

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 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-13.1, 7-14, 7-60, 7-60.1, 8-9, 8-17, 8-17.1, 10-6, 10-9, 10-10, 10-10.1, 10-11.1, 10-11.2, 10-14, 10-15, 19-2.1, 19-3, and 28-2 and by adding Section 1-20 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1-20 new)

Sec. 1-20. Public university registration and voting pilot project. For the 2010 general election, each appropriate election authority shall conduct grace period registration and early voting in a high traffic location on the main campus of each public university within the election authority's jurisdiction. For the purposes of this Section, "public university" means the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, and Western Illinois University. The registration conducted under this Section shall be available to any qualified resident of this State.

The registration and voting required by this Section to be

conducted on campus must be conducted as otherwise required by this Code.

Each public university shall make the space available in a high traffic area for, and cooperate and coordinate with the appropriate election authority in, the implementation of this Section.

By March 1, 2011, the election authorities affected by this pilot project shall report to the State Board of Elections the following information: (i) the total number of individuals that engaged in grace period registration or early voting at the campus site and (ii) how grace period registration or early voting at the campus site was conducted.

This Section is repealed March 2, 2011.

(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 ~~99~~ and not less than 106 ~~92~~ 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 Chairman 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 not more than 69 and not less than 62 days prior to the date of the general primary, in any year in which a Presidential election is to be held. 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. 86-873; 86-1089.)

(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) 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, 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 ~~99~~ and not less than 106 ~~92~~ 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 57 days and not less than 50 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 ~~92nd~~ 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 ~~78~~ nor less than 85 ~~71~~ 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 ~~99~~ and

not less than 106 ~~92~~ 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 chairman 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 not more than 83 ~~69~~ and not less than 76 ~~62~~ days prior to the date of the primary.

(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 ~~99~~ nor less than 106 ~~92~~ 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 ~~78~~ nor less than 92 ~~71~~ 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

committeeman shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 ~~99~~ nor less than 106 ~~92~~ days prior to the date of the primary.

(5) Petitions of candidates for precinct, township or ward committeemen shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 ~~99~~ nor less than 106 ~~92~~ 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. 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 chairman of the State central committee of each established political party, and by each election authority or local election official, to the County Chairman 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) Any person for whom a petition for nomination, or for committeeman 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. 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. 86-867; 86-873; 86-875; 86-1028; 86-1089; 87-1052.)

(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 committeemen.

Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers ~~not less than 81 days prior to the primary.~~ 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, ~~not less than 74 days prior to the date of the primary,~~ 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 committeeman 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 committeemen. Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers ~~not less than 81 days prior to the primary~~. 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 chairman of the county electoral board. The chairman 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, ~~not less than 74 days prior to the date of the primary,~~ 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. 84-1308.)

(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 ~~61~~ 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.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14)

Sec. 7-14. Not less than 68 ~~61~~ 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 ~~55~~ 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. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-60) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60)

Sec. 7-60. Not less than 74 ~~67~~ 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 Section.

Not less than 68 ~~61~~ 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 ~~61~~ 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 Chairman 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. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-647, eff. 1-1-06; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(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 Chairman 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 Chairman 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 ~~61~~ 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 chairman 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. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(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 ~~99~~ and not less than 106 ~~92~~ 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. 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. 86-875; 87-1052.)

(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, 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 ~~60~~ 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. 84-757; 84-790; 84-928; 84-1026.)

(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 ~~91~~ days and not less than 99 ~~85~~ 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. 84-790.)

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

Sec. 10-6. Time and manner of filing. 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 section, 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 the 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 ~~78~~ nor less than 106 ~~71~~ days prior to the consolidated election; or

(3) not more than 113 ~~78~~ nor less than 106 ~~71~~ 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 ~~78~~ nor less than 92 ~~71~~ 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 ~~78~~ nor less than 106 ~~71~~ 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 ~~78~~ nor less

than 106 ~~71~~ 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. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(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, legislative 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 to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for county offices, for congressional, legislative and judicial offices

of a district, subcircuit, or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, for school trustees to be voted for by the electors of the county or by the electors of a township of the county, 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 chairman, 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.

