AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 825

AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend Senate Bill 825 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 2A-1.1, 7-8, 7-10, 7-10.2, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-16, 7-17, 7-43, 7-59, 7-60, 7-61, 8-5, 8-8, 8-8.1, 8-10, 8-17, 9-8.10, 9-13, 10-4, 10-5.1, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-14, 16-3, 16-5.01, 17-13, 17-16.1, 18-9.1, 19-2, 19-3, 19A-15, 19A-20, 25-6, and 29-15 and by adding Sections 1-18, 1A-60, 1A-65, 2A-1.1b, 2A-1.1c, 11-8, 17-13.5, 19-2.4, and 19-2.5 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1-18 new)


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

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

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

(d) Each election authority shall begin using endpoint detection and response security tools on all computers utilized by employees within one year of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

(10 ILCS 5/1A-60 new)

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

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

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

(10 ILCS 5/1A-65 new)

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

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.1)

Sec. 2A-1.1. All Elections - Consolidated Schedule.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, in even-numbered years, the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November; and an election to be known as the general primary election shall be held on the third Tuesday in March;

(b) In odd-numbered years, an election to be known as the consolidated election shall be held on the first Tuesday in April except as provided in Section 2A-1.1a of this Act; and an election to be known as the consolidated primary election shall be held on the last Tuesday in February.

(Source: P.A. 95-6, eff. 6-20-07; 96-886, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1b new)
Sec. 2A-1.1b. 2022 general primary election and general
election dates.

(a) In addition to the provisions of this Code and
notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the provisions
in this Section shall govern the dates for the conduct of the
2022 general primary election and for preparing for the 2022
general election. The provisions of this Code shall control
any aspect of the administration or conduct of the 2022
general primary election and 2022 general election that is not
provided for in this Section, provided that in the event of
conflict between this Section and any other provision of this
Code or any other law, the provisions of this Section shall
control. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all
election authorities, including, but not limited to, those
under the jurisdiction of a Board of Election Commissioners.
The provisions of this Section shall apply for the dates for
the 2022 general primary election and the 2022 general
election only and the provisions of this amendatory Act of the
102nd General Assembly shall be in effect through December 31,
2022.

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

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

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

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

(f) Petitions for nomination for independent candidates and new political party candidates for the general election may begin circulation on April 13, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(q) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1c new)

Sec. 2A-1.1c. 2022 Election Day State holiday.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 8, 2022 shall be a State holiday known as 2022 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State. November 8, 2022 shall be deemed a legal school holiday for purposes of the School Code and State Universities Civil Service Act. Any school closed under this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly and Section 24-2 of the School Code shall be made available to an election authority as a polling place for 2022 General Election Day.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.

(10 ILCS 5/7-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8)

Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

   State Central Committee

   (a) Within 30 days after January 1, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-33), the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the
State central committee of that party.

Alternative A. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election held every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from the district. A political party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeepersons in the manner following:

At the county convention held by such political party, State central committeepersons shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a
congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chair of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeperson for that congressional district.

The State central committee shall adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures to be followed in the election of members of the State central committee.

After August 6, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-426), whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chair, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chair who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chair shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a
person of a different gender than the sex opposite that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until the member's his or her successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the person male candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's male candidates for State central committeeperson committeeman, and the person of a different gender female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeewoman, shall be declared elected State central committeeperson committeeman and State central committeewoman from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeeperson committeemen or State central committeewomen from a congressional district are of the same gender are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeperson committeeman or State central committeewoman from the district, and, because of a failure to elect 2 persons from different genders one male and one female to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee.
from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of a different gender than the committeeperson the sex opposite that of the committeeman or committeewoman elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chair of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chair of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 41 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a Chair, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chair of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and
proceedings of the State central committee, the 2
committeepersons each State central committeeman and State
central committeewoman shall each have one vote for each
ballot voted in their his or her congressional district by the
primary electors of the committeepersons' his or her party at
the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the
State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the
State central committee of any political party, the vacancy
shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county
central committees of the political party of the counties
located within the congressional district in which the vacancy
occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township
committeepersons of the political party in counties of
2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional
district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy
occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more
inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the
political party in that congressional district shall vote to
fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chair of
a county central committee and each ward and township
committeeperson in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants
shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of
the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of the
chair's or committeeperson's his or her county, township, or
ward cast by the primary electors of the chair's or
committeeperson's his or her party at the primary election
immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the
State central committee. The person appointed to fill the
vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in
which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a
committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of
the same gender as the appointee's predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of
the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine
to return to the election of State central committeepersons
committee man and State central committeewoman by the vote of
primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a
State convention in accordance with this Section shall be
reported to the State Board of Elections by the chair and
secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeepersons

(b) At the primary in 1972 and at the general primary
election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in
cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one
candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeperson.
Each candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of
and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward
committee person. The one having the highest number of votes
shall be such ward committeeperson of such party for such
ward. At the primary election in 1970 and at the general
primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary
elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or
more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or
more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township
committeeperson. Each candidate for township committeeperson
must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township
(which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or
more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or
more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to
be elected township committeeperson. The one having the
highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson
of such party for such township or part of a township. At the
primary in 1970 and at the general primary election every 2
years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties
having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one
candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct
committeeperson. Each candidate for precinct committeeperson
must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to
be elected precinct committeeperson. The one having the
highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson
of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the
primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each
political party.

Terms of Committeepersons. All precinct committeepersons
elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as
such committeepersons until the date of the primary to be held
in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise
provided in this Section for certain State central
committeepersons who have 2 year terms, all State central committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson when a precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeepersons, precinct committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee,
each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

(d-1) Each board of review election district committee of each political party in Cook County shall consist of the various township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of that party in the portions of the county composing the board of review election district. In the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's his or her party at the primary
election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee; and in the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's his or her ward or part of that ward, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee.

Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, the precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeperson in each district shall be a member and the chair or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons, a co-chairperson of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeepersons or township
committeepersons or ward committeepersons, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chair of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district
committees composed of the chairmen of the county central
committees of the counties within such district, each chair of
such county central committee shall have one vote for each
ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party
at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of
the judicial district committee.

Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in
each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of
the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties
composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court
committees, each chair of a county central committee shall
have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the
primary electors of his party at the primary election
immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court
committee.

Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political
party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit
divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and
township committeepersons of the townships and wards composing
the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct
committeepersons of the precincts composing the judicial
subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial
subcircuit committee, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeperson on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the
A municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chair and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate
selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeperson committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeepersons, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeperson committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons. When voting for such proxy, the county chair, ward committeeperson or township committeeperson, as the case may be, shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeperson committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.
Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

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

Sec. 7-10. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination, or State central committeeperson, or township committeeperson, or precinct committeeperson, or ward committeeperson or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination has been filed in his behalf as provided in this Article in substantially the following form:

We, the undersigned, members of and affiliated with the .... party and qualified primary electors of the .... party, in the .... of ...., in the county of .... and State of Illinois, do hereby petition that the following named person or persons shall be a candidate or candidates of the .... party for the nomination for (or in case of committeepersons for election to) the office or offices hereinafter specified, to be voted for at the primary election to be held on (insert
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Belvidere, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane James</td>
<td>Lieutenant Governor</td>
<td>Peoria, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>Oakland, Ill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name.................. Address.......................  

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

I, ...., do hereby certify that I reside at No. .... street, in the .... of ...., county of ...., and State of ...., that I am 18 years of age or older, that I am a citizen of the United States, and that the signatures on this sheet were signed in my presence, and are genuine, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the .... party, and that their respective residences are correctly stated, as above set forth.

.........................  

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

.........................  

Each sheet of the petition other than the statement of candidacy and candidate's statement shall be of uniform size
and shall contain above the space for signatures an appropriate heading giving the information as to name of candidate or candidates, in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office, the political party represented and place of residence; and the heading of each sheet shall be the same.

Such petition shall be signed by qualified primary electors residing in the political division for which the nomination is sought in their own proper persons only and opposite the signature of each signer, his residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state. However the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of the electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator statement signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; and certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence and certifying
that the signatures are genuine; and either (1) indicating the
dates on which that sheet was circulated, or (2) indicating
the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or
(3) certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet were
signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing
of the petition and certifying that to the best of his or her
knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of
signing the petitions qualified voters of the political party
for which a nomination is sought. Such statement shall be
sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in
this State.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no petition
sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last
day provided in Section 7-12 for the filing of such petition.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on
whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any
signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial
the petition at the place where the signature is struck;
and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a
certification listing the page number and line number of
each signature struck from the petition. Such
certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

Such sheets before being filed shall be neatly fastened
together in book form, by placing the sheets in a pile and
fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner, and the sheets shall then be numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition sheets which are filed with the proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator thereof, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. Each petition must include as a part thereof, a statement of candidacy for each of the candidates filing, or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of the party to which the petition relates and is qualified for the office specified (in the case of a candidate for State's Attorney it shall state that the candidate is at the time of filing such statement a licensed attorney-at-law of this State), shall state that he has filed (or will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the State and shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement of Candidacy
I, ...., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at .... Street in the city (or village) of ...., in the county of ...., State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a qualified primary voter of the .... party; that I am a candidate for nomination (for election in the case of committeeperson and delegates and alternate delegates) to the office of .... to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally qualified (including being the holder of any license that may be an eligibility requirement for the office I seek the nomination for) to hold such office and that I have filed (or I will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination for (or election to in the case of committeepersons and delegates and alternate delegates) such office.

Signed ......................
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ...., who is to me personally known, on (insert date).

Signed ....................

(Official Character)

(Seal, if officer has one.)

The petitions, when filed, shall not be withdrawn or added to, and no signatures shall be revoked except by revocation filed in writing with the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official with whom the petition is required to be filed, and before the filing of such petition. Whoever forges the name of a signer upon any petition required by this Article is deemed guilty of a forgery and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

A candidate for the offices listed in this Section must obtain the number of signatures specified in this Section on his or her petition for nomination.

(a) Statewide office or delegate to a national nominating convention. **Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for statewide office or as a delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention elected from the State at-large, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 5,000 but not more than 10,000 signatures.**

(b) Congressional office or congressional delegate to a national nominating convention. **Except as otherwise provided**
in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for United States Congress or as a congressional delegate or alternate congressional delegate to a national nominating convention elected from a congressional district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her congressional district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 600 signatures of qualified primary electors of the candidate's political party in his or her congressional district.

(c) County office. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for any countywide office, including but not limited to county board chairperson or county board member, elected on an at-large basis, in a county other than Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in his or her county. If a candidate seeks to run for county board member elected from a county board district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of county board
districts or the initial establishment of county board
districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain
at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the
qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who
cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by
the total number of county board districts comprising the
county board; provided that in no event shall the number of
signatures be less than 25.

(d) County office; Cook County only.

(1) If a candidate seeks to run for countywide office
in Cook County, then the candidate's petition for
nomination must contain at least the number of signatures
equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party
who cast votes at the last preceding general election in
Cook County.

