

## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 SB0067

Introduced 1/23/2019, by Sen. Julie A. Morrison

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10 ILCS 5/11-4.1 105 ILCS 5/22-21 from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.1 from Ch. 122, par. 22-21

Amends the Election Code. Provides that a school building may not be used as a polling place if such a use is impossible or inconvenient as determined by a vote of the school board controlling the school building (rather than requiring a school district to make a school available as a polling place if the county board or board of election commissioners chooses a school to be a polling place). Amends the School Code. Provides that every school board may (rather than shall) offer to the appropriate officer or board having responsibility for providing polling places for elections the use of any and all buildings under its jurisdiction for any and all elections to be held, if so requested by such appropriate officer or board.

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1 AN ACT concerning elections.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Section 11-4.1 as follows:
- 6 (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, unless such use is impossible or inconvenient as determined by a vote of the school board controlling the school building. 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 8 9 school and the elector will be unable to enter that polling 10 place without violating Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 11 2012 because the elector is a child sex offender as defined in 12 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 13 14 this Code or may vote early in accordance with Article 19A of 15 this Code.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 98-773, eff. 7-18-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)
- Section 10. The School Code is amended by changing Section 22-21 as follows:
- 20 (105 ILCS 5/22-21) (from Ch. 122, par. 22-21)
- 21 Sec. 22-21. Elections-Use of school buildings.
- 22 (a) Every school board <u>may</u> shall offer to the appropriate 23 officer or board having responsibility for providing polling 24 places for elections the use of any and all buildings under its

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jurisdiction for any and all elections to be held, if so requested by such appropriate officer or board.

(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 public or private school 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 school 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 school 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 Code, 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.

12 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)