmission shall, to the extent possible, provide those applicants with the same instructions, certification, and other materials required when sending by mail.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-6)

Sec. 20-6. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15. Repealed by P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-7)

Sec. 20-7. Upon receipt of such vote by mail voter's ballot, the officer or officers above described shall forthwith enclose the same unopened, together with the application made by said vote by mail voter in a large or carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed and endorsed with the name and official title of such officer and the words, "This envelope contains a vote by mail voter's ballot and must be opened on election day," together with the number and description of the precinct in which said ballot is to be voted, and such officer shall thereafter safely keep the same in his office until counted by him as provided in the next section.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-8)

Sec. 20-8. Time and place of counting ballots.

(a) (Blank.)

(b) Each vote by mail voter's ballot returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by that election authority may be processed by the election authority beginning on the day it is received by the election authority in the central ballot counting location of the election authority, but the results of the processing may not be counted until the day of the election after 7:00 p.m., except as provided in subsections (g) and (g-5).

(c) Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots.

Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark or a barcode usable with an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt, opened to inspect the date inserted on the certification, and, if the certification date

is election day or earlier and the ballot is otherwise found to be valid under the requirements of this Section, counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots. Absent a date on the certification, the ballot shall not be counted.

If an election authority is using an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, a ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark may be counted if the intelligent mail barcode tracking system verifies the envelope was mailed no later than election day.

(d) Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by the election authority at any time before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same period provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsections (b), (g), and (g-5). Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballot that are mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that are received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the closing of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same periods provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsection (c).

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots received by the election authority after the closing of the polls on the day of election shall be endorsed by the person receiving the ballots with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by the election authority for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of that election.

(f) Counting required under this Section to begin on election day after the closing of the polls shall commence no later than 8:00 p.m. and shall be conducted by a panel or panels of

election judges appointed in the manner provided by law. The counting shall continue until all vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots required to be counted on election day have been counted.

(g) The procedures set forth in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code shall apply to all ballots counted under this Section. In addition, within 2 days after a ballot subject to this Article is received, but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, the election judge or official shall compare the voter's signature on the certification envelope of that ballot with the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. If the election judge or official determines that the 2 signatures match, and that the voter is otherwise qualified to cast a ballot under this Article, the election authority shall cast and count the ballot on election day or the day the ballot is determined to be valid, whichever is later, adding the results to the precinct in which the voter is registered. If the election judge or official determines that the signatures do not match, or that the voter is not qualified to cast a ballot under this Article, then without opening the certification envelope, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

In addition to the voter's signatures not matching, a ballot subject to this Article may be rejected by the election judge or official:

(1) if the ballot envelope is open or has been opened and resealed;

(2) if the voter has already cast an early or grace period ballot;

(3) if the voter voted in person on election day or the voter is not a duly registered voter in the precinct; or

(4) on any other basis set forth in this Code.

If the election judge or official determines that any of these reasons apply, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

(g-5) If a ballot subject to this Article is rejected by the election judge or official for any reason, the election authority shall, within 2 days after the rejection but in all

cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, notify the voter that his or her ballot was rejected. The notice shall inform the voter of the reason or reasons the ballot was rejected and shall state that the voter may appear before the election authority, on or before the 14th day after the election, to show cause as to why the ballot should not be rejected. The voter may present evidence to the election authority supporting his or her contention that the ballot should be counted. The election authority shall appoint a panel of 3 election judges to review the contested ballot, application, and certification envelope, as well as any evidence submitted by the vote by mail voter. No more than 2 election judges on the reviewing panel shall be of the same political party. The reviewing panel of election judges shall make a final determination as to the validity of the contested ballot. The judges' determination shall not be reviewable either administratively or judicially.

A ballot subject to this subsection that is determined to be valid shall be counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots.

(g-10) All ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(h) Each political party, candidate, and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-9)

Sec. 20-9. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 87-1052. Repealed by P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-10)

Sec. 20-10. Pollwatchers shall be permitted to be present during the casting of the vote by mail voters' ballots, each political party, candidate and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned. Such pollwatchers shall be subject to the same provisions as are provided for pollwatchers in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code, and shall be permitted to observe the election judges making the signature comparison between that which is on the ballot envelope and that which is on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the

master file.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-11)
Sec. 20-11. Whenever it shall be made to appear by due proof to the judges of election that any elector who has marked and forwarded his ballot as provided in this article has died prior to the opening of the polls on the date of the election, then the ballot of such deceased voter shall be returned by the judges of election in the same manner as provided for rejected ballots above; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election.
(Source: Laws 1944, 1st S.S., p. 6.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-12)
Sec. 20-12. In all counties, cities, towns and precincts in which voting machines are used, all the provisions of this Act, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, relating to the furnishing of ballot boxes, printing and furnishing official ballots and supplies in such number as provided by law, the canvassing of the ballots and making the proper return of the result of the election, shall, to the extent necessary to make this article effective, apply with full force and effect; Provided, however, that the number of ballots to be printed shall be in the discretion of the election authority.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-13)
Sec. 20-13. If otherwise qualified to vote, any person not covered by Section 20-2, 20-2.1, or 20-2.2 of this Article who is not registered to vote and who is temporarily absent from his county of residence, may make special application to the election authority having jurisdiction over his precinct of permanent residence, not less than 5 days before a presidential election, for a vote by mail ballot to vote for the president and vice-president only. Such application shall be furnished by the election authority and shall be in substantially the following form:

SPECIAL VOTE BY MAIL BALLOT APPLICATION
(For use by non-registered Illinois residents temporarily absent from the county to vote for the president and vice-president only)

AFFIDAVIT

1. I hereby request a vote by mail ballot to vote for the president and vice-president only ..... (insert date of general election)

2. I am a citizen of the United States and

a permanent resident of Illinois.

3. I have maintained, and still maintain, a permanent abode in Illinois for the past ..... years at: ..... (House) ..... (Number) ..... (Street) ..... (City) ..... (Village) ..... (Town)

4. I will not be able to regularly register in person as a voter because ..... (Give reason for temporary absence such as "Student", "Temporary job transfer", etc.)

5. I was born ..... (Month) ..... (Day) ..... (Year) in ..... (State or County);

6. To be filled in only by a person who is foreign-born (If answer is "yes" in either a. or b. below, fill in appropriate information in c.):

a. One or both of my parents were United States citizens at the time of my birth?

( ) YES ( ) NO

b. My United States citizenship was derived through an act of the Congress of the United States?

( ) YES ( ) NO

c. The name of the court issuing papers and the date thereof upon which my United States citizenship was derived is ..... located in ..... (City) ..... (State) on ..... (Month) ..... (Day) ..... (Year)

(For persons who derived citizenship through papers issued through a parent or spouse, fill in the following)

(1) My parents or spouse's name is:

..... (First) ..... (Middle) ..... (Last)

(2) ..... (Month) ..... (Day) ..... (Year)

is the date of my marriage or my age at which time I derived my citizenship.

7. I am not registered as a voter in any other county in the State of Illinois or in any other State.

8. I am not requesting a ballot from any other place and am not voting in any other manner in this election and I have not voted and do not intend to vote in this election at any other address. I request that you mail my ballot to the following address:

(Print name and complete mailing address)

.....

.....

.....

9. Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Article 29 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements

set forth in this application are true and correct.

.....
Signature of Applicant

The procedures set forth in Sections 20-4 through 20-12 of this Article, insofar as they may be made applicable, shall be applicable to vote by mail voting under this Section.
(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-13.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-13.1)

Sec. 20-13.1. Any person not covered by Sections 20-2, 20-2.1 or 20-2.2 of this Article who is registered to vote but who is disqualified from voting because he moved outside his election precinct during the 30 days preceding a presidential election may make special application to the election authority having jurisdiction over his precinct of former residence by mail, not more than 30 nor less than 5 days before a Federal election, or in person in the office of the election authority, not more than 30 nor less than 1 day before a Federal election, for a vote by mail ballot to vote for the president and vice-president only. Such application shall be furnished by the election authority and shall be in substantially the following form:

SPECIAL VOTER APPLICATION

(For use by registered Illinois voters disqualified for having moved outside their precinct on or after the 30th day preceding the election, to vote for president and vice-president only.)

1. I hereby request a ballot to vote for president and vice-president only on ..... (insert date of general election).

2. I am a citizen of the United States and my present address is: ..... (Residence Number) ..... (Street) ..... (City/Village/Township) ..... (County) ..... (State).

3. As of ..... (Month), ... (Day), ... (Year) I was a registered voter at ..... (Residence Number) ..... (Street) ..... (City/Village/Township).

4. I moved to my present address on ..... (Month) ..... (Day) ..... (Year).

5. I have not registered to vote from nor have I requested a ballot in any other election jurisdiction in this State or in another State.

6. (If vote by mail request), I request that you mail the ballot to the following

address:

Print name and complete mailing address.

.....

.....

.....

Under the penalties as provided by law pursuant to Article 29 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

.....

(Signature of Applicant)

7. Subscribed and sworn to before me on ..... (Month) ..... (Day) ..... (Year)

.....

(Signature of Official Administering Oath)

The procedures set forth in Sections 20-4 through 20-12 of this Article, insofar as they may be made applicable, shall be applicable to vote by mail voting under this Section.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-14)

Sec. 20-14. The foregoing sections of this article shall be deemed to provide a method of registration and of voting in addition to the methods otherwise provided in this Code.
(Source: P.A. 81-953.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-15)

Sec. 20-15. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment. If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 20, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents, provided that ballots under this Article must be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment, at the central ballot counting location, authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-20)

Sec. 20-20. Report on ballots. On or before the 21st day after an election, each election authority shall transmit to the State Board of Elections the following information with respect to that election:

(1) The number, by precinct, of ballots subject to this Article requested, provided, and counted.

(2) The number of rejected ballots subject to this Article.

(3) The number of voters seeking review of rejected ballots pursuant to subsection (g-5) of Section 20-8.

(4) The number of ballots counted following review pursuant to subsection (g-5) of Section 20-8.

On or before the 28th day after an election, the State Board of Elections shall compile the information received under this Section with respect to that election and make that information available to the public.

(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/20-25)

Sec. 20-25. Extraordinary procedures. In the event of a deployment of the United States Armed Forces or the declaration of an emergency by the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois, The Governor or the executive director of the State Board of Elections may modify the registration and voting procedures established by this Article or by rules adopted pursuant to this Article for the duration of the deployment or emergency in order to facilitate vote by mail voting under this Article. The Governor or executive director, as the case may be, then promptly shall notify each election authority of the changes in procedures. Each election authority shall publicize the modifications and shall provide notice of the modifications to each person under its jurisdiction subject to this Article for whom the election authority has contact information.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 21 heading)

ARTICLE 21. ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

(10 ILCS 5/21-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-1)

Sec. 21-1. Choosing and election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be in the following manner:

(a) In each year in which a President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen, each political party or group in this State shall choose by its State Convention or State central committee electors of President and Vice-President of the United States and such State Convention or State central committee of such party or group shall also choose electors at large, if any are to be appointed for this State and such State Convention or State central committee of such party or group shall by its chair and secretary certify the total list of such electors together with electors at large so chosen to the State Board of Elections.

The filing of such certificate with the Board, of such choosing of electors shall be deemed and taken to be the choosing and selection of the electors of this State, if such party or group is successful at the polls as herein provided in choosing their candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

(b) The names of the candidates of the several political parties or groups for electors of President and Vice-President shall not be printed on the official ballot to be voted in the election to be held on the day in this Act above named. In lieu of the names of the candidates for such electors of President and Vice-President, immediately under the appellation of party name of a party or group in the column of its candidates on the official ballot, to be voted at said election first above named in subsection (1) of Section 2A-1.2 and Section 2A-2, there shall be printed within a bracket the name of the candidate for President and the name of the candidate for Vice-President of such party or group with a square to the left of such bracket. Each voter in this State from the several lists or sets of electors so chosen and selected by the said respective political parties or groups, may choose and elect one of such lists or sets of electors by placing a cross in the square to the left of the bracket aforesaid of one of such parties or groups. Placing a cross within the square before the bracket enclosing the names of President and Vice-President shall not be deemed and taken as a direct vote for such candidates for President and Vice-President, or either of them, but shall only be deemed and taken to be

a vote for the entire list or set of electors chosen by that political party or group so certified to the State Board of Elections as herein provided. Voting by means of placing a cross in the appropriate place preceding the appellation or title of the particular political party or group, shall not be deemed or taken as a direct vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President, or either of them, but instead to the Presidential vote, as a vote for the entire list or set of electors chosen by that political party or group so certified to the State Board of Elections as herein provided.

(c) Such certification by the respective political parties or groups in this State of electors of President and Vice-President shall be made to the State Board of Elections within 2 days after such State convention or meeting of the State central committee in which the electors were chosen.

(d) Should more than one certificate of choice and selection of electors of the same political party or group be filed by contesting conventions or contesting groups, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Elections within 10 days after the adjournment of the last of such conventions to meet and determine which set of nominees for electors of such party or group was chosen and selected by the authorized convention of such party or group. The Board, after notice to the chair and secretaries or managers of the conventions or groups and after a hearing shall determine which set of electors was so chosen by the authorized convention and shall so announce and publish the fact, and such decision shall be final and the set of electors so determined upon by the electoral board to be so chosen shall be the list or set of electors to be deemed elected if that party shall be successful at the polls, as herein provided.

(e) Should a vacancy occur in the choice of an elector in a congressional district, such vacancy may be filled by the executive committee of the party or group for such congressional district, to be certified by such committee to the State Board of Elections. Should a vacancy occur in the office of elector at large, such vacancy shall be filled by the State committee of such political party or group, and certified by it to the State Board of Elections.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/21-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-2)

Sec. 21-2. The county clerks of the several

counties shall, within 21 days next after holding the election named in subsection (1) of Section 2A-1.2 and Section 2A-2, make 2 copies of the abstract of the votes cast for electors by each political party or group, as indicated by the voter, as aforesaid, by a cross in the square to the left of the bracket aforesaid, or as indicated by a cross in the appropriate place preceding the appellation or title of the particular political party or group, and transmit by mail one of the copies to the office of the State Board of Elections and retain the other in his office, to be sent for by the electoral board in case the other should be mislaid. Within 31 days after the holding of such election, and sooner if all the returns are received by the State Board of Elections, the State Board of Elections shall proceed to open and canvass said election returns and to declare which set of candidates for President and Vice-President received, as aforesaid, the highest number of votes cast at such election as aforesaid; and the electors of that party whose candidates for President and Vice-President received the highest number of votes so cast shall be taken and deemed to be elected as electors of President and Vice-President, but should 2 or more sets of candidates for President and Vice-President be returned with an equal and the highest vote, the State Board of Elections shall cause a notice of the same to be published, which notice shall name some day and place, not less than 5 days from the time of such publication of such notice, upon which the State Board of Elections will decide by lot which of the sets of candidates for President and Vice-President so equal and highest shall be declared to be highest. And upon the day and at the place so appointed in the notice, the board shall so decide by lot and declare which is deemed highest of the sets of candidates for President and Vice-President so equal and highest, thereby determining only that the electors chosen as aforesaid by such candidates' party or group are thereby elected by general ticket to be such electors.
(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/21-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-3)

Sec. 21-3. Within five days after the votes shall have been canvassed and the results declared or the result declared by lot as provided for in Section 21-2 above, the Governor shall cause the result of said election to be published, and shall proclaim the persons electors of President and Vice-President so chosen composing the list so elected, by transmitting by mail to the

several persons so chosen and composing the list or set elected, electors of President and Vice-President certificates in triplicate, under the Seal of State of their appointment, and shall also transmit under the Seal of State to the Secretary of State of the United States the certificate of the election of said electors as required by the laws of Congress.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/21-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-4)

Sec. 21-4. Presidential electors; meeting; allowance. The electors, elected under this Article, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State in a room to be designated by the Secretary in the Capitol at Springfield in this State, at the time appointed by the laws of the United States at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and give their votes for President and for Vice-President of the United States, in the manner provided in this Article, and perform such duties as are or may be required by law. Each elector shall receive an allowance for food and lodging equal to the amount per day permitted to be deducted for such expenses under the Internal Revenue Code, plus a mileage allowance at the rate in effect under regulations promulgated pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5707(b)(2) for the number of highway miles necessarily and conveniently traveled, for going to the seat of government to give his or her vote and returning to his or her residence and otherwise performing the official duties of an elector, to be paid on the warrant of the State Comptroller, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and any person appointed by the electors assembled to fill a vacancy shall also receive the allowances provided for electors appointed.
(Source: P.A. 92-359, eff. 1-1-02.)

(10 ILCS 5/21-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-5)

Sec. 21-5. In case any person duly elected an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States shall fail to attend at the Capitol on the day on which his vote is required to be given, it shall be the duty of the elector or electors of President and Vice-President, attending at the time and place, to appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy; provided, that should the person or persons chosen, as in this Article provided, in the foregoing sections, arrive at the place aforesaid before the votes for President and Vice-President are actually given, the person or persons appointed to fill such vacancy shall not act as elector of President and

Vice-President.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 22 heading)
ARTICLE 22. CANVASSING VOTES

(10 ILCS 5/22-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-1)
Sec. 22-1. Abstracts of votes. Within 21 days after the close of the election at which candidates for offices hereinafter named in this Section are voted upon, the election authorities of the respective counties shall open the returns and make abstracts of the votes on a separate sheet for each of the following:

A. For Governor and Lieutenant Governor;

B. For State officers;

C. For presidential electors;

D. For United States Senators and Representatives to Congress;

E. For judges of the Supreme Court;

F. For judges of the Appellate Court;

G. For judges of the circuit court;

H. For Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly;

I. For State's Attorneys elected from 2 or more counties;

J. For amendments to the Constitution, and for other propositions submitted to the electors of the entire State;

K. For county officers and for propositions submitted to the electors of the county only;

L. For Regional Superintendent of Schools;

M. For trustees of Sanitary Districts; and

N. For Trustee of a Regional Board of School Trustees.

Each sheet shall report the returns by precinct or ward.

Multiple originals of each of the sheets shall be prepared and one of each shall be turned over to the chair of the county central committee of each of the then existing established political parties, as defined in Section 10-2, or his duly authorized representative immediately after the completion of the entries on the sheets and before the totals have been compiled.

The foregoing abstracts shall be preserved

by the election authority in its office.

Whenever any county clerk is unable to canvass the vote, the deputy county clerk or a designee of the county clerk shall serve in his or her place.

The powers and duties of the election authority canvassing the votes are limited to those specified in this Section.

No person who is shown by the election authority's proclamation to have been elected at the consolidated election or general election as a write-in candidate shall take office unless that person has first filed with the certifying office or board a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 or Section 10-5, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for filing a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected. For officers elected at the consolidated election, the certifying officer shall notify the election authority of the receipt of those documents, and the county clerk shall issue the certification of election under the provisions of Section 22-18.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-1.2)

Sec. 22-1.2. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 81-1149. Repealed by P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-2)

Sec. 22-2. The county clerk shall make out a certificate of election to each of the persons having the highest number of votes, for the several county offices, and deliver such certificate to the person entitled to it, on his application.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-3)

Sec. 22-3. When two (2) or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for an office to be filled by the county alone, the county clerk shall issue a notice to such persons of such tie vote, and require them to appear at his office, on a day named in the notice, no later than 21 days following an election, and determine by lot which of them is to be declared elected.

(Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-4)

Sec. 22-4. On the day appointed, the clerk and the chair (or vice-chair or secretary, as the case may be) of the county central committees of the Republican and Democratic

parties and other canvassers, or, in case of their absence the state's attorney or sheriff, shall attend, and the parties interested shall appear and determine by lot which of them is to be declared elected; and the clerk shall issue his certificate of election to the person thus declared elected.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-5)

Sec. 22-5. Immediately after the completion of the abstracts of votes by precinct or ward, the county clerk shall make 2 correct copies of the abstracts of votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, both of which said copies he shall envelope and seal up, and endorse upon the envelopes in substance, "Abstracts of votes for State Officers from .... County"; and shall seal up a copy of each of the abstracts of votes for other officers and amendments to the Constitution and other propositions voted on, and endorse the same so as to show the contents of the package, and address the same to the State Board of Elections. The several packages shall then be placed in one envelope and addressed to the State Board of Elections. The county clerk shall send the sealed envelope addressed to the State Board of Elections via overnight mail so it arrives at the address the following calendar day.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-6)

Sec. 22-6. E-Canvass.

(a) Within 22 days after each election, each Election Authority shall provide unit-by-unit vote totals to the State Board of Elections in an electronic format to be prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate rules necessary for the implementation of this Section.

(b) Beginning with the November 2014 general election and every primary, consolidated, general, and special election thereafter, within 52 days after each election, the State Board of Elections shall publish the precinct-by-precinct vote totals on its website and make them available in a downloadable form.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-7)

Sec. 22-7. Canvass of votes; declaration and proclamation of result. The State Board of Elections, shall proceed within 31 days after

the election, and sooner if all the returns are received, to canvass the votes given for United States Senators and Representatives to Congress, State executive officers, judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the Appellate Court, judges of the Circuit Court, Senators, Representatives to the General Assembly, State's Attorneys and Regional Superintendents of Schools elected from 2 or more counties, respectively, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the respective offices shall be declared duly elected, but if it appears that more than the number of persons to be elected have the highest and an equal number of votes for the same office, the electoral board shall decide by lot which of such persons shall be elected; and to each person duly elected, the Governor shall give a certificate of election or commission, as the case may require, and shall cause proclamation to be made of the result of the canvass, and they shall at the same time and in the same manner, canvass the vote cast upon amendments to the Constitution, and upon other propositions submitted to the electors of the entire State; and the Governor shall cause to be made such proclamation of the result of the canvass as the statutes elsewhere provide. The State Board of Elections shall transmit to the State Comptroller a list of the persons elected to the various offices. The State Board of Elections shall also transmit to the Supreme Court the names of persons elected to judgeships in adversary elections and the names of judges who fail to win retention in office.

No person who is shown by the canvassing board's proclamation to have been elected at the consolidated election or general election as a write-in candidate shall take office unless that person has first filed with the certifying office or board a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 or Section 10-5, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for filing a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected. For officers elected at the consolidated election, the certifying officer shall notify the election authority of the receipt of those documents, and the county clerk shall issue the certification of election under the provisions of Section 22-18.

(Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-8)

Sec. 22-8. In municipalities operating

under Article 6 of this Act, within 21 days after the close of such election, the board of election commissioners shall open all returns and shall make abstracts or statements of the votes for all offices and questions voted on at the election.

Each abstract or statement shall report the returns by precinct or ward.

Multiple originals of each of the abstracts or statements shall be prepared and one of each shall be turned over to the chair of the county central committee of each of the then existing established political parties, as defined in Section 10-2.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-9)

Sec. 22-9. It shall be the duty of the election authority to canvass and add up and declare the result of every election hereafter held within the boundaries of such city, village or incorporated town operating under Article 6 of this Act. The election authority shall file a certified copy of the record with the County Clerk of the county; and such abstracts or results shall be treated, by the County Clerk in all respects, as if made by the election authority now provided by the foregoing sections of this law, and he shall transmit the same, by facsimile, e-mail, or other electronic means, to the State Board of Elections, or other proper officer, as required hereinabove. The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall also send the abstract by precinct or ward and result in a sealed envelope addressed to the State Board of Elections via overnight mail so it arrives at the address the following calendar day. And such abstracts or results so declared, and a certified copy thereof, shall be treated everywhere within the state, and by all public officers, with the same binding force and effect as the abstract of votes now authorized by the foregoing provisions of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-647, eff. 1-1-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-9.1)

Sec. 22-9.1. Within 5 days after the last day for proclamation of the results of any canvass declaring persons nominated, elected or declared eligible for a runoff election for any office or declaring the adoption or rejection of a question of public policy, the following persons may file a petition for discovery:

(a) any candidate who, in the entire area in which votes may be cast for the office for which he is a candidate, received votes equal in number to at least 95% of the number of votes cast for any successful candidate for the same office; and

(b) any 5 electors of the same area within which votes may be cast on a question of public policy, if the results of the canvass are such that the losing side on the question would have been the prevailing side had it received an additional number of votes equal to 5% of the total number of votes cast on the question.

A petition under this Section shall be filed with the election authority for purposes of discovery only. The petition shall ask that ballots, voting machines, or ballot cards - as the case may be - shall be examined, that any automatic tabulating equipment shall be tested, and that ballots, recorded votes, or ballot cards - as the case may be - shall be counted in specified precincts, not exceeding 25% of the total number of precincts within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Where there are fewer than 4 precincts under the jurisdiction of the election authority and within the area in which votes could be cast in the election in connection with which the petition has been filed, discovery shall be permitted in one of such precincts.

A petition filed under this Section shall be accompanied by the payment of a fee of $10.00 per precinct specified. All such fees shall be paid by the election authority into the county or city treasury, as the case may be.

After 3 days notice in writing to the successful candidate for the same office or, in the case of a question of public policy, such notice as will reasonably inform interested persons of the time and place of the discovery proceedings, the election authority shall examine the ballots, voting machines, ballot cards, voter affidavits and applications for ballot, test the automatic tabulating equipment, and count the ballots, recorded votes, and ballot cards in the specified election districts or precincts. At the request of any candidate entitled to participate in the discovery proceedings, the election authority shall also make available for examination the ballot applications and voter affidavits for the specified precincts. Each candidate affected by such examination shall have the right to attend the same in

person or by his representative. In the case of a question of public policy, the board shall permit an equal number of acknowledged proponents and acknowledged opponents to attend the examination.

On completion of the count of any ballots in each district or precinct, the ballots shall be secured and sealed in the same manner required of judges of election by Sections 7-54 and 17-20 of the Election Code. The handling of the ballots in accord with this Section shall not of itself affect the admissibility in evidence of the ballots in any other proceedings, either legislative or judicial.

The results of the examination and count shall not be certified, used to amend or change the abstracts of the votes previously completed, used to deny the successful candidate for the same office his certificate of nomination or election, nor used to change the previously declared result of the vote on a question of public policy. Such count shall not be binding in an election contest brought about under the provisions of the Election Code, shall not be a prerequisite to bringing such an election contest, shall not prevent the bringing of such an election contest, nor shall it affect the results of the canvass previously proclaimed.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-10)

Sec. 22-10. The County Clerk shall make out a certificate of election to each person having the highest number of votes for the several county offices, and deliver such certificate of election to the person entitled to it, on his application.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-12)

Sec. 22-12. In the canvass of such votes by the election authority, provided in section 22-8 hereof, the election authority shall declare who is elected to any city or town office. In the case of a tie in the election to any city, or to any office voted for only within the territory of such city, it shall be determined by lot, in such manner as such canvassers shall direct, which candidate or candidates shall hold the office, and thereupon the person in whose favor it shall result, shall be declared elected by the order entered in the court as aforesaid.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-14)

Sec. 22-14. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 83-334. Repealed by P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-15)

Sec. 22-15. The election authority shall, upon request, and by mail if so requested, furnish free of charge to any candidate for any office, whose name appeared upon the ballot within the jurisdiction of the election authority, a copy of the abstract of votes by precinct or ward for all candidates for the office for which such person was a candidate. Such abstract shall be furnished no later than 2 days after the receipt of the request or 8 days after the completing of the canvass, whichever is later.

Within one calendar day following the canvass and proclamation of each general primary election and general election, each election authority shall transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of the abstracts of votes by precinct or ward for the offices of ward, township, and precinct committeeperson via overnight mail so that the abstract of votes arrives at the address the following calendar day. Each election authority shall also transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of current precinct poll lists.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-15.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-15.1)

Sec. 22-15.1. (a) Within 60 days following the canvass of the general election within each election jurisdiction, the election authority shall prepare, in typewritten or legible computer-generated form, a report of the abstracts of votes by precinct for all offices and questions of public policy in connection with which votes were cast within the election jurisdiction at the general election. The report shall include the total number of ballots cast within each precinct or ward and the total number of registered voters within each precinct or ward. The election authority shall provide a copy of the report to the chair of the county central committee of each established political party in the county within which the election jurisdiction is contained, and shall make a reasonable number of copies of the report available for distribution to the public.

(b) Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each election authority shall prepare, in typewritten or legible computer-generated form, a report of the type required by subsection (a) concerning

the general election of 1984. The election authority shall provide a copy of the report to the chairperson of the county central committee of each established political party in the county in which the election jurisdiction is contained, and shall make a reasonable number of copies of the report available for distribution to the public.

(c) An election authority may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a report provided pursuant to subsection (a) or (b).

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-16)

Sec. 22-16. If the result of a canvass disclosed that a person elected to office is a person whose nomination for said office was vacated and not filled pursuant to Section 7-61 or 10-11, such person shall be declared elected and the office thereupon shall become vacant. Such vacancy in office shall be filled under the applicable provision of Article 25.

(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-17)

Sec. 22-17. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the canvass of votes cast at the consolidated election shall be conducted by the election authority within 21 days after the close of such elections.

(b) The board of election commissioners as provided in Section 22-8 shall canvass the votes cast at the consolidated election for offices of any political subdivision entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners.

(c) The canvass of votes cast upon any public questions submitted to the voters of any political subdivision, or any precinct or combination of precincts within a political subdivision, at any regular election or at any emergency referendum election, including votes cast by voters outside of the political subdivision where the question is for annexation thereto, shall be canvassed by the same election authority as for the canvass of votes of the officers of such political subdivision. However, referenda conducted throughout a county and referenda of sanitary districts whose officers are elected at general elections shall be canvassed by the county clerk. The votes cast on a public question for the formation of a political subdivision shall be canvassed by the relevant election authority and filed with the circuit court that ordered the question submitted.

(c-5) No person who is shown by the election authority's proclamation to have been

elected at the consolidated election or general election as a write-in candidate shall take office unless that person has first filed with the certifying office or board a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 or Section 10-5, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for filing a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected. For officers elected at the consolidated election, the certifying officer shall notify the election authority of the receipt of those documents, and the county clerk shall issue the certification of election under the provisions of Section 22-18.

(d) The canvass of votes for offices of political subdivisions cast at special elections to fill vacancies held on the day of any regular election shall be conducted by the election authority which is responsible for canvassing the votes at the regularly scheduled election for such office.

(e) Abstracts of votes prepared pursuant to canvasses under this Section shall report returns by precinct or ward.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-647, eff. 1-1-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-18)

Sec. 22-18. The canvass of votes and the proclamation of results by the election authority provided in Section 22-17 shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures and requirements otherwise provided in this Article. A signed copy or original duplicate of its completed abstract of votes must be transmitted to each election authority having jurisdiction over any of the territory of the respective political subdivision and transmitted, by facsimile, e-mail, or any other electronic means, to the State Board of Elections in the same manner as provided in Section 22-5.

The county clerk shall make out a certificate of election to each person declared elected to an office by the election authorities and transmit such certificate to the person so entitled, upon his application. For political subdivisions whose territory extends into more than one county, the certificates of election shall be issued by the county clerk of the county which contains the principal office of the political subdivision.