(2) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board
Commissioner, then the candidate's petition for nomination
must contain at least the number of signatures equal to
0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party
in his or her county board district. In the first primary
election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of
Commissioners districts, a candidate's petition for
nomination must contain at least the number of signatures
equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party
in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding
general election divided by the total number of county
board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board of Review Commissioner, which is elected from a district pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the total number of registered voters in his or her board of review district in the last general election at which a commissioner was regularly scheduled to be elected from that board of review district. In no event shall the number of signatures required be greater than the requisite number for a candidate who seeks countywide office in Cook County under subsection (d)(1) of this Section. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Review districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 4,000 signatures or at least the number of signatures required for a countywide candidate in Cook County, whichever is less, of the qualified electors of his or her party in the district.

(e) Municipal or township office. If a candidate seeks to run for municipal or township office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of
his or her party in the municipality or township. If a candidate seeks to run for alderman of a municipality, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party of the ward. In the first primary election following redistricting of aldermanic wards or trustee districts of a municipality or the initial establishment of wards or districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to at least 0.5% of the total number of votes cast for the candidate of that political party who received the highest number of votes in the entire municipality at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from the entire municipality, divided by the number of wards or districts. In no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(f) State central committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for State central committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 100 signatures of the primary electors of his or her congressional district.

(g) Sanitary district trustee. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are not elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures
equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party from
the sanitary district. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee
of a sanitary district in which trustees are elected from
wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must
contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the
primary electors of his or her party in the ward of that
sanitary district. In the first primary election following
redistricting of sanitary districts elected from wards, a
candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the
signatures of 150 qualified primary electors of his or her
ward of that sanitary district.

(h) Judicial office. Except as otherwise provided in this
Code, if a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a
district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must
contain the number of signatures equal to 0.4% of the number of
votes cast in that district for the candidate for his or her
political party for the office of Governor at the last general
election at which a Governor was elected, but in no event less
than 500 signatures. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial
office in a circuit or subcircuit, then the candidate's
petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures
equal to 0.25% of the number of votes cast for the judicial
candidate of his or her political party who received the
highest number of votes at the last general election at which a
judicial officer from the same circuit or subcircuit was
regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than
1,000 signatures in circuits and subcircuits located in the
First Judicial District or 500 signatures in every other
Judicial District.

(i) Precinct, ward, and township committeeperson. Except
as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to
run for precinct committeeperson, then the candidate's
petition for nomination must contain at least 10 signatures of
the primary electors of his or her party for the precinct. If a
candidate seeks to run for ward committeeperson, then the
candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than
the number of signatures equal to 10% of the primary electors
of his or her party of the ward, but no more than 16% of those
same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures
may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater.
If a candidate seeks to run for township committeeperson, then
the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less
than the number of signatures equal to 5% of the primary
electors of his or her party of the township, but no more than
8% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of
signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever
is greater.

(j) State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools
for multiple counties. If a candidate seeks to run for State's
attorney or regional Superintendent of Schools who serves more
than one county, then the candidate's petition for nomination
must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of
the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the counties.

(k) Any other office. If a candidate seeks any other office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the registered voters of the political subdivision, district, or division for which the nomination is made or 25 signatures, whichever is greater.

For purposes of this Section the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected. For political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the political subdivision at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that subdivision. For wards or districts of political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the ward or district at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that ward or district.
A "qualified primary elector" of a party may not sign petitions for or be a candidate in the primary of more than one party.

The changes made to this Section of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly are declarative of existing law, except for item (3) of subsection (d).

Petitions of candidates for nomination for offices herein specified, to be filed with the same officer, may contain the names of 2 or more candidates of the same political party for the same or different offices. In the case of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a joint petition including one candidate for each of those offices must be filed.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.2)

Sec. 7-10.2. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination or certificate of nomination the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition or certificate for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition or certificate must be followed by "formerly
known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, as defined by Section 7-17, title or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1090, eff. 6-1-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12)

Sec. 7-12. All petitions for nomination shall be filed by mail or in person as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, where
Where the nomination is to be made for a State, congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in another county or counties (including the Fox Metro Water Reclamation District), then, except as otherwise provided in this Section, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary, but, in the case of petitions for nomination to fill a vacancy by special election in the office of representative in Congress from this State, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 85 days and not less than 82 days prior to the date of the primary.

Where a vacancy occurs in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Court Judge within the 3-week period preceding the 106th day before a general primary election, petitions for nomination for the office in which the vacancy has occurred shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 92 nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the general primary election.

Where the nomination is to be made for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention,
then such petition for nomination shall be filed in the
principal office of the State Board of Elections not more
than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of
the primary; provided, however, that if the rules or
policies of a national political party conflict with such
requirements for filing petitions for nomination for
delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating
convention, the chair of the State central committee of
such national political party shall notify the Board in
writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the
national political party in conflict, and in such case the
Board shall direct such petitions to be filed in
accordance with the delegate selection plan adopted by the
state central committee of such national political party.

(2) Where the nomination is to be made for a county
office or trustee of a sanitary district then such
petition shall be filed in the office of the county clerk
not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date
of the primary.

(3) Where the nomination is to be made for a municipal
or township office, such petitions for nomination shall be
filed in the office of the local election official, not
more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the
primary; provided, where a municipality's or township's
boundaries are coextensive with or are entirely within the
jurisdiction of a municipal board of election
commissioners, the petitions shall be filed in the office of such board; and provided, that petitions for the office of multi-township assessor shall be filed with the election authority.

(4) The petitions of candidates for State central committeeperson shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(5) Petitions of candidates for precinct, township or ward committeepersons shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(6) The State Board of Elections and the various election authorities and local election officials with whom such petitions for nominations are filed shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and hour on which each petition was filed. All petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed as filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day, as the case may
be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed as
filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more
petitions filed within the last hour of the filing
deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or
more petitions are received simultaneously, the State
Board of Elections or the various election authorities or
local election officials with whom such petitions are
filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing,
by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of
random selection approved by the State Board of Elections.
Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following
the last day for petition filing and shall be open to the
public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of
conducting such random selection shall be given by the
State Board of Elections to the chair of the State central
committee of each established political party, and by each
election authority or local election official, to the
County Chair of each established political party, and to
each organization of citizens within the election
jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at
the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present
on the day of election. The State Board of Elections,
election authority or local election official shall post
in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance
of the office, notice of the time and place of such
lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules
and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct
of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the
order in which their petitions have been filed. Where
candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be
certified in the order determined by lot and prior to
candidates who filed for the same office at a later time.

(7) The State Board of Elections or the appropriate
election authority or local election official with whom
such a petition for nomination is filed shall notify the
person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed
of the obligation to file statements of organization,
reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of
campaign contributions and expenditures under Article 9 of
this Act. Such notice shall be given in the manner
prescribed by paragraph (7) of Section 9-16 of this Code.

(8) Nomination papers filed under this Section are not
valid if the candidate named therein fails to file a
statement of economic interests as required by the
Illinois Governmental Ethics Act in relation to his
candidacy with the appropriate officer by the end of the
period for the filing of nomination papers unless he has
filed a statement of economic interests in relation to the
same governmental unit with that officer within a year
preceding the date on which such nomination papers were
filed. If the nomination papers of any candidate and the
statement of economic interest of that candidate are not
required to be filed with the same officer, the candidate
must file with the officer with whom the nomination papers
are filed a receipt from the officer with whom the
statement of economic interests is filed showing the date
on which such statement was filed. Such receipt shall be
so filed not later than the last day on which nomination
papers may be filed.

(9) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any person for whom a petition for nomination, or for
committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to a
national nominating convention has been filed may cause
his name to be withdrawn by request in writing, signed by
him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to
take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal
or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections
or with the appropriate election authority or local
election official, not later than the date of
certification of candidates for the consolidated primary
or general primary ballot. No names so withdrawn shall be
certified or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions
for nomination have been filed for the same person with
respect to more than one political party, his name shall
not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any
party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the
same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible
so that the same person could not serve in more than one of
such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. A candidate in a judicial election may file petitions for nomination for only one vacancy in a subcircuit and only one vacancy in a circuit in any one filing period, and if petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more vacancies in the same circuit or subcircuit in the same filing period, his or her name shall be certified only for the first vacancy for which the petitions for nomination were filed. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.

(10)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary shall be held for an established political party in any township, municipality, or ward thereof, where the nomination of such party for every office to be voted upon by the electors of such township, municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in
such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (b) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions in subparagraph (a)
and (b) of this paragraph (10), whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.

(11) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local
election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(12) All nominating petitions shall be available for public inspection and shall be preserved for a period of not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-523, eff. 8-23-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13)

Sec. 7-13. The board of election commissioners in cities of 500,000 or more population having such board, shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for ward committeepersons.
Except as otherwise provided in this Code, such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector, who may be any qualified elector in the ward, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection, the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall forthwith notify the objector and candidate objected to of the time and place for hearing hereon. After a hearing upon the validity of such objections, the board shall certify to the county clerk its decision stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot and the county clerk in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate for ward committeeperson that the election commissioners order not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board of election commissioners is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

The county electoral board composed as provided in Section 10-9 shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for precinct and township committeepersons. Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after
the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector who may be any qualified elector in the precinct or in the township or part of a township that lies outside of a city having a population of 500,000 or more, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the chair of the county electoral board. The chair of the county electoral board shall forthwith notify the objector, the candidate whose petition is objected to and the other members of the electoral board of the time and place for hearing thereon. After hearing upon the validity of such objections the board shall certify its decision to the county clerk stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk, in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners, shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate ordered by the board not to be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk shall also refrain from printing on the official primary ballot, the name of any candidate whose name has been ordered by the electoral board not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

In such proceedings the electoral boards have the same powers as other electoral boards under the provisions of
Section 10-10 of this Act and their decisions are subject to judicial review under Section 10-10.1.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

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

Sec. 7-14. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general primary the State Board of Elections shall meet and shall examine all petitions filed under this Article 7, in the office of the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall then certify to the county clerk of each county, the names of all candidates whose nomination papers or certificates of nomination have been filed with the Board and direct the county clerk to place upon the official ballot for the general primary election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification.

The State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the county clerk, certify the names of the offices, and the names of the candidates in the order in which the offices and names shall appear upon the primary ballot; such names to appear in the order in which petitions have been filed in the office of the State Board of Elections except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Not less than 62 days before the date of the general primary, each county clerk shall certify the names of all candidates whose nomination papers have been filed with such
clerk and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general primary in the order in which such nomination papers were filed with the clerk, or as determined by lot, or as otherwise specified by statute. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the board of election commissioners a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general primary in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certification in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

1. The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
2. If there is to be more than one candidate elected or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
3. If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
4. The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled
for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

Subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose nomination papers have been held invalid by the appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Code shall not be certified.

(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-16)

Sec. 7-16. Each election authority in each county shall prepare and cause to be printed the primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his respective jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the election authority shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of the primary election, have a sufficient number of ballots printed so that such ballots will be available for mailing 45 days prior to the primary election to persons who have filed application for a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)
Sec. 7-17. Candidate ballot name procedures.

(a) Each election authority in each county shall cause to be printed upon the general primary ballot of each party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose petition for nomination or for committeeperson has been filed in the office of the county clerk, as herein provided; and also the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to his office by the State Board of Elections, and in the order so certified, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the election authority to cause to be printed upon the consolidated primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to him, as herein provided and which is to be voted for in such precinct.

