

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2013 and 2014 SB1685

Introduced 2/15/2013, by Sen. Wm. Sam McCann

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10	ILCS	5/1A-45 new					
10	ILCS	5/4-15	from	Ch.	46,	par.	4-15
10	ILCS	5/4-35 new					
10	ILCS	5/5-21	from	Ch.	46,	par.	5-21
10	ILCS	5/5-45 new					
10	ILCS	5/6-57	from	Ch.	46,	par.	6-57
10	ILCS	5/6-85 new					
10	ILCS	5/17-9	from	Ch.	46,	par.	17-9
10	ILCS	5/18-5	from	Ch.	46,	par.	18-5
10	ILCS	5/18A-5					
10	ILCS	5/18A-15					

Amends the Election Code. Provides that the State Board of Elections shall assist the local election authorities in implementing a system in order to issue voter registration identification cards with a photograph of the elector. Provides that a person desiring to vote shall present a valid and current photograph identification. Provides that a person who fails to present the required identification is entitled to cast a provisional ballot. Provides that the State Board of Elections shall establish an aggressive voter education program concerning the provisions in this Act. Effective July 1, 2013.

LRB098 07749 HLH 37828 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT 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 Sections 4-15, 5-21, 6-57, 17-9, 18-5, 18A-5, and 18A-15 and by adding Sections 1A-45, 4-35, 5-45, and 6-85 as follows:
- 7 (10 ILCS 5/1A-45 new)

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- 8 Sec. 1A-45. Voter education program. The State Board of
 9 Elections must establish an aggressive voter education program
 10 concerning the provisions contained in this amendatory Act of
 11 the 98th General Assembly. The State Board of Elections must
 12 educate the public as follows:
 - (1) Post information concerning changes contained in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in a conspicuous location at the offices of each election authority and the State Board of Elections and their respective websites.
 - (2) Train election judges at their mandatory training sessions to answer questions by electors concerning the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly.
 - (3) Require documentation describing the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly to be

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1	disseminated by election judges at every election.
2	(4) Coordinate with each local election authority so
3	that at least 2 seminars are conducted in each county and
4	each municipality operating under Article 6 of this Act
5	prior to September 15, 2012.
6	(5) Coordinate with local and service organizations to
7	provide for additional informational seminars at a local or
8	statewide level.
9	(6) Place an advertisement describing the changes made
10	by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in
11	Illinois newspapers of general circulation by no later than
12	September 15, 2012.
13	(7) Coordinate with local media outlets to disseminate
14	information concerning the changes made by this amendatory
15	Act of the 98th General Assembly.
16	(8) Notify each registered elector who does not have an
17	Illinois issued driver's license or identification card of
18	the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 98th General
19	Assembly by no later than September 1, 2012. This notice
20	must include the requirements to vote absentee, early, or
21	on election day and a description of voting by provisional
22	ballot. It also must state the availability of a free
23	Illinois identification card pursuant to Section 12 of the
24	Illinois Identification Card Act.

In addition to the items above, the State Board of

Elections may implement additional educational programs in its

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discretion.

2 (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 at the office of the county clerk, such clerk shall send by mail 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 county clerk 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 county clerk, within 5 days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the county clerk's office within 5 days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the county clerk 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 county clerk 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.

13 If an elector loses or defaces the certificate, the elector

14 may obtain a duplicate certificate from the county clerk upon

15 request in person, or by telephone or mail.

16 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 3394.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-35 new)

Sec. 4-35. Voter registration identification cards. The State Board of Elections shall assist the county clerk in implementing a system in order to issue voter registration identification cards with a photograph of the elector. This voter registration identification card may be used for voting purposes only. This voter registration identification card shall be provided free of charge.

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1 (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 County Clerk shall send by mail 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 County Clerk 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 County Clerk, within five days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the County Clerk's office within five days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the County Clerk shall cancel his registration.