Whenever an election authority canvasses the votes cast upon a public question submitted to referendum pursuant to a court

order, the election authority shall immediately transmit a signed copy or an original duplicate of its completed abstract of the votes to the court which ordered the referendum.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 23 heading)
ARTICLE 23. CONTESTING ELECTIONS

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.1a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.1a)
Sec. 23-1.1a. Election contest - Statewide - Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over contests of the results of any election, including a primary, for an elected officer provided for in Article V of the Constitution, and shall retain jurisdiction throughout the course of such election contests.
(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.2a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.2a)
Sec. 23-1.2a. Election contest - Statewide offices - Who may contest - Time and place for filing - Fee. The results of an election, including a primary, for an elected executive officer provided for in Article V of the Constitution may be challenged (1) by any candidate whose name was on the ballot for that office, (2) by any person who filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office, or (3) by any person who voted in that election, provided that such person's challenge is supported by a verified petition signed by persons who voted in the election in a number no less than the largest number of signatures required to nominate a person to be a candidate of any political party which nominated a candidate for the office being contested.

Any person, including a candidate, qualified pursuant to this Section and desiring to contest the results of an election for such an office shall, within 15 days of the date of the official proclamation of results of such election, file a Petition of State Election Contest with the clerk of the Supreme Court together with a filing fee in the amount of $10,000.
(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.3a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.3a)
Sec. 23-1.3a. Election contest - Statewide - Petition - Contents. A Petition of State

Election Contest shall be signed and verified by each person contesting the results of the election and shall contain:

(a) The name of each candidate who received at least 1% of the votes cast for the office contested and the residence address of each such candidate as shown in the Statement of Candidacy of each candidate or, in the case of a write-in candidate, such candidate's residence address as determined by a diligent search;

(b) The results of the contested election as certified in the official proclamation;

(c) A statement that the Petitioner cast a ballot in the election contested, was a candidate whose name was on the ballot for the office which is the subject of the election contest, or filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the office which is the subject of the election contest;

(d) A statement that each petitioner believes (i) mistake or fraud has been committed in the casting, counting or return or canvass of the votes for the office involved or (ii) there was some other irregularity in the conduct of the contested election, or both;

(e) A statement declaring with particularity the specific precincts in which the mistake, fraud or irregularity relied upon by the Petitioner is believed to have occurred;

(f) The names and addresses of each election authority in whose jurisdiction the election was held, clearly indicating which election authorities had jurisdiction over the precincts in which each alleged mistake, fraud or irregularity occurred;

(g) A statement declaring that, as a consequence of the mistake, fraud or irregularity alleged, the result of the election, as officially proclaimed, was incorrect; and

(h) A statement declaring the Petitioner's belief as to which candidate did receive the highest number of votes.

(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.4a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.4a)

Sec. 23-1.4a. Election contest - Statewide - Notice to parties. Upon receipt of a properly executed Petition of State Election Contest and the filing fee, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall within 48 hours (a) mail, by certified first class mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the Petition to each candidate and each election authority listed

in the Petition at their addresses shown therein and to the State Board of Elections, and (b) notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that a Petition of State Election Contest has been filed.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.5a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.5a)

Sec. 23-1.5a. Election contest - Statewide - Appearances and responsive pleadings - Time. Within 20 days of the filing of a Petition of State Election Contest, each candidate in the election contested may become a party to the contest proceeding by entering his or her written appearance or otherwise filing written pleadings in response to the Petition of State Election Contest with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The responsive pleadings may include a motion to dismiss, challenging the sufficiency of the Petition of State Election contest or any part thereof. Any candidate who does not so enter his or her appearance shall not be entitled to further notice of the contest proceeding nor be permitted to take part in the proceeding on his or her own behalf. Failure to file an appearance, however, shall not affect a candidate's right to office if he or she is determined to have received the highest number of votes.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.6a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.6a)

Sec. 23-1.6a. Election contest - Statewide - Examination of records - Procedure. If a petitioner in any election contest desires to examine records and equipment under the control of an election authority, he or she shall file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court a Request for Record Examination within 30 days of the date of the filing of the Petition and shall serve copies thereof on all parties to the contest and upon all election authorities having jurisdiction over the precincts in which votes were cast in the contested election. Within 5 days of receipt of such a Request, or between the 31st and 36th day after a petition is filed if no such Request is received, any other party to the election contest may file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court a request for Record Examination indicating the records and equipment not previously requested by the petitioner which such party desires to examine, serving a copy thereof upon all parties to the contest and upon all election authorities having jurisdiction over the precincts in which votes were cast in the

contested election. Any party who fails to timely file a Request for Record Examination shall thereafter be barred from filing such a Request. A Request for Record Examination shall clearly set forth by precincts the records and equipment which the person filing the Request desires to examine and shall not be altered or amended after filing. Each Request for Record Examination shall be accompanied by a bond, with adequate surety, in an amount equal to $50 per precinct listed, or $75,000, whichever is less, to secure the payment by the party submitting the Request, of any assessment of the costs of the examination ordered by the Supreme Court.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.7a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.7a)

Sec. 23-1.7a. Election contest - Statewide - Initial procedures and rules. Subsequent to the time that all candidates in the election contest have appeared or are required to appear, and all Requests for Records Examination are required to be filed, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall call the Supreme Court into session to consider the Petition of State Election Contest and any responsive pleadings, together with any Requests for Record Examination, receiving such briefs and argument as the Court shall deem appropriate. Thereafter, the Supreme Court shall:

(a) Determine the sufficiency of the Petition, and shall dismiss the Petition or any part of it if found insufficient;

(b) Issue rulings on any issues as to which there are no material facts in dispute;

(c) Identify those election jurisdictions, if any, for which a recount or hearing is appropriate; and

(d) In its discretion, establish rules of procedure for the determination of disputed facts.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.8a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.8a)

Sec. 23-1.8a. Election contest - Statewide - Procedures for recount and initial hearing. In all cases for which the Supreme Court finds it appropriate that there be conducted a recount or partial recount of ballots cast in any election jurisdiction, or a hearing regarding the conduct of the election within any election jurisdiction, the Supreme Court shall, in consultation with the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit in which each such

election jurisdiction is located, assign a Circuit Judge of that Judicial circuit to preside over the recount or hearing. If more than one election jurisdiction within a single Judicial circuit is subject to recount or hearing, the Supreme Court may assign a different Circuit Judge to preside over the recount or hearing for each such election jurisdiction.

Each Circuit Judge appointed pursuant to this Section shall supervise the examination of the records or equipment of the election authority whose jurisdiction is subject to the recount or hearing, and shall take evidence in the same manner and upon like notice as in other civil cases. At the conclusion of the recount or hearing, the Circuit Judge shall make a recommendation as to the assessment of the costs of any examination of records and equipment of the election authority against the party requesting the examination; provided that such recommendation shall not call for the assessment of more than $50 per precinct. If one party requests the right to examine some but not all records and equipment in one precinct and another party requests the right to examine other records or equipment in the same precinct, the Circuit Judge shall recommend an appropriate apportionment of the costs between the parties. During any recount or hearing presided over by a Circuit Judge, pursuant to this Section the Supreme Court shall retain jurisdiction over the contest, and may issue procedural orders or interim rulings regarding the recount or hearing, either upon motion of a party or upon its own motion.

(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.8b) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.8b)

Sec. 23-1.8b. Election contest - Statewide - State Board of Elections. In the event the circuit judge, in any such case, is of the opinion that such action will expedite hearing and determination of the contest, the circuit judge may appoint the State Board of Elections and refer the case to it to recount the ballots, to take testimony and other evidence, to examine records and equipment, to make a record of all objections to be heard by the circuit court that may be made to the election returns or to any of them or to any ballots cast or counted and to take all necessary steps and do all necessary things to determine the true and correct result of the election and to make a report thereof to the court. The State Board of Elections shall have authority to count the ballots or cause the same to be

counted under its supervision and direction, to conduct such hearing or hearings as may be necessary and proper, to apply to the circuit court in the manner provided by law for the issuance of subpoenas or for any other appropriate order or orders to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to take such steps and perform such duties and acts in connection with the conduct of any such hearing or hearings as may be necessary. The State Board of Elections may, with the approval of the court, employ such assistants as may be necessary and proper to provide for counting the ballots, examining any records and equipment and taking all necessary steps and doing all necessary things to determine the true and correct result of the election under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall receive such compensation for its services and such allowances for the services of its assistants and for reimbursement of expenses incurred by it as shall be approved by the circuit court, and such compensation and allowances when approved by the circuit court may be taxed as costs in such cause.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.9a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.9a)

Sec. 23-1.9a. Election contest - Statewide - Recommended findings of Circuit Judge. Each recount or hearing presided over by a Circuit Judge pursuant to Section 23-1.8a and 23-1.8b shall be concluded, as to a general election, on or before the 150th day after the election, and, as to a primary election, on or before the 87th day after the election, by the Circuit Judge's issuance of written Recommended Findings of Fact on all disputed issues, including a proposed statement of the correct tally of votes for the contested election in each election jurisdiction in question. The Recommended Findings of Fact shall be forwarded immediately to the Supreme Court.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.10a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.10a)

Sec. 23-1.10a. Election contest - Statewide - Final Decision by Supreme Court. Within 15 days of the issuance of Recommended Findings of Fact by a Circuit Judge, any party may serve and file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court written objections to the Recommended Findings. Subsequent to the time that all challenges to Recommended Findings of Fact by

a Circuit Judge are required to be filed, the Supreme Court shall determine the contest, either annulling the contested election or declaring the correct results thereof. The Supreme Court may make a de novo determination of those portions of the Recommended Findings to which objection is made. The Supreme Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, any of the findings recommended by a Circuit Judge, and may hear witnesses and examine physical evidence to the extent it deems necessary for such determination.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.11a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.11a)

Sec. 23-1.11a. Election contest - Statewide - Assessment of Costs. The Supreme Court shall also make a determination of costs to be assessed, taking into consideration any recommended assessment of a Circuit Judge. The Court may decline to assess costs against a prevailing party, and may not assess costs in excess of $75,000 against any one party.

All assessments shall be paid as the Supreme Court determines, but in such manner as to directly reimburse any election authority whose records or equipment were examined for the costs of such examination or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be. In the event a county or city controls the funds of an election authority, such county or city shall allocate the funds received in payment of such expenses as directed by the election authority.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.12a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.12a)

Sec. 23-1.12a. Election contest - Statewide - Timing and finality of determination by Supreme Court. The determination of the contest shall be made as soon as practicable. The determination of the Supreme Court shall be final, subject only to such petitions for reconsideration as the Supreme Court may by rule allow.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-1.13a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.13a)

Sec. 23-1.13a. If any of the powers or duties to be exercised or performed by the Supreme Court under Sections 23-1.1a through 23-1.12a may not constitutionally be exercised or performed by the Supreme Court by reason of jurisdictional limitations, then Sections 23-1.1a through 23-1.12a shall nonetheless continue to govern contests of elections for

elected officers provided for in Article V of the Constitution, and in such event the Supreme Court shall, pursuant to its general administrative and supervisory powers, assign to a circuit court those adjudicatory powers and duties with respect to such a contest as may not be exercised or performed by the Supreme Court, subject to appropriate judicial review.
(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-2)
Sec. 23-2. The senate and house of representatives shall severally hear and determine contests of the election of their respective members.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-3)
Sec. 23-3. The circuit court shall hear and determine contests of the election of judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the appellate court, clerk of the Supreme Court, and judges of the circuit court, but no judge of the circuit court shall sit upon the hearing of any case in which he is a party.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3493.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-4)
Sec. 23-4. The circuit courts in the respective counties may hear and determine contests of the election of mayors of cities, presidents of county boards, presidents of villages, in reference to the removal of county seats and in reference to any other subject which may be submitted to the vote of the people of the county.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3493.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-5)
Sec. 23-5. The circuit court shall hear and determine contests of election of all other county, township and precinct officers, and all other officers for the contesting of whose election no provision is made.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3493.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-6.1)
Sec. 23-6.1. Whenever an election contest for a municipal trustee or alderperson is brought involving ballots from the same precincts which are subject to the jurisdiction of the circuit court by virtue of the pendency of an election contest for another office, the municipal council or board of trustees having jurisdiction of the municipal election contest shall have priority of access and possession of the ballots and

other election materials for the purpose of conducting a recount or other related proceedings for a period of 30 days following the commencement of the municipal election contest. The election authority shall notify the court and the municipal council or board of the pendency of all other contests relating to the same precincts.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-12)
Sec. 23-12. The election of any member declared duly elected to a seat in the senate or house of representatives of the General Assembly, may be contested by any qualified voter of the district to be represented by such senator or representative, but when members of the House of Representatives are elected from the State at large, the election of any such member may be contested by any qualified elector in the State.
(Source: Laws 1964, 1st S.S., p. 711.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-13)
Sec. 23-13. The contestant shall, within 30 days after the proclamation of the result of the canvass of the State electoral board as provided in Section 22-7, serve a notice of his intention to contest such election, expressing the points on which the same will be contested; and shall deliver a copy of such notice to each proper clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, who is a custodian of any ballots involved in the contest and to the State Board of Elections. If the contest is of the election of senator from a legislative district, such notice shall be served on the person declared to be elected to the Senate from that district. If the contest is of the election of a representative or representatives from a legislative district, such notice shall be served on each person declared to be elected to the House of Representatives from that district. In case any person whose election is contested is absent, or cannot be found, service may be had by leaving a copy of such notice at his usual place of residence. Nothing herein shall be construed to abridge the authority of either house of the General Assembly to judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its members in any manner determined by that house.
(Source: P.A. 80-801.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-14)
Sec. 23-14. Whenever a notice shall have been given of intention to contest an election, as provided in the preceding

section, either party may proceed to take testimony of any witness before any judge, clerk of a court, or notary public, on giving to the adverse party or his attorney 10 days' notice of the time and place of taking the same, and one day in addition thereto (Sunday inclusive) for every 50 miles' travel from the place of residence of such party to the place where such deposition is to be taken. If the party entitled to notice resides in the county where the deposition is to be taken, 5 days' notice shall be sufficient.
(Source: P.A. 79-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-15)

Sec. 23-15. The officer before whom depositions are taken shall have power to compel the production of papers, and the attendance of witnesses; and the same proceedings may be had to compel the attendance of witnesses, as are provided in the cases of taking depositions to be used in courts.
(Source: P.A. 79-1364.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-15.1)

Sec. 23-15.1. Production of ballot counting code and attendance of witnesses. All voting-system vendors shall, within 90 days after the adoption of rules or upon application for voting-system approval, place in escrow all computer code for its voting system with the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate rules to implement this Section. For purposes of this Section, the term "computer code" includes, but is not limited to, ballot counting source code, table structures, modules, program narratives, and other human readable computer instructions used to count ballots. Any computer code submitted by vendors to the State Board of Elections shall be considered strictly confidential and the intellectual property of the vendors and shall not be subject to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

The State Board of Elections shall determine which software components of a voting system it deems necessary to enable the review and verification of the computer. The State Board of Elections shall secure and maintain all proprietary computer codes in strict confidence and shall make a computer code available to authorized persons in connection with an election contest or pursuant to any State or federal court order.

In an election contest, each party to the contest may designate one or more persons who are authorized to receive the computer code of

the relevant voting systems. The person or persons authorized to receive the relevant computer code shall enter into a confidentiality agreement with the State Board of Elections and must exercise the highest degree of reasonable care to maintain the confidentiality of all proprietary information.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate rules to provide for the security, review, and verification of computer codes. Verification includes, but is not limited to, determining that the computer code corresponds to computer instructions actually in use to count ballots. The State Board of Elections shall hire, contract with, or otherwise provide sufficiently qualified resources, both human and capital, to conduct the reviews with the greatest possible expectation of thoroughness, completeness, and effectiveness. The resources shall be independent of and have no business, personal, professional, or other affiliation with any of the system vendors currently or prospectively supplying voting systems to any county in the State of Illinois. Nothing in this Section shall impair the obligation of any contract between a voting-systems vendor and an election authority that provides access to computer code that is equal to or greater than that provided by this Section.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-16)

Sec. 23-16. A copy of the notice to take depositions, with proof of the service thereof, with the deposition, shall be sealed up and transmitted by mail, or otherwise, to the State Board of Elections, with an indorsement thereon, showing the names of the contesting parties, the office contested, and the nature of the papers.

(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-17)

Sec. 23-17. The State Board of Elections shall deliver the copy of the notice deposited with him by the contestant, and the depositions unopened, to the presiding officer of the branch of the General Assembly to which the contest relates, on or before the second day of its session next after the receipt of the same; and the presiding officer shall immediately give notice to his house that such papers are in his possession.

(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-18)

Sec. 23-18. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of either branch of the General Assembly to grant commissions to take depositions, or to send for and examine any witnesses it may desire to hear on such trial.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-19)

Sec. 23-19. The election of any person declared elected to any office other than Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Senator or Representative, may be contested by any elector of the state, judicial division, district, county, town or precinct in and for which the person is declared elected.

(Source: P.A. 78-592.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-20)

Sec. 23-20. The person desiring to contest such election shall, within thirty (30) days after the person whose election is contested is declared elected, file with the clerk of the proper court a petition, in writing, setting forth the points on which he will contest the election, which petition shall be verified by affidavit in the same manner as complaints in other civil cases may be verified. Copies of such petition shall be delivered by mail to each proper clerk or board of election commissioners who is a custodian of any ballots involved in the contest. The petition shall allege that the petitioner voted at the election, and that he believes that a mistake or fraud has been committed in specified precincts in the counting or return of the votes for the office or proposition involved or that there was some other specified irregularity in the conduct of the election in such precincts, and the prayer of the petition shall specify the precincts in which the recount is desired.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 2388.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-21)

Sec. 23-21. Upon the filing of such statement, summons shall issue against the person whose office is contested, and he may be served with process, or notified to appear, in the same manner as is provided in other civil cases.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-22)

Sec. 23-22. Evidence may be taken in the same manner and upon like notice as in other

civil cases.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-23)

Sec. 23-23. The case shall be tried in like manner as other civil cases, and may be heard and determined by the court at any time not less than 10 days after service of process, or at any time after the defendant is required by notification to appear, and shall have preference in the order of hearing to all other cases. The court may make and enforce all necessary orders for the preservation and production of the ballots, poll books, tally papers, returns, registers and other papers or evidence that may bear upon the contest.

Whenever a petition for a recount has been filed as provided in this Article, any opposing candidate or any elector, under like provisions and in like manner may file a petition within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the precincts specified in the petition for a further recount of the votes cast in any or all of the balance of the precincts in the county, municipality or other political subdivision, as the case may be.

In event the court, in any such case, is of the opinion that such action will expedite hearing and determination of the contest, the court may refer the case to the election authority to recount the ballots, to take testimony and other evidence, to examine the election returns, to make a record of all objections to be heard by the court that may be made to the election returns or to any of them or to any ballots cast or counted, and to take all necessary steps and do all necessary things to determine the true and correct result of the election and to make report thereof to the court. The election authority shall have authority to count the ballots or cause the same to be counted under its supervision and direction, to conduct such hearing or hearings as may be necessary and proper, to apply to the court in the manner provided by law for the issuance of subpoenas or for any other appropriate order or orders to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to take such steps and perform such duties and acts in connection with the conduct of any such hearing or hearings as may be necessary. The election authority may, with the approval of the court, employ such assistants as may be necessary and proper to provide for counting the ballots, examining the election returns and for taking all necessary steps and doing all necessary things to determine the true and correct result of the election under the direction and supervision of the election

authority. The election authority shall receive such compensation for its services and such allowances for the services of its assistants and for reimbursement of expenses incurred by it as shall be approved by the court, and all such compensation and allowances when approved by the court shall be taxed and allowed as costs in such cause. The court may from time to time, upon the court's own motion or upon the application of the election authority or of any party to said cause, require the parties to the cause or any of them to deposit such amounts of money with the court as security for costs as the court may deem reasonable and proper.

Any petitioner may amend his petition at any time before the completion of the recount by withdrawing his request for a recount of certain precincts, or by requesting a recount of additional specified precincts. The petitioner shall deposit or shall cause to be deposited, such amounts of money as the court may require as security for costs for such additional precincts as the court may deem reasonable and proper.

Any money deposited as security for costs by a petitioner contesting an election must be returned to such petitioner if the judgment of the court is to annul the election or to declare as elected someone other than the person whose election is contested.

Any money deposited as security for costs by a petitioner in opposition to a petition contesting an election must be returned to such petitioner if the judgment of the court is to confirm the election or to declare as elected the person whose election is contested.

(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-23.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-23.1)

Sec. 23-23.1. No election contest shall abate on account of the death of any contestee in such contest.

Upon the suggestion of the death of any contestee by the contestant at any time before final judgment, within five days thereafter any elector of the State or political subdivision thereof for which the contestee was declared to be nominated or elected, may appear and intervene in such proceeding, or in case no elector appears within such five days, the court shall appoint such an elector to appear and intervene in such proceeding, and defend the same and thereupon the court shall proceed to final judgment.

(Source: P.A. 79-540.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-23.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-23.2)

Sec. 23-23.2. A court hearing an election contest pursuant to this Article or any other provision of the law shall grant a petition for a recount properly filed where, based on the facts alleged in such petition, there appears a reasonable likelihood the recount will change the results of the election.
(Source: P.A. 84-586.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-24)

Sec. 23-24. In the case of all constitutional amendments or other questions of public policy submitted to the voters of this State, and of all questions of public policy submitted to the voters of any political subdivision or district, any 5 electors of the State, or of the political subdivision or district, respectively, may contest the results of any such election by filing a written statement in the circuit court within 30 days after the result of the election shall have been determined, in like form as in other cases of contested elections in the circuit court. Such political subdivision shall be made defendant and process shall be served as in suits against such political subdivision; and like proceedings shall be had as in other cases of contested elections before such court. Where the contest relates to a constitutional amendment or other question of public policy submitted to the voters of the State, the statement of contest shall not specify any defendant, but notice of the contest be filed with the Attorney General who may appear and take such steps as he shall deem proper with respect to such contest; the contest may be heard and determined at any time not less than 10 days after notice to the Attorney General as herein provided, and like proceedings as nearly as may be shall be had as in other cases of contested elections before such court.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-25)

Sec. 23-25. In case of any contest under section 23-24 of this Act, the court shall allow any one or more electors of the State or political subdivision to appear and intervene in such proceedings for the purpose of participating in the prosecution or defense of the same. In case the judgment of the court shall be contrary to the contentions advanced by such interveners, the court may in its discretion tax against such interveners the

cost of such proceedings or such portion thereof as to the court shall seem proper.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-26)
Sec. 23-26. The judgment of the court in cases of contested election, shall confirm or annul the election according to the right of the matter; or, in case the contest is in relation to the election of some person to an office, shall declare as elected the person who shall appear to be duly elected.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-27)
Sec. 23-27. If it appears that two or more persons have, or would have had if the legal ballots cast or intended to be cast for them had been counted, the highest and an equal number of votes for the same office, the persons receiving such votes shall decide by lot, in such manner as the court shall direct, which of them shall be declared duly elected; and the judgment shall be entered accordingly.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-28)
Sec. 23-28. A certified copy of the judgment of the court shall have the same effect as to the result of the election as if it had been so declared by the canvassers.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-29)
Sec. 23-29. When the person whose election is contested is found to have received the highest number of legal votes, but the election is declared null by reason of legal disqualification on his part, or for other causes, the person receiving the next highest number of votes shall not be declared elected, but the election shall be declared void.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-30)
Sec. 23-30. In all cases of contested elections in the circuit courts, appeals may be taken in the same manner, and upon like conditions as is provided by law for taking appeals in other civil cases.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3493.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-50)
Sec. 23-50. Definition of a vote. For the purpose of any recount of votes under this Code, a vote is defined as provided in Sections 7-100, 17-100, 18-100, 24A-22, 24B-9.1, or 24C-10, depending upon the type of voting equipment or system used to cast the

vote.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 24 heading)
ARTICLE 24. VOTING MACHINES

(10 ILCS 5/24-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-1)
Sec. 24-1. The election authority in all jurisdictions when voting machines are used shall, except as otherwise provided in this Code, provide a voting machine or voting machines for any or all of the election precincts or election districts, as the case may be, for which the election authority is by law charged with the duty of conducting an election or elections. A voting machine or machines sufficient in number to provide a machine for each 400 voters or fraction thereof shall be supplied for use at all elections. However, no such voting machine shall be used, purchased, or adopted, and no person or entity may have a written contract, including a contract contingent upon certification of the voting machines, to sell, lease, or loan voting machines to an election authority, until the board of voting machine commissioners hereinafter provided for, or a majority thereof, shall have made and filed a report certifying that they have examined such machine; that it affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secrecy; that it enables each elector to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from independent nominees printed in the columns of candidates for public office, and in part of persons not in nomination by any party or upon any independent ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection, for any person for any office for whom he may desire to vote; that it enables each elector to vote for all candidates for whom he is entitled to vote, and prevents him from voting for any candidate for any office more than once, unless he is lawfully entitled to cast more than one vote for one candidate, and in that event permits him to cast only as many votes for that candidate as he is by law entitled, and no more; that it prevents the elector from voting for more than one person for the same office, unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor, and in that event permits him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled, and no more; that it identifies when an elector

has not voted for all statewide constitutional offices; and that such machine will register correctly by means of exact counters every vote cast for the regular tickets thereon; and has the capacity to contain the tickets of at least 5 political parties with the names of all the candidates thereon, together with all propositions in the form provided by law, where such form is prescribed, and where no such provision is made for the form thereof, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words; that all votes cast on the machine on a regular ballot or ballots shall be registered; that voters may, by means of irregular ballots or otherwise vote for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party and his name may not appear on such machine; that when a vote is cast for any person for any such office, when his name does not appear on the machine, the elector cannot vote for any other name on the machine for the same office; that each elector can, understandingly and within the period of 4 minutes cast his vote for all candidates of his choice; that the machine is so constructed that the candidates for presidential electors of any party can be voted for only by voting for the ballot label containing a bracket within which are the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President of the party or group; that the machine is provided with a lock or locks by the use of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented so that it cannot be tampered with or manipulated for any purpose; that the machine is susceptible of being closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate; that each elector is permitted to vote for or against any question, proposition or amendment upon which he is entitled to vote, and is prevented from voting for or against any question, proposition or amendment upon which he is not entitled to vote; that the machine is capable of adjustment by the election authority, so as to permit the elector, at a party primary election, to vote only for the candidates seeking nomination by the political party in which primary he is entitled to vote: Provided, also that no such machine or machines shall be purchased, unless the party or parties making the sale shall guarantee in writing to keep the machine or machines in good working order for 5 years without additional cost and shall give a sufficient bond conditioned to that effect.

(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-1.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-1.1)

Sec. 24-1.1. The county board of each county having a population of 35,000 or more, with respect to all elections for which the county board or the county clerk is charged with the duty of providing materials and supplies, and each board of election commissioners in a municipality having a population of 35,000 or more with respect to elections under its jurisdiction, must provide either voting machines in accordance with this Article or electronic voting systems in accordance with Article 24A for each precinct for all such elections except as provided in Section 24-1.2 except in elections held pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution relating to retention of judges in office, in which event, the special ballot containing the propositions on the retention of judges may be placed on the voting machines or devices. For purposes of this Section 24-1.1, the term "population" does not include persons prohibited from voting by Section 3-5 of this Act.

Before voting machines or electronic voting systems are introduced, adopted or used in any precinct or territory at least 2 months public notice must be given before the date of the first election wherein such machines are to be used. The election authority shall publish the notice at least once in one or more newspapers published within its jurisdiction in which the election is held. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation within such political subdivision of this State. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on (give date), at (give place where election is held) in the county of .... an election will be held for (give name of office to be filled) at which voting machines will be used.

Dated at .... on (insert date).

The notice referred to herein shall be given only at the first election at which such voting machines or electronic voting systems are used.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-1.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-1.2)

Sec. 24-1.2. Paper ballots may be used for the conduct of the consolidated election in odd-numbered years, the special municipal

primary in even-numbered years, and emergency referenda held at any time, except in regular elections in which the only offices or propositions on the ballot are for political subdivisions for which offices have heretofore been voted on using voting machines or electronic voting systems and except as otherwise provided by regulation of the State Board of Elections adopted pursuant to this Section.