(b) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the primary ballot the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for nomination, nomination papers, or certificate of nomination for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the primary ballot must be followed by "formerly known as (list
all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed
on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition,
papers, or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's
affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the
period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those
names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be
grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for
the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot,
as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name
changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's
or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a
spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or
declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume
a former surname or a name change that conforms the
candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other
designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or
nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree
or professional status, or similar information may be used in
connection with the candidate's surname. For purposes of this
Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words
expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that
the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any
word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the
personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a
political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot,
notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the
candidate's name.

(c) The State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall remove any candidate's name designation from a ballot that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section. In addition, the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall not certify to any election authority any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section.

(d) If the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name designation from a ballot under subsection (c) of this Section, then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate relief in circuit court.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-43) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-43)

Sec. 7-43. Every person having resided in this State 6 months and in the precinct 30 days next preceding any primary therein who shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 or more years shall be entitled to vote at such primary. The following regulations shall be applicable to primaries:

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary:

(a) Unless he declares his party affiliations as required by this Article.
(b) (Blank).

(c) (Blank).

(c.5) If that person has participated in the town political party caucus, under Section 45-50 of the Township Code, of another political party by signing an affidavit of voters attending the caucus within 45 days before the first day of the calendar month in which the primary is held.

(d) (Blank).

In cities, villages and incorporated towns having a board of election commissioners only voters registered as provided by Article 6 of this Act shall be entitled to vote at such primary.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is registered under the provisions of Articles 4, 5 or 6 of this Act, when his registration is required by any of said Articles to entitle him to vote at the election with reference to which the primary is held.

A person (i) who filed a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party or (ii) who voted the ballot of an established political party at a general primary election may not file a statement of candidacy as a candidate of a different established political party, a new political party, or as an independent candidate for a partisan office to be filled at the general election immediately following the general primary
for which the person filed the statement or voted the ballot. A person may file a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party regardless of any prior filing of candidacy for a partisan office or voting the ballot of an established political party at any prior election.

(Source: P.A. 97-681, eff. 3-30-12; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-59)

Sec. 7-59. (a) The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for the nomination for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the election then next ensuing; provided, that where there are two or more persons to be nominated for the same office or board, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated and their names shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

Except as otherwise provided by Section 7-8 of this Act, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for State central committeeperson of his congressional district shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from said congressional district.

Unless a national political party specifies that delegates and alternate delegates to a National nominating convention be
allocated by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions from the State at large, and the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions in their respective congressional districts shall be declared elected delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions of their party.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its congressional district delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary in each congressional district in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its at large delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results
of a Presidential preference primary in the whole State in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for precinct committeeperson of his precinct shall be declared elected precinct committeeperson from said precinct.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for township committeeperson of his township or part of a township as the case may be, shall be declared elected township committeeperson from said township or part of a township as the case may be. In cities where ward committeepersons are elected, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for ward committeeperson of his ward shall be declared elected ward committeeperson from said ward.

When two or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for committeeperson of the same political party, or where more than one person of the same political party is to be nominated as a candidate for office or committeeperson, if it appears that more than the number of persons to be nominated for an office or elected committeeperson have the highest and an equal number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for election as committeeperson, the election authority by which the returns of the primary are canvassed shall decide by
lot which of said persons shall be nominated or elected, as the
case may be. In such case the election authority shall issue
notice in writing to such persons of such tie vote stating
therein the place, the day (which shall not be more than 5 days
thereafter) and the hour when such nomination or election
shall be so determined.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, write-in
write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have
filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in
candidates with the proper election authority or authorities
not later than 61 days prior to the primary. However, whenever
an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or petitions
for any office is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st
day before the election, then write-in votes shall be counted
for that candidate if he or she has filed a notarized
declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that
office with the proper election authority or authorities not
later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in
candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such
declaration shall specify the office for which the person
seeks nomination or election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list
of all persons who have filed such declarations to the
election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the
primary.
(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on a party's ballot for nomination for or election to an office at a primary is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary, a person whose name was not printed on the party's primary ballot as a candidate for nomination for or election to the office, is not nominated for or elected to that office as a result of a write-in vote at the primary unless the number of votes he received equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office; or unless the number of votes he receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on the party's ballot for nomination for or election to the office at the primary equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary.

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

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

Sec. 7-60. Not less than 74 days before the date of the general election, the State Board of Elections shall certify
tor the county clerks the names of each of the candidates who
have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the State
Board of Elections as a canvassing board or who have been
nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the
election authority to place upon the official ballot for the
general election the names of such candidates in the same
manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification,
except as otherwise provided in this Code Section.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less
than 68 days before the date of the general election, each
county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates
for county offices who have been nominated as shown by the
proclamation of the county election authority or who have been
nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and declare that the
names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be
placed upon the official ballot for the general election in
the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the
certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section.
Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on
file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the
State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In
addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of
election commissioners shall, not less than 68 days before the
date of the general election, issue to such board a copy of the
certification that has been filed in the county clerk's
office, together with a copy of the certification that has
been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general election in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certifications, in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election as a candidate for such office, as shown by the official election returns of the primary, shall be certified first under the name of such offices, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the final proclamation to have been nominated or elected at the primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 10 days after the election authority's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for the filing of a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected or nominated.
Each county clerk and board of election commissioners shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of established political party candidates for the general election ballot. Such determination shall be made within 30 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the general primary in the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election.

Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. However, a board of election commissioners may elect to place established political party candidates on the general election ballot in the same order determined by the county clerk of the county in which the city under the jurisdiction of such board is located.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-61) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-61)

Sec. 7-61. Whenever a special election is necessary the provisions of this Article are applicable to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election.

In cases where a primary election is required the officer or board or commission whose duty it is under the provisions of this Act relating to general elections to call an election, shall fix a date for the primary for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election. Notice of such primary shall be given at least 15 days prior to the maximum time provided for the filing of petitions for such a primary as provided in Section 7-12.

Any vacancy in nomination under the provisions of this
Article 7 occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification of candidates by the certifying board or officer, must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy. The resolution filling the vacancy shall be sent by U. S. mail or personal delivery to the certifying officer or board within 3 days of the action by which the vacancy was filled; provided, if such resolution is sent by mail and the U. S. postmark on the envelope containing such resolution is dated prior to the expiration of such 3 day limit, the resolution shall be deemed filed within such 3 day limit. Failure to so transmit the resolution within the time specified in this Section shall authorize the certifying officer or board to certify the original candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by the officers of a local municipal or township political party as specified in subsection (h) of Section 7-8, other than a statewide political party, that is established only within a municipality or township and the managing committee (or legislative committee in case of a candidate for State Senator or representative committee in the case of a candidate for State Representative in the General Assembly or State central committee in the case of a candidate for statewide office, including but not limited to the office of United States Senator) of the respective political party for the territorial
area in which such vacancy occurs.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

(a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;
(b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;
(c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Section 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern objections to resolutions for filling a vacancy in nomination.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before the consolidated election or the general election shall not be filled. In this event, the certification of the original candidate shall stand and his name shall appear on the official ballot to be voted at the general election.

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate who has
been nominated under the provisions of this Article 7 dies before the election (whether death occurs prior to, on or after the day of the primary), or declines the nomination; provided that nominations may become vacant for other reasons.

If the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the consolidated primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be created which may be filled in accordance with the requirements of this Section. **Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if** the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the general primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be filled only by a person designated by the appropriate committee of the political party and only if that designated person files nominating petitions with the number of signatures required for an established party candidate for that office within 75 days after the day of the general primary. The circulation period for those petitions begins on the day the appropriate committee designates that person. The person shall file his or her nominating petitions, statements of candidacy, notice of appointment by the appropriate committee, and receipt of filing his or her statement of economic interests together. These documents shall be filed at the same location as provided in Section 7-12. The electoral
boards having jurisdiction under Section 10-9 to hear and pass
upon objections to nominating petitions also shall hear and
pass upon objections to nomination petitions filed by
candidates under this paragraph.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a
partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated
for his or her nomination at such primary election, is
ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or
consolidated election as a candidate of another political
party.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which
candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is
a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her
nomination at such caucus, is ineligible to be listed on the
ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate
of another political party.

In the proceedings to nominate a candidate to fill a
vacancy or to fill a vacancy in the nomination, each precinct,
township, ward, county or congressional district, as the case
may be, shall through its representative on such central or
managing committee, be entitled to one vote for each ballot
voted in such precinct, township, ward, county or
congressional district, as the case may be, by the primary
electors of its party at the primary election immediately
preceding the meeting at which such vacancy is to be filled.

For purposes of this Section, the words "certify" and
"certification" shall refer to the act of officially declaring the names of candidates entitled to be printed upon the official ballot at an election and directing election authorities to place the names of such candidates upon the official ballot. "Certifying officers or board" shall refer to the local election official, election authority or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be, with whom nomination papers, including certificates of nomination and resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination, are filed and whose duty it is to "certify" candidates.

(Source: P.A. 96-809, eff. 1-1-10; 96-848, eff. 1-1-10.)

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

Sec. 8-5. Legislative committees; representative committees. There shall be constituted one legislative committee for each political party in each legislative district and one representative committee for each political party in each representative district. Legislative and representative committees shall be composed as follows:

In legislative or representative districts within or including a portion of any county containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the legislative or representative committee of a political party shall consist of the committeepersons of such party representing each township or ward of such county any portion of which township or ward is included within such legislative or representative district and the chair of each
county central committee of such party of any county containing less than 2,000,000 inhabitants any portion of which county is included within such legislative or representative district.

In the remainder of the State, the legislative or representative committee of a political party shall consist of the chair of each county central committee of such party, any portion of which county is included within such legislative or representative district; but if a legislative or representative district comprises only one county, or part of a county, its legislative or representative committee shall consist of the chair of the county central committee and 2 members of the county central committee who reside in the legislative or representative district, as the case may be, elected by the chair of the county central committee.

Within 180 days after the primary of the even-numbered year immediately following the decennial redistricting required by Section 3 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, the ward committeepersons, township committeepersons or chairmen of county central committees within each of the redistricted legislative and representative districts shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among their own number a chair and, either from among their own number or otherwise, such other officers as they may deem necessary or expedient. The ward committeepersons, township committeepersons or chairmen of county central committees
shall determine the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such district) of such meeting. Immediately upon completion of organization, the chair shall forward to the State Board of Elections the names and addresses of the chair and secretary of the committee. A vacancy shall occur when a member dies, resigns or ceases to reside in the county, township or ward which he represented.

Within 180 days after the primary of each other even-numbered year, each legislative committee and representative committee shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among its own number a chair, and either from its own number or otherwise, such other officers as each committee may deem necessary or expedient. Immediately upon completion of organization, the chair shall forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and addresses of the chair and secretary of the committee. The outgoing chair of such committee shall notify the members of the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such district) of such meeting. A vacancy shall occur when a member dies, resigns, or ceases to reside in the county, township or ward, which he represented.

If any change is made in the boundaries of any precinct, township or ward, the committeeperson previously elected therefrom shall continue to serve, as if no boundary change had occurred, for the purpose of acting as a member of a legislative or representative committee until his successor is elected or appointed.
Sec. 8-8. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination shall have been filed in his behalf as provided for in this Section. Each such petition shall include as a part thereof the oath required by Section 7-10.1 of this Act and a statement of candidacy by the candidate filing or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of the party to which the petition relates, is qualified for the office specified and has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot and shall be subscribed and sworn by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in this State and may be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois

) ss.