If an elector loses or defaces the notice, the elector may obtain a duplicate notice from the County Clerk upon request in

- 1 person, or by telephone or mail.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 80-1469.)
- 3 (10 ILCS 5/5-45 new)
- 4 Sec. 5-45. Voter registration identification cards. The
- 5 State Board of Elections shall assist the county clerk in
- 6 <u>implementing a system in order to issue voter registration</u>
- 7 identification cards with a photograph of the elector. This
- 8 voter registration identification card may be used for voting
- 9 purposes only. This voter registration identification card
- shall be provided free of charge.
- 11 (10 ILCS 5/6-57) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-57)
- 12 Sec. 6-57. To each person who registers at the office of
- the board of election commissioners or at any place designated
- 14 by such board under Section 6-51 of this Article, after the
- first registration under this Article, the board shall send by
- 16 mail a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as
- 17 it appears on the registration record card, and shall request
- 18 him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the
- 19 tenth day next ensuing at the office of the Board of Election
- 20 Commissioners in order to secure the correction of the error.
- 21 Such notice shall contain on the outside a request for the
- 22 postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be
- 23 delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon
- the return by the post office of any such notice which it has

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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.

If an elector loses or defaces the notice, the elector may obtain a duplicate notice from the Board of Election Commissioners upon request in person, or by telephone or mail.

(Source: Laws 1951, p. 1795.)

24 (10 ILCS 5/6-85 new)

Sec. 6-85. Voter registration identification cards. The

State Board of Elections shall assist the board of election

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2	commissioners in implementing a system in order to issue voter
3	registration identification cards with a photograph of the
4	elector. This voter registration identification card may be
5	used for voting purposes only. This voter registration
6	identification card shall be provided free of charge.
7	(10 ILCS 5/17-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-9)
8	Sec. 17-9. Any person desiring to vote shall
9	(1) produce a valid and current:
10	(A) Illinois driver's license;
11	(B) other form of identification containing a
12	photograph issued by the Secretary of State;
13	(C) passport;
14	(D) military identification containing a
15	photograph issued by the federal government; or
16	(E) Illinois voter registration identification
17	card containing a photograph issued pursuant to
18	Section 4-35, 5-45, or 6-85; and
19	(2) give his name and, if required to do so, his
20	residence to the judges of election, one of whom shall
21	thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of
22	voice, clear, and audible. +
23	The judges of elections shall compare the photograph contained
24	on the required identification with the person seeking to vote.
25	The judge shall verify that the photograph is that of the

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person seeking to vote. The the judges of elections shall check each application for ballot against the list of voters registered in that precinct to whom grace period, absentee, 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, absentee, or early ballot shall not be permitted to vote in the precinct, except that a voter to whom an absentee ballot was issued may vote in the precinct if the voter submits to the election judges that absentee ballot for cancellation. If the voter is unable to submit the absentee ballot, it shall be sufficient for the voter to submit to the election judges (i) a portion of the absentee ballot if the absentee ballot was torn or mutilated or affidavit executed before the election specifying that (A) the voter never received an absentee ballot or (B) the voter completed and returned an absentee ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that absentee 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

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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 1 2 upon being challenged. Besides the election officer, not more than 2 voters in excess of the whole number of voting booths 3 provided shall be allowed within the proximity of the voting 4 5 booths at one time. The provisions of this Act, so far as they require the registration of voters as a condition to their 6 being allowed to vote shall not apply to persons otherwise 7 8 entitled to vote, who are, at the time of the election, or at 9 any time within 60 days prior to such election have been 10 engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, 11 and who appear personally at the polling place on election day 12 and produce to the judges of election satisfactory evidence 13 thereof, but such persons, if otherwise qualified to vote, 14 shall be permitted to vote at such election without previous 15 registration.

All such persons shall also make an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:

18 State of Illinois,)

19) ss.

20 County of)

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21 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

1	qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and
2	laws of the State of Illinois, and that I am a legally
3	qualified voter of this precinct and ward except that I have,
4	because of such service, been unable to register as a voter;
5	that I now reside at (insert street and number, if any) in
6	this precinct and ward; that I have maintained a legal
7	residence in this precinct and ward for 30 days and in this
8	State 30 days next preceding this election.
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10	Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).
11	
12	Judge of Election.
13	The affidavit of any such person shall be supported by the

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:

17 State of Illinois,)

18) ss.