The State Board of Elections may adopt regulations requiring the use of voting machines or electronic voting devices, as are available in the jurisdiction of the election authority, in such elections. Such regulations shall be applicable uniformly statewide, and shall require the use of such voting equipment only in those elections and only in those precincts where (1) the ballots to be voted are complex, due to large numbers of offices, candidates, or public questions required to be on the ballot, (2) the number of political subdivisions whose officers or public questions are to be included on the ballot is substantial, and (3) the use of such voting equipment is efficient, cost effective, and does not result in unjustified election expenses to be reimbursed by the political subdivisions that will share such expenses pursuant to Sections 17-30 through 17-33. Such regulations may provide reasonable classifications based on the above factors.
(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-2)

Sec. 24-2. The voting machine or machines to be used, adopted, purchased as herein provided must be so constructed as to meet all requirements specified in this Article.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-3)

Sec. 24-3. The State Board of Elections shall appoint 2 mechanical experts to examine voting machines. No member of the board nor their appointees shall have any interest in any voting machine. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may apply to said board to examine such machine and report on its accuracy, efficiency, capacity and safety. The experts shall examine the machine and make full report thereon in the office of the State Board of Elections. They shall state in the report whether or not the kind of machine so examined complies with the requirements of this Article and can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this Article. If the report be in the affirmative

upon said questions, the machine shall be deemed approved by the board and the machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. When the machine has been so approved any improvement or change that does not impair its accuracy, efficiency, capacity or safety shall not render necessary a re-examination or re-approval thereof. Any form of voting machine not so approved cannot be used at any election. Each of the 2 mechanical experts shall be entitled to $100 for his compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination, which sum may be demanded in advance of making the examination, and which shall be the sole compensation to be received by any such expert. The board may, if it consents to do so, go to any point in the state for the purpose of examining a machine, but it shall not be compelled to make such examination at any place other than the capital of the state; Provided, that each of the 2 mechanical experts shall not receive and retain to exceed $1500 and reasonable expenses in any one year, and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and reasonable expenses shall be turned into the State Treasury.
(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-4)

Sec. 24-4. The election authorities may provide for the experimental use, at any election or elections, in one or more election precincts, of a machine or machines which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof, and their use at such elections shall be as valid for all purposes as if they had been lawfully adopted.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-5)

Sec. 24-5. The local authorities may for the purpose of paying for such voting machines issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, which shall be a charge on the city, village, incorporated town, county or other governmental taxing division. Such bonds, certificates or other obligations may be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times as the authorities may determine, but shall not be issued or sold at less than par.
(Source: Laws 1967, p. 2702.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-6)

Sec. 24-6. For any election in which voting machines are to be used, the election

precincts in which such voting machines are to be used may be created or consolidated into one area by the election authority so as to contain as near as may be five hundred voters for each voting machine to be used therein. The said consolidated precincts to consist of no more than four and to be contiguous and to be known as Consolidated Areas. When voting machines are used in contiguous precincts as now or hereafter established, they shall be consolidated in such manner as to provide for the efficient and economical use thereof. Such consolidation shall be made under such regulations as to time and manner as are now provided by law, shall be for the purpose of more efficient conduct of an election and shall not constitute a change in precinct boundaries.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-7)

Sec. 24-7. The election authority shall preserve and keep the voting machine or voting machines in repair, and shall have the custody thereof, and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. No person shall be employed or allowed to perform any mechanical services in connection with any voting machine which is used or to be used at any election or primary in which such person is a candidate.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-8)

Sec. 24-8. Location of voting machines; time allowed for voting; pollwatchers. The exterior of the voting machines, and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officials. The voting machine or voting machines shall be placed at least one foot from every wall and partition of the polling place and at least three (3) feet from any election officials or table used by them, and it shall be so placed that no person can see or determine how the voter casts his vote. After the opening of the polls, the election judges shall permit within the proximity of the voting machine or machines at any one time, not more than twice as many voters waiting to vote, as there are voting machines in use in that election precinct or district. They shall not themselves remain or permit any other person to remain in any position or near any position that would permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes, or how he has voted. No voter shall remain within the voting booth or compartment longer than four (4) minutes, and if any voter shall refuse to leave after the

expiration of four (4) minutes, he shall at once be removed by the election officials, or upon their order; provided, however, that one election judge may station himself at the side of the machine or machines for the express purpose of actuating the entrance knob, or other device so the voter can operate the voting machine and also in a primary, to set the primary lever or device, so as to enable the voter to vote in the party of which he is a member and to prevent the voter from voting for the candidate or candidates in any other party. The voting machine or machines shall be so placed in the polling place that the ballot labels on the face of the machine can be seen plainly by the precinct election officials and pollwatchers when not in use by the voters. The election precinct officials having charge of each machine shall inspect the face of the voting machine after each voter has completed the casting of his vote to see that the ballot labels are in proper position and that the machine has not been injured or tampered with, and after any voter has voted, the precinct election officials having charge of the machine shall, upon request, permit any pollwatcher to inspect the face of the voting machine to see that the ballot labels are in proper position and have not been injured or marked upon and that the machine has not been tampered with. If it shall be found that such mutilation or marking shall have occurred, the election board shall immediately notify the custodian of the voting machines, or the officer or board having charge of the preparation of the machines, and such custodian or officer or board shall forthwith replace such ballot labels with new ones. Pollwatchers as provided by law shall be permitted to carefully check the voting machine and its protective devices, and ballot labels and registering counters, before the polls may be declared open on election morning, and they shall be permitted to remain in the polling place at all times throughout the conduct of the election if desired, and after the close of the polls, to be present and check the protective devices and registering counters of each voting machine, and the official return sheets thereof.
(Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-8.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-8.1)

Sec. 24-8.1. Whenever on the same day as a primary election there is also an election for officers or on propositions in which qualified voters have the right to vote without participating in the primary of any party,

either a separate voting machine or a voting booth and paper ballots may be provided for those voters who do not wish to participate in the primary of any party. Such determination shall be made by resolution of the county board, municipal board of election commissioners or county board of election commissioners, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 79-200.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-9)

Sec. 24-9. Assistance to illiterate voters and voters with disabilities shall be given in accordance with the provisions in Section 17-14 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-10)

Sec. 24-10. For the instruction of the voters on election day, there shall be provided for each polling place, one mechanically operated instruction model for each machine, showing a portion of the face of the voting machine. Each such instruction model shall show the arrangement of party rows, office columns and questions, but only fictitious candidates' names shall be used. Such model shall be located on the election officials' table, or in some other place which the voters must pass to reach the machine, and each voter, upon request, before entering the machine, shall be offered instruction in its operation by use of the instruction model, and the voter shall be given ample opportunity to operate the model himself. Each voter shall also have called to his attention the facsimile diagrams at least two of which shall be posted on the walls of the polling place, which facsimile diagrams shall be exact facsimiles, including the color of the ballot labels, as near as may be, of the face of the voting machine, so that the voter can become familiar with the location of the questions, parties, officers and candidates. In case any voter after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two judges of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no precinct election official, or person assisting a voter shall in any manner request, suggest or seek to persuade, or induce any voter to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question or proposition. During such instruction, the curtains shall be thrown aside so that the instruction may be observed by persons in the polling place. After giving such instructions such precinct election

officials shall retire from the machine booth, and the voter shall thereafter, with the curtains closed around him, proceed to vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.
(Source: Laws 1949, p. 817.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-11)

Sec. 24-11. That portion of cardboard, paper or other material, placed on the front of the machine and containing the names of the candidates shall be known in this Article as a ballot label. The ballot labels shall be supplied by the election authority, and shall be printed in black ink on clear white material of such size as will fit the machine and in plain, clear type, and shall provide space, not less than one-half inch in height and one and one-half inches in width for the printing of each candidate's name with such other wording as is required by law. However, ballot labels for use at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections may be printed on different color material, except blue material, whenever necessary or desirable to facilitate distinguishing between different political subdivisions on the machine. The names of all candidates shall be printed in uniform size in boldface type. The party name or other designation shall be prefixed to the list of the candidates of such party. The order of the lists of candidates of the several parties shall be arranged as is in this Act provided, except that the lists may be placed in horizontal rows or vertical columns, which parties may, if desired be divided into parallel and contiguous rows or columns. Where presidential electors are to be voted for at any election, then there may be placed on the ballot labels a bracket in which are the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of the party or group. Each question or other proposition, to be submitted to a vote of the electors shall appear on the ballot labels, in the form prescribed therefor, but if no such form is prescribed then they shall be in brief form, not to exceed 75 words. The ballot label for each candidate or group of candidates nominated or seeking nomination by a political party shall contain the name of the political party.

In any election in which there is submitted a proposal or proposals for a constitutional amendment or amendments or for calling of a constitutional convention the ballot label for the separate ballot for such proposals shall be printed on blue, rather than white, material.

In elections held pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Article VI of the

Constitution relating to retention of judges in office, the ballot label for the judicial retention propositions shall be printed on green, rather than white, material.

If any voting machine being used in an election or primary shall become out of order during such election or primary, it shall, if possible, be repaired or another machine substituted by the custodian or election authority, for which purpose the proper authorities may purchase as many extra voting machines as they may deem necessary, but in case such necessary repairs or substitution cannot be made immediately, paper ballots, printed or written and of suitable form, shall be used for the taking of votes. The paper ballots to be used in such event shall be prepared and distributed to the various precincts in the manner provided for in Sections 16-3 and 16-4 of this Election Code; except that the election authority shall supply a number of ballots to each precinct equal to at least 20% of the number of voters registered to vote in that precinct. If a method of election for any candidates is prescribed by law, in which the use of voting machines is not possible or practicable, or in case, at any election the number of candidates nominated or seeking nomination for any office renders the use of the voting machine for such office at such election impracticable, or if for any reason, at any election the use of voting machines is not practicable or possible, the proper officer or officers having charge of the preparation of the ballot labels for the machines may arrange to have the voting for such or all candidates for offices conducted by paper ballots. In such cases ballots shall be printed for such or all candidates, and the election conducted by the election officers herein provided for, and the ballots counted and return thereof made in the manner required by law for such candidate or candidates or offices, insofar as paper ballots are used.

(Source: P.A. 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-12)

Sec. 24-12. The election authority shall provide at least 4 facsimile diagrams which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after the official ballot labels are arranged for voting purposes on election day. Where colored ballot labels are required to be used, the facsimile diagrams shall be appropriately colored to indicate such ballot labels. Such diagrams shall be displayed for public inspection, 2 on the

outside of the polling place, and 2 on the inside thereof, at such polling place during the day preceding election or primary day and throughout election day. At each election where voting machines are to be used, the election authority shall, not less than 10 days before the election, provide for each election precinct in which a voting machine is to be used, facsimile diagrams, printed on tinted paper, in an amount equal to at least 1/5 of the number of votes cast in such precinct at the last preceding general election. Such facsimile diagrams shall be made available for public distribution except that ten per cent (10%) of the number of the ballots printed shall be supplied to the judges of election on election day for use in instructing the voters and for distribution to the voters by them in their discretion. Such facsimile diagrams may be of reduced size and shall provide complete instructions for operating the voting machine in that election. (Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-13)

Sec. 24-13. Four sets of ballot labels for use in each voting machine shall be provided for each polling place for each election by the election authority. There shall also be furnished all other necessary materials or supplies for the proper use of the voting machines, including durable transparent noninflammable covering at least 1/16 inch thick with which all the ballot labels shall be securely covered to prevent shifting, tampering with or mutilations of the ballot labels, facsimile diagrams, return sheets, certificates, forms and materials of all kinds provided for in this Article. The election authority shall before the day of election, cause the proper ballot labels, together with the transparent protective covering for same, to be put upon each machine, corresponding with the sample ballot labels herein provided for, and the machine in every way to be put in order, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting when delivered at the precinct polling places and for the purpose of so labeling the machine, putting in order, setting and adjusting the same, they may employ one competent person to be known as the voting machine custodian and additional deputy custodians as required. The election authority shall, preceding each election day, holding a meeting or meetings for the purpose of instructing all election precinct officials who are to serve in an election precinct where voting machines are to be used. Before preparing any voting machines for any

election, the election authority shall cause written notices to be sent to the chair of the county central committee of each political party having a candidate or candidates on the ballot, or the chair of each municipal or township committee of each political party having candidates on the ballot, in the case of a municipal or township election, stating the times when, and the place or places where, the voting machines will be prepared for the election; they shall also cause written notices to be sent to the chair or presiding officer of any organization of citizens within the county, or other political subdivision, having as its purpose, or among its purposes or interests, the prevention, investigation or prosecution of election frauds, which has registered its name and address and the names of its principal officers with the officer, officers or board having charge of the preparation of the machines for the election, at least 40 days before such election, stating the times when, and the place or places where, the voting machines will be prepared for the election, at which times and place or places, one representative of each such political party, certified by the respective chair of the county managing committee of each such political party, or the chair of the municipal or township committee in the case of a municipal or township election, and one representative of each such candidate, certified by such candidate, and one representative of each organization of citizens, certified by the respective chair or presiding officers of such organizations shall be entitled to be present and see that the machines are properly prepared and tested and placed in proper condition and order for use at the election. The custodian or custodians of voting machines and the party representatives shall take the constitutional oath of office. It shall be the privilege of such party and organization representatives to be present at the preparation of the voting machines for the election and to see that each machine is tested for accuracy and is properly prepared and that all registering counters are set at zero. The custodian shall, in the presence of the party and candidate and organization representatives, prepare the voting machine for the election and set all registering counters at zero, and he shall then, assisted by the watchers, test each such registering counter for accuracy by casting votes upon it, and such testing shall be done in the presence of the watchers, until each such registering counter is correctly registering each vote cast upon it, and each

certificate for each machine shall state that this has been done, and the custodians shall then, in the presence of the party and candidate and organization representatives, reset each registering counter to zero, and shall then immediately seal the voting machine with a numbered metal seal, and a record of the number on the seal shall then and there be made by the custodian on the certificate for that machine and the seal shall be so placed as to prevent operation of the machine or its registering counters without breaking the seal, and the custodian shall then immediately make a record on the certificate for that machine of the reading shown on the protective counter. Immediately after each machine has been so tested and prepared for the election, it shall be the duty of such custodian or custodians to make a certificate in writing which shall be filed in the office of the election authority, stating the serial number of each voting machine, whether or not such machine has all the registering counters set at zero, whether or not such machine has been tested by voting on each registering counter so as to prove that each such registering counter is in perfect and accurate working condition, the number registered on the protective counter, and the number on the metal seal with which the machine is sealed against operation. Unless objection is filed, within 2 days, with the election authority, to the use of a particular machine or machines, such voting machine or machines when certified to be correct by the custodian shall be conclusively presumed to have been properly prepared for use at the election for which they were prepared. Any objection filed shall particularly set forth the number of the machine objected to, and the particulars or basis for the objection. The machine shall then be locked so that it cannot be operated or voted upon without first unlocking it and the keys shall be at once returned to the custody of the election authority, and the election authority shall cause the machine so labeled in order, set and adjusted, to be delivered at the polling place, together with all necessary furniture and appliances that go with the same, not later than one hour before the hour at which the polls are to be opened. The election authority shall deliver the keys, which unlock the voting mechanism and the registering counters or counter compartment of the voting machine, to the precinct election board, not earlier than noon on the Saturday preceding the election day, nor later than one hour before the opening of the polls, and shall receive and file a receipt therefor. The

keys shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope on which shall be written or printed: (1) The name, number of or designation of the election precinct or district; (2) The number of the voting machine; (3) The number of the seal with which the machine is sealed; (4) The number registered on the protective counter or device as reported by the custodian. No precinct election official shall break the seal of such envelope except in the presence of all members of the precinct election board, and such envelope shall not be opened until it shall have been examined by each member of the precinct election board to see that it has not been previously opened. Such envelope shall not be opened until it shall have been found that the numbers and records recorded thereon are correct and agree in every respect with the numbers and records as shown on the machine. If any such number is found not to agree with the numbers on the machine, the envelope shall not be opened until the precinct election officials shall have notified the election authority, and until the election authority or some other person authorized by the election authority shall have presented himself at the polling place for the purpose of re-examining the machine, and shall have certified that it is properly arranged after testing and examining it. On the morning of the election the precinct election officials shall meet in the polling place at least one hour before the time for opening the polls. They shall see that the sample ballot labels and instructions for voting are posted properly, and prominently so that the voters can have easy access to them and that the instruction model is placed on the precinct election officials' table and that everything is in readiness for voting at the hour of opening the polls. They shall also see that the voting machine is properly illuminated in accordance with the equipment furnished. The precinct election officials shall compare the ballot labels on the machine with the sample ballots and return sheets, see that they are correct, examine and see that all the registering counters in the machine are set at zero (0) or if the machine is equipped with a device which will automatically record the number on the registering columns on the back of the machine to recording sheets of paper and the said paper can be removed without opening the back of the machine, that all of the said registering counters for each candidate as appears on the said recording sheet registers (0) and that the public counter is also set at zero (0) and that the machine is otherwise in

perfect order and they shall compare and record the number on the metal seal with which the voting machine is sealed, with the number furnished them as recorded on the envelope containing the keys, by the election authority, and if the number on the seal and the number on the protective counter do not agree with the numbers supplied to them, they shall not open the polls, but shall notify the election authority, and the election authority or its authorized representatives or custodian, shall, as soon as may be, test, examine and set the machine in the same manner as is provided in this section for the testing, setting and preparation of voting machines for an election. If, after being so tested and examined, it is found that such voting machine is in perfect working order, all registering counters shall be set at zero (0), the reading of the protective counter shall be read and recorded and the precinct election officials may proceed with the opening of the polls. If such machine be found not to be in perfect working order as hereinbefore provided, it shall not be used in the election, but shall be replaced with another machine which is in perfect working order, properly set, tested and sealed, and the election board shall then proceed to examine such machine in the same manner as is provided in this section for the examination of each voting machine by the election board before the opening of the polls. They shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or moved except by electors in voting, and they shall also see that all necessary arrangements and adjustments are made for voting irregular ballots on the machine. Each precinct election official shall sign a certificate which shall certify that he has complied with all the provisions of this Article, and that, before the polls were declared open, he found the ballot labels to be in their proper places and to exactly agree with the facsimile diagrams and return or recording sheet belonging to that precinct; all registering counters set at zero (0); the number on the metal seal and the number on the protective counter exactly agree with the records furnished by the election authority; the metal seal actually was sealed so as to prevent movement of the voting machine mechanism without first breaking the seal; all ballot labels were clean and without marks of any kind upon them and they were in no way defaced or mutilated. When voting machines are used in an election precinct, the watchers or challengers representing the various political parties, candidates and citizens'

organizations, provided by law to be present shall be permitted to be present from the time the precinct election board convenes on election morning until the completion of the canvass after the close of the polls. Such watchers shall be permitted to carefully examine each voting machine before the polls are declared open and to compare the number of the metal seal and the number on the protective counter with their own records, and to see that all ballot labels are in their proper places, and that the machine registering counters are all set at zero (0), and that the machine or machines are in every way ready for voting at the opening of the polls. If it is found that the ballot labels are not in their proper places on the machine, or that they fail to conform in any respect, with the facsimile diagrams and return sheets belonging to the precinct, the precinct election officials shall not use such machine but shall at once notify the proper election authority, and such machine shall not be used until the election authority or person authorized by it, shall have supplied the proper ballot labels, and shall have placed such proper ballot labels in their proper places, and they shall have been found to be correct by the precinct election officials and watchers. If any registering counter shall be found not to be set at zero (0), the precinct election officials shall immediately notify the custodian or officer or officers or board having charge of the preparation of the voting machines for the election or primary, and the election authority or person authorized by him or them or it shall adjust such registering counter or counters to zero (0), in the presence of all the precinct election officials and watchers serving in such election district.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-14)

Sec. 24-14. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the ballot label on the machine as a candidate for office are herein referred to as irregular ballots.

Such irregular ballot shall be deposited, written or affixed in or upon the receptacle or device provided on the machine for that purpose.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 288.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-15)

Sec. 24-15. As soon as the polls are closed, the voting machine or machines shall be locked in order to prevent further voting and each machine shall be sealed against

voting and tampering, with a numbered metal seal, and the number of such metal seal shall be recorded at once on the certificate provided for that purpose, and the number on the protective counter of each voting machine shall also be recorded on the certificate in the space provided for that purpose, and the number on the public counter shall be recorded in the space provided for that purpose. The counting compartment shall then be opened in the presence of all the precinct election officials and all watchers and other persons who may be lawfully within the room, giving full view of the numbers announcing the votes cast for each candidate, and the vote for and against each of the questions or other propositions. Provided, however, when a machine is equipped with a device which will automatically record the number on the registering columns for each candidate, question or proposition on the back of the machine to a paper recording sheet then the recording sheet shall be removed and the vote cast shall be announced from the recording sheet for each candidate and the vote for and against each question or proposition. When voting machines are used in an election precinct, the watchers provided by law to be present in the polling place on election day shall be permitted to make a record of the number on the metal seal with which each voting machine is sealed, and to also record the number shown on the protective counter of each voting machine, and such watchers shall also be permitted to examine the counters of the voting machines as the totals are being announced for transcription to the return sheets or from the recording sheets and also to examine the return sheets or the recording sheets as the totals are being recorded or checked thereon. In voting machine precincts where the voting machine is not equipped with the automatic recording sheet the officer, officers board or boards charged by law to furnish the ballot labels for the voting machines shall also furnish for each election precinct in which a voting machine is to be used, at least two duplicate return sheets which shall be used by the precinct election board of such election precinct for recording the results of the election. Such return sheets shall be printed in the form of a diagram exactly corresponding, in arrangement, with the face of the voting machine, and such return sheets shall also correspond, in as far as arrangement is concerned, with the sample ballots, and each return sheet shall provide printed instructions for the exact procedure which the precinct election board shall follow

when making the canvass of the results of the election, and such return sheets shall also provide the office titles, party names, candidates' names and code letters and number, arranged in the same manner as on the ballot labels, and there shall be provided a space for inserting the serial number of each voting machine, so that the totals recorded from each voting machine may be identified as being from a certain voting machine, and there shall be provided a space for recording such separate total for each candidate and constitutional amendment, or other question or proposition, from each separate voting machine, and a space for recording the total of the vote by mail and early vote in the same manner, so that the final total for each candidate, constitutional amendment, question or other proposition, may be totaled by adding all the figures in a column. Totals on the return sheets shall be recorded in figures only, in ink. The same authorities shall also furnish to each such election precinct suitable printed forms for use by the precinct election board, in making out the certificates provided for in this Article. Such certificates shall be made a part of the return sheets if practicable, or may be on separate sheets.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-16)

Sec. 24-16. The precinct election officers shall then ascertain the number of votes which the candidates received both on the machine or machines, and by the voting of irregular ballots, if any. Except when the machine is equipped with a device which will automatically record the registering column on the back of the machine to sheets of paper giving the accurate vote cast for each candidate. Two precinct election officials, not members of the same political party, shall write the totals in figures, in ink, for such candidate on the duplicate return sheets provided for that purpose, while one election officer announces in a distinct voice the total vote cast for each candidate thus ascertained in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the ballot label, and the remaining precinct election official or officials, if any, shall be stationed at the counter compartment of the voting machine being canvassed and shall watch each total as it is being called out from the registering counters. Each precinct election official who is recording the totals on the return sheets shall distinctly repeat each total as it is announced from the counter of the voting machine. The totals of each machine for each

candidate shall be recorded on the return sheets in such a manner that they may be identified by the serial number of the voting machine. The vote both for and against each question or other proposition shall also be announced and recorded in the same manner as the vote for the candidates. When the machine is equipped with a device which will automatically record the registering column on the back of the machine to recording sheets of paper giving the accurate vote cast for each candidate then the totals cast for each candidate or each question or proposition shall be called out the same as if they were being read from the Counter Compartment of the voting machine, provided however the paper recording sheet shall constitute the return sheet for the precinct or consolidated area and no return sheets shall be required. When more than one voting machine is used in the same election precinct, the canvass of the first machine shall be completed before the second and so on. When the canvass of all totals shall have been completed, the precinct election board shall canvass all vote by mail ballots in the same manner provided by law for canvassing paper ballots. The totals of the vote by mail votes for each candidate and for each question or other proposition shall be recorded on the return sheets under the totals from the voting machines and the final total of the votes received by each candidate, and each constitutional amendment, question or other proposition, shall be ascertained and recorded in the space provided for that purpose on the return sheets. Upon the completion of the canvass as hereinbefore provided, one of the precinct election officials shall, in a loud and distinct voice announce the total votes received by each candidate, and the total votes cast both for and against each constitutional amendment, question or other proposition, and such proclamation shall be made slowly enough so as to enable anyone desiring to do so, to record each such result as it is announced. Except where a voting machine is equipped with an automatic recording sheet when the proclamation is completed, the election official who announced the totals from the counters of the machine or machines, shall take his place at one of the return sheets and one of the election officials of the opposite party who has completed the recording of the returns on the return sheets shall take his place at the counter compartment of the voting machine first canvassed, and he shall then proceed to announce each total on each registering counter in the same manner as it

was done for the first canvass. Before the recheck of the voting machine is begun, the two precinct election officials who are to recheck the totals on the return sheets shall exchange return sheets and each election official shall then, as the canvass proceeds, check each total as it is announced from the registering counters of the voting machine or machines for the second time. As each total is announced each precinct election official who is checking the totals on the return sheets shall repeat in a loud and distinct voice each total as it is announced. If any errors in the original canvass are discovered they shall be corrected at once in the presence of all the precinct election officials and a certificate shall be prepared and signed by each such election official, setting forth which errors were discovered and what corrections were made, and such certificate shall be made in duplicate and one filed with each return sheet. During the process of rechecking each total on the machines, the precinct election official or officials, if any, who at the original canvass acted as watcher or watchers at the registering counters of the machines, shall in the same manner verify the accuracy of each total as it is announced from the machine or machines and is repeated by the two precinct election officials who are rechecking the totals as written on the return sheets. When this recheck is completed the entire precinct election board shall take one of the return sheets and fold it in accordion pleats approximately ten inches wide with the face of the return sheet out, in such a manner that each pleat can easily be turned as the final recheck proceeds. The entire precinct election board shall then begin at the voting machine first canvassed and each such election official shall, simultaneously with the other such election officials, and in the presence of each other, examine each registering counter on the voting machine, and immediately examine the corresponding record for that counter, as it is written on the return sheet, and shall satisfy himself that both numbers are the same. Each total on each voting machine shall be as examined and when such examination has been completed, the entire precinct election board shall then compare each total on such return sheet with the corresponding total on the duplicate return sheet and each precinct election official shall satisfy himself that all totals are the same on both return sheets. Each precinct election official shall sign a certificate stating that each step in the canvass of the voting machines, as provided herein, has been

carefully and faithfully carried out in every detail. If any errors are discovered during the final recheck of the registering counters and comparison of the duplicate return sheets, such errors shall be corrected at once, and each precinct election official shall sign a certificate stating which errors were found and what corrections were made and such corrections shall be made in the presence of all the precinct election officials. The precinct election board shall then canvass the irregular ballot in substantially the same manner as the law provides for canvassing the returns for paper ballots, and shall record the results thereof on the return sheets in the space provided for that purpose. Before leaving the room and before closing and locking the counting compartment, each precinct election official shall make and sign the certificate and written statements and the return sheets of such election as provided by law. In precincts where the voting machines are equipped with the automatic recording sheet and two or more machines the total vote cast for each candidate, question or proposition from each machine shall be recorded separately on the statement of votes as provided for in Section 18-14, and the grand total of all votes appearing on the recording sheets shall be recorded on the statement of votes and proclaimed by the judges in the same manner as is herein provided for proclamation of votes from the return sheets. All vote by mail ballots and irregular ballots of each voting machine shall be returned to the proper officer together with the return sheets and certificates and supplies and such vote by mail ballots and irregular machine ballots shall be preserved and finally destroyed as is now provided by law when paper ballots are used. The written statements or returns so made, after having been properly signed, shall be distinctly and clearly read in the hearing of all persons present in the polling place, and ample opportunity shall be given to compare the results so certified with the counter dials of the machine. After such comparison and correction, if any is made, the precinct election officials shall then close the counting compartment and lock the same. Thereafter the voting machine shall remain locked and sealed against voting for a period of at least 30 days, after the results of the election have been declared, unless otherwise ordered by the circuit court: provided, however, upon application to the circuit court, the circuit judge may order the said machines opened prior to the thirty day period

herein required to be closed. The circuit court in its order shall specify the manner in which the count recorded on the machines shall be taken and preserved: provided, however, when the machines are equipped with any recording or photographic device on which votes registered on the mechanical counters will be separately recorded or photographed, as provided in Section 24-18 hereof, and it is necessary to use said machines at an election occurring within said 30 days, then after the machines have remained locked for a period of 48 hours they may be prepared for such subsequent election as herein provided. Whenever it is necessary to reset the machines for another election prior to the time limit for the filing of election contests, it shall be the duty of the proper officials to make a photographic record of the machines involved to be used in case of an election contest, whereupon the machines may be set back to zero and arranged for the next election.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-17)
Sec. 24-17. All of the keys of the machine or machines other than those automatically sealed in the machine, shall be placed in the envelopes provided for that purpose, and the envelopes shall be sealed and the envelopes shall designate the serial number of the voting machine to which such keys belong, and the number of the precinct and ward in which such voting machine was used at such election, and such keys shall be returned along with the written statements or returns of such election.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-18)
Sec. 24-18. A voting machine which passes all of the qualities required by this Article may be supplied, in addition, with any recording or photographic device on which the votes registered on the mechanical counters will be separately recorded or photographed. When a machine is supplied with a recording device which automatically registers the votes cast for candidates, questions or propositions, on separate recording sheets one copy shall be removed at the close of the polls to record the vote cast for each candidate, question or proposition and the other recording device shall not be taken out or examined by the election officers who make returns from the precinct, but such machine shall be locked with such device therein and so remain until the record made by such photographic or other device is removed and

prepared for examination by the official canvassing board having charge of canvassing the returns of such election or primary, and the official canvassing board shall compare the totals as shown on the official return sheets with the totals as shown on the photographic or other device, and see that both such totals are the same. In case such totals are found not to be the same, such canvassing board shall summon the precinct election board which made the returns and together these two official bodies shall make the necessary investigation to ascertain the true facts and shall then correct the official return sheets as necessary. The record provided by such photographic or other device shall be filed along with the official return sheets by the officials now charged by law with filing and preserving the official return sheets, and shall be kept so filed for the same length of time as the law now provides for the filing and preservations of the official return sheets.
(Source: P.A. 80-1031.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-19)
Sec. 24-19. No person not an election officer or other public official shall tamper or attempt to tamper with such voting machine or voting machines, or in any way intentionally impair or attempt to impair its use, or attempt any dishonest practice upon any such voting machine, or with or by its use.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-20)
Sec. 24-20. No judge of an election or inspector, or any custodian or other public official authorized to take part in the holding of an election or in preparing for an election, shall, with intent to cause or permit any voting machine to fail to register correctly all votes cast thereon; or tamper with or disarrange such machine in any way or any part or appliance thereof, or cause or consent to said machine being used for voting at any election with knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted so that it will correctly register all votes cast thereon; or, with the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any voter or of causing it to be doubtful for what ticket or candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is cast, or of causing it to appear on said machine that the votes cast for one ticket, candidate or proposition, were cast for another ticket, candidate or proposition, remove, change or mutilate any

ballot label on said machine or any part thereof; or do any other thing intended to interfere with the validity or accuracy of the election, and the results thereof, or fraudulently cause an incorrect return of the election.
(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2532.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-22)
Sec. 24-22. All the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with this Article, shall apply to all the elections in the precincts where such voting machines are used. Any provisions of law which conflict with the use of such machine or machines as set forth in this Article, shall not apply to the precinct or precincts in which an election is conducted by the use of such machine or machines.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/24-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-23)
Sec. 24-23. If any section, paragraph, sentence, or clause of this Article is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of this Article, or any section or part thereof; if this entire article is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other article of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 24A heading)
ARTICLE 24A. ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL OR ELECTRIC VOTING SYSTEMS

(10 ILCS 5/24A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-1)
Sec. 24A-1. The purpose of this Article is to authorize the use of voting systems approved by the State Board of Elections in which the voter records his votes by means of marking or punching a ballot or one or more ballot cards, which are so designed that votes will be counted by data processing machines at one or more counting places.
(Source: P.A. 84-862.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-2)
Sec. 24A-2. As used in this Article:
"Computer", "Automatic tabulating equipment" or "equipment" includes apparatus necessary to automatically examine and count votes as designated on ballots, and data processing machines which can be used for counting ballots and tabulating results.
"Ballot card" means a ballot which is voted by the process of punching.
"Ballot configuration" means the particular

combination of political subdivision ballots including, for each political subdivision, the particular combination of offices, candidate names and ballot position numbers for each candidate and question as it appears for each group of voters who may cast the same ballot.

"Ballot labels" means the cards, papers, booklet, pages or other material containing the names of officers and candidates and statements of measures to be voted on.

"Ballot sheet" means a paper ballot printed on one or both sides which is (1) designed and prepared so that the voter may indicate his or her votes in designated areas, which must be enclosed areas clearly printed or otherwise delineated for such purpose, and (2) capable of having votes marked in the designated areas automatically examined, counted, and tabulated by an electronic scanning process.

"Ballot" may include ballot cards, ballot labels and paper ballots.

"Separate ballot", with respect to ballot sheets, means a separate portion of the ballot sheet in which the color of the ink used in printing that portion of the ballot sheet is distinct from the color of the ink used in printing any other portion of the ballot sheet.

"Column" in an electronic voting system which utilizes a ballot card means a space on a ballot card for punching the voter's vote arranged in a row running lengthwise on the ballot card.

"Central Counting" means the counting of ballots in one or more locations selected by the election authority for the processing or counting, or both, of ballots. A location for central counting shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of such election authority unless there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within his territorial jurisdiction. However, in any event a counting location shall be within this State.