County ...........

I, ...., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at .... street in the city (or village of) .... in the county of .... State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a
qualified primary voter of .... party; that I am a candidate
for nomination to the office of .... to be voted upon at the
primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally
qualified to hold such office and that I have filed a statement
of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental
Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon
the official primary ballot for nomination for such office.

Signed ....................

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ....,
who is to me personally known, on (insert date).

Signed .... (Official Character)
(Seal if officer has one.)

The receipt issued by the Secretary of State indicating
that the candidate has filed the statement of economic
interests required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act
must be filed with the petitions for nomination as provided in
subsection (8) of Section 7-12 of this Code.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, all petitions for nomination for the office of State Senator shall
be signed by at least 1,000 but not more than 3,000 of the
qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his
legislative district.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, all petitions for nomination for the office of Representative in
the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 500 but not
more than 1,500 of the qualified primary electors of the
candidate's party in his or her representative district.

Opposite the signature of each qualified primary elector who signs a petition for nomination for the office of State Representative or State Senator such elector's residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county and city, village or town.

For the purposes of this Section, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for such political party who received the highest number of votes, state-wide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected.

A "qualified primary elector" of a party may not sign petitions for or be a candidate in the primary of more than one party.

In the affidavit at the bottom of each sheet, the petition circulator, who shall be a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, shall state his or her street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as his or her county, city, village or town, and state; and shall certify that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence; and shall certify that the signatures are genuine; and shall certify that to the
best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing
were at the time of signing the petition qualified primary
voters for which the nomination is sought.

In the affidavit at the bottom of each petition sheet, the
petition circulator shall either (1) indicate the dates on
which he or she circulated that sheet, or (2) indicate the
first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3)
certify that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed
more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the
petition. No petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90
days preceding the last day provided in Section 8-9 for the
filing of such petition.

All petition sheets which are filed with the State Board
of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been
signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not
photocopies or duplicates of such sheets.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on
whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any
signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial
the petition at the place where the signature is struck;
and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a
certification listing the page number and line number of
each signature struck from the petition. Such
certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.
Sec. 8-8.1. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for that office, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that
conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity.

No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or
degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a
title, degree or professional status, or similar information
may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1090, eff. 6-1-07.)

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

Sec. 8-10. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not
less than 68 days prior to the date of the primary, the
State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerk for
each county, the names of all candidates for legislative
offices, as specified in the petitions for nominations on file
in its office, which are to be voted for in such county,
stating in such certificates the political affiliation of each
candidate for nomination, as specified in the petitions. The
State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the
county clerk, certify to the county clerk the names of the
candidates in the order in which the names shall appear upon
the primary ballot, the names to appear in the order in which
petitions have been filed.

Not less than 62 days prior to the date of the primary, the
county clerk shall certify to the board of election
commissioners if there be any such board in his county, the
names of all candidates so certified to him by the State Board
of Elections in the districts wholly or partly within the
jurisdiction of said board and in the order in which such names
are certified to him.
(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/8-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-17)

Sec. 8-17. The death of any candidate prior to, or on, the
date of the primary shall not affect the canvass of the
ballots. If the result of such canvass discloses that such
candidate, if he had lived, would have been nominated, such
candidate shall be declared nominated.

In the event that a candidate of a party who has been
nominated under the provisions of this Article shall die
before election (whether death occurs prior to, or on, or
after, the date of the primary) or decline the nomination or
should the nomination for any other reason become vacant, the
legislative or representative committee of such party for such
district shall nominate a candidate of such party to fill such
vacancy. However, if there was no candidate for the nomination
of the party in the primary, except as otherwise provided in
this Code, no candidate of that party for that office may be
listed on the ballot at the general election, unless the
legislative or representative committee of the party nominates
a candidate to fill the vacancy in nomination within 75 days
after the date of the general primary election. Vacancies in
nomination occurring under this Article shall be filled by the
appropriate legislative or representative committee in
accordance with the provisions of Section 7-61 of this Code. In proceedings to fill the vacancy in nomination, the voting strength of the members of the legislative or representative committee shall be as provided in Section 8-6.
(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.10)
Sec. 9-8.10. Use of political committee and other reporting organization funds.
(a) A political committee shall not make expenditures:
(1) In violation of any law of the United States or of this State.
(2) Clearly in excess of the fair market value of the services, materials, facilities, or other things of value received in exchange.
(3) For satisfaction or repayment of any debts other than loans made to the committee or to the public official or candidate on behalf of the committee or repayment of goods and services purchased by the committee under a credit agreement. Nothing in this Section authorizes the use of campaign funds to repay personal loans. The repayments shall be made by check written to the person who made the loan or credit agreement. The terms and conditions of any loan or credit agreement to a committee shall be set forth in a written agreement, including but not limited to the method and amount of repayment, that
shall be executed by the chair or treasurer of the committee at the time of the loan or credit agreement. The loan or agreement shall also set forth the rate of interest for the loan, if any, which may not substantially exceed the prevailing market interest rate at the time the agreement is executed.

(4) For the satisfaction or repayment of any debts or for the payment of any expenses relating to a personal residence. Campaign funds may not be used as collateral for home mortgages.

(5) For clothing or personal laundry expenses, except clothing items rented by the public official or candidate for his or her own use exclusively for a specific campaign-related event, provided that committees may purchase costumes, novelty items, or other accessories worn primarily to advertise the candidacy.

(6) For the travel expenses of any person unless the travel is necessary for fulfillment of political, governmental, or public policy duties, activities, or purposes.

(7) For membership or club dues charged by organizations, clubs, or facilities that are primarily engaged in providing health, exercise, or recreational services; provided, however, that funds received under this Article may be used to rent the clubs or facilities for a specific campaign-related event.
(8) In payment for anything of value or for reimbursement of any expenditure for which any person has been reimbursed by the State or any person. For purposes of this item (8), a per diem allowance is not a reimbursement.

(9) For the lease or purchase of or installment payment for a motor vehicle unless the political committee can demonstrate that purchase of a motor vehicle is more cost-effective than leasing a motor vehicle as permitted under this item (9). A political committee may lease or purchase and insure, maintain, and repair a motor vehicle if the vehicle will be used primarily for campaign purposes or for the performance of governmental duties. Nothing in this paragraph prohibits a political committee from using political funds to make expenditures related to vehicles not purchased or leased by a political committee, provided the expenditure relates to the use of the vehicle for primarily campaign purposes or the performance of governmental duties. A committee shall not make expenditures for use of the vehicle for non-campaign or non-governmental purposes. Persons using vehicles not purchased or leased by a political committee may be reimbursed for actual mileage for the use of the vehicle for campaign purposes or for the performance of governmental duties. The mileage reimbursements shall be made at a rate not to exceed the standard mileage rate
method for computation of business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Directly for an individual's tuition or other educational expenses, except for governmental or political purposes directly related to a candidate's or public official's duties and responsibilities.

(11) For payments to a public official or candidate or his or her family member unless for compensation for services actually rendered by that person. The provisions of this item (11) do not apply to expenditures by a political committee in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of funds reported to and certified by the State Board or county clerk as available as of June 30, 1998, in the semi-annual report of contributions and expenditures filed by the political committee for the period concluding June 30, 1998.

(b) The Board shall have the authority to investigate, upon receipt of a verified complaint, violations of the provisions of this Section. The Board may levy a fine on any person who knowingly makes expenditures in violation of this Section and on any person who knowingly makes a malicious and false accusation of a violation of this Section. The Board may act under this subsection only upon the affirmative vote of at least 5 of its members. The fine shall not exceed $500 for each expenditure of $500 or less and shall not exceed the amount of the expenditure plus $500 for each expenditure greater than
$500. The Board shall also have the authority to render rulings and issue opinions relating to compliance with this Section.

(c) Nothing in this Section prohibits the expenditure of funds of a political committee controlled by an officeholder or by a candidate to defray the customary and reasonable expenses of an officeholder in connection with the performance of governmental and public service functions.

(d) Nothing in this Section prohibits the funds of a political committee which is controlled by a person convicted of a violation of any of the offenses listed in subsection (a) of Section 10 of the Public Corruption Profit Forfeiture Act from being forfeited to the State under Section 15 of the Public Corruption Profit Forfeiture Act.

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

(10 ILCS 5/9-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-13)

Sec. 9-13. Audits of political committees.

(a) The Board shall have the authority to order a political committee to conduct an audit of the financial records required to be maintained by the committee to ensure compliance with Sections 9-8.5 and 9-10. Audits ordered by the Board shall be conducted as provided in this Section and as provided by Board rule.

(b) The Board may order a political committee to conduct an audit of its financial records for any of the following
reasons: (i) a discrepancy between the ending balance of a reporting period and the beginning balance of the next reporting period, (ii) failure to account for previously reported investments or loans, or (iii) a discrepancy between reporting contributions received by or expenditures made for a political committee that are reported by another political committee, except the Board shall not order an audit pursuant to this item (iii) unless there is a willful pattern of inaccurate reporting or there is a pattern of similar inaccurate reporting involving similar contributions by the same contributor. Prior to ordering an audit, the Board shall afford the political committee due notice and an opportunity for a closed preliminary hearing. A political committee shall hire an entity qualified to perform an audit; except, a political committee shall not hire a person that has contributed to the political committee during the previous 4 years.

(c) In each calendar year, the Board shall randomly select no more than 3% of registered political committees to conduct an audit. The Board shall establish a standard, scientific method of selecting the political committees that are to be audited so that every political committee has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. A political committee selected to conduct an audit through the random selection process shall only be required to conduct the audit if it was required to file at least one quarterly report during
the period to be covered by the audit and has: (i) a fund
balance of $10,000 or more as of the close of the most recent
reporting period; (ii) an average closing fund balance of
$10,000 or more on quarterly reports occurring during the
2-year period to be covered by the audit; or (iii) average
total receipts of $10,000 or more on quarterly reports
occurring during the 2-year period to be covered by the audit.
Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a
political committee owing unpaid fines at the time of its
random selection shall be ordered to conduct an audit. The
Board shall not select additional registered political
committees to conduct an audit to replace any of the
originally selected political committees.

(d) Upon receipt of notification from the Board ordering
an audit, a political committee shall conduct an audit of the
financial records required to be maintained by the committee
to ensure compliance with the contribution limitations
established in Section 9-8.5 and the reporting requirements
established in Section 9-3 and Section 9-10 for a period of 2
years from the close of the most recent reporting period or the
period since the committee was previously ordered to conduct
an audit, whichever is shorter. The entity performing the
audit shall review the amount of funds and investments
maintained by the political committee and ensure the financial
records accurately account for any contributions and
expenditures made by the political committee. A certified copy
of the audit shall be delivered to the Board within 60 calendar
days after receipt of notice from the Board, unless the Board
grants an extension to complete the audit. A political
committee ordered to conduct an audit through the random
selection process shall not be required to conduct another
audit for a minimum of 5 years unless the Board has reason to
believe the political committee is in violation of Section 9-3, 9-8.5, or 9-10.