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 chairman.

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 chairman.

5. The education officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for offices in school or community college districts shall be composed of the presiding officer of the school or community college district board, who shall be the chairman, the secretary of the school or community college district board and the eligible elected school or community college board member who has the longest term of continuous service as a board member.

6. In all cases, however, where the Congressional, ~~or~~ 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 school or community college district board member who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a board member.

In the event that the chairman of the electoral board is ineligible to act because of the fact that he 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 chairman; 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 chairman 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 school 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 chairman of an electoral board shall be designated by the Chief Judge.

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

(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 chairman 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 school 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 chairman 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 chairman 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 the chairman may 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. 95-872, eff. 1-1-09.)

(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 ~~10~~ 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 serve a copy of the petition upon the electoral board and other parties to the proceeding by registered or certified mail and 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 ~~any answer must be filed within 10 days after the filing of the petition.~~

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. 88-670, eff. 12-2-94.)

(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 ~~78~~ days nor less than 85 ~~71~~ 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. 84-790.)

(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 ~~78~~ days nor less than 85 ~~71~~ 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. 84-790.)

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

Sec. 10-14. Not less than 74 ~~67~~ 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.

Not less than 68 ~~61~~ 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 ~~55~~ 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. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

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

Sec. 10-15. Not less than 68 ~~61~~ 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.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.1)

Sec. 19-2.1. At the consolidated primary, general primary, consolidated, and general elections, electors entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the provisions of Section 19-1 may vote in person at the office of the municipal clerk, if the elector is a resident of a municipality not having a board of election commissioners, or at the office of the township clerk or, in counties not under township organization, at the office of the road district clerk if the elector is not a resident of a municipality; provided, in each case that the municipal, township or road district clerk, as the case may be, is authorized to conduct in-person absentee voting pursuant to this Section. Absentee voting in such municipal and township

clerk's offices under this Section shall be conducted from the 22nd day through the day before the election.

Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have regularly scheduled working hours at regularly designated offices other than a place of residence and whose offices are open for business during the same hours as the office of the election authority shall conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections. Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have no regularly scheduled working hours but who have regularly designated offices other than a place of residence shall conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays, and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays, but not during such hours as the office of the election authority is closed, unless the clerk files a written waiver with the election authority not later than July 1 of each year stating that he or she is unable to conduct such voting and the reasons therefor. Such clerks who conduct in-person absentee voting may extend their hours for that purpose to include any hours in which the election authority's office is open. Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have no regularly scheduled office hours and no regularly designated offices other than a place of residence may not conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections. The election authority may devise alternative methods for in-person absentee voting before said elections for those

precincts located within the territorial area of a municipality or township (or road district) wherein the clerk of such municipality or township (or road district) has waived or is not entitled to conduct such voting. In addition, electors may vote by absentee ballot under the provisions of Section 19-1 at the office of the election authority having jurisdiction over their residence. Unless specifically authorized by the election authority, municipal, township, and road district clerks shall not conduct in-person absentee voting. No less than 45 days before the date of an election, the election authority shall notify the municipal, township, and road district clerks within its jurisdiction if they are to conduct in-person absentee voting. Election authorities, however, may conduct in-person absentee voting in one or more designated appropriate public buildings from the fourth day before the election through the day before the election.

In conducting in-person absentee voting under this Section, the respective clerks shall be required to verify the signature of the absentee voter by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card. The clerk also shall reasonably ascertain the identity of such applicant, shall verify that each such applicant is a registered voter, and shall verify the precinct in which he or she is registered and the proper ballots of the political subdivisions in which the applicant resides and is entitled to vote, prior to providing any absentee ballot to such applicant. The clerk

shall verify the applicant's registration and from the most recent poll list provided by the county clerk, and if the applicant is not listed on that poll list then by telephoning the office of the county clerk.