"In-precinct counting" means the counting of ballots on automatic tabulating equipment provided by the election authority in the same precinct polling place in which those ballots have been cast.

"Computer operator" means any person or persons designated by the election authority to operate the automatic tabulating equipment during any portion of the vote tallying process in an election, but shall not include judges of election operating vote tabulating equipment in the precinct.

"Computer program" or "program" means the set of operating instructions for the

automatic tabulating equipment by which it examines, counts, tabulates, canvasses and prints votes recorded by a voter on a ballot card or other medium.

"Edit listing" means a computer generated listing of the names and ballot position numbers for each candidate and proposition as they appear in the program for each precinct.

"Voting System" or "Electronic Voting System" means that combination of equipment and programs used in the casting, examination and tabulation of ballots and the cumulation and reporting of results by electronic means.

"Header card" means a data processing card which is coded to indicate to the computer the precinct identity of the ballot cards that will follow immediately and may indicate to the computer how such ballot cards are to be tabulated.

"Marking device" means either an apparatus in which ballots or ballot cards are inserted and used in connection with a punch apparatus for the piercing of ballots by the voter, or any approved device for marking a paper ballot with ink or other substance which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by means of automatic tabulating equipment or by an electronic scanning process.

"Redundant count" means a verification of the original computer count by another count using compatible equipment or by hand as part of a discovery recount.

"Security punch" means a punch placed on a ballot card to identify to the computer program the offices and propositions for which votes may be cast and to indicate the manner in which votes cast should be tabulated while negating any inadmissible votes.
(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-3)

Sec. 24A-3. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any county board, board of county commissioners and any board of election commissioners, with respect to territory within its jurisdiction, may adopt, experiment with, or abandon a voting system approved for use by the State Board of Elections and may use such voting system in all or some of the precincts within its jurisdiction, or in combination with paper ballots or voting machines. Any such county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners may contract for the tabulation of votes at a location outside its territorial jurisdiction when there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within its territorial jurisdiction. In no case may a

county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners contract or arrange for the purchase, lease or loan of an electronic voting system or voting system component without the approval of the State Board of Elections as provided by Section 24A-16. However, the county board and board of county commissioners of each county having a population of 40,000 or more, with respect to all elections for which the county board or the county clerk is charged with the duty of providing materials and supplies, and each board of election commissioners in a municipality having a population of 40,000 or more, with respect to elections under its jurisdiction, must provide either voting systems approved for use by the State Board of Elections under this Article or voting machines under Article 24 for each precinct for all such elections except as provided in Section 24-1.2. For purposes of this Section 24A-3, the term "population" does not include persons prohibited from voting by Section 3-5 of this Act.

Before any such system is introduced, adopted or used in any precinct or territory at least 2 months public notice must be given before the date of the first election wherein such voting system is to be used. The election authority shall publish the notice at least once in one or more newspapers published within the county, or other jurisdiction, as the case may be, in which the election is held. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation within such jurisdiction. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on (give date), at (give place where election is held) in the county of ...., an election will be held for (give name of offices to be filled) at which an electronic voting system will be used.

Dated at .... on (insert date).

The notice referred to herein shall be given only at the first election at which such voting machines or voting systems are used.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-3.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-3.1)

Sec. 24A-3.1. When an electronic voting system is used, the County Board or Board of Election Commissioners may retain existing precincts or may consolidate, combine, alter, decrease or enlarge the boundaries of the precincts so as to change the number of

registered voters of the precincts using the electronic voting system, establishing the number of registered voters within each precinct at such number not to exceed 800 as the appropriate County Board or Board of Election Commissioners, determines will afford adequate voting facilities and efficient and economical elections.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established pursuant to law by any County Board or Board of Election Commissioners as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place so established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for such notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.
(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-4)

Sec. 24A-4. Voting systems may be used in elections provided that such systems enable the voter to cast a vote for all offices and on all measures on which he is entitled to vote, and that the automatic tabulating equipment may be set to reject all votes for any office or measure when the number of votes therefor exceeds the number which the voter is entitled to cast, and provided that such systems are approved for use by the State Board of Elections.

So far as applicable, the procedure provided for voting paper ballots shall apply when electronic voting systems are used.
(Source: P.A. 84-862.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-5)

Sec. 24A-5. In precincts where an electronic voting system is used, a sufficient number of voting booths shall be provided for the use of such systems according to the requirements determined by the State Board of Elections, and the booths shall be arranged in the same manner as provided for use with paper ballots. Each such booth shall be placed so that the entrance to each booth faces a wall in such a manner that no judge of election or pollwatcher is able to observe a voter casting a ballot.

Whenever at a primary election at which an electronic voting system is used there is also an election for officers or on propositions in

which qualified voters have the right to vote without participating in the primary of any party, a separate voting booth may be provided for those voters who do not wish to participate in the primary of any party. Such determination shall be made by resolution of the county board, municipal board of election commissioners or county board of election commissioners, whichever is applicable. Unless paper ballots are used for such other election, such separate voting booth shall contain a ballot label booklet containing only those officers and propositions on which such voters are entitled to vote.
(Source: P.A. 84-659.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-5.1)

Sec. 24A-5.1. For the instruction of voters on election day, the election official in charge of the election shall provide at each polling place one instruction-model electronic voting system marking device. Each such instruction-model shall show the arrangement of party rows, office columns and questions. Such model shall be located at a place which voters must pass to reach the official marking device used in the actual casting of votes.

Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be offered instruction in the operation of the marking device by use of the instruction-model and the voter shall be given ample opportunity to operate the model by himself. In instructing voters, no precinct official may show partiality to any political party. The duties of instruction shall be discharged by a judge from each of the political parties represented and they shall alternate serving as instructor so that each judge shall serve a like time at such duties. No instructions may be given after the voter has entered the voting booth.

No precinct official, or person assisting a voter may in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any voter to cast his vote for any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question or proposition. All instructions shall be given by precinct officials in such a manner that it may be observed by other persons in the polling place.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-5.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-5.2)

Sec. 24A-5.2. When an electronic voting system is used in a forthcoming election, the election authority may provide, for the purpose of instructing voters in such

election, one demonstrator electronic voting system marking device for placement in any public library within the political subdivision in which the election occurs. If such placement of a demonstrator takes place it shall be made available at least 30 days before the election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-6)

Sec. 24A-6. The ballot information, whether placed on the ballot or on the marking device, shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement provided for paper ballots, except that such information may be in vertical or horizontal rows, or in a number of separate pages. Ballots for all questions or propositions to be voted on must be provided in the same manner and must be arranged on or in the marking device or on the ballot sheet in the places provided for such purposes.

When an electronic voting system utilizes a ballot label booklet and ballot card, ballots for candidates, ballots calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment ballots, judicial retention ballots, public measures, and all propositions to be voted upon may be placed on the electronic voting device by providing in the ballot booklet separate ballot label pages or series of pages distinguished by differing colors as provided below. When an electronic voting system utilizes a ballot sheet, ballots calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment ballots and judicial retention ballots shall be placed on the ballot sheet by providing a separate portion of the ballot sheet for each such kind of ballot which shall be printed in ink of a color distinct from the color of ink used in printing any other portion of the ballot sheet. Ballots for candidates, public measures and all other propositions to be voted upon shall be placed on the ballot sheet by providing a separate portion of the ballot sheet for each such kind of ballot. Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1, a line on which the name of a candidate may be written by the voter shall be printed below the name of the last candidate nominated for such office, and immediately to the left of such line an area shall be provided for marking a vote for such write-in candidate. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of persons who have filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates plus an additional line or lines for write-in candidates who

qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING" next to the name of the candidate, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same ballot page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. Ballot label pages for constitutional conventions or constitutional amendments shall be on paper of blue color and shall precede all other ballot label pages in the ballot label booklet. More than one public measure or proposition may be placed on the same ballot label page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same ballot label page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. Ballot label pages for candidates shall be on paper of white color, except that in primary elections the ballot label page or pages for the candidates of each respective political party shall be of the color designated by the election official in charge of the election for that political party's candidates; provided that the ballot label pages or pages for candidates for use at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections may be on paper of different colors, except blue, whenever necessary or desirable to facilitate distinguishing between the pages for different political subdivisions. On each page of the candidate booklet, where the election is made to list ballot information vertically, the party affiliation of each candidate or the word "independent" shall appear immediately to the left of the candidate's name, and the name of candidates for the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of that office. If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate". In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of political subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of such nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. Ballot label pages for judicial retention ballots shall be on paper of green color, and ballot label pages for all public measures and other propositions shall be on paper of some other distinct and different

color. In primary elections, a separate ballot label booklet, marking device and voting booth shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot label booklet arranged to include ballot label pages of the candidates of the party and public measures and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election. One ballot card may be used for recording the voter's vote or choice on all such ballots, proposals, public measures or propositions, and such ballot card shall be arranged so as to record the voter's vote or choice in a separate column or columns for each such kind of ballot, proposal, public measure or proposition.

If the ballot label booklet includes both candidates for office and public measures or propositions to be voted on, the election official in charge of the election shall divide the pages by protruding tabs identifying the division of the pages, and printing on such tabs "Candidates" and "Propositions".

The ballot card and all of its columns and the ballot card envelope shall be of the color prescribed for candidate's ballots at the general or primary election, whichever is being held. At an election where no candidates are being nominated or elected, the ballot card, its columns, and the ballot card envelope shall be of a color designated by the election official in charge of the election.

The ballot cards, ballot card envelopes and ballot sheets may, at the discretion of the election authority, be printed on white paper and then striped with the appropriate colors.

When ballot sheets are used, the various portions thereof shall be arranged to conform to the foregoing format.

Vote by mail ballots may consist of ballot cards, envelopes, paper ballots, or ballot sheets. Where a ballot card is used for voting by mail it must be accompanied by a punching tool or other appropriate marking device, voter instructions and a specimen ballot showing the proper positions to vote on the ballot card or ballot sheet for each party, candidate, proposal, public measure or proposition, and in the case of a ballot card must be mounted on a suitable material to receive the punched out chip.

Any voter who spoils his ballot or makes an error may return the ballot to the judges of election and secure another. However, the protruding identifying tab for proposals for a constitutional convention or constitutional amendments shall have printed thereon "Constitutional Ballot", and the ballot label

page or pages for such proposals shall precede the ballot label pages for candidates in the ballot label booklet.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-6.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-6.1)

Sec. 24A-6.1. In all elections conducted pursuant to this Article, ballot cards shall have a security punch. In precincts where more than one ballot configuration may be voted upon, ballot cards shall have a different security punch for each ballot configuration. If a precinct has only one possible ballot configuration, the ballot cards must have a security punch to identify the election. Where ballot cards from more than one precinct are being tabulated, precinct header cards shall also be used: official results shall not be generated unless the precinct identification of the header cards for any precinct correspond. Where the tabulating equipment being used requires entering the program immediately prior to tabulating the ballot cards for each precinct, the precinct program may be used in lieu of header cards.
(Source: P.A. 82-1014.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-6.2)

Sec. 24A-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the state after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-7)

Sec. 24A-7. A separate write-in ballot, which may be in the form of a paper ballot, card or envelope in which the elector places his ballot card after voting, shall be provided if necessary to permit electors to write in the names of persons whose names are

not on the ballot. The ballots, ballot cards and ballot card envelopes may, at the discretion of the election authority, be printed on white paper and then striped with the appropriate colors. When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, each ballot card envelope shall contain the write-in form and information required by Section 16-3 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 83-110.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-8)

Sec. 24A-8. The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall cause the marking devices to be put in order, set, adjusted and made ready for voting when delivered to the polling places. Before the opening of the polls the judges of election shall compare the ballots used in the marking devices with the specimen ballots furnished and see that the names, numbers and letters thereon agree and shall certify thereto on forms provided by the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

In addition, in those polling places where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the judges of election shall make an operational check of the automatic tabulating equipment before the opening of the polls. A precinct identification card provided by the election authority shall be entered into the automatic tabulating equipment to ensure that the totals are all zeroes in the count column on the printing unit.

Pollwatchers as provided by law shall be permitted to closely observe the judges in these procedures and to periodically inspect the equipment when not in use by the voters to see that the ballot labels are in proper position and have not been marked upon or mutilated.
(Source: P.A. 82-1014.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-9)

Sec. 24A-9. Prior to the public test, the election authority shall conduct an errorless pre-test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program to ascertain that they will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and all measures. On any day not less than 5 days prior to the election day, the election authority shall publicly test the automatic tabulating equipment and program to ascertain that they will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least 48 hours prior thereto by publication once in one or more newspapers

published within the election jurisdiction of the election authority if a newspaper is published therein, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation therein. Timely written notice stating the date, time and location of the public test shall also be provided to the State Board of Elections. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press, representatives of the State Board of Elections, and the public. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so punched or marked as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure, and shall include for each office one or more ballots which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject such votes. Such test shall also include the use of precinct header cards and may include the production of an edit listing. In those election jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, a public test of both such equipment and program shall be conducted as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed above. The State Board of Elections may select as many election jurisdictions as the Board deems advisable in the interests of the election process of this State in which to order a special test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program prior to any regular election. The Board may order a special test in any election jurisdiction where, during the preceding twelve months, computer programming errors or other errors in the use of electronic voting systems resulted in vote tabulation errors. Not less than 30 days prior to any election, the State Board of Elections shall provide written notice to those selected jurisdictions of their intent to conduct a test. Within 5 days of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall forward to the principal office of the State Board of Elections a copy of all specimen ballots. The State Board of Elections' tests shall be conducted and completed not less than 2 days prior to the public test and under the supervision of the Board. The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software. After an errorless test, materials used in the public test, including the program, if appropriate, shall be sealed

and remain so until the test is run again on election day. If any error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless public test shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. Each election authority shall file a sealed copy of each tested program to be used within its jurisdiction at an election with the State Board of Elections prior to the election. The Board shall secure the program or programs of each election jurisdiction so filed in its office until the next election of the same type (general primary, general election, consolidated primary, or consolidated election) for which the program or programs were filed. Upon the expiration of that time, if no election contest or appeal therefrom is pending in an election jurisdiction, the Board shall destroy the sealed program or programs. Except where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the test shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official count of the ballots, in the same manner as set forth above. After the completion of the count, the test shall be re-run using the same program. An election jurisdiction that was employing, as of January 1, 1983, an electronic voting system that, because of its design, is not technically capable of compliance with such a post-tabulation testing requirement shall satisfy the post-tabulation testing requirement by conducting the post-tabulation test on a duplicate program until such electronic voting system is replaced or until November 1, 1992, whichever is earlier. Immediately thereafter the ballots, all material employed in testing the program and the program shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the election authority for a period of 60 days. At the expiration of that time the election authority shall destroy the voted ballot cards, together with all unused ballots returned from the precincts. Provided, if any contest of election is pending at such time in which such ballots may be required as evidence and such election authority has notice thereof, the same shall not be destroyed until after such contest is finally determined. If the use of back-up equipment becomes necessary, the same testing required for the original equipment shall be conducted. (Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-9.1)

Sec. 24A-9.1. Whenever an electronic scanning process is utilized to automatically examine and count the votes on ballot sheets,

the provisions of this Section shall apply. A voter shall cast a proper vote on a ballot sheet by making a mark in the designated area for the casting of a vote for any party or candidate or for or against any proposition. For this purpose, a mark is an intentional darkening of the designated area on the ballot sheet, and shall not be an "X", a check mark, or any other recognizable letter of the alphabet, number, or other symbol which can be recognized as an identifying mark.

Whenever the ballot sheet includes designated areas on both sides, the election authority shall provide an envelope, sleeve or other device to each voter by means of which the voter can deliver the voted ballot sheet to the ballot box without the votes indicated on the ballot sheet being visible to other persons in the polling place.
(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-10)

Sec. 24A-10. (1) In an election jurisdiction which has adopted an electronic voting system, the election official in charge of the election shall select one of the 3 following procedures for receiving, counting, tallying, and return of the ballots:

(a) Two ballot boxes shall be provided for each polling place. The first ballot box is for the depositing of votes cast on the electronic voting system; and the second ballot box is for all votes cast on paper ballots, including any paper ballots required to be voted other than on the electronic voting system. Ballots deposited in the second ballot box shall be counted, tallied, and returned as is elsewhere provided in this Code for the counting and handling of paper ballots. Immediately after the closing of the polls, the judges of election shall make out a slip indicating the number of persons who voted in the precinct at the election. Such slip shall be signed by all the judges of election and shall be inserted by them in the first ballot box. The judges of election shall thereupon immediately lock each ballot box; provided, that if such box is not of a type which may be securely locked, such box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for such purpose which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and in such manner that the seal completely covers the slot in the ballot box, and each of the judges shall sign such seal. Thereupon two of the judges of election, of different political parties, shall forthwith and by the most direct route transport both

ballot boxes to the counting location designated by the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

Before the ballots of a precinct are fed to the electronic tabulating equipment, the first ballot box shall be opened at the central counting station by the two precinct transport judges. Upon opening a ballot box, such team shall first count the number of ballots in the box. If 2 or more are folded together so as to appear to have been cast by the same person, all of the ballots so folded together shall be marked and returned with the other ballots in the same condition, as near as may be, in which they were found when first opened, but shall not be counted. If the remaining ballots are found to exceed the number of persons voting in the precinct as shown by the slip signed by the judges of election, the ballots shall be replaced in the box, and the box closed and well shaken and again opened and one of the precinct transport judges shall publicly draw out so many ballots unopened as are equal to such excess.

Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by the two precinct transport judges and shall be placed in the "After 7:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

The precinct transport judges shall then examine the remaining ballots for write-in votes and shall count and tabulate the write-in vote; or

(b) A single ballot box, for the deposit of all votes cast, shall be used. All ballots which are not to be tabulated on the electronic voting system shall be counted, tallied, and returned as elsewhere provided in this Code for the counting and handling of paper ballots.

All ballots to be processed and tabulated with the electronic voting system shall be processed as follows:

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election then shall open the ballot box and canvass the votes polled to determine that the number of ballots therein agree with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot or if the same do not agree the judges of election shall make such ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code. The judges of election shall then examine all ballot cards

and ballot card envelopes which are in the ballot box to determine whether the ballot cards and ballot card envelopes bear the initials of a precinct judge of election. If any ballot card or ballot card envelope is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective," initialed as to such label by all judges immediately under such word "Defective," and not counted, but placed in the envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Defective Ballots Envelope."

When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, before separating the ballot cards from their respective covering envelopes, the judges of election shall examine the ballot card envelopes for write-in votes. When the voter has voted a write-in vote, the judges of election shall compare the write-in vote with the votes on the ballot card to determine whether such write-in results in an overvote for any office. In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the two major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card except for the office which is overvoted, by using the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct so as to transfer all votes of the voter except for the office overvoted, to an official ballot card of that kind used in the precinct at that election. The original ballot card and envelope upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each shall bear the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Overvoted Ballot" ballot cards and shall place them in the box for return of the ballots. The "Overvoted Ballot" ballots and their envelopes shall be placed in the "Duplicate Ballots" envelope. Envelopes bearing write-in votes marked in the place designated therefor and bearing the initials of a precinct judge of election and not resulting in an overvote and otherwise complying with the election laws as to marking shall be counted, tallied, and their votes recorded on a tally sheet provided by the election official in charge of the election. The ballot cards and ballot card envelopes shall be separated and all except any defective or overvoted shall be placed separately in the box for return of the ballots. The judges of election shall examine

the ballots and ballot cards to determine if any is damaged or defective so that it cannot be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment. If any ballot or ballot card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the two major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card by using the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct. The original ballot or ballot card and envelope shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot or ballot card so produced "Duplicate Damaged Ballot," and each shall bear the same number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot or ballot cards, and shall place them in the box for return of the ballots. The "Damaged Ballot" ballots or ballot cards and their envelopes shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope. A slip indicating the number of voters voting in person shall be made out, signed by all judges of election, and inserted in the box for return of the ballots. The tally sheets recording the write-in votes shall be placed in this box. The judges of election thereupon immediately shall securely lock the ballot box or other suitable box furnished for return of the ballots by the election official in charge of the election; provided that if such box is not of a type which may be securely locked, such box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for such purpose which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way. A separate adhesive seal label signed by each of the judges of election of the precinct shall be affixed to the box so as to cover any slot therein and to identify the box of the precinct; and if such box is sealed with filament tape as provided herein rather than locked, such tape shall be wrapped around the box as provided herein, but in such manner that the separate adhesive seal label affixed to the box and signed by the judges may not be removed without breaking the filament tape and disturbing the signature of the judges. Thereupon, 2 of the judges of election, of different major political parties, forthwith shall by the most direct route transport the box for return of the ballots and enclosed ballots and returns to the central counting

location designated by the election official in charge of the election. If, however, because of the lack of adequate parking facilities at the central counting location or for any other reason, it is impossible or impracticable for the boxes from all the polling places to be delivered directly to the central counting location, the election official in charge of the election may designate some other location to which the boxes shall be delivered by the 2 precinct judges. While at such other location the boxes shall be in the care and custody of one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the two major political parties, designated for such purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations. As soon as possible, the boxes shall be transported from such other location to the central counting location by one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for such purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations.

The "Defective Ballots" envelope, and "Duplicated Ballots" envelope each shall be securely sealed and the flap or end thereof of each signed by the precinct judges of election and returned to the central counting location with the box for return of the ballots, enclosed ballots and returns.

At the central counting location, a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall check the box returned containing the ballots to determine that all seals are intact, and thereupon shall open the box, check the voters' slip and compare the number of ballots so delivered against the total number of voters of the precinct who voted, remove the ballots or ballot cards and deliver them to the technicians operating the automatic tabulating equipment. Any discrepancies between the number of ballots and total number of voters shall be noted on a sheet furnished for that purpose and signed by the tally judges; or

(c) A single ballot box, for the deposit of all votes cast, shall be used. Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall securely lock the ballot box; provided that if such box is not of a type which may be securely locked, such box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for such purpose which shall be

wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way. A separate adhesive seal label signed by each of the judges of election of the precinct shall be affixed to the box so as to cover any slot therein and to identify the box of the precinct; and if such box is sealed with filament tape as provided herein rather than locked, such tape shall be wrapped around the box as provided herein, but in such manner that the separate adhesive seal label affixed to the box and signed by the judges may not be removed without breaking the filament tape and disturbing the signature of the judges. Thereupon, 2 of the judges of election, of different major political parties, shall forthwith by the most direct route transport the box for return of the ballots and enclosed vote by mail and early ballots and returns to the central counting location designated by the election official in charge of the election. If however, because of the lack of adequate parking facilities at the central counting location or for some other reason, it is impossible or impracticable for the boxes from all the polling places to be delivered directly to the central counting location, the election official in charge of the election may designate some other location to which the boxes shall be delivered by the 2 precinct judges. While at such other location the boxes shall be in the care and custody of one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the two major political parties, designated for such purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations. As soon as possible, the boxes shall be transported from such other location to the central counting location by one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for such purpose by the election official in charge of the election from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations.

At the central counting location there shall be one or more teams of tally judges who possess the same qualifications as tally judges in election jurisdictions using paper ballots. The number of such teams shall be determined by the election authority. Each team shall consist of 5 tally judges, 3 selected and approved by the county board from a certified list furnished by the chair of the county central committee of the party with the majority of members on the county board and 2 selected and approved by the county board from a certified list furnished by the chair of the

county central committee of the party with the second largest number of members on the county board. At the central counting location a team of tally judges shall open the ballot box and canvass the votes polled to determine that the number of ballot sheets therein agree with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot; and, if the same do not agree, the tally judges shall make such ballots agree with the number of applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code. The tally judges shall then examine all ballot sheets which are in the ballot box to determine whether they bear the initials of the precinct judge of election. If any ballot is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to such label by all tally judges immediately under such word "Defective", and not counted, but placed in the envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Defective Ballots Envelope". An overvote for one office shall invalidate only the vote or count of that particular office.

At the central counting location, a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall deliver the ballot sheets to the technicians operating the automatic tabulating equipment. Any discrepancies between the number of ballots and total number of voters shall be noted on a sheet furnished for that purpose and signed by the tally judges.

(2) Regardless of which procedure described in subsection (1) of this Section is used, the judges of election designated to transport the ballots, properly signed and sealed as provided herein, shall ensure that the ballots are delivered to the central counting station no later than 12 hours after the polls close. At the central counting station a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall examine the ballots so transported and shall not accept ballots for tabulating which are not signed and sealed as provided in subsection (1) of this Section until the judges transporting the same make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by a team of tally judges at the central counting station, the election judges transporting the same shall take a receipt signed by the election official in charge of the election and stamped with the date and time of acceptance. The election judges whose duty it is to transport any ballots shall, in the event such ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt

which they are to take as above provided. (Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-10.1)

Sec. 24A-10.1. In an election jurisdiction where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the following procedures for counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall open the ballot box and count the number of ballots therein to determine if such number agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot or, if the same do not agree, the judges of election shall make such ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Act. The judges of election shall then examine all ballot cards and ballot card envelopes which are in the ballot box to determine whether the ballot cards and ballot card envelopes contain the initials of a precinct judge of election. If any ballot card or ballot card envelope is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to such label by all judges immediately under the word "Defective" and not counted. The judges of election shall place an initialed blank official ballot card in the place of the defective ballot card, so that the count of the ballot cards to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment will be the same, and each "Defective Ballot" card and "Replacement" card shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The original "Defective" card shall be placed in the "Defective Ballot Envelope" provided for that purpose.

When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, before separating the remaining ballot cards from their respective covering envelopes, the judges of election shall examine the ballot card envelopes for write-in votes. When the voter has cast a write-in vote, the judges of election shall compare the write-in vote with the votes on the ballot card to determine whether such write-in results in an overvote for any office. In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card except for the office which

is overvoted, by using the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct so as to transfer all votes of the voter, except for the office overvoted, to a duplicate card. The original ballot card and envelope upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each such "Overvoted Ballot" as well as its "Replacement" shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The "Overvoted Ballot" card and ballot envelope shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Duplicate Ballot" envelope, and the judges of election shall initial the "Replacement" ballot cards and shall place them with the other ballot cards to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment. Envelopes containing write-in votes marked in the place designated therefor and containing the initials of a precinct judge of election and not resulting in an overvote and otherwise complying with the election laws as to marking shall be counted and tallied and their votes recorded on a tally sheet provided by the election authority.

The ballot cards and ballot card envelopes shall be separated in preparation for counting by the automatic tabulating equipment provided for that purpose by the election authority.

Before the ballots are entered into the automatic tabulating equipment, a precinct identification card provided by the election authority shall be entered into the device to ensure that the totals are all zeroes in the count column on the printing unit. A precinct judge of election shall then count the ballots by entering each ballot card into the automatic tabulating equipment, and if any ballot or ballot card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card by using the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct. The original ballot or ballot card and envelope shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot or ballot card so produced shall be clearly labeled "Duplicate Damaged Ballot", and each shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing

with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot or ballot cards and shall enter the duplicate damaged cards into the automatic tabulating equipment. The "Damaged Ballot" cards shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope; after all ballot cards have been successfully read, the judges of election shall check to make certain that the last number printed by the printing unit is the same as the number of voters making application for ballot in that precinct. The number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present.

The judges of election shall provide, if requested, a set for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted.

The judges of election shall count all unused ballot cards and enter the number on the "Statement of Ballots". All "Spoiled", "Defective" and "Duplicated" ballot cards shall be counted and the number entered on the "Statement of Ballots".

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape provided for such purpose which shall be wrapped around the container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, in such manner that the ballots cannot be removed from such container without breaking the seal and filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container. The election

authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving stations designated by such authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots from all precincts with in-precinct counting equipment within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the same make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by the election authority, the judges returning the same shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of such return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots as herein provided shall, in the event such ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided.
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-11)

Sec. 24A-11. All proceedings at the location for central counting shall be under the direction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be. Except for any specially trained technicians required for the operation of the automatic tabulating equipment, the employees at the counting station shall be equally divided between members of the 2 leading political parties and all duties performed by such employees shall be by teams consisting of an equal number of members of each political party. Thirty days before an election the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall submit to the chair of each political party, for his approval or disapproval, a list of persons of his party proposed to be employed. If a chair fails to notify the election authority of his disapproval of any proposed employee within a period of 10 days thereafter the list shall be deemed approved.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-13)

Sec. 24A-13. The procedure for tabulating the votes by the automatic tabulating equipment shall be under the direction of the election authority and shall conform to the requirements of the automatic tabulating

equipment. During any election-related activity utilizing the automatic tabulating equipment, the election authority shall make a reasonable effort to dedicate the equipment to vote processing so as to ensure the security and integrity of the system.

A reasonable number of pollwatchers shall be admitted to the counting location. Persons may observe the tabulating process at the discretion of the election authority; however, at least one representative of each established political party and authorized agents of the State Board of Elections shall be permitted to observe this process at all times. No persons except those employed and authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot, ballot box, return, or equipment.

The computer operators shall be designated by the election authority and shall be sworn as a deputy of the election authority. In conducting the vote tabulation and canvass, the computer operator must maintain a log which shall include the following information:

1. Alterations made to programs associated with the vote counting process;

2. if applicable, console messages relating to the program and the respective responses made by the operator;

3. the starting time for each precinct counted, the number of cards counted for each precinct, any equipment problems and, insofar as practicable, the number of invalid security punches encountered during that count; and

4. changes and repairs made to the equipment during the vote tabulation and canvass.

The computer operator's log and canvass shall be available for public inspection in the office of the election authority for a period of 60 days following the proclamation of election results. A copy of the computer operator's log and the canvass shall be transmitted to the State Board of Elections upon its request and at its expense.
(Source: P.A. 82-1014.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-14)

Sec. 24A-14. If any ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot shall be made of a defective ballot which shall not include the invalid votes. All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate", shall bear a

serial number which shall be registered on the damaged or defective ballot, and shall be counted in lieu of the damaged or defective ballot.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-15)

Sec. 24A-15. The precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the write-in votes, the total number of ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy with respect to the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the ballots for such precinct retabulated to correct the return. The procedures for retabulation shall apply prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots except for election contests and discovery recounts. In those election jurisdictions that utilize in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals which has been affixed to such certificate of results, the ballots for such precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the election authority shall retabulate the total number of votes cast in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction, as well as 5% of the voting devices used in early voting. The precincts and the voting devices to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct in the election jurisdiction and every voting device

used in early voting has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts and voting devices which are to be retabulated. The State central committee chair of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of such random selection procedure and may be represented at such procedure. Such retabulation shall consist of counting the ballot cards which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination as to which ballot cards were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for such retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of such retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts and on the selected early voting devices. Such test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so punched so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the equipment to reject such votes. If any error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chair of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of such retabulation and may be represented at such retabulation.