(e) The Board shall not disclose the name of any political
committee ordered to conduct an audit or any documents in
possession of the Board related to an audit unless, after
review of the audit findings, the Board has reason to believe
the political committee is in violation of Section 9-3, 9-8.5,
or 9-10 and the Board imposed a fine.

(f) Failure to deliver a certified audit in a timely
manner is a business offense punishable by a fine of $250 per
day that the audit is late, up to a maximum of $5,000.
(Source: P.A. 100-784, eff. 8-10-18.)

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

Sec. 10-4. Form of petition for nomination. All petitions
for nomination under this Article 10 for candidates for public
office in this State, shall in addition to other requirements
provided by law, be as follows: Such petitions shall consist
of sheets of uniform size and each sheet shall contain, above
the space for signature, an appropriate heading, giving the
information as to name of candidate or candidates in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office; the party; place of residence; and such other information or wording as required to make same valid, and the heading of each sheet shall be the same. Such petition shall be signed by the qualified voters in their own proper persons only, and opposite the signature of each signer his residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state. However, the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of such electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no signature shall be valid or be counted in considering the validity or sufficiency of such petition unless the requirements of this Section are complied with. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator's statement, signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States; stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; certifying that
the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence; certifying that the signatures are genuine; and either (1) indicating the dates on which that sheet was circulated, or (2) indicating the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition; and certifying that to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition duly registered voters under Articles 4, 5 or 6 of the Code of the political subdivision or district for which the candidate or candidates shall be nominated, and certifying that their respective residences are correctly stated therein. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State. 

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 10-6 for the filing of such petition. Such sheets, before being presented to the electoral board or filed with the proper officer of the electoral district or division of the state or municipality, as the case may be, shall be neatly fastened together in book form, by placing the sheets in a pile and fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner, and the sheets shall then be numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition
sheets which are filed with the proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. A petition, when presented or filed, shall not be withdrawn, altered, or added to, and no signature shall be revoked except by revocation in writing presented or filed with the officers or officer with whom the petition is required to be presented or filed, and before the presentment or filing of such petition. Whoever forges any name of a signer upon any petition shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly. The word "petition" or "petition for nomination", as used herein, shall mean what is sometimes known as nomination papers, in distinction to what is known as a certificate of nomination. The words "political division for which the candidate is nominated", or its equivalent, shall mean the largest political division in which all qualified voters may vote upon such candidate or candidates, as the state in the case of state officers; the township in the case of township officers et cetera. Provided, further, that no person shall circulate or certify petitions for candidates of more than one political party, or for an independent candidate or candidates in addition to one political party, to be voted upon at the next primary or general election, or for such candidates and parties with respect to the same political
subdivision at the next consolidated election.
(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-5.1)

Sec. 10-5.1. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a certificate of nomination or nomination papers the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the certificate of nomination or nomination papers for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the certificate or papers must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the certificate or paper must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents'
surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname,
or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of
invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former
surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to
his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a
political slogan, title, or degree, or nickname suggesting or
implying possession of a title, degree or professional status,
or similar information may be used in connection with the
candidate's surname.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1090, eff. 6-1-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-6)
Sec. 10-6. Time and manner of filing. Except as otherwise
provided in this Code, certificates of nomination
and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for
offices to be filled by electors of the entire State, or any
district not entirely within a county, or for congressional,
state legislative or judicial offices, shall be presented to
the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more
than 141 nor less than 134 days previous to the day of election
for which the candidates are nominated. The State Board of
Elections shall endorse the certificates of nomination or
nomination papers, as the case may be, and the date and hour of
presentment to it. Except as otherwise provided in this Code
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 school district offices to be filled at
consolidated elections shall be filed with the county clerk or
county board of election commissioners of the county in which
the principal office of the school district is located not
more than 113 nor less than 106 days before the consolidated
election. Except as otherwise provided in this Code,
certificates of nomination and nomination papers
for the nomination of candidates for the other offices of
political subdivisions to be filled at regular elections other
than the general election shall be filed with the local
election official of such subdivision:

(1) (Blank);

(2) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to
the consolidated election; or

(3) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to
the general primary in the case of municipal offices to be
filled at the general primary election; or

(4) not more than 99 nor less than 92 days before the
consolidated primary in the case of municipal offices to
be elected on a nonpartisan basis pursuant to law
(including without limitation, those municipal offices
subject to Articles 4 and 5 of the Municipal Code); or

(5) not more than 113 nor less than 106 days before the
municipal primary in even numbered years for such
nonpartisan municipal offices where annual elections are
provided; or

(6) in the case of petitions for the office of
multi-township assessor, such petitions shall be filed
with the election authority not more than 113 nor less
than 106 days before the consolidated election.

However, where a political subdivision's boundaries are
coop-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. 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

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

Sec. 10-7. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any
person whose name has been presented as a candidate,
including nonpartisan and independent candidates, may cause
his name to be withdrawn from any such nomination by his
request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before
an officer qualified to take acknowledgment of deeds, and
presented to the principal office or permanent branch office
of the Board, the election authority, or the local election
official, as the case may be, not later than the date for
certification of candidates for the ballot. No name so
withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots under the party
appellation or title from which the candidate has withdrawn
his name. If such a request for withdrawal is received after
the date for certification of the candidates for the ballot,
then the votes cast for the withdrawn candidate are invalid
and shall not be reported by the election authority. If the
name of the same person has been presented as a candidate for 2
or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person
could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected,
that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of
such offices within the 5 business days following the last day
for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for
all but one of such offices within such time, his name shall
not be certified, nor printed on the ballot, for any office.
However, nothing in this section shall be construed as
precluding a judge who is seeking retention in office from
also being a candidate for another judicial office. Except as
otherwise herein provided, in case the certificate of
nomination or petition as provided for in this Article shall
contain or exhibit the name of any candidate for any office
upon more than one of said certificates or petitions (for the
same office), then and in that case the Board or election
authority or local election official, as the case may be,
shall immediately notify said candidate of said fact and that
his name appears unlawfully upon more than one of said
certificates or petitions and that within 3 days from the
receipt of said notification, said candidate must elect as to which of said political party appellations or groups he desires his name to appear and remain under upon said ballot, and if said candidate refuses, fails or neglects to make such election, then and in that case the Board or election authority or local election official, as the case may be, shall permit the name of said candidate to appear or be printed or placed upon said ballot only under the political party appellation or group appearing on the certificate of nomination or petition, as the case may be, first filed, and shall strike or cause to be stricken the name of said candidate from all certificates of nomination and petitions filed after the first such certificate of nomination or petition.

Whenever the name of a candidate for an office is withdrawn from a new political party petition, it shall constitute a vacancy in nomination for that office which may be filled in accordance with Section 10-11 of this Article; provided, that if the names of all candidates for all offices on a new political party petition are withdrawn or such petition is declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancies in nomination for those offices shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill vacancies in nomination shall have no legal effect.

Whenever the name of an independent candidate for an office is withdrawn or an independent candidate's petition is
declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancy in nomination for that office shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill a vacancy in nomination shall have no legal effect.

All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when presented or filed shall be open, under proper regulation, to public inspection, and the State Board of Elections and the several election authorities and local election officials having charge of nomination papers shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

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

Sec. 10-8. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, certificates of nomination and nomination papers, and petitions to submit public questions to a referendum, being filed as required by this Code, and being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be valid unless objection thereto is duly made in writing within 5 business days after the last day for filing the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petition for a public question, with the following exceptions:

A. In the case of petitions to amend Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, there shall be a period of 35 business days after the last day for the filing of such petitions in which objections can be filed.
B. In the case of petitions for advisory questions of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, there shall be a period of 35 business days after the last day for the filing of such petitions in which objections can be filed.

Any legal voter of the political subdivision or district in which the candidate or public question is to be voted on, or any legal voter in the State in the case of a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or an advisory public question to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, having objections to any certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions filed, shall file an objector's petition together with 2 copies thereof in the principal office or the permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections, or in the office of the election authority or local election official with whom the certificate of nomination, nomination papers or petitions are on file. Objection petitions that do not include 2 copies thereof, shall not be accepted. In the case of nomination papers or certificates of nomination, the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official shall note the day and hour upon which such objector's petition is filed, and shall, not later than 12:00 noon on the second business day after receipt of the petition, transmit by registered mail or receipted personal delivery the certificate of nomination or nomination papers and the original objector's petition to the chair of the
proper electoral board designated in Section 10-9 hereof, or
his authorized agent, and shall transmit a copy by registered
mail or receipted personal delivery of the objector's
petition, to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or
nomination papers are objected to, addressed to the place of
residence designated in said certificate of nomination or
nomination papers. In the case of objections to a petition for
a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or for
an advisory public question to be submitted to the voters of
the entire State, the State Board of Elections shall note the
day and hour upon which such objector's petition is filed and
shall transmit a copy of the objector's petition by registered
mail or receipted personal delivery to the person designated
on a certificate attached to the petition as the principal
proponent of such proposed amendment or public question, or as
the proponents' attorney, for the purpose of receiving notice
of objections. In the case of objections to a petition for a
public question, to be submitted to the voters of a political
subdivision, or district thereof, the election authority or
local election official with whom such petition is filed shall
note the day and hour upon which such objector's petition was
filed, and shall, not later than 12:00 noon on the second
business day after receipt of the petition, transmit by
registered mail or receipted personal delivery the petition
for the public question and the original objector's petition
to the chair of the proper electoral board designated in
Section 10-9 hereof, or his authorized agent, and shall transmit a copy by registered mail or receipted personal delivery, of the objector's petition to the person designated on a certificate attached to the petition as the principal proponent of the public question, or as the proponent's attorney, for the purposes of receiving notice of objections.

The objector's petition shall give the objector's name and residence address, and shall state fully the nature of the objections to the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions in question, and shall state the interest of the objector and shall state what relief is requested of the electoral board.

The provisions of this Section and of Sections 10-9, 10-10 and 10-10.1 shall also apply to and govern objections to petitions for nomination filed under Article 7 or Article 8, except as otherwise provided in Section 7-13 for cases to which it is applicable, and also apply to and govern petitions for the submission of public questions under Article 28.

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

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

Sec. 10-14. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 74 days before the date of the general election the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerk of each county the name of each candidate whose nomination papers, certificate of nomination or resolution to fill a
vacancy in nomination has been filed with the State Board of Elections and direct the county clerk to place upon the official ballot for the general election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. The name of no candidate for an office to be filled by the electors of the entire state shall be placed upon the official ballot unless his name is duly certified to the county clerk upon a certificate signed by the members of the State Board of Elections. The names of group candidates on petitions shall be certified to the several county clerks in the order in which such names appear on such petitions filed with the State Board of Elections.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices whose nomination papers, certificates of nomination or resolutions to fill a vacancy in nomination have been filed with such clerk and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general election in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of election commissioners shall, not less than 69 days before the
election, certify to the board of election commissioners the
name of the person or persons nominated for such office as
shown by the certificate of the State Board of Elections,
together with the names of all other candidates as shown by the
certification of county officers on file in the clerk's
office, and in the order so certified. The county clerk or
board of election commissioners shall print the names of the
nominees on the ballot for each office in the order in which
they are certified to or filed with the county clerk;
provided, that in printing the name of nominees for any
office, if any of such nominees have also been nominated by one
or more political parties pursuant to this Act, the location
of the name of such candidate on the ballot for nominations
made under this Article shall be precisely in the same order in
which it appears on the certification of the State Board of
Elections to the county clerk.