19 County of)

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20 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

1	that he or she has maintained a legal residence therein 30 days
2	and in this State 30 days next preceding this election.
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4	Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).
5	
6	Judge of Election.
7	All affidavits made under the provisions of this Section
8	shall be enclosed in a separate envelope securely sealed, and
9	shall be transmitted with the returns of the elections to the
10	county clerk or to the board of election commissioners, who
11	shall preserve the said affidavits for the period of 6 months,
12	during which period such affidavits shall be deemed public
13	records and shall be freely open to examination as such.
14	The purpose of the identification required under this
15	Section is to confirm the person presenting himself or herself
16	to vote is the elector on the list of registered voters.
17	(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
18	(10 ILCS 5/18-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-5)
19	Sec. 18-5. Any person desiring to vote and whose name is
20	found upon the register of voters by the person having charge
21	thereof, shall then
22	(1) produce a valid and current:
23	(A) Illinois driver's license;
24	(B) other form of identification containing a

1	photograph issued by the Secretary of State;
2	(C) passport;
3	(D) military identification containing a
4	photograph issued by the federal government; or
5	(E) Illinois voter registration identification
6	card containing a photograph issued pursuant to
7	<u>Section 4-35, 5-45, or 6-85;</u>
8	(2) be questioned by one of the judges as to his
9	nativity, his term of residence at present address,
10	precinct, State and United States, his age, whether
11	naturalized and if so the date of naturalization papers and
12	court from which secured $\underline{;}_{\mathcal{T}}$ and
13	(3) he shall be asked to state his residence when last
14	previously registered and the date of the election for
15	which he then registered.
16	The judges of elections shall compare the photograph contained
17	on the required identification with the person seeking to vote.
18	The judge shall verify that the photograph is that of the
19	person seeking to vote. The judges of elections shall check
20	each application for ballot against the list of voters
21	registered in that precinct to whom grace period, absentee, and
22	early ballots have been issued for that election, which shall
23	be provided by the election authority and which list shall be
24	available for inspection by pollwatchers. A voter applying to
25	vote in the precinct on election day whose name appears on the
26	list as having been issued a grace period, absentee, or early

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ballot shall not be permitted to vote in the precinct, except that a voter to whom an absentee ballot was issued may vote in the precinct if the voter submits to the election judges that absentee ballot for cancellation. If the voter is unable to submit the absentee ballot, it shall be sufficient for the voter to submit to the election judges (i) a portion of the absentee ballot if the absentee ballot was torn or mutilated or affidavit executed before the election (ii) an specifying that (A) the voter never received an absentee ballot or (B) the voter completed and returned an absentee ballot and was informed that the election authority did not receive that absentee 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

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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 residence address, provided current that 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

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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 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 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, 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

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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-vot.ed for statewide а 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 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

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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

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presence of the voter and the judges of election, and in plain 1

2 view of the public. The judges having charge of such registers

3 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.

- 16 The purpose of the identification required under this 17 Section is to confirm the person presenting himself or herself to vote is the elector on the list of registered voters.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07; 96-317, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 20 (10 ILCS 5/18A-5)
- 21 Sec. 18A-5. Provisional voting; general provisions.
- 22 (a) A person who claims to be a registered voter is 23 entitled to cast a provisional ballot under the following 24 circumstances:
- 25 (1) The person's name does not appear on the official

list of	eligible	voters	for	the	prec	inct	in	which	the
person se	eeks to vo	te. The	offi	cial	list	is t	the o	central	ized
statewide	e voter	regist	ratio	on	list	es	tabl	ished	and
maintaine	ed in acco	rdance w	ith S	Secti	on 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, in the case of a voter who registered by mail, when voting by absentee ballot, but fails to present the required identification described in Sections 17-9 and 18-5; 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; or
- (6) The voter received an absentee ballot but did not return the absentee ballot to the election authority; or \div
- (7) The voter is required by law to present identification when voting in person, but the judge of elections disputes that the photograph contained on the

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required identification is the person seeking to vote.