The results of this retabulation shall be treated in the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Act. Upon completion of the retabulation, the election authority shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation with the original precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment. Such comparison shall be done for each precinct and for each early voting device selected for testing and for each office voted upon within that precinct or on that voting device, and

the comparisons shall be open to the public.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-15.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-15.01)

Sec. 24A-15.01. Upon completion of the tabulation and retabulation of votes pursuant to Sections 24A-11 through 24A-15, the ballots from each precinct shall be replaced in the container in which they were transported to the central counting station. If such container is not a type which may be securely locked, then each such container - before being transferred from the counting station to storage - shall be sealed with filament tape wrapped around such container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and in such manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the tape.
(Source: P.A. 88-45.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-15.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-15.1)

Sec. 24A-15.1. Except as herein provided, discovery recounts and election contests shall be conducted as otherwise provided for in this Code. The automatic tabulating equipment shall be tested prior to the discovery recount or election contest as provided in Section 24A-9, and then the official ballots or ballot cards shall be recounted on the automatic tabulating equipment. In addition, (1) the ballot or ballot cards shall be checked for the presence or absence of judges' initials and other distinguishing marks, and (2) the ballots marked "Rejected", "Defective", "Objected to", "Vote by Mail Ballot", and "Early Ballot" shall be examined to determine the propriety of the labels, and (3) the "Duplicate Vote by Mail Ballots", "Duplicate Early Ballots", "Duplicate Overvoted Ballots", and "Duplicate Damaged Ballots" shall be compared with their respective originals to determine the correctness of the duplicates.

Any person who has filed a petition for discovery recount may request that a redundant count be conducted in those precincts in which the discovery recount is being conducted. The additional costs of such a redundant count shall be borne by the requesting party.

The log of the computer operator and all materials retained by the election authority in relation to vote tabulation and canvass shall be made available for any discovery recount or election contest.
(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-16)

Sec. 24A-16. The State Board of Elections shall approve all voting systems provided by this Article.

No voting system shall be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:

(1) It enables a voter to vote in absolute secrecy;

(2) (Blank);

(3) It enables a voter to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all parties, and in part from independent candidates and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the voter;

(4) It enables a voter to vote a written or printed ticket of his own selection for any person for any office for whom he may desire to vote;

(5) It will reject all votes for an office or upon a proposition when the voter has cast more votes for such office or upon such proposition than he is entitled to cast;

(5.5) It will identify when a voter has not voted for all statewide constitutional offices;

(6) It will accommodate all propositions to be submitted to the voters in the form provided by law or, where no such form is provided, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words;

(7) It will accommodate the tabulation programming requirements of Sections 24A-6.2, 24B-6.2, and 24C-6.2.

The State Board of Elections shall not approve any voting equipment or system that includes an external Infrared Data Association (IrDA) communications port.

The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a voting system if the system fails to fulfill the above requirements.

The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all application fees; all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software.

Any voting system vendor, person, or other private entity seeking the State Board of Elections' approval of a voting system shall, as part of the approval application, submit to

the State Board a non-refundable fee. The State Board of Elections by rule shall establish an appropriate fee structure, taking into account the type of voting system approval that is requested (such as approval of a new system, a modification of an existing system, the size of the modification, etc.). No voting system or modification of a voting system shall be approved unless the fee is paid.

No vendor, person, or other entity may sell, lease, or loan, or have a written contract, including a contract contingent upon State Board approval of the voting system or voting system component, to sell, lease, or loan, a voting system or voting system component to any election jurisdiction unless the voting system or voting system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-17)

Sec. 24A-17. The State Board of Elections may make reasonable rules for the administration of this Article and may prescribe the number of voting booths required for the various types of voting systems.
(Source: P.A. 78-918.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-18)

Sec. 24A-18. When an electronic voting system is used, the election authority shall cause to be published, at least 5 days before the day of each general and general primary election, in 2 or more newspapers published in and having a general circulation in the county, a true and legible copy of the specimen ballot label containing the names of offices and candidates and statements of measures to be voted on, as near as may be, in the form in which they will appear on the official ballot label on election day. Such true legible copy may be in the form of an actual size ballot label booklet and shall be published as required by this section if distributed in 2 or more newspapers published in and having a general circulation in the county as an insert thereto. For each election prescribed in Article 2A of this Code, such specimen ballots shall be made available for public distribution and shall be supplied to the judges of election for posting in the polling place on the day of election. Notice for the nonpartisan and consolidated elections

shall be given as provided in Article 12.
(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-20)

Sec. 24A-20. State Board testing of electronic ballot forms using direct recording electronic voting systems. The State Board of Elections may test direct recording electronic voting systems. Testing by the State Board of Elections shall include the operation of direct recording electronic voting systems during a mock voting procedure and during a mock contested election in which ballots are objected to or recounted. The State Board of Elections shall certify to the General Assembly the results of any tests it performs under this Section. Notwithstanding the results of the State Board of Elections test and its certification to the General Assembly, nothing in this Section shall authorize the use of a direct recording electronic voting system unless further authorized by the General Assembly.
(Source: P.A. 90-745, eff. 8-14-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-22)

Sec. 24A-22. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not

alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 24B heading)
ARTICLE 24B. ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL OR ELECTRIC VOTING SYSTEMS WITH PRECINCT TABULATION OPTICAL SCAN TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY

(10 ILCS 5/24B-1)
Sec. 24B-1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to authorize the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems approved by the State Board of Elections. In using Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology, the voters or precinct judges record votes by means of inserting marked ballots in scanning and tabulating machines, which machines have voting defect identification capability, and are so designed that ballots will be counted by such machines at one or more counting places. This Article does not apply to voting systems without voting defect identification technology capability. This Article authorizes the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems for both central counting and in-precinct counting applications.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-2)
Sec. 24B-2. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Computer", "automatic tabulating equipment" or "equipment" includes apparatus necessary to automatically examine and count votes as designated on ballots, and data processing machines which can be used for counting ballots and tabulating results.

"Ballot" means paper ballot sheets.

"Ballot configuration" means the particular combination of political subdivision ballots including, for each political subdivision, the particular combination of offices, candidate names and questions as it appears for each group of voters who may cast the same ballot.

"Ballot sheet" means a paper ballot printed on one or both sides which is (1) designed and prepared so that the voter may indicate his or her votes in designated areas, which must be areas clearly printed or otherwise delineated for such purpose, and (2) capable of having votes marked in the designated areas

automatically examined, counted, and tabulated by an electronic scanning process.

"Central counting" means the counting of ballots in one or more locations selected by the election authority for the processing or counting, or both, of ballots. A location for central counting shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of the election authority unless there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within his territorial jurisdiction. However, in any event a counting location shall be within this State.

"Computer operator" means any person or persons designated by the election authority to operate the automatic tabulating equipment during any portion of the vote tallying process in an election, but shall not include judges of election operating vote tabulating equipment in the precinct.

"Computer program" or "program" means the set of operating instructions for the automatic tabulating equipment that examines, counts, tabulates, canvasses and prints votes recorded by a voter on a ballot.

"Edit listing" means a computer generated listing of the names of each candidate and proposition as they appear in the program for each precinct.

"Header sheet" means a data processing document which is coded to indicate to the computer the precinct identity of the ballots that will follow immediately and may indicate to the computer how such ballots are to be tabulated.

"In-precinct counting" means the counting of ballots on automatic tabulating equipment provided by the election authority in the same precinct polling place in which those ballots have been cast.

"Marking device" means a pen, computer, or other device approved by the State Board of Elections for marking, or causing to be marked, a paper ballot with ink or other substance which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment or by an electronic scanning process.

"Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology" means the capability to examine a ballot through electronic means and tabulate the votes at one or more counting places.

"Redundant count" means a verification of the original computer count by another count using compatible equipment or by hand as part of a discovery recount.

"Security designation" means a printed designation placed on a ballot to identify to the computer program the offices and

propositions for which votes may be cast and to indicate the manner in which votes cast should be tabulated while negating any inadmissible votes.

"Separate ballot", with respect to ballot sheets, means a separate portion of the ballot sheet which is clearly defined by a border or borders or shading.

"Specimen ballot" means a representation of names of offices and candidates and statements of measures to be voted on which will appear on the official ballot or marking device on election day. The specimen ballot also contains the party and position number where applicable.

"Voting defect identification" means the capability to detect overvoted ballots or ballots which cannot be read by the automatic tabulating equipment.

"Voting defects" means an overvoted ballot, or a ballot which cannot be read by the automatic tabulating equipment.

"Voting system" or "electronic voting system" means that combination of equipment and programs used in the casting, examination and tabulation of ballots and the cumulation and reporting of results by electronic means.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-3)

Sec. 24B-3. Adoption, experimentation or abandonment of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology system; Boundaries of precincts; Notice. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any county board, board of county commissioners and any board of election commissioners, with respect to territory within its jurisdiction, may adopt, experiment with, or abandon a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system approved for use by the State Board of Elections and may use the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system in all or some of the precincts within its jurisdiction, or in combination with paper ballots or voting machines. Any county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners may contract for the tabulation of votes at a location outside its territorial jurisdiction when there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within its territorial jurisdiction. In no case may a county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners contract or arrange for the purchase, lease or loan of an electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system or Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting

system component without the approval of the State Board of Elections as provided by Section 24B-16. However, the county board and board of county commissioners of each county having a population of 40,000 or more, with respect to all elections for which the county board or the county clerk is charged with the duty of providing materials and supplies, and each board of election commissioners in a municipality having a population of 40,000 or more, with respect to elections under its jurisdiction, must provide either Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems approved for use by the State Board of Elections under this Article or voting systems under Article 24A or Article 24 for each precinct for all such elections except as provided in Section 24-1.2. For purposes of this Section 24B-3, the term "population" does not include persons prohibited from voting by Section 3-5 of this Code.

Before any such Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology system is introduced, adopted or used in any precinct or territory at least 2 months public notice must be given before the date of the first election where the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system is to be used. The election authority shall publish the notice at least once in one or more newspapers published within the county, or other jurisdiction, where the election is held. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation within such jurisdiction. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on (give date), at (give place where election is held) in the county of ...., an election will be held for (give name of offices to be filled) at which a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology electronic voting system will be used.

Dated at.... on (insert date).

This notice referred to shall be given only at the first election at which the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting machines or Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems are used.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-3.1)

Sec. 24B-3.1. Retention or consolidation or alteration of existing precincts; Change of location. When a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology electronic voting system is used, the county board or board of election commissioners may retain existing precincts or may consolidate, combine, alter, decrease or

enlarge the boundaries of the precincts to change the number of registered voters of the precincts using the electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system, establishing the number of registered voters within each precinct at a number not to exceed 800 as the appropriate county board or board of election commissioners determines will afford adequate voting facilities and efficient and economical elections.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established pursuant to law by any county board or board of election commissioners as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for the notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-4)

Sec. 24B-4. Use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology System; Requisites; Applicable procedure. Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems may be used in elections provided that the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology systems enable the voter to cast a vote for all offices and on all measures on which he or she is entitled to vote, and that the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment may be set to return any ballot sheet on which the number of votes for an office or proposition exceeds the number of votes which the voter is entitled to cast, or any ballot sheet which cannot be read by the automatic tabulating equipment, and provided that such systems are approved for use by the State Board of Elections.

So far as applicable, the procedure provided for voting paper ballots shall apply when Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology electronic voting systems are used. However, the provisions of this Article 24B will govern when there are conflicts.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-5)

Sec. 24B-5. Voting Booths. In precincts where an electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system is used,

a sufficient number of voting booths shall be provided for the use of the systems according to the requirements determined by the State Board of Elections, and the booths shall be arranged in the same manner as provided for use with paper ballots. Each booth shall be placed so that the entrance to each booth faces a wall in a manner that no judge of election or pollwatcher is able to observe a voter casting a ballot.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-5.1)

Sec. 24B-5.1. Instruction of Voters; Instruction Model; Partiality to Political Party; Manner of Instruction. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be offered instruction in the marking of the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology ballot sheet. In instructing voters, no precinct official may show partiality to any political party. The duties of instruction shall be discharged by a judge from each of the political parties represented and they shall alternate serving as instructor so that each judge shall serve a like time at such duties. No instructions may be given after the voter has entered the voting booth.

No precinct official, or person assisting a voter may in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any voter to cast his or her vote for any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question or proposition. All instructions shall be given by precinct officials in a manner that it may be observed by other persons in the polling place.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97; 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-5.2)

Sec. 24B-5.2. Demonstrator Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Electronic Voting System; Placement in Public Library. When an electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system is used in a forthcoming election, the election authority may provide, for the purpose of instructing voters in the election, one demonstrator electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system for placement in any public library within the political subdivision where the election occurs. If the placement of a demonstrator takes place it shall be made available at least 30 days before the election.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-6)

Sec. 24B-6. Ballot Information;

Arrangement; Electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting System; Vote by Mail Ballots; Spoiled Ballots. The ballot information, shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement provided for paper ballots, except that the information may be in vertical or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate pages or displays on the marking device. Ballots for all questions or propositions to be voted on should be provided in a similar manner and must be arranged on the ballot sheet or marking device in the places provided for such purposes. Ballots shall be of white paper unless provided otherwise by administrative rule of the State Board of Elections or otherwise specified.

All propositions, including but not limited to propositions calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment, judicial retention, and public measures to be voted upon shall be placed on separate portions of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing borders or grey screens. Candidates shall be listed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing borders or grey screens. Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1, a line or lines on which the voter may select a write-in candidate shall be printed below the name of the last candidate nominated for such office. Such line or lines shall be proximate to an area provided for marking votes for the write-in candidate or candidates. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of persons who have filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates plus an additional line or lines for write-in candidates who qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING" next to the name of that candidate, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote. In the case of write-in lines for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, 2 lines shall be printed within a bracket and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be printed or displayed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet or marking device and designated by borders or grey screens, unless otherwise provided by administrative rule of the State Board of Elections. More than one public measure or proposition may be placed on

the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. Names of candidates shall be printed in black. The party affiliation of each candidate or the word "independent" shall appear near or under the candidate's name, and the names of candidates for the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of that office, on separate pages of the marking device, or as otherwise approved by the State Board of Elections. If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate". In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of political subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. Judicial retention questions and ballot questions for all public measures and other propositions shall be designated by borders or grey screens on the ballot or marking device. In primary elections, a separate ballot, or displays on the marking device, shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot or marking device arranged to include names of the candidates of the party and public measures and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election.

If the ballot includes both candidates for office and public measures or propositions to be voted on, the election official in charge of the election shall divide the ballot or displays on the marking device in sections for "Candidates" and "Propositions", or separate ballots may be used.

Vote by Mail ballots may consist of envelopes, paper ballots, or ballot sheets. Where a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology ballot is used for voting by mail it must be accompanied by voter instructions.

Any voter who spoils his or her ballot, makes an error, or has a ballot returned by the automatic tabulating equipment may return the ballot to the judges of election and get another ballot.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-6.1)

Sec. 24B-6.1. Ballots; Security Designation; Header Cards; Precinct Programs. In all elections conducted under this Article,

ballots shall have a security designation. In precincts where more than one ballot configuration may be voted upon, ballots shall have a different security designation for each ballot configuration. If a precinct has only one possible ballot configuration, the ballots must have a security designation to identify the election. Where ballots from more than one precinct are being tabulated, the ballots from each precinct must be clearly identified; official results shall not be generated unless the precinct identification for any precinct corresponds. When the tabulating equipment being used requires entering the program immediately before tabulating the ballots for each precinct, the precinct program may be used.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-6.2)

Sec. 24B-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the State after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-7)

Sec. 24B-7. Separate Write-In Ballots. Election authorities utilizing Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology shall not use separate write-in ballots. All write-in votes are to be cast on the ballot sheet.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-8)

Sec. 24B-8. Preparation for Use; Comparison of Ballots; Operational Checks of Automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Tabulating Equipment; Pollwatchers. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall cause the approved marking devices to be delivered to the polling places. Before the

opening of the polls the judges of election shall compare the ballots or displays on the marking device used with the specimen ballots furnished and see that the names, numbers and letters thereon agree and shall certify thereto on forms provided by the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

In addition, in those polling places where in-precinct Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology counting equipment is utilized, the judges of election shall make an operational check of the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment before the opening of the polls. The judges of election shall ensure that the totals are all zeroes in the count column on the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology unit.

Pollwatchers as provided by law shall be permitted to closely observe the judges in these procedures and to periodically inspect the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment when not in use by the voters.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-9)

Sec. 24B-9. Testing of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Equipment and Program; Custody of Programs, Test Materials and Ballots. Prior to the public test, the election authority shall conduct an errorless pre-test of the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment and program and marking device to determine that they will correctly detect Voting Defects and count the votes cast for all offices and all measures. On any day not less than 5 days prior to the election day, the election authority shall publicly test the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment and program to determine that they will correctly detect Voting Defects and count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least 48 hours before the test by publishing the notice in one or more newspapers within the election jurisdiction of the election authority, if a newspaper is published in that jurisdiction. If a newspaper is not published in that jurisdiction, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in that jurisdiction. Timely written notice stating the date, time, and location of the public test shall also be provided to the State Board of Elections. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press, representatives of the State Board of Elections, and the public. The test shall be

conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure, and shall include for each office one or more ballots having votes exceeding the number allowed by law to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment or marking device to reject the votes. The test shall also include producing an edit listing. In those election jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, a public test of both the equipment and program shall be conducted as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed above. The State Board of Elections may select as many election jurisdictions as the Board deems advisable in the interests of the election process of this State, to order a special test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program before any regular election. The Board may order a special test in any election jurisdiction where, during the preceding 12 months, computer programming errors or other errors in the use of electronic voting systems resulted in vote tabulation errors. Not less than 30 days before any election, the State Board of Elections shall provide written notice to those selected jurisdictions of their intent to conduct a test. Within 5 days of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall forward to the principal office of the State Board of Elections a copy of all specimen ballots. The State Board of Elections' tests shall be conducted and completed not less than 2 days before the public test and under the supervision of the Board. The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software. After an errorless test, materials used in the public test, including the program, if appropriate, shall be sealed and remain sealed until the test is run again on election day. If any error is detected, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless public test shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. Each election authority shall file a sealed copy of each tested program to be used within its jurisdiction at an election with the State Board of Elections before the election. The Board shall secure the program or programs of each election

jurisdiction so filed in its office until the next election of the same type (general primary, general election, consolidated primary, or consolidated election) for which the program or programs were filed. At the expiration of that time, if no election contest or appeal is pending in an election jurisdiction, the Board shall destroy the sealed program or programs. Except where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the test shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official counting of the ballots, in the same manner as set forth above. After the completion of the count, the test shall be re-run using the same program. Immediately after the re-run, all material used in testing the program and the programs shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the election authority for a period of 60 days. At the expiration of that time the election authority shall destroy the voted ballots, together with all unused ballots returned from the precincts. Provided, if any contest of election is pending at the time in which the ballots may be required as evidence and the election authority has notice of the contest, the same shall not be destroyed until after the contest is finally determined. If the use of back-up equipment becomes necessary, the same testing required for the original equipment shall be conducted.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-9.1)

Sec. 24B-9.1. Examination of Votes by Electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Scanning Process or other authorized electronic process; definition of a vote.

(a) Examination of Votes by Electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Scanning Process. Whenever a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology process is used to automatically examine and count the votes on ballot sheets, the provisions of this Section shall apply. A voter shall cast a proper vote on a ballot sheet by making a mark, or causing a mark to be made, in the designated area for the casting of a vote for any party or candidate or for or against any proposition. For this purpose, a mark is an intentional darkening of the designated area on the ballot, and not an identifying mark.

(b) For any ballot sheet that does not register a vote for one or more ballot positions on the ballot sheet on a Electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Scanning Process, the following shall

constitute a vote on the ballot sheet:

(1) the designated area for casting a vote for a particular ballot position on the ballot sheet is fully darkened or shaded in;

(2) the designated area for casting a vote for a particular ballot position on the ballot sheet is partially darkened or shaded in;

(3) the designated area for casting a vote for a particular ballot position on the ballot sheet contains a dot or ".", a check, or a plus or "+";

(4) the designated area for casting a vote for a particular ballot position on the ballot sheet contains some other type of mark that indicates the clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of marks on other ballot positions from the same ballot sheet; or

(5) the designated area for casting a vote for a particular ballot position on the ballot sheet is not marked, but the ballot sheet contains other markings associated with a particular ballot position, such as circling a candidate's name, that indicates the clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote, based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to, any pattern or frequency of markings on other ballot positions from the same ballot sheet.

(c) For other electronic voting systems that use a computer as the marking device to mark a ballot sheet, the bar code found on the ballot sheet shall constitute the votes found on the ballot. If, however, the county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that the votes represented by the tally on the bar code for one or more ballot positions is inconsistent with the votes represented by numerical ballot positions identified on the ballot sheet produced using a computer as the marking device, then the numerical ballot positions identified on the ballot sheet shall constitute the votes for purposes of any official canvass or recount proceeding. An electronic voting system that uses a computer as the marking device to mark a ballot sheet shall be capable of producing a ballot sheet that contains all numerical ballot positions selected by the voter, and provides a place for the voter to cast a write-in vote for a

candidate for a particular numerical ballot position.

(d) The election authority shall provide an envelope, sleeve or other device to each voter so the voter can deliver the voted ballot sheet to the counting equipment and ballot box without the votes indicated on the ballot sheet being visible to other persons in the polling place.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-10)

Sec. 24B-10. Receiving, counting, tallying and return of ballots; acceptance of ballots by election authority.

(a) In an election jurisdiction which has adopted an electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system, the election official in charge of the election shall select one of the 3 following procedures for receiving, counting, tallying, and return of the ballots:

(1) Two ballot boxes shall be provided for each polling place. The first ballot box is for the depositing of votes cast on the electronic voting system; and the second ballot box is for all votes cast on other ballots, including any paper ballots required to be voted other than on the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology electronic voting system. Ballots deposited in the second ballot box shall be counted, tallied, and returned as is elsewhere provided in this Code for the counting and handling of paper ballots. Immediately after the closing of the polls, the judges of election shall make out a slip indicating the number of persons who voted in the precinct at the election. The slip shall be signed by all the judges of election and shall be inserted by them in the first ballot box. The judges of election shall thereupon immediately lock each ballot box; provided, that if the box is not of a type which may be securely locked, the box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for the purpose that shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and in a manner that the seal completely covers the slot in the ballot box, and each of the judges shall sign the seal. Two of the judges of election, of different political parties, shall by the most direct route transport both ballot boxes to the counting location designated by the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

Before the ballots of a precinct are fed to the electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment, the first ballot box shall be opened at the central counting station by the 2 precinct transport judges. Upon opening a ballot box, the team shall first count the number of ballots in the box. If 2 or more are folded together to appear to have been cast by the same person, all of the ballots folded together shall be marked and returned with the other ballots in the same condition, as near as may be, in which they were found when first opened, but shall not be counted. If the remaining ballots are found to exceed the number of persons voting in the precinct as shown by the slip signed by the judges of election, the ballots shall be replaced in the box, and the box closed and well shaken and again opened and one of the precinct transport judges shall publicly draw out so many ballots unopened as are equal to the excess.

The excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by the 2 precinct transport judges and shall be placed in the "After 7:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

The precinct transport judges shall then examine the remaining ballots for write-in votes and shall count and tabulate the write-in vote.

(2) A single ballot box, for the deposit of all votes cast, shall be used. All ballots which are not to be tabulated on the electronic voting system shall be counted, tallied, and returned as elsewhere provided in this Code for the counting and handling of paper ballots.

All ballots to be processed and tabulated with the electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system shall be processed as follows:

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall open the ballot box and canvass the votes polled to determine that the number of ballots agree

with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot, or if the same do not agree the judges of election shall make such ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code.

In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on the ballot except for the office which is overvoted, by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices, or equivalent ballot, of the precinct to transfer all votes of the voter except for the office overvoted, to an official ballot of that kind used in the precinct at that election. The original ballot upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each shall bear the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Overvoted Ballot" ballots and shall place them in the box for return of the ballots. The "Overvoted Ballot" ballots shall be placed in the "Duplicate Ballots" envelope. The ballots except any defective or overvoted ballot shall be placed separately in the box for return of the ballots. The judges of election shall examine the ballots to determine if any is damaged or defective so that it cannot be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment. If any ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices, or equivalent ballot, of the precinct. The original ballot and ballot envelope shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot so produced "Duplicate Damaged Ballot", and each shall bear the same number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the

"Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot and shall place them in the box for return of the ballots. The "Damaged Ballot" ballots shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope. A slip indicating the number of voters voting in person and the total number of voters of the precinct who voted at the election shall be made out, signed by all judges of election, and inserted in the box for return of the ballots. The tally sheets recording the write-in votes shall be placed in this box. The judges of election immediately shall securely lock the ballot box or other suitable box furnished for return of the ballots by the election official in charge of the election; provided that if the box is not of a type which may be securely locked, the box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for the purpose which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way. A separate adhesive seal label signed by each of the judges of election of the precinct shall be affixed to the box to cover any slot therein and to identify the box of the precinct; and if the box is sealed with filament tape as provided rather than locked, such tape shall be wrapped around the box as provided, but in such manner that the separate adhesive seal label affixed to the box and signed by the judges may not be removed without breaking the filament tape and disturbing the signature of the judges. Two of the judges of election, of different major political parties, shall by the most direct route transport the box for return of the ballots and enclosed ballots and returns to the central counting location designated by the election official in charge of the election. If, however, because of the lack of adequate parking facilities at the central counting location or for any other reason, it is impossible or impracticable for the boxes from all the polling places to be delivered directly to the central counting location, the election official in charge of the election may designate some other location to which the boxes shall be delivered by the 2 precinct judges. While at the other location the boxes shall be in the care and custody of one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for such purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the

appropriate political party organizations. As soon as possible, the boxes shall be transported from the other location to the central counting location by one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for the purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations.

The "Defective Ballots" envelope, and "Duplicated Ballots" envelope each shall be securely sealed and the flap or end of each envelope signed by the precinct judges of election and returned to the central counting location with the box for return of the ballots, enclosed ballots and returns.

At the central counting location, a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall check the box returned containing the ballots to determine that all seals are intact, and shall open the box, check the voters' slip and compare the number of ballots so delivered against the total number of voters of the precinct who voted, remove the ballots and deliver them to the technicians operating the automatic tabulating equipment. Any discrepancies between the number of ballots and total number of voters shall be noted on a sheet furnished for that purpose and signed by the tally judges.

(3) A single ballot box, for the deposit of all votes cast, shall be used. Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall securely lock the ballot box; provided that if such box is not of a type which may be securely locked, the box shall be sealed with filament tape provided for the purpose which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way. A separate adhesive seal label signed by each of the judges of election of the precinct shall be affixed to the box to cover any slot therein and to identify the box of the precinct; and if the box is sealed with filament tape as provided rather than locked, such tape shall be wrapped around the box as provided, but in a manner that the separate adhesive seal label affixed to the box and signed by the judges may not be removed without breaking

the filament tape and disturbing the signature of the judges. Two of the judges of election, of different major political parties, shall by the most direct route transport the box for return of the ballots and enclosed vote by mail and early ballots and returns to the central counting location designated by the election official in charge of the election. If however, because of the lack of adequate parking facilities at the central counting location or for some other reason, it is impossible or impracticable for the boxes from all the polling places to be delivered directly to the central counting location, the election official in charge of the election may designate some other location to which the boxes shall be delivered by the 2 precinct judges. While at the other location the boxes shall be in the care and custody of one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for the purpose by the election official in charge of elections from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations. As soon as possible, the boxes shall be transported from the other location to the central counting location by one or more teams, each consisting of 4 persons, 2 from each of the 2 major political parties, designated for the purpose by the election official in charge of the election from recommendations by the appropriate political party organizations.

At the central counting location there shall be one or more teams of tally judges who possess the same qualifications as tally judges in election jurisdictions using paper ballots. The number of the teams shall be determined by the election authority. Each team shall consist of 5 tally judges, 3 selected and approved by the county board from a certified list furnished by the chair of the county central committee of the party with the majority of members on the county board and 2 selected and approved by the county board from a certified list furnished by the chair of the county central committee of the party with the second largest number of members on the county board. At the central counting location a team of tally judges shall open the ballot box and canvass the votes polled to determine that the number of ballot sheets therein agree with the

number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot and, if the same do not agree, the tally judges shall make such ballots agree with the number of applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code. The tally judges shall then examine all ballot sheets that are in the ballot box to determine whether they bear the initials of the precinct judge of election. If any ballot is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to that label by all tally judges immediately under the word "Defective", and not counted, but placed in the envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Defective Ballots Envelope". An overvote for one office shall invalidate only the vote or count for that particular office.

At the central counting location, a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall deliver the ballot sheets to the technicians operating the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment. Any discrepancies between the number of ballots and total number of voters shall be noted on a sheet furnished for that purpose and signed by the tally judges.

(b) Regardless of which procedure described in subsection (a) of this Section is used, the judges of election designated to transport the ballots properly signed and sealed, shall ensure that the ballots are delivered to the central counting station no later than 12 hours after the polls close. At the central counting station, a team of tally judges designated by the election official in charge of the election shall examine the ballots so transported and shall not accept ballots for tabulating which are not signed and sealed as provided in subsection (a) of this Section until the judges transporting the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by a team of tally judges at the central counting station, the election judges transporting the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election official in charge of the election and stamped with the date and time of acceptance. The election judges whose duty it is to transport any ballots shall, in the event the ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as

above provided.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-10.1)

Sec. 24B-10.1. In-Precinct Counting Equipment; Procedures for Counting and Tallying Ballots. In an election jurisdiction where Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology counting equipment is used, the following procedures for counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:

Before the opening of the polls, and before the ballots are entered into the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election shall be sure that the totals are all zeros in the counting column. Ballots may then be counted by entering or scanning each ballot into the automatic tabulating equipment. Throughout the election day and before the closing of the polls, no person may check any vote totals for any candidate or proposition on the automatic tabulating equipment. Such automatic tabulating equipment shall be programmed so that no person may reset the equipment for refeeding of ballots unless provided a code from an authorized representative of the election authority. At the option of the election authority, the ballots may be fed into the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment by the voters under the direct supervision of the judges of elections.

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall open the ballot box and count the number of ballots to determine if the number agrees with the number of voters voting as shown on the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment and by the applications for ballot or, if the same do not agree, the judges of election shall make the ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code. The judges of election shall then examine all ballots which are in the ballot box to determine whether the ballots contain the initials of a precinct judge of election. If any ballot is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to such label by all judges immediately under the word "Defective" and not counted. The judges of election shall place an initialed blank official ballot in the place of the defective ballot, so that the count of the ballots to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment will be the same, and each "Defective Ballot" and "Replacement" ballot shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, beginning with number

1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The original "Defective" ballot shall be placed in the "Defective Ballot Envelope" provided for that purpose.

If the judges of election have removed a ballot pursuant to Section 17-18, have labeled "Defective" a ballot which is not initialed, or have otherwise determined under this Code to not count a ballot originally deposited into a ballot box, the judges of election shall be sure that the totals on the automatic tabulating equipment are reset to all zeros in the counting column. Thereafter the judges of election shall enter or otherwise scan each ballot to be counted in the automatic tabulating equipment. Resetting the automatic tabulating equipment to all zeros and re-entering of ballots to be counted may occur at the precinct polling place, the office of the election authority, or any receiving station designated by the election authority. The election authority shall designate the place for resetting and re-entering or re-scanning.