For the general election, the candidates of new political
parties shall be placed on the ballot for said election after
the established political party candidates and in the order of
new political party petition filings.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the
following:

(1) The political party affiliation if any, of the
candidates for the respective offices;

(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected
to an office from the State, political subdivision or
district;

(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-8 new)

Sec. 11-8. Vote centers.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, election authorities shall establish one location to be located at an office of the election authority or in the largest municipality within its jurisdiction where all voters in its jurisdiction are allowed to vote on election day during polling place hours, regardless of the precinct in which they are registered. An election authority establishing such a location under this Section shall identify the location, hours of operation, and health and safety requirements by the 40th day preceding the 2022 general primary election and certify such to the State Board of Election.

(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.
Sec. 16-3. (a) The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district or precinct shall be printed on one ballot, except as is provided in Sections 16-6.1 and 21-1.01 of this Act and except as otherwise provided in this Act with respect to the odd year regular elections and the emergency referenda; all nominations of any political party being placed under the party appellation or title of such party as designated in the certificates of nomination or petitions. The names of all independent candidates shall be printed upon the ballot in a column or columns under the heading "independent" arranged under the names or titles of the respective offices for which such independent candidates shall have been nominated and so far as practicable, the name or names of any independent candidate or candidates for any office shall be printed upon the ballot opposite the name or names of any candidate or candidates for the same office contained in any party column or columns upon said ballot. The ballot shall contain no other names, except that in cases of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President may be added to the party designation and words calculated to aid the voter in his choice of candidates may be added, such as "Vote for one," "Vote for not more than three." If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then
below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate". When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot label booklet, the candidates and questions shall appear on the pages of such booklet in the order provided by this Code; and, in any case where candidates for an office appear on a page which does not contain the name of any candidate for another office, and where less than 50% of the page is utilized, the name of no candidate shall be printed on the lowest 25% of such page. On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official Ballot", followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballots to be printed. The ballots shall be of plain white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read. However, ballots for use at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections may be printed on different color paper, except blue paper, whenever necessary or desirable to facilitate distinguishing between ballots for different political subdivisions. In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of a political subdivision, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution providing the form of government therefor requires otherwise, the column listing such nonpartisan candidates shall be printed with no appellation or circle at its head. The party appellation or title, or the word
"independent" at the head of any column provided for independent candidates, shall be printed in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height and a circle one-half inch in diameter shall be printed at the beginning of the line in which such appellation or title is printed, provided, however, that no such circle shall be printed at the head of any column or columns provided for such independent candidates. The names of candidates shall be printed in letters not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height, and at the beginning of each line in which a name of a candidate is printed a square shall be printed, the sides of which shall be not less than one-fourth of an inch in length. However, the names of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be printed within a bracket and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. The list of candidates of the several parties and any such list of independent candidates shall be placed in separate columns on the ballot in such order as the election authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide; provided, that the names of the candidates of the several political parties, certified by the State Board of Elections to the several county clerks shall be printed by the county clerk of the proper county on the official ballot in the order certified by the State Board of Elections. Any county clerk refusing, neglecting or failing to print on the official ballot the names of candidates of the several political parties in the
order certified by the State Board of Elections, and any county clerk who prints or causes to be printed upon the official ballot the name of a candidate, for an office to be filled by the Electors of the entire State, whose name has not been duly certified to him upon a certificate signed by the State Board of Elections shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(b) When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, on the inside flap of each ballot card envelope there shall be printed a form for write-in voting which shall be substantially as follows:

   WRITE-IN VOTES
   (See card of instructions for specific information. Duplicate form below by hand for additional write-in votes.)

                      ______________________________
   Title of Office

                      ( ) ______________________________
   Name of Candidate

   Write-in lines equal to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote shall be printed for an office only if one or more persons filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates or qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING".

(c) When an electronic voting system is used which uses a
ballot sheet, the instructions to voters on the ballot sheet shall refer the voter to the card of instructions for specific information on write-in voting. Below each office appearing on such ballot sheet there shall be a provision for the casting of a write-in vote. Write-in lines equal to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote shall be printed for an office only if one or more persons filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates or qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING".

(d) When such electronic system is used, there shall be printed on the back of each ballot card, each ballot card envelope, and the first page of the ballot label when a ballot label is used, the words "Official Ballot," followed by the number of the precinct or other precinct identification, which may be stamped, in lieu thereof and, as applicable, the number and name of the township, ward or other election district for which the ballot card, ballot card envelope, and ballot label are prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballots to be printed. The back of the ballot card shall also include a method of identifying the ballot configuration such as a listing of the political subdivisions and districts for which votes may be cast on that ballot, or a number code identifying the ballot configuration or color coded ballots, except that
where there is only one ballot configuration in a precinct, the precinct identification, and any applicable ward identification, shall be sufficient. Ballot card envelopes used in punch card systems shall be of paper through which no writing or punches may be discerned and shall be of sufficient length to enclose all voting positions. However, the election authority may provide ballot card envelopes on which no precinct number or township, ward or other election district designation, or election date are preprinted, if space and a preprinted form are provided below the space provided for the names of write-in candidates where such information may be entered by the judges of election. Whenever an election authority utilizes ballot card envelopes on which the election date and precinct is not preprinted, a judge of election shall mark such information for the particular precinct and election on the envelope in ink before tallying and counting any write-in vote written thereon. If some method of insuring ballot secrecy other than an envelope is used, such information must be provided on the ballot itself.

(e) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the ballot, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the
last day for filing the petition for nomination, nomination
papers, or certificate of nomination for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the
ballot must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior
names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list
date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition, papers,
or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's
affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the
period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those
names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be
grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for
the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot,
as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name
changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's
or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a
spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or
declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume
a former surname or a name change that conforms the
candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other
designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree or
nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree
or professional status, or similar information may be used in
connection with the candidate's surname. For purposes of this
Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words
expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that
the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any

word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the
personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a
political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot,
notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the
candidate's name.

(f) The State Board of Elections, a local election
official, or an election authority shall remove any
candidate's name designation from a ballot that is
inconsistent with subsection (e) of this Section. In addition,
the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an
election authority shall not certify to any election authority
any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with
subsection (e) of this Section.

(g) If the State Board of Elections, a local election
official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name
designation from a ballot under subsection (f) of this
Section, then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate
relief in circuit court.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are
used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as
required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever
is applicable.

Nothing in this Section shall prohibit election
authorities from using or reusing ballot card envelopes which
were printed before the effective date of this amendatory Act
of 1985.
Sec. 16-5.01. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the election authority shall, at least 46 days prior to the date of any election at which federal officers are elected and 45 days prior to any other regular election, have a sufficient number of ballots printed so that such ballots will be available for mailing 45 days prior to the date of the election to persons who have filed application for a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 of this Act.

(b) If at any election at which federal offices are elected or nominated the election authority is unable to comply with the provisions of subsection (a), the election authority shall mail to each such person, in lieu of the ballot, a Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot. The Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot shall be used at all elections at which federal officers are elected or nominated and shall be prepared by the election authority in substantially the following form:

Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot

(To vote for a person, write the title of the office and his or her name on the lines provided. Place to the left of and opposite the title of office a square and place a cross (X) in the square.)
The election authority shall send with the Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot a list of all referenda for which the voter is qualified to vote and all candidates for whom nomination papers have been filed and for whom the voter is qualified to vote. The voter shall be entitled to write in the name of any candidate seeking election and any referenda for which he or she is entitled to vote.

On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official Ballot", the date of the election and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who has caused the ballot to be printed.

The provisions of Article 20, insofar as they may be applicable to the Special Write-in Vote by Mail Voter's Blank Ballot, shall be applicable herein.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code or other law to the contrary, the governing body of a municipality may adopt, upon submission of a written statement by the municipality's election authority attesting to the
administrative ability of the election authority to administer
an election using a ranked ballot to the municipality's
governing body, an ordinance requiring, and that
municipality's election authority shall prepare, a ranked vote
by mail ballot for municipal and township office candidates to
be voted on in the consolidated election. This ranked ballot
shall be for use only by a qualified voter who either is a
member of the United States military or will be outside of the
United States on the consolidated primary election day and the
consolidated election day. The ranked ballot shall contain a
list of the titles of all municipal and township offices
potentially contested at both the consolidated primary
election and the consolidated election and the candidates for
each office and shall permit the elector to vote in the
consolidated election by indicating his or her order of
preference for each candidate for each office. To indicate his
or her order of preference for each candidate for each office,
the voter shall put the number one next to the name of the
candidate who is the voter's first choice, the number 2 for his
or her second choice, and so forth so that, in consecutive
numerical order, a number indicating the voter's preference is
written by the voter next to each candidate's name on the
ranked ballot. The voter shall not be required to indicate his
or her preference for more than one candidate on the ranked
ballot. The voter may not cast a write-in vote using the ranked
ballot for the consolidated election. The election authority
shall, if using the ranked vote by mail ballot authorized by this subsection, also prepare instructions for use of the ranked ballot. The ranked ballot for the consolidated election shall be mailed to the voter at the same time that the ballot for the consolidated primary election is mailed to the voter and the election authority shall accept the completed ranked ballot for the consolidated election when the authority accepts the completed ballot for the consolidated primary election.

The voter shall also be sent a vote by mail ballot for the consolidated election for those races that are not related to the results of the consolidated primary election as soon as the consolidated election ballot is certified.

The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules for election authorities for the implementation of this subsection, including but not limited to the application for and counting of ranked ballots.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-13)

Sec. 17-13. (a) In the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections, or if the Board determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed by the election authority and that no accessible polling place, as defined by rule of the State Board of Elections, is available within a precinct nor is the election authority able to make a
polling place within the precinct temporarily accessible, the
Board, upon written application by the election authority, is
authorized to grant an exemption from the accessibility
requirements of the Federal Voting Accessibility for the
Elderly and Handicapped Act (Public Law 98-435). Such
exemption shall be valid for a period of 2 years.

(b) Any voter with a temporary or permanent disability
who, because of structural features of the building in which
the polling place is located, is unable to access or enter the
polling place, may request that 2 judges of election of
opposite party affiliation deliver a ballot to him or her at
the point where he or she is unable to continue forward motion
toward the polling place; but, in no case, shall a ballot be
delivered to the voter beyond 50 feet of the entrance to the
building in which the polling place is located. Such request
shall be made to the election authority not later than the
close of business at the election authority's office on the
day before the election and on a form prescribed by the State
Board of Elections. The election authority shall notify the
judges of election for the appropriate precinct polling places
of such requests.

Weather permitting, 2 judges of election shall deliver to
the voter with a disability the ballot which he or she is
entitled to vote, a portable voting booth or other enclosure
that will allow such voter to mark his or her ballot in
secrecy, and a marking device.
(c) The voter must complete the entire voting process, including the application for ballot from which the judges of election shall compare the voter's signature with the signature on his or her registration record card in the precinct binder.

(d) Election authorities may establish curb-side voting for individuals to cast a ballot during early voting or on election day. An election authority's curb-side voting program shall designate at least 2 election judges from opposite parties per vehicle and the individual must have the option to mark the ballot without interference from the election judges.