Absentee voting procedures in the office of the municipal, township and road district clerks shall be subject to all of the applicable provisions of this Article 19. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe in-person absentee 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 municipal, township or road district clerks' offices where such absentee 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 in-person absentee voting is conducted. Pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois and possess valid pollwatcher credentials. All requirements in this Article applicable to election authorities shall apply to the respective local clerks, except where inconsistent with this Section.

The sealed absentee ballots in their carrier envelope shall be delivered by the respective clerks, or by the election authority on behalf of a clerk if the clerk and the election authority agree, to the election authority's central ballot counting location before the close of the polls on the day of

the general primary, consolidated primary, consolidated, or general election.

Not more than 23 days before the general and consolidated elections, the county clerk shall make available to those municipal, township and road district clerks conducting in-person absentee voting within such county, a sufficient number of applications, absentee ballots, envelopes, and printed voting instruction slips for use by absentee voters in the offices of such clerks. The respective clerks shall receipt for all ballots received, shall return all unused or spoiled ballots to the county clerk on the day of the election and shall strictly account for all ballots received.

The ballots delivered to the respective clerks shall include absentee ballots for each precinct in the municipality, township or road district, or shall include such separate ballots for each political subdivision conducting an election of officers or a referendum on that election day as will permit any resident of the municipality, township or road district to vote absentee in the office of the proper clerk.

The clerks of all municipalities, townships and road districts may distribute applications for absentee ballot for the use of voters who wish to mail such applications to the appropriate election authority. Any person may reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority the application for absentee ballot. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application for

~~absentee ballot. Such applications for absentee ballots shall be made on forms provided by the election authority. Duplication of such forms by the municipal, township or road district clerk is prohibited.~~

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-3)

Sec. 19-3. ~~Application for such ballot shall be made on blanks to be furnished by the election authority and duplication of such application for ballot is prohibited, except by the election authority.~~ The application for absentee ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE 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 absentee 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 midnight preceding 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 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:

.....

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.

Any person may reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority the application for absentee ballot. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application for absentee ballot.

~~er, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than midnight preceding 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, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than midnight preceding 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, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than midnight preceding 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~~

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~~or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than midnight preceding 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~~

(Source: P.A. 95-440, eff. 8-27-07; 96-312, eff. 1-1-10; 96-553, eff. 8-17-09; revised 9-15-09.)

(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 ~~78~~ 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 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 ~~108~~ 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 ~~65~~ 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 ~~70~~ days after the filing of the petition, or not less than 122 ~~100~~ 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 ~~65~~ 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 ~~108~~ days and no more than 152 ~~138~~ 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. 94-30, eff. 6-14-05; 94-578, eff. 8-12-05; 94-1019, eff. 7-10-06.)

Section 10. The Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941 is amended by changing Section 21-29 as follows:

(65 ILCS 20/21-29) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-29)

Sec. 21-29. Withdrawals and substitution of candidates.

Any candidate for alderman under the provisions of this article may withdraw his name as a candidate by filing with the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago not later than the date of certification of the ballot ~~twenty days before the holding of the election~~ his written request signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds, whereupon his name shall not be printed as a candidate upon the official ballot.

If any candidate at an aldermanic election who was not

elected as provided for in this article but who shall have received sufficient votes to entitle him to a place on the official ballot at the ensuing supplementary election shall die or withdraw his candidacy before such supplementary election, the name of the candidate who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be printed on the ballot in lieu of the name of the candidate who shall have died or withdrawn his candidacy.

(Source: Laws 1941, vol. 2, p. 19.)