When a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology electronic voting system is used which uses a paper ballot, the judges of election shall examine the ballot for write-in votes. When the voter has cast a write-in vote, the judges of election shall compare the write-in vote with the votes on the ballot to determine whether the write-in results in an overvote for any office, unless the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment has already done so. In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot except for the office which is overvoted, by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices, or equivalent ballot, of the precinct so as to transfer all votes of the voter, except for the office overvoted, to a duplicate ballot. The original ballot upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each such "Overvoted Ballot" as well as its "Replacement" shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The "Overvoted Ballot" shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Duplicate Ballot" envelope, and the judges of election shall initial the "Replacement" ballots and shall place them with the other

ballots to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment.

If any ballot is damaged or defective, or if any ballot contains a Voting Defect, so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the voter or the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct, or equivalent. If a damaged ballot, the original ballot shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot so produced shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot so produced shall be clearly labeled "Duplicate Damaged Ballot", and each shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot and shall enter or otherwise scan the duplicate damaged ballot into the automatic tabulating equipment. The "Damaged Ballots" shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope; after all ballots have been successfully read, the judges of election shall check to make certain that the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment readout agrees with the number of voters making application for ballot in that precinct. The number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present. The judges of election shall provide, if requested, a copy for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted.

The judges of election shall count all unused ballots and enter the number on the

"Statement of Ballots". All "Spoiled", "Defective" and "Duplicated" ballots shall be counted and the number entered on the "Statement of Ballots".

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape or other approved sealing devices provided for the purpose which shall be wrapped around the container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the seal and filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container, or which other approved sealing devices are affixed in a manner approved by the election authority. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority or any receiving stations designated by the authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots from all precincts with in-precinct counting equipment within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by the election authority, the judges returning the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of the return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots as provided shall, in the event the ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided. The precinct judges of election shall also deliver the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment to the election authority.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-11)

Sec. 24B-11. Proceedings at location for central counting; employees; approval of list. All proceedings at the location for central counting shall be under the direction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners. Except for any specially trained technicians required for the operation

of the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment, the employees at the counting station shall be equally divided between members of the 2 leading political parties and all duties performed by the employees shall be by teams consisting of an equal number of members of each political party. Thirty days before an election the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall submit to the chair of each political party, for his or her approval or disapproval, a list of persons of his or her party proposed to be employed. If a chair fails to notify the election authority of his or her disapproval of any proposed employee within a period of 10 days thereafter the list shall be deemed approved.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-13)

Sec. 24B-13. Tabulating Votes; Direction; Presence of Public; Computer Operator's Log and Canvass. The procedure for tabulating the votes by the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment shall be under the direction of the election authority and shall conform to the requirements of the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment. During any election-related activity using the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment, the election authority shall make a reasonable effort to dedicate the equipment to vote processing to ensure the security and integrity of the system.

A reasonable number of pollwatchers shall be admitted to the counting location. Persons may observe the tabulating process at the discretion of the election authority; however, at least one representative of each established political party and authorized agents of the State Board of Elections shall be permitted to observe this process at all times. No persons except those employed and authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot, ballot box, return, or equipment.

The computer operator shall be designated by the election authority and shall be sworn as a deputy of the election authority. In conducting the vote tabulation and canvass, the computer operator must maintain a log which shall include the following information:

a. alterations made to programs associated with the vote counting process;

b. if applicable, console messages relating to the program and the respective responses made

by the operator;

c. the starting time for each precinct counted, the number of ballots counted for each precinct, any equipment problems and, insofar as practicable, the number of invalid security designations encountered during that count; and

d. changes and repairs made to the equipment during the vote tabulation and canvass.

The computer operator's log and canvass shall be available for public inspection in the office of the election authority for a period of 60 days following the proclamation of election results. A copy of the computer operator's log and the canvass shall be transmitted to the State Board of Elections upon its request and at its expense.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-14)

Sec. 24B-14. Damaged Ballots; Duplicates. If any ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot shall be made of a defective ballot which shall not include the invalid votes. All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "Duplicate", shall bear a serial number which shall be registered on the damaged or defective ballot, and shall be counted in lieu of the damaged or defective ballot.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-15)

Sec. 24B-15. Official return of precinct; check of totals; retabulation. The precinct return printed by the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the write-in votes, the total number of ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy regarding the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the

ballots for that precinct retabulated to correct the return. The procedures for retabulation shall apply prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots except for election contests and discovery recounts. In those election jurisdictions that use in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals which has been affixed to the certificate of results, the ballots for that precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the election authority shall retabulate the total number of votes cast in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction, as well as 5% of the voting devices used in early voting. The precincts and the voting devices to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct in the election jurisdiction and every voting device used in early voting has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts and voting devices which are to be retabulated. The State central committee chair of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may be represented at the procedure. The retabulation shall consist of counting the ballots which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination of which ballots were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for the retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of the retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts and on the selected early voting devices. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of

ballots marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law to test the ability of the equipment and the marking device to reject such votes. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chair of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the retabulation and may be represented at the retabulation.

The results of this retabulation shall be treated in the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Code. Upon completion of the retabulation, the election authority shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation with the original precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment. The comparison shall be done for each precinct and for each early voting device selected for testing and for each office voted upon within that precinct or on that voting device, and the comparisons shall be open to the public. Upon completion of the retabulation, the returns shall be open to the public.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-15.01)

Sec. 24B-15.01. Transporting Ballots to Central Counting Station; Container. Upon completion of the tabulation and retabulation of votes pursuant to Sections 24B-11 through 24B-15, the ballots from each precinct shall be replaced in the container in which they were transported to the central counting station. If the container is not a type which may be securely locked, then each container, before being transferred from the counting station to storage, shall be sealed with filament tape wrapped around the container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the tape.

(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-15.1)

Sec. 24B-15.1. Discovery recounts and election contests. Except as provided,

discovery recounts and election contests shall be conducted as otherwise provided for in this Code. The automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment shall be tested prior to the discovery recount or election contest as provided in Section 24B-9, and then the official ballots shall be recounted on the automatic tabulating equipment. In addition, (a) the ballots shall be checked for the presence or absence of judges' initials and other distinguishing marks, and (b) the ballots marked "Rejected", "Defective", "Objected To", "Early Ballot", and "Vote by Mail Ballot" shall be examined to determine the propriety of the labels, and (c) the "Duplicate Vote by Mail Ballots", "Duplicate Overvoted Ballots", "Duplicate Early Ballot", and "Duplicate Damaged Ballots" shall be compared with their respective originals to determine the correctness of the duplicates.

Any person who has filed a petition for discovery recount may request that a redundant count be conducted in those precincts in which the discovery recount is being conducted. The additional costs of a redundant count shall be borne by the requesting party.

The log of the computer operator and all materials retained by the election authority in relation to vote tabulation and canvass shall be made available for any discovery recount or election contest.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-16)

Sec. 24B-16. Approval of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting Systems; Requisites. The State Board of Elections shall approve all Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems provided by this Article.

No Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system shall be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:

(a) It enables a voter to vote in absolute secrecy;

(b) (Blank);

(c) It enables a voter to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all parties, and in part from independent candidates, and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the voter;

(d) It enables a voter to vote a written or printed ticket of his or her own selection for any person for any office for whom he or she

may desire to vote;

(e) It will reject all votes for an office or upon a proposition when the voter has cast more votes for the office or upon the proposition than he or she is entitled to cast;

(e-5) It will identify when a voter has not voted for all statewide constitutional offices; and

(f) It will accommodate all propositions to be submitted to the voters in the form provided by law or, where no form is provided, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words.

The State Board of Elections shall not approve any voting equipment or system that includes an external Infrared Data Association (IrDA) communications port.

The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system if the system fails to fulfill the above requirements.

The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all application fees; all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software.

Any voting system vendor, person, or other private entity seeking the State Board of Elections' approval of a voting system shall, as part of the approval application, submit to the State Board a non-refundable fee. The State Board of Elections by rule shall establish an appropriate fee structure, taking into account the type of voting system approval that is requested (such as approval of a new system, a modification of an existing system, the size of the modification, etc.). No voting system or modification of a voting system shall be approved unless the fee is paid.

No vendor, person, or other entity may sell, lease, or loan, or have a written contract, including a contract contingent upon State Board approval of the voting system or voting system component, to sell, lease, or loan, a voting system or Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system component to any election jurisdiction unless the voting system or voting system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-17)

Sec. 24B-17. Rules; Number of Voting Booths. The State Board of Elections may make reasonable rules for the administration of this Article and may prescribe the number of voting booths required for the various types of voting systems.

(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-18)

Sec. 24B-18. Specimen Ballots; Publication. When an electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system is used, the election authority shall cause to be published, at least 5 days before the day of each general and general primary election, in 2 or more newspapers published in and having a general circulation in the county, a true and legible copy of the specimen ballot. A true legible copy may be in the form of an actual size ballot and shall be published as required by this Section if distributed in 2 or more newspapers published and having a general circulation in the county as an insert. For each election prescribed in Article 2A of this Code, specimen ballots shall be made available for public distribution and shall be supplied to the judges of election for posting in the polling place on the day of election. Notice for the nonpartisan and consolidated elections shall be given as provided in Article 12.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-19)

Sec. 24B-19. Additional Method of Voting. The foregoing Sections of this Article shall be deemed to provide a method of voting in addition to the methods otherwise provided in this Code.

(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-20)

Sec. 24B-20. Voting Defect Identification Capabilities. An election authority is required to use the Voting Defect Identification capabilities of the automatic tabulating equipment when used in-precinct, including both the capability of identifying an under-vote and the capability of identifying an over-vote.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 24C heading)

ARTICLE 24C. DIRECT RECORDING ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

(10 ILCS 5/24C-1)

Sec. 24C-1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to authorize the use of Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems approved by the State Board of Elections. In a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System, voters cast votes by means of a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical devices that can be activated by the voters to mark their choices for the candidates of their preference and for or against public questions. Such voting devices shall be capable of instantaneously recording such votes, storing such votes, producing a permanent paper record and tabulating such votes at the precinct or at one or more counting stations. This Article authorizes the use of Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems for in-precinct counting applications and for early voting in the office of the election authority and in the offices of local officials authorized by the election authority to conduct such early voting. All other early ballots must be counted at the office of the election authority.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-2)

Sec. 24C-2. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Audit trail" or "audit capacity" means a continuous trail of evidence linking individual transactions related to the casting of a vote, the vote count and the summary record of vote totals, but which shall not allow for the identification of the voter. It shall permit verification of the accuracy of the count and detection and correction of problems and shall provide a record of each step taken in: defining and producing ballots and generating related software for specific elections; installing ballots and software; testing system readiness; casting and tabulating ballots; and producing images of votes cast and reports of vote totals. The record shall incorporate system status and error messages generated during election processing, including a log of machine activities and routine and unusual intervention by authorized and unauthorized individuals. Also part of an audit trail is the documentation of such items as ballots delivered and collected, administrative procedures for system security, pre-election testing of voting systems, and maintenance performed on voting equipment. All test plans,

test results, documentation, and other records used to plan, execute, and record the results of the testing and verification, including all material prepared or used by independent testing authorities or other third parties, shall be made part of the public record and shall be freely available via the Internet and paper copy to anyone. "Audit trail" or "audit capacity" also means that the voting system is capable of producing and shall produce immediately after a ballot is cast a permanent paper record of each ballot cast that shall be available as an official record for any recount, redundant count, or verification or retabulation of the vote count conducted with respect to any election in which the voting system is used.

"Ballot" means an electronic audio or video display or any other medium, including paper, used to record a voter's choices for the candidates of their preference and for or against public questions.

"Ballot configuration" means the particular combination of political subdivision or district ballots including, for each political subdivision or district, the particular combination of offices, candidate names and public questions as it appears for each group of voters who may cast the same ballot.

"Ballot image" means a corresponding representation in electronic or paper form of the mark or vote position of a ballot.

"Ballot label" or "ballot screen" means the display of material containing the names of offices and candidates and public questions to be voted on.

"Central counting" means the counting of ballots in one or more locations selected by the election authority for the processing or counting, or both, of ballots. A location for central counting shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of the election authority unless there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within his territorial jurisdiction. However, in any event a counting location shall be within this State.

"Computer", "automatic tabulating equipment" or "equipment" includes apparatus necessary to automatically examine and count votes as designated on ballots, and data processing machines which can be used for counting ballots and tabulating results.

"Computer operator" means any person or persons designated by the election authority to operate the automatic tabulating equipment during any portion of the vote tallying process in an election, but shall not include

judges of election operating vote tabulating equipment in the precinct.

"Computer program" or "program" means the set of operating instructions for the automatic tabulating equipment that examines, records, displays, counts, tabulates, canvasses, or prints votes recorded by a voter on a ballot or that displays any and all information, graphics, or other visual or audio information or images used in presenting voting information, instructions, or voter choices.

"Direct recording electronic voting system", "voting system" or "system" means the total combination of mechanical, electromechanical or electronic equipment, programs and practices used to define ballots, cast and count votes, report or display election results, maintain or produce any audit trail information, identify all system components, test the system during development, maintenance and operation, maintain records of system errors and defects, determine specific system changes to be made to a system after initial qualification, and make available any materials to the voter such as notices, instructions, forms or paper ballots.

"Edit listing" means a computer generated listing of the names of each candidate and public question as they appear in the program for each precinct.

"In-precinct counting" means the recording and counting of ballots on automatic tabulating equipment provided by the election authority in the same precinct polling place in which those ballots have been cast.

"Marking device" means any device approved by the State Board of Elections for marking a ballot so as to enable the ballot to be recorded, counted and tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment.

"Permanent paper record" means a paper record upon which shall be printed in human readable form the votes cast for each candidate and for or against each public question on each ballot recorded in the voting system. Each permanent paper record shall be printed by the voting device upon activation of the marking device by the voter and shall contain a unique, randomly assigned identifying number that shall correspond to the number randomly assigned by the voting system to each ballot as it is electronically recorded.

"Redundant count" means a verification of the original computer count of ballots by another count using compatible equipment or

other means as part of a discovery recount, including a count of the permanent paper record of each ballot cast by using compatible equipment, different equipment approved by the State Board of Elections for that purpose, or by hand.

"Separate ballot" means a separate page or display screen of the ballot that is clearly defined and distinguishable from other portions of the ballot.

"Voting device" or "voting machine" means an apparatus that contains the ballot label or ballot screen and allows the voter to record his or her vote.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-3)

Sec. 24C-3. Adoption, experimentation or abandonment of Direct Recording Electronic Voting System; Boundaries of precincts; Notice. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any county board, board of county commissioners and any board of election commissioners, with respect to territory within its jurisdiction, may adopt, experiment with, or abandon a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System approved for use by the State Board of Elections and may use such System in all or some of the precincts within its jurisdiction, or in combination with paper ballots or other voting systems. Any county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners may contract for the tabulation of votes at a location outside its territorial jurisdiction when there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within its territorial jurisdiction. In no case may a county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners contract or arrange for the purchase, lease or loan of a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System or System component without the approval of the State Board of Elections as provided by Section 24C-16.

Before any Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is introduced, adopted or used in any precinct or territory at least 2 months public notice must be given before the date of the first election where the System is to be used. The election authority shall publish the notice at least once in one or more newspapers published within the county or other jurisdiction, where the election is held. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be published in a newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation within such jurisdiction. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that on ... (give date) ..., at ... (give place where election is held) ... in the county of ..., an election will be held for ... (give name of offices to be filled) ... at which a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System will be used."

Dated at ... this ... day of ... 20....?

This notice referred to shall be given only at the first election at which the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-3.1)

Sec. 24C-3.1. Retention or consolidation or alteration of existing precincts; Change of location. When a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, the county board or board of election commissioners may retain existing precincts or may consolidate, combine, alter, decrease or enlarge the boundaries of the precincts to change the number of registered voters of the precincts using the System, establishing the number of registered voters within each precinct at a number not to exceed 800 as the appropriate county board or board of election commissioners determines will afford adequate voting facilities and efficient and economical elections.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established pursuant to law by any county board or board of election commissioners as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for the notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-4)

Sec. 24C-4. Use of Direct Recording Electronic Voting System; Requisites; Applicable procedure. Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems may be used in elections provided that such Systems are approved for use by the State Board of Elections. So far as applicable, the procedure provided for voting paper ballots shall apply when Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems are used. However, the provisions of this Article 24C will govern when there are

conflicts.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-5)

Sec. 24C-5. Voting Stations. In precincts where a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, a sufficient number of voting stations shall be provided for the use of the System according to the requirements determined by the State Board of Elections. Each station shall be placed in a manner so that no judge of election or pollwatcher is able to observe a voter casting a ballot.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-5.1)

Sec. 24C-5.1. Instruction of Voters; Instruction Model; Partiality to Political Party; Manner of Instruction. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be offered instruction in using the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System. In instructing voters, no precinct official may show partiality to any political party or candidate. The duties of instruction shall be discharged by a judge from each of the political parties represented and they shall alternate serving as instructor so that each judge shall serve a like time at such duties. No instructions may be given inside a voting booth after the voter has entered the voting booth.

No precinct official or person assisting a voter may in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any voter to cast his or her vote for any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question or proposition. All instructions shall be given by precinct officials in a manner that it may be observed by other persons in the polling place.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-5.2)

Sec. 24C-5.2. Demonstration of Direct Recording Electronic Voting System; Placement in Public Library. When a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used in a forthcoming election, the election authority may provide, for the purpose of instructing voters in the election, one demonstrator Direct Recording Electronic Voting System unit for placement in any public library or in any other public or private building within the political subdivision where the election occurs. If the placement of a demonstrator takes place it shall be made available at least 30 days before the election.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-6)

Sec. 24C-6. Ballot Information; Arrangement; Direct Recording Electronic Voting System; Vote by Mail Ballots; Spoiled Ballots. The ballot information, shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement provided for paper ballots, except that the information may be in vertical or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate pages or display screens.

Ballots for all public questions to be voted on should be provided in a similar manner and must be arranged on the ballot in the places provided for such purposes. All public questions, including but not limited to public questions calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment, or judicial retention, shall be placed on the ballot separate and apart from candidates. Ballots for all public questions shall be clearly designated by borders or different color screens. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet. Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be placed on a separate portion of the ballot and designated by borders or unique color screens, unless otherwise provided by administrative rule of the State Board of Elections. More than one public question may be placed on the same portion of the ballot. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same portion of the ballot.

The party affiliation, if any, of each candidate or the word "independent", where applicable, shall appear near or under the candidate's name, and the names of candidates for the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of that office. In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of political subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority shall print "No Candidate". In primary elections, a separate ballot shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot arranged to include names of the candidates of the party and public questions and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election.

If the ballot includes both candidates for office and public questions or propositions to be voted on, the election official in charge of the election shall divide the ballot in sections for "Candidates" and "Public Questions", or separate ballots may be used.

Any voter who spoils his or her ballot, makes an error, or has a ballot rejected by the automatic tabulating equipment shall be provided a means of correcting the ballot or obtaining a new ballot prior to casting his or her ballot.

Any election authority using a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System may use voting systems approved for use under Articles 24A or 24B of this Code in conducting vote by mail or early voting.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-6.1)

Sec. 24C-6.1. Security Designation. In all elections conducted under this Article, ballots shall have a security designation. In precincts where more than one ballot configuration may be voted upon, ballots shall have a different security designation for each ballot configuration. If a precinct has only one possible ballot configuration, the ballots must have a security designation to identify the precinct and the election. Where ballots from more than one precinct are being tabulated, the ballots from each precinct must be clearly identified; official results shall not be generated unless the precinct identification for any precinct corresponds. When the tabulating equipment being used requires entering the program immediately before tabulating the ballots for each precinct, the precinct program may be used. The Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall be designed to ensure that the proper ballot is selected for each polling place and for each ballot configuration and that the format can be matched to the software or firmware required to interpret it correctly. The system shall provide a means of programming each piece of equipment to reflect the ballot requirements of the election and shall include a means for validating the correctness of the program and of the program's installation in the equipment or in a programmable memory device.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-6.2)

Sec. 24C-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections

thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the State after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-7)

Sec. 24C-7. Write-In Ballots. A Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall provide an acceptable method for a voter to vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot using the same apparatus used to record votes for candidates whose names do appear on the ballot. Election authorities utilizing Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems shall not use separate write-in ballots.

Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1, a space or spaces in which the name of a candidate or candidates may be written in or recorded by the voter shall appear below the name of the last candidate nominated for such office. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of persons who have filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates plus an additional line or lines for write-in candidates who qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Section 17-16.1 or 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING" next to the name of the candidate, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote.
(Source: P.A. 95-862, eff. 8-19-08.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-8)

Sec. 24C-8. Preparation for Use; Comparison of Ballots; Operational Checks of Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems Equipment; Pollwatchers. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall cause the approved Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment to be delivered to the polling places. Before the opening of the

polls, all Direct Recording Voting System devices shall provide a printed record of the following, upon verification of the authenticity of the commands by a judge of election: the election's identification data, the equipment's unit identification, the ballot's format identification, the contents of each active candidate register by office and of each active public question register showing that they contain all zeros, all ballot fields that can be used to invoke special voting options, and other information needed to ensure the readiness of the equipment, and to accommodate administrative reporting requirements.

The Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall provide a means of opening the polling place and readying the equipment for the casting of ballots. Such means shall incorporate a security seal, a password, or a data code recognition capability to prevent inadvertent or unauthorized actuation of the poll-opening function. If more than one step is required, it shall enforce their execution in the proper sequence.

Pollwatchers as provided by law shall be permitted to closely observe the judges in these procedures and to periodically inspect the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment when not in use by the voters.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-9)

Sec. 24C-9. Testing of Direct Recording Electronic Voting System Equipment and Programs; Custody of Programs, Test Materials and Ballots. Prior to the public test, the election authority shall conduct an errorless pre-test of the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment and programs to determine that they will correctly detect voting defects and count the votes cast for all offices and all public questions. On any day not less than 5 days prior to the election day, the election authority shall publicly test the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment and programs to determine that they will correctly detect voting errors and accurately count the votes legally cast for all offices and on all public questions. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least 48 hours before the test by publishing the notice in one or more newspapers within the election jurisdiction of the election authority, if a newspaper is published in that jurisdiction. If a newspaper is not published in that jurisdiction, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in that

jurisdiction. Timely written notice stating the date, time, and location of the public test shall also be provided to the State Board of Elections. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press, representatives of the State Board of Elections, and the public. The test shall be conducted by entering a pre- audited group of votes designed to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots having votes exceeding the number allowed by law to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject the votes. The test shall also include producing an edit listing. In those election jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, a public test of both the equipment and program shall be conducted as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed above. The State Board of Elections may select as many election jurisdictions as the Board deems advisable in the interests of the election process of this State, to order a special test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program before any regular election. The Board may order a special test in any election jurisdiction where, during the preceding 12 months, computer programming errors or other errors in the use of System resulted in vote tabulation errors. Not less than 30 days before any election, the State Board of Elections shall provide written notice to those selected jurisdictions of their intent to conduct a test. Within 5 days of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall forward to the principal office of the State Board of Elections a copy of all specimen ballots. The State Board of Elections' tests shall be conducted and completed not less than 2 days before the public test and under the supervision of the Board. The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software. After an errorless test, materials used in the public test, including the program, if appropriate, shall be sealed and remain sealed until the test is run again on election day. If any error is detected, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless public test shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. Each election authority

shall file a sealed copy of each tested program to be used within its jurisdiction at an election with the State Board of Elections before the election. The Board shall secure the program or programs of each election jurisdiction so filed in its office until the next election of the same type (general primary, general election, consolidated primary, or consolidated election) for which the program or programs were filed. At the expiration of that time, if no election contest or appeal is pending in an election jurisdiction, the Board shall destroy the sealed program or programs. Except where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the test shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official counting of the ballots, in the same manner as set forth above. After the completion of the count, the test shall be re-run using the same program. Immediately after the re-run, all material used in testing the program and the programs shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the election authority for a period of 60 days. At the expiration of that time the election authority shall destroy the voted ballots, together with all unused ballots returned from the precincts. Provided, if any contest of election is pending at the time in which the ballots may be required as evidence and the election authority has notice of the contest, the same shall not be destroyed until after the contest is finally determined. If the use of back-up equipment becomes necessary, the same testing required for the original equipment shall be conducted.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-10)

Sec. 24C-10. Recording of votes by Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems.

Whenever a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used to automatically record and count the votes on ballots, the provisions of this Section shall apply. A voter shall cast a proper vote on a ballot by marking the designated area for the casting of a vote for any party or candidate or for or against any public question. For this purpose, a mark is an intentional selection of the designated area on the ballot by appropriate means and which is not otherwise an identifying mark.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-11)

Sec. 24C-11. Functional requirements. A Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall, in addition to satisfying the other

requirements of this Article, fulfill the following functional requirements:

(a) Provide a voter in a primary election with the means of casting a ballot containing votes for any and all candidates of the party or parties of his or her choice, and for any and all non-partisan candidates and public questions and preclude the voter from voting for any candidate of any other political party except when legally permitted. In a general election, the system shall provide the voter with means of selecting the appropriate number of candidates for any office, and of voting on any public question on the ballot to which he or she is entitled to vote.

(b) If a voter is not entitled to vote for particular candidates or public questions appearing on the ballot, the system shall prevent the selection of the prohibited votes.

(c) Once the proper ballot has been selected, the system devices shall provide a means of enabling the recording of votes and the casting of said ballot.

(d) System voting devices shall provide voting choices that are clear to the voter and labels indicating the names of every candidate and the text of every public question on the voter's ballot. Each label shall identify the selection button or switch, or the active area of the ballot associated with it. The system shall be able to incorporate minimal, easy-to-follow on-screen instruction for the voter on how to cast a ballot.

(e) Voting devices shall (i) enable the voter to vote for any and all candidates and public questions appearing on the ballot for which the voter is lawfully entitled to vote, in any legal number and combination; (ii) detect and reject all votes for an office or upon a public question when the voter has cast more votes for the office or upon the public question than the voter is entitled to cast; (iii) notify the voter if the voter's choices as recorded on the ballot for an office or public question are fewer than or exceed the number that the voter is entitled to vote for on that office or public question and the effect of casting more or fewer votes than legally permitted; (iv) notify the voter if the voter has failed to completely cast a vote for an office or public question appearing on the ballot; and (v) permit the voter, in a private and independent manner, to verify the votes selected by the voter, to change the ballot or to correct any error on the ballot before the ballot is completely cast and counted. A means shall be provided to indicate each selection after it has been made or

canceled.

(f) System voting devices shall provide a means for the voter to signify that the selection of candidates and public questions has been completed. Upon activation, the system shall record an image of the completed ballot, increment the proper ballot position registers, and shall signify to the voter that the ballot has been cast. The system shall then prevent any further attempt to vote until it has been reset or re-enabled by a judge of election.

(g) Each system voting device shall be equipped with a public counter that can be set to zero prior to the opening of the polling place, and that records the number of ballots cast at a particular election. The counter shall be incremented only by the casting of a ballot. The counter shall be designed to prevent disabling or resetting by other than authorized persons after the polls close. The counter shall be visible to all judges of election so long as the device is installed at the polling place.

(h) Each system voting device shall be equipped with a protective counter that records all of the testing and election ballots cast since the unit was built. This counter shall be designed so that its reading cannot be changed by any cause other than the casting of a ballot. The protective counter shall be incapable of ever being reset and it shall be visible at all times when the device is configured for testing, maintenance, or election use.

(i) All system devices shall provide a means of preventing further voting once the polling place has closed and after all eligible voters have voted. Such means of control shall incorporate a visible indication of system status. Each device shall prevent any unauthorized use, prevent tampering with ballot labels and preclude its re-opening once the poll closing has been completed for that election.

(j) The system shall produce a printed summary report of the votes cast upon each voting device. Until the proper sequence of events associated with closing the polling place has been completed, the system shall not allow the printing of a report or the extraction of data. The printed report shall also contain all system audit information to be required by the election authority. Data shall not be altered or otherwise destroyed by report generation and the system shall ensure the integrity and security of data for a period of at least 6 months after the polls

close.

(k) If more than one voting device is used in a polling place, the system shall provide a means to manually or electronically consolidate the data from all such units into a single report even if different voting systems are used to record ballots. The system shall also be capable of merging the vote tabulation results produced by other vote tabulation systems, if necessary.

(l) System functions shall be implemented such that unauthorized access to them is prevented and the execution of authorized functions in an improper sequence is precluded. System functions shall be executable only in the intended manner and order, and only under the intended conditions. If the preconditions to a system function have not been met, the function shall be precluded from executing by the system's control logic.

(m) All system voting devices shall incorporate at least 3 memories in the machine itself and in its programmable memory devices.

(n) The system shall include capabilities of recording and reporting the date and time of normal and abnormal events and of maintaining a permanent record of audit information that cannot be turned off. Provisions shall be made to detect and record significant events (e.g., casting a ballot, error conditions that cannot be disposed of by the system itself, time-dependent or programmed events that occur without the intervention of the voter or a judge of election).

(o) The system and each system voting device must be capable of creating, printing and maintaining a permanent paper record and an electronic image of each ballot that is cast such that records of individual ballots are maintained by a subsystem independent and distinct from the main vote detection, interpretation, processing and reporting path. The electronic images of each ballot must protect the integrity of the data and the anonymity of each voter, for example, by means of storage location scrambling. The ballot image records may be either machine-readable or manually transcribed, or both, at the discretion of the election authority.

(p) The system shall include built-in test, measurement and diagnostic software and hardware for detecting and reporting the system's status and degree of operability.

(q) The system shall contain provisions for maintaining the integrity of memory voting and audit data during an election and for a period of at least 6 months thereafter and shall

provide the means for creating an audit trail.

(r) The system shall be fully accessible so as to permit blind or visually impaired voters as well as voters with physical disabilities to exercise their right to vote in private and without assistance.

(s) The system shall provide alternative language accessibility if required pursuant to Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

(t) Each voting device shall enable a voter to vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot.

(u) The system shall record and count accurately each vote properly cast for or against any candidate and for or against any public question, including the names of all candidates whose names are written in by the voters.

(v) The system shall allow for accepting provisional ballots and for separating such provisional ballots from precinct totals until authorized by the election authority.

(w) The system shall provide an effective audit trail as defined in Section 24C-2 in this Code.

(x) The system shall be suitably designed for the purpose used, be durably constructed, and be designed for safety, accuracy and efficiency.