After the voter has marked his or her ballot and placed it in the ballot envelope (or folded it in the manner prescribed for paper ballots), the 2 judges of election shall return the ballot to the polling place and give it to the judge in charge of the ballot box who shall deposit it therein.

Pollwatchers as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code shall be permitted to accompany the judges and observe the above procedure.

No assistance may be given to such voter in marking his or her ballot, unless the voter requests assistance and completes the affidavit required by Section 17-14 of this Code.

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

(10 ILCS 5/17-13.5 new)

Sec. 17-13.5. Curbside voting. Election authorities may
establish curbside voting for individuals to cast a ballot
during early voting or on election day. An election
authority's curbside voting program shall designate at least 2
election judges from opposite parties per vehicle and the
individual must have the option to mark the ballot without
interference from the election judges.

(10 ILCS 5/17-16.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-16.1)

Sec. 17-16.1. Except as otherwise provided in this Code,
write-in Write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who
have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in
candidates with the proper election authority or authorities
not later than 61 days prior to the election. However,
whenever an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or
petitions for any office is sustained under Section 10-10
after the 61st day before the election, then write-in votes
shall be counted for that candidate if he or she has filed a
notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for
that office with the proper election authority or authorities
not later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in
candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such
declaration shall specify the office for which the person
seeks election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list
of all persons who have filed such declarations to the
election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 16-5.01.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/18-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-9.1)
Sec. 18-9.1. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 61 days prior to the election. However, whenever an objection to a candidate’s nominating papers or petitions is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st day before the election, then write-in votes shall be counted for that candidate if he or she has filed a notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 7 days prior to the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election, is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.
A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 16-5.01.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

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

Sec. 19-2. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any elector as defined in Section 19-1 may by mail or electronically on the website of the appropriate election authority, not more than 90 nor less than 5 days prior to the date of such election, or by personal delivery not more than 90 nor less than one day prior to the date of such election, make application to the county clerk or to the Board of Election Commissioners for an official ballot for the voter's precinct
to be voted at such election, or be added to a list of permanent vote by mail status voters who receive an official vote by mail ballot for subsequent elections. Voters who make an application for permanent vote by mail ballot status shall follow the procedures specified in Section 19-3. Voters whose application for permanent vote by mail status is accepted by the election authority shall remain on the permanent vote by mail list until the voter requests to be removed from permanent vote by mail status, the voter provides notice to the election authority of a change in registration, or the election authority receives confirmation that the voter has subsequently registered to vote in another county. The URL address at which voters may electronically request a vote by mail ballot shall be fixed no later than 90 calendar days before an election and shall not be changed until after the election. Such a ballot shall be delivered to the elector only upon separate application by the elector for each election.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.4 new)

Sec. 19-2.4. Vote by mail; accommodation for voters with a disability. By December 31, 2021, the State Board of Elections shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly proposed legislation establishing a procedure to send vote by mail ballots via electronic transmission and enable a voter with a
disability to independently and privately mark a ballot using
assistive technology in order for the voter to vote by mail.
Prior to submission, the State Board of Elections shall
solicit public commentary and conduct at least 2 public
hearings on its proposed legislation.

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.5 new)

Sec. 19-2.5. Notice for vote by mail ballot. An election
authority shall notify all qualified voters, not more than 90
days nor less than 45 days before a general election, of the
option for permanent vote by mail status using the following
notice and including the application for permanent vote by
mail status in subsection (b) of Section 19-3:
"You may apply to permanently be placed on vote by mail
status using the attached application."

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

Sec. 19-3. Application for a vote by mail ballot.

(a) The application for a vote by mail ballot for a single
election shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR VOTE BY MAIL BALLOT
To be voted at the .... election in the County of .... and
State of Illinois, in the .... precinct of the (1) *township of
.... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in the City of ....
I state that I am a resident of the .... precinct of the
(1) *township of .... (2) *City of .... or (3) *.... ward in
the city of .... residing at .... in such city or town in the county of .... and State of Illinois; that I have lived at such address for .... month(s) last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held therein on ....; and that I wish to vote by vote by mail ballot.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and I agree that I shall return such ballot or ballots to the official issuing the same prior to the closing of the polls on the date of the election or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.

I understand that this application is made for an official vote by mail ballot or ballots to be voted by me at the election specified in this application and that I must submit a separate application for an official vote by mail ballot or ballots to be voted by me at any subsequent election.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

Post office address to which ballot is mailed:

............................
(b) The application for permanent vote by mail status shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT VOTE BY MAIL STATUS

I am currently a registered voter and wish to apply for permanent vote by mail status.

I state that I am a resident of the City of .... residing at .... in such city in the county of .... and State of Illinois; that I have lived at such address for .... month(s) last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the .... election to be held therein on ....; and that I wish to vote by vote by mail ballot in:

..... all subsequent elections that do not require a party designation.

..... all subsequent elections, and I wish to receive a .................... Party vote by mail ballot in elections that require a party designation.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and I agree that I shall return such ballot or ballots to the official issuing the same prior to the closing of the polls on the date of the election or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.

Under penalties as provided by law under Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the
POST OFFICE ADDRESS TO WHICH BALLOT IS MAILED:

__________________________________________________________

(c) However, if application is made for a primary election ballot, such application shall require the applicant to designate the name of the political party with which the applicant is affiliated. The election authority shall allow any voter on permanent vote by mail status to change his or her party affiliation for a primary election ballot by a method and deadline published and selected by the election authority.

(d) If application is made electronically, the applicant shall mark the box associated with the above described statement included as part of the online application certifying that the statements set forth in this application under subsection (a) or (b) are true and correct, and a signature is not required.

(e) Any person may produce, reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority an the application under this Section for vote by mail ballot. If applications are sent to a post office box controlled by any individual or organization that is not an election authority, those applications shall (i) include a valid and current phone number for the individual or organization controlling the post office box and (ii) be turned over to the appropriate election authority within 7 days of receipt or, if received within 2 weeks of the...
election in which an applicant intends to vote, within 2 days of receipt. Failure to turn over the applications in compliance with this paragraph shall constitute a violation of this Code and shall be punishable as a petty offense with a fine of $100 per application. Removing, tampering with, or otherwise knowingly making the postmark on the application unreadable by the election authority shall establish a rebuttable presumption of a violation of this paragraph. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application under this Section for vote by mail ballot submitted in a form substantially similar to that required by this Section, including any substantially similar production or reproduction generated by the applicant.

(f) An election authority may combine the applications in subsections (a) and (b) onto one form, but the distinction between the applications must be clear and the form must provide check boxes for an applicant to indicate whether he or she is applying for a single election vote by mail ballot or for permanent vote by mail status.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 100-623, eff. 7-20-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-15)

Sec. 19A-15. Period for early voting; hours.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the period for early voting by personal appearance begins the 40th day preceding a general primary, consolidated primary,
consolidated, or general election and extends through the end of the day before election day.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this Section, a permanent polling place for early voting must remain open beginning the 15th day before an election through the end of the day before election day during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., on weekdays, except that beginning 8 days before election day, a permanent polling place for early voting must remain open during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays and holidays, and 10:00 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays; except that, in addition to the hours required by this subsection, a permanent polling place designated by an election authority under subsections (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19A-10 must remain open for a total of at least 8 hours on any holiday during the early voting period and a total of at least 14 hours on the final weekend during the early voting period.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), an election authority may close an early voting polling place if the building in which the polling place is located has been closed by the State or unit of local government in response to a severe weather emergency or other force majeure. The election authority shall notify the State Board of Elections of any closure and shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice to the public of an alternative location for early voting.
(d) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-4, eff. 3-12-13; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-20)

Sec. 19A-20. Temporary branch polling places.

(a) In addition to permanent polling places for early voting, the election authority may establish temporary branch polling places for early voting.

(b) The provisions of subsection (b) of Section 19A-15 do not apply to a temporary polling place. Voting at a temporary branch polling place may be conducted on any one or more days and during any hours within the period for early voting by personal appearance that are determined by the election authority.

(c) The schedules for conducting voting do not need to be uniform among the temporary branch polling places.

(d) The legal rights and remedies which inure to the owner or lessor of private property are not impaired or otherwise affected by the leasing of the property for use as a temporary branch polling place for early voting, except to the extent necessary to conduct early voting at that location.

(e) In a county with a population of:

(1) 3,000,000 or more, the election authority in the county shall establish a temporary branch polling place
under this Section in the county jail. Only a resident of a
county who is in custody at the county jail and who has not
been convicted of the offense for which the resident is in
custody is eligible to vote at a temporary branch polling
place established under this paragraph (1) subsection. The
temporary branch polling place established under this
paragraph (1) subsection shall allow a voter to vote in
the same elections that the voter would be entitled to
vote in where the voter resides. To the maximum extent
feasible, voting booths or screens shall be provided to
ensure the privacy of the voter.

(2) less than 3,000,000, the sheriff may establish a
temporary branch polling place at the county jail. Only a
resident of a county who is in custody at the county jail
and who has not been convicted of the offense for which the
resident is in custody is eligible to vote at a temporary
branch polling place established under this paragraph (2).
A temporary branch polling place established under this
paragraph (2) shall allow a voter to vote in the same
elections that the voter would be entitled to vote in
where the voter resides. To the maximum extent feasible,
voting booths or screens shall be provided to ensure the
privacy of the voter.

All provisions of this Code applicable to pollwatchers
shall apply to a temporary branch polling place under this
subsection (e), subject to approval from the election
authority and the county jail, except that nonpartisan
pollwatchers shall be limited to one per division within the
jail instead of one per precinct. A county that establishes a
temporary branch polling place inside a county jail in
accordance with this subsection (e) shall adhere to all
requirements of this subsection (e). All requirements of the
federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Sections 203 and 208 of
the federal Americans with Disabilities Act shall apply to
this subsection (e).
(Source: P.A. 101-442, eff. 1-1-20.)

(10 ILCS 5/25-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-6)
Sec. 25-6. General Assembly vacancies. (a) When a
vacancy occurs in the office of State Senator or
Representative in the General Assembly, the vacancy shall be
filled within 30 days by appointment of the legislative or
representative committee of that legislative or representative
district of the political party of which the incumbent was a
candidate at the time of his election. Prior to holding a
meeting to fill the vacancy, the committee shall make public
(i) the names of the committeeperson on the appropriate
legislative or representative committee, (ii) the date, time,
and location of the meeting to fill the vacancy, and (iii) any
information on how to apply or submit a name for consideration
as the appointee. A meeting to fill a vacancy in office shall
be held in the district or virtually, and any meeting shall be
accessible to the public. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds was at the time of his election, and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the Governor. The appointee shall not be a member of a political party, and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly. Provided, however, the appropriate body of the General Assembly may, by resolution, allow a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party to affiliate with a political party for his term of office in the General Assembly. A vacancy occurring in the office of any such legislator who affiliates with a political party pursuant to resolution shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the appropriate legislative or representative committee of that legislative or representative district of the political party with which the legislator so affiliates. The appointee shall be a member of the political party with which the incumbent affiliated.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a person is a member of a political party for 23 months after (i) signing a candidate petition, as to the political party whose nomination is sought; (ii) signing a statement of candidacy, as to the
(iii) signing a Petition of Political Party Formation, as to the proposed political party; (iv) applying for and receiving a primary ballot, as to the political party whose ballot is received; or (v) becoming a candidate for election to or accepting appointment to the office of ward, township, precinct or state central committeeperson.