Section 15. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 9-2 and 9-4 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/9-2) (from Ch. 43, par. 167)

Sec. 9-2. When any legal voters of a precinct in any city, village or incorporated town of more than 200,000 inhabitants, as determined by the last preceding Federal census, desire to pass upon the question of whether the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited in the precinct or at a particular street address within the precinct, they shall, at least 104 ~~90~~ days before an election, file in the office of the clerk of such city, village or incorporated town, a petition directed to the clerk, containing the signatures of not less than 25% of the legal voters registered with the board of election commissioners or county clerk, as the case may be, from the precinct. Provided, however, that when the petition

seeks to prohibit the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor at a particular street address of a licensed establishment within the precinct the petition shall contain the signatures of not less than 40% of the legal voters requested from that precinct. The petition shall request that the proposition "Shall the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in (or at)?" be submitted to the voters of the precinct at the next ensuing election at which such proposition may be voted upon. The submission of the question to the voters of such precinct at such election shall be mandatory when the petition has been filed in proper form with the clerk. If more than one set of petitions are presented to the clerk for submission at the same election, the petition presented first shall be given preference; however, the clerk shall provisionally accept any other set of petitions setting forth the same (or substantially the same) proposition. If the first set of petitions for a proposition is found to be in proper form and is not found to be invalid, it shall be accepted by the clerk and all provisionally accepted sets of petitions setting forth the same (or substantially the same) proposition shall be rejected by the clerk. If the first set of petitions for a proposition is found not to be in proper form or is found to be invalid, the clerk shall (i) reject the first set of petitions, (ii) accept the first provisionally accepted set of petitions that is in proper form and is not found to be invalid, and (iii) reject all other provisionally accepted sets of petitions setting

forth the same (or substantially the same) proposition. Notice of the filing of the petition and the result of the election shall be given to the Secretary of State at his offices in both, Chicago and Springfield, Illinois. A return of the result of the election shall be made to the clerk of the city, village or incorporated town in which the precinct is located. If a majority of the voters voting upon such proposition vote "YES", the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited in the precinct or at the street address. If the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor at a particular street address is prohibited pursuant to this Section, the license for any establishment at that street address shall be void, and no person may apply for a license for the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor at an establishment at that street address unless such prohibition is discontinued pursuant to Section 9-10.

In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or less population, as determined by the last preceding Federal census, the vote upon the question of prohibiting the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor, or alcoholic liquor other than beer containing not more than 4% of alcohol by volume, or alcoholic liquor containing more than 4% of alcohol by weight in the original package and not for consumption on the premises, shall be by the voters of the political subdivision as a unit. When any legal voters of such a city, village or incorporated town desire to pass upon the question of whether the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited in the municipality,

they shall, at least 104 ~~90~~ days before an election, file in the office of the clerk of the municipality, a petition directed to the clerk, containing the signatures of not less than 25% of the legal voters registered with the board of election commissioners or county clerk, as the case may be, from the municipality. The petition shall request that the proposition, "Shall the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in....?" be submitted to the voters of the municipality at the next ensuing election at which the proposition may be voted upon. The submission of the question to the voters of the municipality at such election shall be mandatory when the petition has been filed in proper form with the clerk. If more than one set of petitions are presented to the clerk for submission at the same election, setting forth the same or different propositions, the petition presented first shall be given preference and the clerk shall refuse to accept any other set of petitions. Notice of the filing of the petition and the result of the election shall be given to the Secretary of State at his offices in both Chicago and Springfield, Illinois. A return of the result of the election shall be made to the clerk of the city, village or incorporated town. If a majority of the voters voting upon the proposition vote "Yes", the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited in the municipality.

In the event a municipality does not vote to prohibit the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor, the council or governing

body shall ascertain and determine what portions of the municipality are predominantly residence districts. No license permitting the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be issued by the local liquor commissioner or licensing officer permitting the sale of alcoholic liquors at any place within the residence district so determined, unless the owner or owners of at least two-thirds of the frontage, 200 feet in each direction along the street and streets adjacent to the place of business for which a license is sought, file with the local liquor commissioner or licensing officer, his or their written consent to the use of such place for the sale of alcoholic liquors.