(y) The system shall comply with all provisions of federal, State and local election laws and regulations and any future modifications to those laws and regulations.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-12)

Sec. 24C-12. Procedures for counting and tallying of ballots. In an election jurisdiction where a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, the following procedures for counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:

Before the opening of the polls, the judges of elections shall assemble the voting equipment and devices and turn the equipment on. The judges shall, if necessary, take steps to activate the voting devices and counting equipment by inserting into the equipment and voting devices appropriate data cards containing passwords and data codes that will select the proper ballot formats selected for that polling place and that will prevent inadvertent or unauthorized activation of the poll-opening function. Before voting begins and before ballots are entered into the voting devices, the judges of election shall cause to be printed a record of the following: the

election's identification data, the device's unit identification, the ballot's format identification, the contents of each active candidate register by office and of each active public question register showing that they contain all zero votes, all ballot fields that can be used to invoke special voting options, and other information needed to ensure the readiness of the equipment and to accommodate administrative reporting requirements. The judges must also check to be sure that the totals are all zeros in the counting columns and in the public counter affixed to the voting devices.

After the judges have determined that a person is qualified to vote, a voting device with the proper ballot to which the voter is entitled shall be enabled to be used by the voter. The ballot may then be cast by the voter by marking by appropriate means the designated area of the ballot for the casting of a vote for any candidate or for or against any public question. The voter shall be able to vote for any and all candidates and public measures appearing on the ballot in any legal number and combination and the voter shall be able to delete, change or correct his or her selections before the ballot is cast. The voter shall be able to select candidates whose names do not appear upon the ballot for any office by entering electronically as many names of candidates as the voter is entitled to select for each office.

Upon completing his or her selection of candidates or public questions, the voter shall signify that voting has been completed by activating the appropriate button, switch or active area of the ballot screen associated with end of voting. Upon activation, the voting system shall record an image of the completed ballot, increment the proper ballot position registers, and shall signify to the voter that the ballot has been cast. Upon activation, the voting system shall also print a permanent paper record of each ballot cast as defined in Section 24C-2 of this Code. This permanent paper record shall (i) be printed in a clear, readily readable format that can be easily reviewed by the voter for completeness and accuracy and (ii) either be self-contained within the voting device or be deposited by the voter into a secure ballot box. No permanent paper record shall be removed from the polling place except by election officials as authorized by this Article. All permanent paper records shall be preserved and secured by election officials in the same manner as paper ballots and shall be available as an

official record for any recount, redundant count, or verification or retabulation of the vote count conducted with respect to any election in which the voting system is used. The voter shall exit the voting station and the voting system shall prevent any further attempt to vote until it has been properly re-activated. If a voting device has been enabled for voting but the voter leaves the polling place without casting a ballot, 2 judges of election, one from each of the 2 major political parties, shall spoil the ballot.

Throughout the election day and before the closing of the polls, no person may check any vote totals for any candidate or public question on the voting or counting equipment. Such equipment shall be programmed so that no person may reset the equipment for reentry of ballots unless provided the proper code from an authorized representative of the election authority.

The precinct judges of election shall check the public register to determine whether the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot. If the same do not agree, the judges of election shall immediately contact the offices of the election authority in charge of the election for further instructions. If the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the application for ballot, the number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present. The judges of election shall provide, if requested, a set for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted.

Until December 31, 2019, in elections at which fractional cumulative votes are cast for

candidates, the tabulation of those fractional cumulative votes may be made by the election authority at its central office location, and 4 copies of a "Certificate of Results" shall be printed by the automatic tabulation equipment and shall be posted in 4 conspicuous places at the central office location where those fractional cumulative votes have been tabulated.

If instructed by the election authority, the judges of election shall cause the tabulated returns to be transmitted electronically to the offices of the election authority via modem or other electronic medium.

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials and equipment as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape or other approved sealing devices provided for the purpose in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the seal or filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving stations designated by the authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots and election material and equipment from all precincts within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots and election materials and equipment returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots and election materials and equipment by the election authority, the judges returning the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of the return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots and election materials and equipment as provided shall, in the event the ballots, materials or equipment cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 99-701, eff. 7-29-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-13)

Sec. 24C-13. Vote by mail ballots; early voting ballots; proceedings at location for central counting; employees; approval of list.

(a) All jurisdictions using Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems shall use paper ballots or paper ballot sheets approved for use under Articles 16, 24A or 24B of this Code when conducting vote by mail voting. All vote by mail ballots shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority. The provisions of Section 24A-9, 24B-9 and 24C-9 of this Code shall apply to the testing and notice requirements for central count tabulation equipment, including comparing the signature on the ballot envelope with the signature of the voter on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the master file. Vote results shall be recorded by precinct and shall be added to the vote results for the precinct in which the vote by mail voter was eligible to vote prior to completion of the official canvass.

(b) All proceedings at the location for central counting shall be under the direction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners. Except for any specially trained technicians required for the operation of the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System, the employees at the counting station shall be equally divided between members of the 2 leading political parties and all duties performed by the employees shall be by teams consisting of an equal number of members of each political party. Thirty days before an election the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall submit to the chair of each political party, for his or her approval or disapproval, a list of persons of his or her party proposed to be employed. If a chair fails to notify the election authority of his or her disapproval of any proposed employee within a period of 10 days thereafter the list shall be deemed approved.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-14)

Sec. 24C-14. Tabulating Votes; Direction; Presence of Public; Computer Operator's Log and Canvass. The procedure for tabulating the votes by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall be under the direction of the election authority and shall conform to the requirements of the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System. During any election-related activity using the automatic Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment, the election authority shall make a reasonable

effort to dedicate the equipment to vote processing to ensure the security and integrity of the system.

A reasonable number of pollwatchers shall be admitted to the counting location. Such persons may observe the tabulating process at the discretion of the election authority; however, at least one representative of each established political party and authorized agents of the State Board of Elections shall be permitted to observe this process at all times. No persons except those employed and authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot, ballot box, return, or equipment.

The computer operator shall be designated by the election authority and shall be sworn as a deputy of the election authority. In conducting the vote tabulation and canvass, the computer operator must maintain a log which shall include the following information:

(a) alterations made to programs associated with the vote counting process;

(b) if applicable, console messages relating to the program and the respective responses made by the operator;

(c) the starting time for each precinct counted, the number of ballots counted for each precinct, any equipment problems and, insofar as practicable, the number of invalid security designations encountered during that count; and

(d) changes and repairs made to the equipment during the vote tabulation and canvass.

The computer operator's log and canvass shall be available for public inspection in the office of the election authority for a period of 60 days following the proclamation of election results. A copy of the computer operator's log and the canvass shall be transmitted to the State Board of Elections upon its request and at its expense.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-15)

Sec. 24C-15. Official return of precinct; check of totals; audit. The precinct return printed by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate and public question and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each

precinct, the total number of ballots and vote by mail ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy regarding the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the ballots for that precinct audited to correct the return. The procedures for this audit shall apply prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots or voting devices except for election contests and discovery recounts. The certificate of results, which has been prepared and signed by the judges of election after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals reflected on the certificate of results, the ballots for that precinct shall be audited to correct the return.

Prior to the proclamation, the election authority shall test the voting devices and equipment in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction, as well as 5% of the voting devices used in early voting. The precincts and the voting devices to be tested shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct and every device used in early voting in the election jurisdiction has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts and voting devices that are to be tested. The State central committee chair of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may be represented at the procedure.

The test shall be conducted by counting the votes marked on the permanent paper record of each ballot cast in the tested precinct printed by the voting system at the time that each ballot was cast and comparing the results of this count with the results shown by the certificate of results prepared by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System in the test

precinct. The election authority shall test count these votes either by hand or by using an automatic tabulating device other than a Direct Recording Electronic voting device that has been approved by the State Board of Elections for that purpose and tested before use to ensure accuracy. The election authority shall print the results of each test count. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results. If an errorless count cannot be conducted and there continues to be difference in vote results between the certificate of results produced by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System and the count of the permanent paper records or if an error was detected and corrected, the election authority shall immediately prepare and forward to the appropriate canvassing board a written report explaining the results of the test and any errors encountered and the report shall be made available for public inspection.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chair of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the test and may be represented at the test.

The results of this post-election test shall be treated in the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-15.01)

Sec. 24C-15.01. Transporting Ballots to Central Counting Station; Container. Upon completion of the tabulation, audit or test of voting equipment pursuant to Sections 24C-11 through 24C-15, the ballots and the medium containing the ballots from each precinct shall be replaced in the container in which they were transported to the central counting station. If the container is not a type which may be securely locked, then each container, before being transferred from the counting station to storage, shall be securely sealed.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-15.1)

Sec. 24C-15.1. Discovery, Recounts and Election Contests. Except as provided, discovery recounts and election contests shall be conducted as otherwise provided for in this Code. The Direct Recording Electronic Voting

System equipment shall be tested prior to the discovery recount or election contest as provided in Section 24C-9, and then the official ballots shall be audited.

Any person who has filed a petition for discovery recount may request that a redundant count be conducted in those precincts in which the discovery recount is being conducted. The additional costs of a redundant count shall be borne by the requesting party.

The log of the computer operator and all materials retained by the election authority in relation to vote tabulation and canvass shall be made available for any discovery recount or election contest.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-16)

Sec. 24C-16. Approval of Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems; Requisites. The State Board of Elections shall approve all Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems that fulfill the functional requirements provided by Section 24C-11 of this Code, the mandatory requirements of the federal voting system standards pertaining to Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems promulgated by the Federal Election Commission or the Election Assistance Commission, the testing requirements of an approved independent testing authority and the rules of the State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall not approve any Direct Recording Electronic Voting System that includes an external Infrared Data Association (IrDA) communications port.

The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System if the System, once approved, fails to fulfill the above requirements.

The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all application fees; all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software.

Any voting system vendor, person, or other private entity seeking the State Board of Elections' approval of a voting system shall, as part of the approval application, submit to the State Board a non-refundable fee. The State Board of Elections by rule shall establish an appropriate fee structure, taking into account the type of voting system approval that is requested (such as approval

of a new system, a modification of an existing system, the size of the modification, etc.). No voting system or modification of a voting system shall be approved unless the fee is paid.

No vendor, person, or other entity may sell, lease, or loan, or have a written contract, including a contract contingent upon State Board approval of the voting system or voting system component, to sell, lease, or loan, a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System or system component to any election jurisdiction unless the system or system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-17)

Sec. 24C-17. Rules; Number of Voting Stations. The State Board of Elections may make reasonable rules for the administration of this Article and may prescribe the number of voting stations required for the various types of voting systems.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-18)

Sec. 24C-18. Specimen Ballots; Publication. When a Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, the election authority shall cause to be published, at least 5 days before the day of each general and general primary election, in 2 or more newspapers published in and having a general circulation in the county, a true and legible copy of the specimen ballot containing the names of offices and candidates and public questions to be voted on, as near as may be, in the form in which they will appear on the official ballot on election day. A true legible copy may be in the form of an actual size ballot and shall be published as required by this Section if distributed in 2 or more newspapers published and having a general circulation in the county as an insert. For each election prescribed in Article 2A of this Code, specimen ballots shall be made available for public distribution and shall be supplied to the judges of election for posting in the polling place on the day of election. Notice for the consolidated elections shall be given as provided in Article 12.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-19)

Sec. 24C-19. Additional Method of Voting. The foregoing Sections of this Article shall be deemed to provide a method of voting in

addition to the methods otherwise provided in this Code.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 25 heading)
ARTICLE 25. RESIGNATIONS AND VACANCIES

(10 ILCS 5/25-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-1)
Sec. 25-1. Except as otherwise provided in Section 25-2, resignations of elective offices shall be made to the officer, court or county board authorized by law to fill a vacancy in such office by appointment, or to order an election to fill such vacancy.
(Source: P.A. 88-419.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-2)
Sec. 25-2. Events on which an elective office becomes vacant. Every elective office shall become vacant on the happening of any of the following events before the expiration of the term of such office:

(1) The death of the incumbent.

(2) His or her resignation.

(3) His or her becoming a person under legal disability.

(4) His or her ceasing to be an inhabitant of the State; or if the office is local, his or her ceasing to be an inhabitant of the district, county, town, or precinct for which he or she was elected; provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to township officers whose township boundaries are changed in accordance with Section 10-20 of the Township Code, to a township officer after disconnection as set forth in Section 15-17 of the Township Code, nor to township or multi-township assessors elected under Sections 2-5 through 2-15 of the Property Tax Code.

(5) His or her conviction of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of official oath.

(6) His or her removal from office.

(7) His or her refusal or neglect to take his or her oath of office, or to give or renew his or her official bond, or to deposit or file such oath or bond within the time prescribed by law.

(8) The decision of a competent tribunal declaring

his or her election void.

No elective office, except as herein otherwise provided, shall become vacant until the successor of the incumbent of such office has been appointed or elected, as the case may be, and qualified.

An unconditional resignation, effective at a future date, may not be withdrawn after it is received by the officer authorized to fill the vacancy. Such resignation shall create a vacancy in office for the purpose of determining the time period which would require an election. The resigning office holder may continue to hold such office until the date or event specified in such resignation, but no later than the date at which his or her successor is elected and qualified.

An admission of guilt of a criminal offense that would, upon conviction, disqualify the holder of an elective office from holding that office, in the form of a written agreement with State or federal prosecutors to plead guilty to a felony, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime under State or federal law, shall constitute a resignation from that office, effective at the time the plea agreement is made.

For purposes of this Section, a conviction for an offense that disqualifies the holder of an elective office from holding that office shall occur on the date of the return of a guilty verdict or, in the case of a trial by the court, the entry of a finding of guilt.

This Section does not apply to any elected or appointed officers or officials of any municipality having a population under 500,000.

(Source: P.A. 94-529, eff. 8-10-05; 95-646, eff. 1-1-08.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-3)

Sec. 25-3. (a) Whenever it is alleged that a vacancy in any office exists, the officer, body, or county board who has authority to fill the vacancy by appointment, or to order an election to fill such vacancy, shall have power to determine whether or not the facts occasioning such vacancy exist.

(b) On or before the 100th day previous to the day of election for which judicial candidates are to be nominated:

(1) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall certify to the State Board of Elections the names of all judges who have died, resigned, retired or forfeited their office since the last general election and

whose vacancies will be filled at the next general election.

(2) The secretary of the Illinois Courts Commission shall certify to the State Board of Elections the names of judges who have been removed from office and whose vacancies will be filled at the next general election.

(3) The Secretary of State shall certify to the State Board of Elections the names of judges who were eligible to stand for retention at the next general election, but failed to file a declaration of candidacy to succeed themselves in office or, having timely filed such a declaration, withdrew it.

(4) The State Board of Elections shall determine whether the General Assembly has created new judgeships which are to be filled at the next general election.

If one of the events described in subsection (a) of Section 2A-9 of this Code occurs between the 100th day and the 92nd day previous to the day of election for which judicial candidates are to be nominated, the appropriate aforementioned officer shall promptly certify the vacancy to the State Board of Elections.

(c) Except with regard to new judgeships which have been created by the General Assembly, the State Board of Elections may rely upon the certifications from the Supreme Court, the Illinois Courts Commission and the Secretary of State to determine (1) when vacancies in judicial office exist and (2) the judicial positions for which elections are to be held.

(Source: P.A. 86-1348.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-4)

Sec. 25-4. In case of vacancies in the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the officer performing the duties of the office of Governor, or if there is no such officer, the Secretary of State, shall issue a proclamation appointing a day for a special election to fill such vacancies, and shall issue a writ of election to the county clerks of the several counties in the state, and shall also, when necessary, call a special session of the General Assembly to canvass the votes cast at such election; but if such vacancy shall occur not more than ninety (90) days before a general election for members of the legislature, the vacancies shall be filled at such general election, in which case no

special session of the General Assembly to canvass the votes shall be deemed necessary.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-5)

Sec. 25-5. In accordance with Section 7 of Article V of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, if the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer fails to qualify, or if his or her office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment. If there are 28 months or less remaining in the term at the time of the vacancy or failure to qualify, the appointed officer shall serve for the remainder of the term. If there are more than 28 months remaining in the term at the time of the vacancy or failure to qualify, the office shall be filled by a special election to be held at the next general election. In the case of a special election pursuant to this Section, the appointed officer shall serve until the election results are certified and the person elected at the special election is qualified. Nominations shall be made in accordance with Section 7-68 of this Code. For purposes of this Section, a special election shall not be held if the person elected to the office failed to qualify for a period of less than 30 calendar days. The office to be filled by special election shall appear on the regular ballot at the general election, and shall not require the use of a separate ballot.
(Source: P.A. 98-1170, eff. 1-12-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-6)

Sec. 25-6. General Assembly vacancies.

(a) When a vacancy occurs in the office of State Senator or Representative in the General Assembly, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days by appointment of the legislative or representative committee of that legislative or representative district of the political party of which the incumbent was a candidate at the time of his election. Prior to holding a meeting to fill the vacancy, the committee shall make public (i) the names of the committeeperson on the appropriate legislative or representative committee, (ii) the date, time, and location of the meeting to fill the vacancy, and (iii) any information on how to apply or submit a name for consideration as the appointee. A meeting to fill a vacancy in office shall be held in the district or virtually, and any meeting shall be accessible to the public. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds was at the time of his election, and

shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the Governor. The appointee shall not be a member of a political party, and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly. Provided, however, the appropriate body of the General Assembly may, by resolution, allow a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party to affiliate with a political party for his term of office in the General Assembly. A vacancy occurring in the office of any such legislator who affiliates with a political party pursuant to resolution shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the appropriate legislative or representative committee of that legislative or representative district of the political party with which the legislator so affiliates. The appointee shall be a member of the political party with which the incumbent affiliated.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a person is a member of a political party for 23 months after (i) signing a candidate petition, as to the political party whose nomination is sought; (ii) signing a statement of candidacy, as to the political party where nomination or election is sought; (iii) signing a Petition of Political Party Formation, as to the proposed political party; (iv) applying for and receiving a primary ballot, as to the political party whose ballot is received; or (v) becoming a candidate for election to or accepting appointment to the office of ward, township, precinct or state central committeeperson.

(d) In making appointments under this Section, each committeeperson of the appropriate legislative or representative committee shall be entitled to one vote for each vote that was received, in that portion of the legislative or representative district which he represents on the committee, by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant at the general election at which that legislator was elected to the seat which has been vacated and a majority of the total number of votes received in such election by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant is required for the appointment of his successor; provided, however, that in making appointments in legislative or representative districts comprising only one county or part

of a county other than a county containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, each committeeperson shall be entitled to cast only one vote.

(e) Appointments made under this Section shall be in writing and shall be signed by members of the legislative or representative committee whose total votes are sufficient to make the appointments or by the Governor, as the case may be. Such appointments shall be filed with the Secretary of State and with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, whichever is appropriate.

(f) An appointment made under this Section shall be for the remainder of the term, except that, if the appointment is to fill a vacancy in the office of State Senator and the vacancy occurs with more than 28 months remaining in the term, the term of the appointment shall expire at the time of the next general election at which time a Senator shall be elected for a new term commencing on the determination of the results of the election and ending on the second Wednesday of January in the second odd-numbered year next occurring. Whenever a Senator has been appointed to fill a vacancy and was thereafter elected to that office, the term of service under the authority of the election shall be considered a new term of service, separate from the term of service rendered under the authority of the appointment.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-7)

Sec. 25-7. (a) When any vacancy shall occur in the office of representative in congress from this state more than 240 days before the next general election, the Governor shall issue a writ of election within 5 days after the occurrence of that vacancy to the county clerks of the several counties in the district where the vacancy exists, appointing a day within 180 days of issuance of the writ to hold a special election to fill such vacancy.

(b) Except as provided in this subsection (b), the provisions of Article 7 of this Code are applicable to petitions for the special primary election and special election. Petitions for nomination in accordance with Article 7 shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 85 and not less than 82 days prior to the date of the special primary election, excluding Saturday and Sunday. Petitions for the nomination of independent candidates and candidates of new political parties shall be

filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 93 and not less than 90 days prior to the date of the special election, excluding Saturday and Sunday.

Except as provided in this subsection, the State Board of Elections shall have authority to establish, in conjunction with the impacted election authorities, an election calendar for the special election and special primary.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-221, eff. 7-31-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-8)

Sec. 25-8. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator from this state, the Governor shall make temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the next election of representatives in Congress, at which time such vacancy shall be filled by election, and the senator so elected shall take office as soon thereafter as he shall receive his certificate of election.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-10)

Sec. 25-10. This Section applies only to counties of 3,000,000 or more population. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of any of the counties in this State, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges of the respective judicial circuit in which such vacancy may occur, to make an appointment to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if more than 28 months remain in the term, the appointment shall be until the next general election, at which time a clerk of the circuit court shall be elected for the balance of the unexpired term. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds was at the time of his election and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as Clerk of the Circuit Court. The Circuit Judges may appoint a Clerk Pro Tempore for whatever period is necessary while reviewing the qualifications of candidates for appointment to the office.
(Source: P.A. 90-672, eff. 7-31-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-11)

Sec. 25-11. When a vacancy occurs in any elective county office, or in a county of less than 3,000,000 population in the office of clerk of the circuit court, in a county which is not a home rule unit, the county board or board of county commissioners shall declare that such vacancy exists and notification thereof shall be given to the county central

committee or the appropriate county board or board of county commissioners district committee of each established political party within 3 days of the occurrence of the vacancy. The vacancy shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the chair of the county board or board of county commissioners with the advice and consent of the county board or board of county commissioners. In counties in which forest preserve district commissioners are elected by districts and are not also members of the county board, however, vacancies in the office of forest preserve district commissioner shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the president of the forest preserve district board of commissioners with the advice and consent of the forest preserve district board of commissioners. In counties in which the forest preserve district president is not also a member of the county board, vacancies in the office of forest preserve district president shall be filled within 60 days by the forest preserve district board of commissioners by appointing one of the commissioners to serve as president. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds was at the time of his election and shall be otherwise eligible to serve. The appointee shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if more than 28 months remain in the term, the appointment shall be until the next general election at which time the vacated office shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term. In the case of a vacancy in a seat on a county board or board of county commissioners which has been divided into districts under Section 2-3003 or 2-4006.5 of the Counties Code, the appointee must also be a resident of the county board or county commission district. If a county commissioner ceases to reside in the district that he or she represents, a vacancy in that office exists.

Except as otherwise provided by county ordinance or by law, in any county which is a home rule unit, vacancies in elective county offices, other than the office of chief executive officer, and vacancies in the office of clerk of the circuit court in a county of less than 3,000,000 population, shall be filled by the county board or board of county commissioners.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-11.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-11.1)

Sec. 25-11.1. A vacancy in the office of a State's Attorney or superintendent of an

educational service region who serves 2 or more counties shall be filled by joint appointment of the county boards of those counties until the next general election when a successor shall be elected for the balance of the unexpired term or for a full term, as the case may be.
(Source: P.A. 84-861.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 28 heading)
ARTICLE 28. SUBMITTING PUBLIC QUESTIONS

(10 ILCS 5/28-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-1)
Sec. 28-1. The initiation and submission of all public questions to be voted upon by the electors of the State or of any political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

Questions of public policy which have any legal effect shall be submitted to referendum only as authorized by a statute which so provides or by the Constitution. Advisory questions of public policy shall be submitted to referendum pursuant to Section 28-5 or pursuant to a statute which so provides.

The method of initiating the submission of a public question shall be as provided by the statute authorizing such public question, or as provided by the Constitution.

All public questions shall be initiated, submitted and printed on the ballot in the form required by Section 16-7 of this Act, except as may otherwise be specified in the statute authorizing a public question.

Whenever a statute provides for the initiation of a public question by a petition of electors, the provisions of such statute shall govern with respect to the number of signatures required, the qualifications of persons entitled to sign the petition, the contents of the petition, the officer with whom the petition must be filed, and the form of the question to be submitted. If such statute does not specify any of the foregoing petition requirements, the corresponding petition requirements of Section 28-6 shall govern such petition.

Irrespective of the method of initiation, not more than 3 public questions other than (a) back door referenda, (b) referenda to determine whether a disconnection may take place where a city coterminous with a township is proposing to annex territory from an adjacent township, (c) referenda held under the provisions of the Property Tax Extension

Limitation Law in the Property Tax Code, (d) referenda held under Section 2-3002 of the Counties Code, or (e) referenda held under Article 22, 23, or 29 of the Township Code may be submitted to referendum with respect to a political subdivision at the same election.

If more than 3 propositions are timely initiated or certified for submission at an election with respect to a political subdivision, the first 3 validly initiated, by the filing of a petition or by the adoption of a resolution or ordinance of a political subdivision, as the case may be, shall be printed on the ballot and submitted at that election. However, except as expressly authorized by law not more than one proposition to change the form of government of a municipality pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution may be submitted at an election. If more than one such proposition is timely initiated or certified for submission at an election with respect to a municipality, the first validly initiated shall be the one printed on the ballot and submitted at that election.

No public question shall be submitted to the voters of a political subdivision at any regularly scheduled election at which such voters are not scheduled to cast votes for any candidates for nomination for, election to or retention in public office, except that if, in any existing or proposed political subdivision in which the submission of a public question at a regularly scheduled election is desired, the voters of only a portion of such existing or proposed political subdivision are not scheduled to cast votes for nomination for, election to or retention in public office at such election, but the voters in one or more other portions of such existing or proposed political subdivision are scheduled to cast votes for nomination for, election to or retention in public office at such election, the public question shall be voted upon by all the qualified voters of the entire existing or proposed political subdivision at the election.

Not more than 3 advisory public questions may be submitted to the voters of the entire state at a general election. If more than 3 such advisory propositions are initiated, the first 3 timely and validly initiated shall be the questions printed on the ballot and submitted at that election; provided however, that a question for a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution, or for a question submitted under the Property

Tax Cap Referendum Law, shall not be included in the foregoing limitation.
(Source: P.A. 100-107, eff. 1-1-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-2)

Sec. 28-2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, petitions for the submission of public questions to referendum must be filed with the appropriate officer or board not less than 92 days prior to a regular election to be eligible for submission on the ballot at such election; and petitions for the submission of a question under Section 18-120 or Section 18-206 of the Property Tax Code must be filed with the appropriate officer or board not more than 10 months nor less than 6 months prior to the election at which such question is to be submitted to the voters.

(b) However, petitions for the submission of a public question to referendum which proposes the creation or formation of a political subdivision must be filed with the appropriate officer or board not less than 122 days prior to a regular election to be eligible for submission on the ballot at such election.

(c) Resolutions or ordinances of governing boards of political subdivisions which initiate the submission of public questions pursuant to law must be adopted not less than 79 days before a regularly scheduled election to be eligible for submission on the ballot at such election.

(d) A petition, resolution or ordinance initiating the submission of a public question may specify a regular election at which the question is to be submitted, and must so specify if the statute authorizing the public question requires submission at a particular election. However, no petition, resolution or ordinance initiating the submission of a public question, other than a legislative resolution initiating an amendment to the Constitution, may specify such submission at an election more than one year, or 15 months in the case of a back door referendum as defined in subsection (f), after the date on which it is filed or adopted, as the case may be. A petition, resolution or ordinance initiating a public question which specifies a particular election at which the question is to be submitted shall be so limited, and shall not be valid as to any other election, other than an emergency referendum ordered pursuant to Section 2A-1.4.

(e) If a petition initiating a public question does not specify a regularly scheduled election, the public question shall be submitted to referendum at the next regular election occurring not less than 92 days after the filing of the petition, or not less than 122 days after the filing of a petition for referendum to create a political subdivision. If a resolution or ordinance initiating a public question does not specify a regularly scheduled election, the

public question shall be submitted to referendum at the next regular election occurring not less than 79 days after the adoption of the resolution or ordinance.

(f) In the case of back door referenda, any limitations in another statute authorizing such a referendum which restrict the time in which the initiating petition may be validly filed shall apply to such petition, in addition to the filing deadlines specified in this Section for submission at a particular election. In the case of any back door referendum, the publication of the ordinance or resolution of the political subdivision shall include a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting that a public question be submitted to the voters of the subdivision; (2) the time within which the petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The secretary or clerk of the political subdivision shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one. The legal sufficiency of that form, if provided by the secretary or clerk of the political subdivision, cannot be the basis of a challenge to placing the back door referendum on the ballot. As used herein, a "back door referendum" is the submission of a public question to the voters of a political subdivision, initiated by a petition of voters or residents of such political subdivision, to determine whether an action by the governing body of such subdivision shall be adopted or rejected.

(g) A petition for the incorporation or formation of a new political subdivision whose officers are to be elected rather than appointed must have attached to it an affidavit attesting that at least 122 days and no more than 152 days prior to such election notice of intention to file such petition was published in a newspaper published within the proposed political subdivision, or if none, in a newspaper of general circulation within the territory of the proposed political subdivision in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF PETITION TO FORM A NEW.....

Residents of the territory described below are notified that a petition will or has been filed in the Office of.....requesting a referendum to establish a new....., to be called the.....

*The officers of the new.....will be elected on the same day as the referendum. Candidates for the governing board of the new.....may file nominating petitions with the officer named above until.....

The territory proposed to comprise the new.....is described as follows:

(description of territory included in petition)

(signature).....

Name and address of person or persons proposing the new political subdivision.

* Where applicable.

Failure to file such affidavit, or failure to publish the required notice with the correct information contained therein shall render the petition, and any referendum held pursuant to such petition, null and void.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection (g) or any other provisions of this Code, the publication of notice and affidavit requirements of this subsection (g) shall not apply to any petition filed under Article 7 or 11E of the School Code nor to any referendum held pursuant to any such petition, and neither any petition filed under any of those Articles nor any referendum held pursuant to any such petition shall be rendered null and void because of the failure to file an affidavit or publish a notice with respect to the petition or referendum as required under this subsection (g) for petitions that are not filed under any of those Articles of the School Code.
(Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-3)

Sec. 28-3. Form of petition for public question. Petitions for the submission of public questions shall consist of sheets of uniform size and each sheet shall contain, above the space for signature, an appropriate heading, giving the information as to the question of public policy to be submitted, and specifying the state at large or the political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts or other territory in which it is to be submitted and, where by law the public question must be submitted at a particular election, the election at which it is to be submitted. In the case of a petition for the submission of a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6, the heading shall also specify the regular election at which the question is to be submitted and include the precincts included in the territory concerning which the public question is to be submitted, as well as a common description of such territory in plain and nonlegal language, such description to describe the territory by reference to streets, natural or artificial landmarks, addresses or any other method which would enable a voter signing the petition to be informed of the territory concerning which the question is to be submitted. The heading of each sheet shall be the same. Such petition shall be signed by the registered voters of the political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts in which the question of public policy is to be submitted in their own proper persons only, and opposite the signature of each signer his residence address shall be written or printed, which residence address shall include the

street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state; provided that the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of such electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. No signature shall be valid or be counted in considering the validity or sufficiency of such petition unless the requirements of this Section are complied with.

At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator's statement, signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence and are genuine, and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition registered voters of the political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts in which the question of public policy is to be submitted and that their respective residences are correctly stated therein. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State.