- (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:
- 23 (i) an affidavit stating the following:

 24 State of Illinois, County of,

 25 Township, Precinct, Ward

 26, 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 $\frac{6}{2}$ reasons why the person was given a provisional ballot under subsection (a) of this Section $\frac{18A}{5}$.
- (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

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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, shall then deposit the sealed provisional ballot who 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.
- (7) In addition to the written affidavit described in item (i) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), if a person is entitled to cast a provisional ballot under paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section due to a

religious objection to being photographed, the person may complete an affidavit under penalty of perjury at the polling place and affirm that the person: (i) is the same individual who personally appeared at the polling place; (ii) cast the provisional ballot on election day; and (iii) has a religious objection to being photographed. Upon completion of the affidavit, the person may cast a provisional ballot. The affidavit must be submitted with the provisional ballot envelope as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) and be filed with the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

(8) In addition to the written affidavit described in item (i) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), if a person is entitled to cast a provisional ballot under paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section because the person suffers from a reasonable impediment that prevents the person from obtaining photographic identification, the person may complete an affidavit under the penalty of perjury at the polling place and affirm that the person:

(i) is the same individual who personally appeared at the polling place; (ii) cast the provisional ballot on election day; and (iii) suffers from a reasonable impediment that prevents the person from obtaining photographic identification. The person also shall list the impediment, unless otherwise prohibited by State or federal law. Upon

completion of the affidavit, the person may cast a provisional ballot. The affidavit must be submitted with the provisional ballot envelope as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) and be filed with the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

- (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
- 2 processed by the county clerk or board of election
- 3 commissioners, as the case may be, as a voter registration
- 4 application.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/18A-15)
- 7 Sec. 18A-15. Validating and counting provisional ballots.
- 8 (a) The county clerk or board of election commissioners
- 9 shall complete the validation and counting of provisional
- 10 ballots within 14 calendar days of the day of the election. The
- 11 county clerk or board of election commissioners shall have 7
- 12 calendar days from the completion of the validation and
- 13 counting of provisional ballots to conduct its final canvass.
- 14 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.
- 17 (b) Except as provided in subsection (i), if $\frac{1}{1}$ a county
- 18 clerk or board of election commissioners determines that all of
- 19 the following apply, then a provisional ballot is valid and
- 20 shall be counted as a vote:
- 21 (1) the provisional voter cast the provisional ballot
- in the correct precinct based on the address provided by
- 23 the provisional voter. The provisional voter's affidavit
- shall serve as a change of address request by that voter
- 25 for registration purposes for the next ensuing election if

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1	it bears an address different from that in the records of
2	the election authority;
3	(2) the affidavit executed by the provisional voter
4	pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of Section 18A-5 contains, at
5	a minimum, the provisional voter's first and last name,
6	house number and street name, and signature or mark;
7	(3) the provisional voter is a registered voter based
8	on information available to the county clerk or board of
9	election commissioners provided by or obtained from any of
10	the following:
11	i. the provisional voter;
12	<pre>ii. an election judge;</pre>
13	iii. the statewide voter registration database
14	maintained by the State Board of Elections;
15	iv. the records of the county clerk or board of
16	election commissioners' database; or
17	v. the records of the Secretary of State; and
18	(4) for a provisional ballot cast under item (6) of
19	subsection (a) of Section 18A-5, the voter did not vote by
20	absentee ballot in the election at which the provisional
21	ballot was cast; and -
22	(5) In the case of a provisional vote cast under
23	paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of Section 18A-5, the
24	provisional voter brings a valid and current photographic

identification described in Sections 17-9 and 18-5 to the

county clerk or board of election commissioners.

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(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 then the county clerk or board of 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 determining the voter registration status of provisional voter. If a conflict exists among the information available to the county clerk or board of 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

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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 indicates that the provisional voter Elections is 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. The provisional voter may, within 2 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 2-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

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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.

- (i) If the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, determines that a provisional ballot was cast only due to the provisional voter's inability to provide proof of identification and an affidavit is submitted pursuant to subsection (7) or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 18A-5, the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall find that the provisional ballot is valid unless the county clerk or board of election commissioners has grounds to believe the affidavit is false.
- (j) Before making the determinations under subsection (b), and if the county clerk of board of election commissioners, as the case may be, determines that a provision ballot was cast for a cause other than the inability to provide proof of identification as required by described in Sections 17-9 and

- 1 18-5, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall
- 2 <u>note on the envelope containing the provisional ballot that the</u>
- 3 <u>voter complied with the proof of identification requirement.</u>
- 4 (Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)
- 5 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1,
- 6 2013.