In each township or road district lying outside the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, or in a part of a township or road district lying partly within and partly outside a city, village or incorporated town, the vote of such township, road district or part thereof, shall be as a unit. When any legal voters of any such township, or part thereof, in counties under township organization, or any legal voters of such road district or part thereof, in counties not under township organization, desire to vote upon the proposition as to whether the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited in such township or road district or part thereof, they shall, at least 90 days before an election, file in the office of the township or road district clerk, of the township or road district within which the election is to be held, a petition directed to the clerk and containing the

signatures of not less than 25% of the legal voters registered with the county clerk from such township or road district or part thereof. The submission of the question to the voters of the township, road district or part thereof, at the next ensuing election shall be mandatory when the petition has been filed in proper form with the clerk. If more than one set of petitions are presented to the clerk for submission at the same election, setting forth the same or different propositions, the petition presented first shall be given preference and the clerk shall refuse to accept any other set of petitions. A return of the result of such election shall be made to the clerk of the township or road district in which the territory is situated, and shall also be made to the Secretary of State at his offices in both Chicago and Springfield, Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 88-613, eff. 1-1-95.)

(235 ILCS 5/9-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 169)

Sec. 9-4. A petition for submission of the proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

To the clerk of the (here insert the corporate or legal name of the county, township, road district, city, village or incorporated town):

The undersigned, residents and legal voters of the (insert the legal name or correct designation of the political subdivision or precinct, as the case may be), respectfully petition that you cause to be submitted, in the manner provided

by law, to the voters thereof, at the next election, the proposition "Shall the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor (or alcoholic liquor other than beer containing not more than 4% of alcohol by weight) (or alcoholic liquor containing more than 4% of alcohol by weight except in the original package and not for consumption on the premises) be prohibited in this (or at the following address)?"

Name of signer	P. O. address (including street no., if any).	Description of precinct township, road district or part thereof, as of the last general election	Date of signing
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A petition for a proposition to be submitted to the voters of a precinct shall also contain in plain and nonlegal language a description of the precinct to which the proposition is to be submitted at the election. The description shall describe the territory of the precinct by reference to streets, natural or artificial landmarks, addresses, or by any other method which would enable a voter signing such petition to be informed of the territory of the precinct. Each such petition for a precinct referendum shall also contain a list of the names and addresses of all licensees in the precinct.

Such petition shall conform to the requirements of the general election law, as to form and signature requirements.

The circulator's statement shall include an attestation of: (1) that none of the signatures on this petition sheet were signed more than 4 months before the filing of this petition, or (2) the dates on which the petitioners signed the petition, and shall be sworn to before an officer residing in the county where such legal voters reside and authorized to administer oaths therein. No signature shall be revoked except by a revocation filed within 20 days from the filing of the petition with the clerk with whom the petition is required to be filed. Upon request of any citizen for a photostatic copy of the petition and paying or tendering to the clerk the costs of making the photostatic copy, the clerk shall immediately make, or cause to be made a photostatic copy of such petition. The clerk shall also deliver to such person, his official certification that such copy is a true copy of the original, stating the day when such original was filed in his office. Any 5 legal voters or any affected licensee of any political subdivision, district or precinct in which a proposed election is about to be held as provided for in this Act, within any time up to 72 ~~30~~ days immediately prior to the date of such proposed election and upon filing a bond for costs, may contest the validity of the petitions for such election by filing a verified petition in the Circuit Court for the county in which the political subdivision, district or precinct is situated, setting forth the grounds for contesting the validity of such petitions. Upon the filing of the petition, a summons shall be

issued by the Court, addressed to the appropriate city, village, town, township or road district clerk, notifying the clerk of the filing of the petition and directing him to appear before the Court on behalf of the political subdivision or district at the time named in the summons; provided, the time shall not be less than 5 days nor more than 15 days after the filing of the petition. The procedure in these cases, as far as may be applicable, shall be the same as that provided for the objections to petitions in the general election law. Any legal voter in the political subdivision or precinct in which such election is to be held may appear in person or by counsel, in any such contest to defend or oppose the validity of the petition for election.

The municipal, town or road district clerk shall certify the proposition to be submitted at the election to the appropriate election officials, in accordance with the general election law, unless the petition has been determined to be invalid. If the court determines the petitions to be invalid subsequent to the certification by the clerk, the court's order shall be transmitted to the election officials and shall nullify such certification.

(Source: P.A. 86-861; 87-347.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.