Such sheets, before being filed with the proper officer or board shall be bound securely and numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition sheets which are filed with the proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. A petition, when presented or filed, shall not be withdrawn, altered, or added to, and no signature shall be revoked except by revocation in writing presented or filed with the board or officer with whom the petition is required to be presented or filed, and before the presentment or filing of such petition, except as may otherwise be provided in another statute which authorize the public question. Whoever forges any name of a signer upon any petition shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and on

conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, a petition proposing an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution or a petition proposing a question of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State shall be in conformity with the requirements of Section 28-9 of this Article.

If multiple sets of petitions for submission of the same public questions are filed, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the proponent of his or her multiple petition filings and that proponent has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the proponent notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official. If the proponent fails to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.
(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-4)

Sec. 28-4. The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nominating petitions, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern, insofar as may be practicable, objections to petitions for the submission of questions of public policy required to be filed with local election officials and election authorities, and to petitions for proposed Constitutional amendments and statewide advisory public questions required to be filed with the State Board of Elections, except that objections to petitions for the submission of proposed Constitutional amendments and statewide advisory public questions may be filed within 42 business days after the petition is filed.

The electoral board to hear and pass on objections shall be the electoral board specified in Section 10-9 to have jurisdiction over objections to the nominating petitions of

candidates for offices of the political subdivision in which the question of public policy is proposed to be submitted to the electors. The electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to petitions for proposed Constitutional amendments or statewide advisory public questions shall be the State Board of Elections.

Objections to petitions for the submission of public questions which are required by law to be filed with the circuit court shall be presented to and heard by the court with which such petitions are filed. In such cases, unless otherwise provided in the statute authorizing the public question, the court shall (1) set a hearing on the petition, (2) cause notice of such hearing to be published, as soon as possible after the filing of the petition but not later than 14 days after such filing and not less than 5 days before the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the political subdivision to which the public question relates and if there is no such newspaper, then in one newspaper published in the county and having a general circulation in the political subdivision, (3) conduct such hearing and entertain all objections as may be properly presented on or before such hearing date in the manner as provided in Article 10 for the conduct of proceedings before electoral boards, insofar as practicable, (4) conduct further hearings as necessary to a decision on the objections properly raised, and (5) enter a final order not later than 7 days after the initial hearing.

Where a statute authorizing a public question specifies judicial procedures for the determination of the validity of such petition, or for the determination by the court as to any findings required prior to ordering the proposition submitted to referendum, the procedures specified in that statute shall govern.
(Source: P.A. 83-999.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-5)

Sec. 28-5. Not less than 68 days before a regularly scheduled election, each local election official shall certify the public questions to be submitted to the voters of or within his political subdivision at that election which have been initiated by petitions filed in his office or by action of the governing board of his political subdivision.

Not less than 68 days before a regularly scheduled election, each circuit court clerk

shall certify the public questions to be submitted to the voters of a political subdivision at that election which have been ordered to be so submitted by the circuit court pursuant to law. Not less than 30 days before the date set by the circuit court for the conduct of an emergency referendum pursuant to Section 2A-1.4, the circuit court clerk shall certify the public question as herein required.

Local election officials and circuit court clerks shall make their certifications, as required by this Section, to each election authority having jurisdiction over any of the territory of the respective political subdivision in which the public question is to be submitted to referendum.

Not less than 68 days before the next regular election, the county clerk shall certify the public questions to be submitted to the voters of the entire county at that election, which have been initiated by petitions filed in his office or by action of the county board, to the board of election commissioners, if any, in his county.

Not less than 74 days before the general election, the State Board of Elections shall certify any questions proposing an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution and any advisory public questions to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, which have been initiated by petitions received or filed at its office, to the respective county clerks. Not less than 62 days before the general election, the county clerk shall certify such questions to the board of election commissioners, if any, in his county.

The certifications shall include the form of the public question to be placed on the ballot, the date on which the public question was initiated by either the filing of a petition or the adoption of a resolution or ordinance by a governing body, as the case may be, and a certified copy of any court order or political subdivision resolution or ordinance requiring the submission of the public question. Certifications of propositions for annexation to, disconnection from, or formation of political subdivisions or for other purposes shall include a description of the territory in which the proposition is required to be submitted, whenever such territory is not coterminous with an existing political subdivision.

The certification of a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6 shall include the precincts included in the

territory concerning which the public question is to be submitted, as well as a common description of such territory, in plain and nonlegal language, and specify the election at which the question is to be submitted. The description of the territory shall be prepared by the local election official as set forth in the resolution or ordinance initiating the public question.

Whenever a local election official, an election authority, or the State Board of Elections is in receipt of an initiating petition, or a certification for the submission of a public question at an election at which the public question may not be placed on the ballot or submitted because of the limitations of Section 28-1, such officer or board shall give notice of such prohibition, by registered mail, as follows:

(a) in the case of a petition, to any person designated on a certificate attached thereto as the proponent or as the proponents' attorney for purposes of notice of objections;

(b) in the case of a certificate from a local election authority, to such local election authority, who shall thereupon give notice as provided in subparagraph (a), or notify the governing board which adopted the initiating resolution or ordinance;

(c) in the case of a certification from a circuit court clerk of a court order, to such court, which shall thereupon give notice as provided in subparagraph (a) and shall modify its order in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

If the petition, resolution or ordinance initiating such prohibited public question did not specify a particular election for its submission, the officer or board responsible for certifying the question to the election authorities shall certify or recertify the question, in the manner required herein, for submission on the ballot at the next regular election no more than one year, or 15 months in the case of a back door referendum as defined in subsection (f) of Section 28-2, subsequent to the filing of the initiating petition or the adoption of the initiating resolution or ordinance and at which the public question may be submitted, and the appropriate election authorities shall submit the question at such election, unless the public question is ordered submitted as an emergency referendum pursuant to Section 2A-

1.4 or is withdrawn as may be provided by law. (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-6)

Sec. 28-6. Petitions; filing.

(a) On a written petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election by the registered voters of the municipality, township, county or school district, it shall be the duty of the proper election officers to submit any question of public policy so petitioned for, to the electors of such political subdivision at any regular election named in the petition at which an election is scheduled to be held throughout such political subdivision under Article 2A. Such petitions shall be filed with the local election official of the political subdivision or election authority, as the case may be. Where such a question is to be submitted to the voters of a municipality which has adopted Article 6, or a township or school district located entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, such petitions shall be filed with the board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the political subdivision.

(b) In a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, when a question of public policy exclusively concerning a contiguous territory included entirely within but not coextensive with the municipality is initiated by resolution or ordinance of the corporate authorities of the municipality, or by a petition which may be signed by registered voters who reside in any part of any precinct all or part of which includes all or part of the territory and who equal in number to at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election by the voters of the precinct or precincts in the territory where the question is to be submitted to the voters, it shall be the duty of the election authority having jurisdiction over such municipality to submit such question to the electors throughout each precinct all or part of which includes all or part of the territory at the regular election specified in the resolution, ordinance or petition initiating the public question. A petition initiating a public question described in this subsection shall be filed with the election authority having jurisdiction over the municipality. A resolution, ordinance or petition initiating a public question described in this subsection shall specify the election at which the

question is to be submitted.

(c) Local questions of public policy authorized by this Section and statewide questions of public policy authorized by Section 28-9 shall be advisory public questions, and no legal effects shall result from the adoption or rejection of such propositions.

(d) This Section does not apply to a petition filed pursuant to Article IX of the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-7)

Sec. 28-7. Except as provided in Article 24 of the Township Code, in any case in which Article VII or paragraph (a) of Section 5 of the Transition Schedule of the Constitution authorizes any action to be taken by or with respect to any unit of local government, as defined in Section 1 of Article VII of the Constitution, by or subject to approval by referendum, any such public question shall be initiated in accordance with this Section.

Any such public question may be initiated by the governing body of the unit of local government by resolution or by the filing with the clerk or secretary of the governmental unit of a petition signed by a number of qualified electors equal to or greater than at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election, requesting the submission of the proposal for such action to the voters of the governmental unit at a regular election.

If the action to be taken requires a referendum involving 2 or more units of local government, the proposal shall be submitted to the voters of such governmental units by the election authorities with jurisdiction over the territory of the governmental units. Such multi-unit proposals may be initiated by appropriate resolutions by the respective governing bodies or by petitions of the voters of the several governmental units filed with the respective clerks or secretaries.

This Section is intended to provide a method of submission to referendum in all cases of proposals for actions which are authorized by Article VII of the Constitution by or subject to approval by referendum and supersedes any conflicting statutory provisions except those contained in Division 2-5 of the Counties Code or Article 24 of the Township Code.

Referenda provided for in this Section may not be held more than once in any 23-month

period on the same proposition, provided that in any municipality a referendum to elect not to be a home rule unit may be held only once within any 47-month period.
(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-230, eff. 8-9-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-8)

Sec. 28-8. If a referendum held in accordance with Section 28-7 of this Act involved the question of whether a unit of local government shall become a home rule unit or shall cease to be a home rule unit and if that referendum passed, then the clerk of that unit of local government shall, within 45 days after the referendum, file with the Secretary of State a certified statement showing the results of the referendum and the resulting status of the unit of local government as a home rule unit or a non-home rule unit. The Secretary of State shall maintain such certified statements in his office as a public record.

The question of whether a unit of local government shall become a home rule unit shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of the unit of local government) become a home rule unit?

Votes must be recorded as "yes" or "no".

The question of whether a unit of local government shall cease to be a home rule unit shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of the unit of local government) cease to be a home rule unit?

Votes must be recorded as "yes" or "no".
(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-8.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-8.1; formerly Ch. 46, pars. 1001, 1002 and 1003)

Sec. 28-8.1. Proposition publication.

(a) Whenever any proposition required by law to be voted upon before its adoption, other than a constitutional amendment, is submitted to the people, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare a statement setting forth in detail the Section or Sections of the law sought to be amended by the vote, together with statements and suggestions as may be necessary for a proper understanding of the proposition. The statements and suggestions shall be submitted to the Attorney General for his approval.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, after the amendments and suggestions shall have been approved by the Attorney

General as provided in subsection (a), to certify to each county clerk, under seal, the statements and suggestions.

(c) It is hereby made the duty of the county clerk to have the statements and suggestions published and posted at the same time, in the same manner and at the same places that the sample ballots and instructions to voters are required by law to be posted.

(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-9)

Sec. 28-9. Petitions for proposed amendments to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution shall be signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than 24 months preceding the general election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least 6 months before that general election.

Upon receipt of a petition for a proposed Constitutional amendment, the Secretary of State shall, as soon as is practicable, but no later than the close of the next business day, deliver such petition to the State Board of Elections.

Petitions for advisory questions of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State shall be signed by a number of voters equal in number to 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by said petitioners not more than 24 months preceding the date of the general election at which the question is to be submitted and shall be filed with the State Board of Elections at least 6 months before that general election.

The proponents of the proposed statewide advisory public question shall file the original petition in bound sections. Each section shall be composed of consecutively numbered petition sheets containing only the signatures of registered voters. Any petition sheets not consecutively numbered or which contain duplicate page numbers already used on other sheets, or are photocopies or duplicates of the original sheets, shall not be considered part of the petition for the purpose of the random sampling verification and shall not be counted toward the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the

proposed statewide advisory public question for the ballot.

Within 7 business days following the last day for filing the original petition, the proponents shall also file copies of the petition sheets with each proper election authority and obtain a receipt therefor.

For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be defined and construed as follows:

1. "Board" means the State Board of Elections.

2. "Election Authority" means a county clerk or city or county board of election commissioners.

3. (Blank).

4. "Proponents" means any person, association, committee, organization or other group, or their designated representatives, who advocate and cause the circulation and filing of petitions for a statewide advisory question of public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for submission at a general election and who has registered with the Board as provided in this Act.

5. "Opponents" means any person, association, committee, organization or other group, or their designated representatives, who oppose a statewide advisory question of public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for submission at a general election and who have registered with the Board as provided in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-10)

Sec. 28-10. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11. Repealed by P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-11)

Sec. 28-11. The Board shall design a standard and scientific random sampling method for the verification of petition signatures for statewide advisory referenda and shall conduct a public test to prove the validity of its sampling method. Notice of the time and place for such test shall be given at least 10 days before the date on which such test is to be conducted and in the manner prescribed for notice of regular Board meetings. Signatures on petitions for constitutional amendments initiated pursuant to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution need not be segregated by election jurisdiction. The Board shall design an alternative signature verification method for referenda initiated

pursuant to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution.

Within 14 business days following the last day for the filing of the original petition as prescribed in Section 28-9, the Board shall apply its proven random sampling method to the petition sheets in each election jurisdiction section for the purpose of selecting and identifying the petition signatures to be included in the sample signature verification for the respective jurisdictions and shall prepare and transmit to each proper election authority a list by page and line number of the signatures from its election jurisdiction selected for verification.

For each election jurisdiction, the sample verification shall include an examination of either (a) 10% of the signatures if 5,010 or more signatures are involved; or (b) 500 signatures if more than 500 but less than 5,010 signatures are involved; or (c) all signatures if 500 or less signatures are involved.

Each election authority with whom jurisdictional copies of petition sheets were filed shall use the proven random sampling method designed and furnished by the Board for the verification of signatures shown on the list supplied by the Board and in accordance with the following criteria for determination of petition signature validity:

1. Determine if the person who signed the petition is

a registered voter in that election jurisdiction or was a registered voter therein on the date the petition was signed;

2. Determine if the signature of the person who

signed the petition reasonably compares with the signature shown on that person's registration record card.

Within 14 business days following receipt from the Board of the list of signatures for verification, each election authority shall transmit a properly dated certificate to the Board which shall indicate; (a) the page and line number of petition signatures examined, (b) the validity or invalidity of such signatures, and (c) the reasons for invalidity, based on the criteria heretofore prescribed. The Board shall prepare and adopt a standard form of certificate for use by the election authorities which shall be transmitted with the list of signatures for verification.

Upon written request of the election authority that, due to the volume of

signatures in the sample for its jurisdiction, additional time is needed to properly perform the signature verification, the Board may grant the election authority additional days to complete the verification and transmit the certificate of results. These certificates of random sample verification results shall be available for public inspection within 24 hours after receipt by the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-12)

Sec. 28-12. Upon receipt of the certificates of the election authorities showing the results of the sample signature verification, the Board shall:

1. Based on the sample, calculate the ratio of invalid or valid signatures in each election jurisdiction.

2. Apply the ratio of invalid to valid signatures in an election jurisdiction sample to the total number of petition signatures submitted from that election jurisdiction.

3. Compute the degree of multiple signature contamination in each election jurisdiction sample.

4. Adjust for multiple signature contamination and the invalid signatures, project the total number of valid petition signatures submitted from each election jurisdiction.

5. Aggregate the total number of projected valid signatures from each election jurisdiction and project the total number of valid signatures on the petition statewide.

If such statewide projection establishes a total number of valid petition signatures not greater than 95.0% of the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed statewide advisory public question for the ballot, the petition shall be presumed invalid; provided that, prior to the last day for ballot certification for the general election, the Board shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of allowing the proponents to present competent evidence or an additional sample to rebut the presumption of invalidity. At the conclusion of such hearing, and after the resolution of any specific objection filed pursuant to Section 10-8 of this Code, the Board shall issue a final order declaring the petition to be valid or invalid and shall, in accordance with its order, certify or not

certify the proposition for the ballot.

If such statewide projection establishes a total number of valid petition signatures greater than 95.0% of the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed Constitutional amendment or statewide advisory public question for the ballot, the results of the sample shall be considered inconclusive and, if no specific objections to the petition are filed pursuant to Section 10-8 of this Code, the Board shall issue a final order declaring the petition to be valid and shall certify the proposition for the ballot.

In either event, the Board shall append to its final order the detailed results of the sample from each election jurisdiction which shall include: (a) specific page and line numbers of signatures actually verified or determined to be invalid by the respective election authorities, and (b) the calculations and projections performed by the Board for each election jurisdiction.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/28-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-13)

Sec. 28-13. Each political party and civic organization as well as the registered proponents and opponents of a proposed statewide advisory public question shall be entitled to one watcher in the office of the election authority to observe the conduct of the sample signature verification. However, in those election jurisdictions where a 10% sample is required, the proponents and opponents may appoint no more than 5 assistant watchers in addition to the 1 principal watcher permitted herein.

Within 7 days following the last day for filing of the original petition, the proponents and opponents shall certify in writing to the Board that they publicly support or oppose the proposed statewide advisory public question. The proponents and opponents of such questions shall register the name and address of its group and the name and address of its chair and designated agent for acceptance of service of notices with the Board. Thereupon, the Board shall prepare a list of the registered proponents and opponents and shall adopt a standard proponents' and opponents' watcher credential form. A copy of such list and sufficient copies of such credentials shall be transmitted with the list for the sample signature verification to the appropriate election authorities. Those election authorities shall issue credentials to the permissible number of watchers for each

proponent and opponent group; provided, however, that a prospective watcher shall first present to the election authority a letter of authorization signed by the chair of the proponent or opponent group he or she represents.

Political party and qualified civic organization watcher credentials shall be substantially in the form and shall be authorized in the manner prescribed in Section 7-34 of this Code.

The rights and limitations of pollwatchers as prescribed by Section 7-34 of this Code, insofar as they may be made applicable, shall be applicable to watchers at the conduct of the sample signature verification.

The principal watcher for the proponents and opponents may make signed written objections to the Board relating to procedures observed during the conduct of the sample signature verification which could materially affect the results of the sample. Such written objections shall be presented to the election authority and a copy mailed to the Board and shall be attached to the certificate of sample results transmitted by the election authority to the Board.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 29 heading)

ARTICLE 29. PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES.

(10 ILCS 5/29-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-1)

Sec. 29-1. Vote buying.

Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote or to register to vote or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-2)

Sec. 29-2. Promise for vote. Any person who, in order to influence any other person to vote or register to vote or to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election, knowingly promises to (a) cause or support the employment or appointment of any other person to any public office or public position or (b) perform or refrain from performing any official act, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-3)

Sec. 29-3. Selling of vote. Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration, or for any promise to cause or support the employment or appointment of any person to any public office or public position, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. (Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-4)

Sec. 29-4. Prevention of voting or candidate support. Any person who, by force, intimidation, threat, deception or forgery, knowingly prevents any other person from (a) registering to vote, or (b) lawfully voting, supporting or opposing the nomination or election of any person for public office or any public question voted upon at any election, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. (Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-5)

Sec. 29-5. Voting more than once. Any person who, having voted once, knowingly during any election where the ballot or machine lists any of the same candidates and issues listed on the ballot or machine previously used for voting by that person, (a) files an application to vote in the same or another polling place, or (b) accepts a ballot or enters a voting machine (except to legally give assistance pursuant to the provisions of this Code), shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony; however, if a person has delivered a ballot or ballots to an election authority as a vote by mail voter and due to a change of circumstances is able to and does vote in the precinct of his residence on election day, shall not be deemed to be in violation of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-6)

Sec. 29-6. Mutilation of election materials. Any person who knowingly destroys, mutilates, defaces, falsifies, forges, conceals or removes any record, register of voters, affidavit, return or statement of votes, certificate, tally sheet, ballot, or any other document or computer program which (a) is used or to be preserved for use in connection with registration, or (b) is used or to be preserved for use in connection with any election pursuant to this Code, except as permitted by provisions of this Code, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony and shall also be

ineligible for public employment for a period of 5 years immediately following the completion of his or her sentence.
(Source: P.A. 83-757.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-7)

Sec. 29-7. Tampering with voting machines. Any person who tampers with any machine or device used in connection with voting or the counting of votes, or who knowingly allows another to tamper with such a machine or device, so as (a) to interfere with the proper operation of such machine or device, (b) to alter the results recorded on such machine or device or intended to be recorded thereon, or (c) to place votes on a machine which are not legally cast, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.
(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-8)

Sec. 29-8. Ballot box stuffing. Any person who, prior to, during, or after the counting of ballots or prior to, during, or after the final certification of the vote of any election, knowingly (a) places anything other than a ballot in a ballot box, (b) adds or mixes a forged ballot with other ballots, or (c) adds or mixes a forged application to vote with other applications to vote, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.
(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-9)

Sec. 29-9. Unlawful observation of voting. Except as permitted by this Code, any person who knowingly marks his ballot or casts his vote on a voting machine or voting device so that it can be observed by another person, and any person who knowingly observes another person lawfully marking a ballot or lawfully casting his vote on a voting machine or voting device, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.
(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-10)

Sec. 29-10. Perjury. (a) Any person who makes a false statement, material to the issue or point in question, which he does not believe to be true, in any affidavit, certificate or sworn oral declaration required by any provision of this Code shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(b) Any person who is convicted of violating this Section shall be ineligible for public employment for a period of 5 years immediately following the completion of his sentence. For the purpose of this subsection, "public employment" shall mean any elected or

appointed office created by the Constitution or laws of this State, or any ordinance of a unit of local government. "Public employment" shall also include any position as an employee of the State of Illinois, or a unit of local government or school district.
(Source: P.A. 83-1097.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-11)
Sec. 29-11. Failure to comply with order of election authority. Any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with any lawful order of an election authority issued by the election authority in the performance of the duties of the election authority, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-12)
Sec. 29-12. Disregard of Election Code. Except with respect to Article 9 of this Code, any person who knowingly (a) does any act prohibited by or declared unlawful by, or (b) fails to do any act required by, this Code, shall, unless a different punishment is prescribed by this Code, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-13)
Sec. 29-13. Attempt, solicitation and conspiracy. Each violation of this Code shall be an offense within the meaning of Section 2-12 of the Illinois Criminal Code of 2012, so that the inchoate offenses of solicitation, conspiracy and attempt, and the punishment therefor, as provided in such Criminal Code shall apply to solicitation, conspiracy and attempt to violate the provisions of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-14)
Sec. 29-14. (Repealed).
(Source: P.A. 81-1433. Repealed by 90-737, eff. 1-1-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-15)
Sec. 29-15. Conviction deemed infamous. Any person convicted of an infamous crime as such term is defined in Section 124-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended, shall thereafter be prohibited from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, unless such person is again restored to such rights by the terms of a pardon for the offense, has received a restoration of rights by the Governor, or otherwise according to law. Any time after a judgment of conviction is

rendered, a person convicted of an infamous crime may petition the Governor for a restoration of rights.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly are declarative of existing law.
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-16)

Sec. 29-16. Contempt - Removal from office. Any person who is an officer of the Court pursuant to any provisions of this Code who does any act prohibited by, or fails to do any act required by, any provision of this Code may be punished for contempt by the Court in a summary proceeding and removed from office. Any person who violates any court order entered under any provision of this Code with actual knowledge of the existence and substance of such order may be punished for contempt by the appropriate court. Such punishment for contempt and removal from office shall not bar prosecution and punishment for any criminal offense committed.
(Source: P.A. 78-887.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-17)

Sec. 29-17. Deprivation of Constitutional Rights - Liability). Any person who subjects, or causes to be subjected, a citizen of the State of Illinois or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Illinois, relating to registration to vote, the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress.
(Source: P.A. 79-1363.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-18)

Sec. 29-18. Conspiracy to prevent vote - Liability). If 2 or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, threat, deception, forgery or bribery any person from registering to vote, or preventing any person lawfully entitled to vote from voting, or preventing any person from supporting or opposing, in a legal manner, the nomination or election of any person for public or political party office, or a proposition voted upon at any election, or to injure any person or such person's property on account of such vote, support or advocacy, and if one or more persons so conspiring do, attempt or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object

of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property or deprived of having or exercising any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or the State of Illinois relating to the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, all persons engaged in such conspiracy shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress.
(Source: P.A. 79-1363.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-19)
Sec. 29-19. False information - liability). Whoever knowingly or willfully gives false information as to his name, address, or period of residence in the voting district for the purpose of establishing his eligibility to register to vote, or conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging his false registration to vote or illegal voting, or pays or offers to pay or accepts payment either for registration to vote or for voting shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected, in an action or proceeding for redress.
(Source: P.A. 79-1363.)

(10 ILCS 5/29-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-20)
Sec. 29-20. Vote by Mail ballots - violations. A person is guilty of a Class 3 felony who knowingly:

(1) Solicits another person, knowing that the person is not legally qualified to vote as a vote by mail voter, to apply for a vote by mail ballot;

(2) Solicits another person, knowing that the person is not legally qualified to vote as a vote by mail voter, to cast a ballot as a vote by mail voter;

(3) Intimidates or unduly influences another person to cast a vote by mail ballot in a manner inconsistent with the voter's intent; or

(4) Marks or tampers with a vote by mail ballot of another person or takes a vote by mail ballot of another person in violation of Section 19-6 so that an opportunity for fraudulent marking or tampering is created.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 29B heading)
ARTICLE 29B. FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

(10 ILCS 5/29B-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-5; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1102)

Sec. 29B-5. Purpose. The Legislature hereby declares that the purpose of this Article is to encourage every candidate for public office in this State to subscribe to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices. It is the intent of the Legislature that every candidate for public office in this State who subscribes to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices will follow the basic principles of decency, honesty and fair play in order to encourage healthy competition and open discussion of issues and candidate qualifications and discourage practices that cloud the issues or unfairly attack opponents.

(Source: P.A. 86-873; 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-10; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1103)

Sec. 29B-10. Code of Fair Campaign Practices. At the time a political committee, as defined in Article 9, files its statements of organization, the State Board of Elections, in the case of a state political committee or a political committee acting as both a state political committee and a local political committee, or the county clerk, in the case of a local political committee, shall give the political committee a blank form of the Code of Fair Campaign Practices and a copy of the provisions of this Article. The State Board of Elections or county clerk shall inform each political committee that subscription to the Code is voluntary. The text of the Code shall read as follows:

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

There are basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play that every candidate for public office in the State of Illinois has a moral obligation to observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a free and untrammeled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues.

THEREFORE:

(1) I will conduct my campaign openly and publicly, and limit attacks on my opponent to legitimate challenges to his record.

(2) I will not use or permit the use of character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or his personal or family life.

(3) I will not use or permit any appeal to negative prejudice based on race, sex, sexual orientation, religion or national origin.

(4) I will not use campaign material of any sort that

misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts, nor will I use malicious or unfounded accusations that aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to the personal integrity or patriotism of my opposition.

(5) I will not undertake or condone any dishonest or unethical practice that tends to corrupt or undermine our American system of free elections or that hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters.

(6) I will defend and uphold the right of every qualified American voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.

(7) I will immediately and publicly repudiate methods and tactics that may come from others that I have pledged not to use or condone. I shall take firm action against any subordinate who violates any provision of this Code or the laws governing elections.

I, the undersigned, candidate for election to public office in the State of Illinois or chair of a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy, hereby voluntarily endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct my campaign in accordance with the above principles and practices.

....
Date Signature

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-15; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1104)

Sec. 29B-15. Responsibility of State Board of Elections for printing and supplying of forms. The State Board of Elections shall print, or cause to be printed, copies of the Code of Fair Campaign Practices. The State Board of Elections shall supply the forms to the county clerks in quantities and at times requested by the clerks.

(Source: P.A. 86-873; 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-20; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1105)

Sec. 29B-20. Acceptance of completed forms; retentions for public inspection. The State Board of Elections and the county clerks shall accept, at all times prior to an election, all completed copies of the Code of Fair Campaign Practices that are properly subscribed to by a candidate or the chair of a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy, and shall retain them for public inspection until 30 days after the election.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-25; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1106)

Sec. 29B-25. Subscribed forms as public

records. Every copy of the Code of Fair Campaign Practices subscribed to by a candidate or the chair of a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy under this Article is a public record open for public inspection.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-30; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1107)

Sec. 29B-30. Subscription to Code voluntary. The subscription by a candidate or the chair of a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy is voluntary.

A candidate, or the chair of a political committee, who has filed a copy of the Code of Fair Campaign Practices may so indicate on any campaign literature or advertising in a form to be determined by the State Board of Elections.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/29B-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 29B-35; formerly Ch. 46, par. 1108)

Sec. 29B-35. Failure to comply. Any candidate or chairman of a political committee who subscribes to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices and fails to comply with any provision of the Code shall not be guilty of a criminal offense and nothing in this Article or any other law shall be construed to impose any criminal penalty for noncompliance with this Article.
(Source: P.A. 86-1435; 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 29C heading)

ARTICLE 29C. DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

(10 ILCS 5/29C-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 29C-5; formerly Ch. 46, par. 811)

Sec. 29C-5. Three Groups of Legislative Districts.

The 59 legislative districts of this State are divided into 3 groups for the purpose of establishing the terms of Senators elected from each group. The districts in each group are distributed substantially equally over the State. The 3 groups shall consist of 20, 20 and 19 legislative districts, respectively, with each group having as its first district number, one of the numbers 1, 2 or 3, and shall be comprised of other district numbers, as follows:

1	2	3
4	5	6

7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	

(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/29C-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 29C-10)

Sec. 29C-10. Terms of Senators in each group. Senators shall be elected from districts in each group of legislative districts on the dates and for terms as follows:

First group - 2022 and 2026 for 4 years each, and in 2030 for 2 years;

Second group - 2022 for 4 years, 2026 for 2 years, and in 2028 for 4 years; and

Third group - 2022 for 2 years, and in 2024 and 2028 for 4 years each.

All 59 Senators, one from each of the 59 districts, shall be elected at the first general election of representatives next occurring after each decennial redistricting.
(Source: P.A. 102-10, eff. 6-4-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/29C-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 29C-15; formerly Ch. 46, par. 813)

Sec. 29C-15. Determination of groups.

To determine which group of Legislative Districts shall be the "First group", "Second group", or "Third group" for the purpose of establishing the terms for which Senators shall be elected in each group until the next decennial redistricting, as provided in Section 3 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, the Secretary of State, in the presence of the President and Minority Leader of the Senate, after due notice to them, shall, as soon as practicable after each redistricting finalized according to law, draw one card at random, from 3 cards bearing the numbers 1, 2 and 3, and then draw one card at random from the 2 remaining cards. The first number so drawn shall be the first number of

the "First group" and Senators shall be elected from districts in that group for terms as provided in Section 29C-10 for that group. The second number so drawn shall be the first number of the "Second group" and Senators shall be elected from districts in that group for terms as provided in Section 29C-10 for that group. The number on the remaining card shall be the first number of the "Third group" and Senators shall be elected from districts in that group for terms as provided in Section 29C-10 for that group.
(Source: P.A. 97-6, eff. 6-3-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 30 heading)
ARTICLE 30. REPEAL AND SAVING

(10 ILCS 5/30-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 30-2)
Sec. 30-2. The provisions for repeal in this article shall not in any way:
(1) Affect any offense committed, an act done, a penalty, punishment or forfeiture incurred, or a claim, right, power or remedy accrued under any law in force prior to the effective date of this Act:
(2) Invalidate any act or proceeding that has been validated by any former law;
(3) Affect the adoption by any city, village, incorporated town or other governmental unit of any act in force prior to the effective date of this Act;
(4) Increase the penalty or punishment for any offense committed prior to the effective date hereof.
(Source: Laws 1943, Vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/30-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 30-3)
Sec. 30-3. If any section, subdivision, sentence or clause of this Act is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act.
(Source: Laws 1943, Vol. 2, p. 253.)

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