(d) In making appointments under this Section, each committeeperson of the appropriate legislative or representative committee shall be entitled to one vote for each vote that was received, in that portion of the legislative or representative district which he represents on the committee, by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant at the general election at which that legislator was elected to the seat which has been vacated and a majority of the total number of votes received in such election by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant is required for the appointment of his successor; provided, however, that in making appointments in legislative or representative districts comprising only one county or part of a county other than a county containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, each committeeperson shall be entitled to cast only one vote.

(e) Appointments made under this Section shall be in writing and shall be signed by members of the legislative or representative committee whose total votes are sufficient to make the appointments or by the Governor, as the case may be.
Such appointments shall be filed with the Secretary of State and with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, whichever is appropriate.

(f) An appointment made under this Section shall be for the remainder of the term, except that, if the appointment is to fill a vacancy in the office of State Senator and the vacancy occurs with more than 28 months remaining in the term, the term of the appointment shall expire at the time of the next general election at which time a Senator shall be elected for a new term commencing on the determination of the results of the election and ending on the second Wednesday of January in the second odd-numbered year next occurring. Whenever a Senator has been appointed to fill a vacancy and was thereafter elected to that office, the term of service under the authority of the election shall be considered a new term of service, separate from the term of service rendered under the authority of the appointment.

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

(10 ILCS 5/29-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-15)

Sec. 29-15. Conviction deemed infamous. Any person convicted of an infamous crime as such term is defined in Section 124-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended, shall thereafter be prohibited from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, unless such person is again restored to such rights by the terms of a pardon for the
offense, has received a restoration of rights by the Governor, or otherwise according to law. Any time after a judgment of conviction is rendered, a person convicted of an infamous crime may petition the Governor for a restoration of rights.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly are declarative of existing law.

(Source: P.A. 83-1097.)

Section 10. The Public Officer Simultaneous Tenure Act is amended by changing Section 1 and by adding Section 5 as follows:

(50 ILCS 110/1) (from Ch. 102, par. 4.10)

Sec. 1. Legislative findings; purpose. The General Assembly finds and declares that questions raised regarding the legality of simultaneously holding the office of county board member and township supervisor are unwarranted, and in counties of less than 100,000 population such questions regarding the legality of simultaneously holding the office of county board member and township trustee are unwarranted; that the General Assembly viewed the office of township supervisor, and in counties of less than 100,000 population the office of township trustee, and the office of county board member as compatible; and that to settle the question of legality and avoid confusion among such counties and townships as may be affected by such questions it is lawful to hold the office of
county board member simultaneously with the office of township supervisor, and in counties of less than 100,000 population with the office of township trustee, in accordance with Sections 2 and 3 this Act.

(Source: P.A. 82-554.)

(50 ILCS 110/5 new)

Sec. 5. Members of the General Assembly; elected officers of units of local government. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a unit of local government may not adopt an ordinance, referendum, or resolution that requires a member of the General Assembly to resign his or her office in order to be eligible to seek elected office in the unit of local government. Any ordinance, referendum, or resolution that contains such a provision is void.

A home rule unit may not regulate the eligibility requirements for those seeking elected office in the unit of local government in a manner inconsistent with this Section. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

This Section applies to ordinances, referenda, or resolutions adopted on or after November 8, 2016.

Section 15. The Counties Code is amended by changing
Sections 2-3001, 2-3002, 2-3003, and 3-6002 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/2-3001) (from Ch. 34, par. 2-3001)

Sec. 2-3001. Definitions. As used in this Division, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "District" means a county board district established as provided in this Division.

b. "County apportionment commission" or "commission" means the county clerk, the State's Attorney, the Attorney General or his designated representative and the chairmen of the county central committees of the first leading political party and the second leading political party as defined in Section 1-3 of The Election Code.

c. "Population" means the number of inhabitants as determined by the last preceding federal decennial census. For the reapportionment of 2021, "population" means the number of inhabitants as determined by the county board by any reasonable method, including, but not limited to, the most recent American Community Survey 5-year data.

d. "Member" or "board member" means a person elected to serve on the county board.

(Source: P.A. 86-962.)

(55 ILCS 5/2-3002) (from Ch. 34, par. 2-3002)

Sec. 2-3002. Counties with population of less than 3,000,000 and with township form of government.
(a) Reapportionment required. By July 1, 1971, and each 10 years thereafter, the county board of each county having a population of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants and the township form of government shall reapportion its county so that each member of the county board represents the same number of inhabitants, except that, for the reapportionment of 2021, the county board shall reapportion its county by December 31, 2021. In reapportioning its county, the county board shall first determine the size of the county board to be elected, which may consist of not less than 5 nor more than 29 members and may not exceed the size of the county board in that county on October 2, 1969. The county board shall also determine whether board members shall be elected at large from the county or by county board districts.

If the chairman of the county board is to be elected by the voters in a county of less than 450,000 population as provided in Section 2-3007, such chairman shall not be counted as a member of the county board for the purpose of the limitations on the size of a county board provided in this Section.

(b) Advisory referenda. The voters of a county may advise the county board, through an advisory referendum, on questions concerning (i) the number of members of the county board to be elected, (ii) whether the board members should be elected from single-member districts, multi-member districts, or at-large, (iii) whether voters will have cumulative voting rights in the election of county board members, or (iv) any combination of
the preceding 3 questions. The advisory referendum may be initiated either by petition or by ordinance of the county board. A written petition for an advisory referendum authorized by this Section must contain the signatures of at least 8% of the votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election by the registered voters of the county and must be filed with the appropriate election authority. An ordinance initiating an advisory referendum authorized by this Section must be approved by a majority of the members of the county board and must be filed with the appropriate election authority. An advisory referendum initiated under this Section shall be placed on the ballot at the general election designated in the petition or ordinance.

(Source: P.A. 93-308, eff. 7-23-03.)

(55 ILCS 5/2-3003) (from Ch. 34, par. 2-3003)

Sec. 2-3003. Apportionment plan.

(1) If the county board determines that members shall be elected by districts, it shall develop an apportionment plan and specify the number of districts and the number of county board members to be elected from each district and whether voters will have cumulative voting rights in multi-member districts. Each such district:

   a. Shall be substantially equal in population to each other district;

   b. Shall be comprised of contiguous territory, as
nearly compact as practicable; and

c. May divide townships or municipalities only when necessary to conform to the population requirement of paragraph a. of this Section.

d. Shall be created in such a manner so that no precinct shall be divided between 2 or more districts, insofar as is practicable.

(2) The county board of each county having a population of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants may, if it should so decide, provide within that county for single member districts outside the corporate limits and multi-member districts within the corporate limits of any municipality with a population in excess of 75,000. Paragraphs a, b, c and d of subsection (1) of this Section shall apply to the apportionment of both single and multi-member districts within a county to the extent that compliance with paragraphs a, b, c and d still permit the establishment of such districts, except that the population of any multi-member district shall be equal to the population of any single member district, times the number of members found within that multi-member district.

(3) In a county where the Chairman of the County Board is elected by the voters of the county as provided in Section 2-3007, the Chairman of the County Board may develop and present to the Board by the third Wednesday in May in the year after a federal decennial census year an apportionment plan in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this
Section. If the Chairman presents a plan to the Board by the third Wednesday in May, the Board shall conduct at least one public hearing to receive comments and to discuss the apportionment plan, the hearing shall be held at least 6 days but not more than 21 days after the Chairman's plan was presented to the Board, and the public shall be given notice of the hearing at least 6 days in advance. If the Chairman presents a plan by the third Wednesday in May, the Board is prohibited from enacting an apportionment plan until after a hearing on the plan presented by the Chairman. The Chairman shall have access to the federal decennial census available to the Board.

(4) In a county where a County Executive is elected by the voters of the county as provided in Section 2-5007 of the Counties Code, the County Executive may develop and present to the Board by the third Wednesday in May in the year after a federal decennial census year an apportionment plan in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this Section. If the Executive presents a plan to the Board by the third Wednesday in May, the Board shall conduct at least one public hearing to receive comments and to discuss the apportionment plan, the hearing shall be held at least 6 days but not more than 21 days after the Executive's plan was presented to the Board, and the public shall be given notice of the hearing at least 6 days in advance. If the Executive presents a plan by the third Wednesday in May, the Board is
prohibited from enacting an apportionment plan until after a
hearing on the plan presented by the Executive. The Executive
shall have access to the federal decennial census available to
the Board.

(5) For the reapportionment of 2021, the Chairman of the
County Board or County Executive may develop and present (or
redevelop and represent) to the Board by the third Wednesday
in November in the year after a federal decennial census year
an apportionment plan and the Board shall conduct its public
hearing as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) following
receipt of the apportionment plan.
(Source: P.A. 96-1540, eff. 3-7-11; 97-986, eff. 8-17-12.)

Sec. 3-6002. Commencement of duties. The sheriff shall
der enter upon the duties of his or her office on the first day in
the month of December following his or her election on which
the office of the sheriff is required, by statute or by action
of the county board, to be open.
(Source: P.A. 86-962.)

Section 20. The Township Code is amended by changing
Section 45-10 as follows:

Sec. 45-10. Political party caucus in township; notice.
(a) On the first Tuesday in December preceding the date of the regular township election, a caucus shall be held by the voters of each established political party in a township to nominate its candidates for the various offices to be filled at the election. Notice of the caucus shall be given at least 10 days before it is held by publication in some newspaper having a general circulation in the township. Not less than 30 days before the caucus, the township clerk shall notify the chairman or membership of each township central committee by first-class mail of the chairman's or membership's obligation to report the time and location of the political party's caucus. Not less than 20 days before the caucus, each chairman of the township central committee shall notify the township clerk by first-class mail of the time and location of the political party's caucus. If the time and location of 2 or more political party caucuses conflict, the township clerk shall establish, by a fair and impartial public lottery, the time and location for each caucus.

If the chairperson of the township central committee fails to meet within the township or to meet any of the other requirements of this Section, the chairperson's political party shall not be permitted to nominate a candidate, either by caucus as provided for in this Section or as otherwise authorized by the Election Code, in the next upcoming consolidated election for any office for which a nomination could have been made at the caucus should the chairperson of
the township central committee have met the requirements of
this Section.

(b) Except as provided in this Section, the township board
shall cause notices of the caucuses to be published. The
notice shall state the time and place where the caucus for each
political party will be held. The board shall fix a place
within the township for holding the caucus for each
established political party. When a new township has been
established under Section 10-25, the county board shall cause
notice of the caucuses to be published as required by this
Section and shall fix the place within the new township for
holding the caucuses.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-443, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 25. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by
changing Sections 3.1-10-5 and 3.1-20-45 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-10-5)
Sec. 3.1-10-5. Qualifications; elective office.

(a) A person is not eligible for an elective municipal
office unless that person is a qualified elector of the
municipality and has resided in the municipality at least one
year next preceding the election or appointment, except as
provided in Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section
3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.

(b) A person is not eligible to take the oath of office for
a municipal office if that person is, at the time required for
taking the oath of office, in arrears in the payment of a tax
or other indebtedness due to the municipality or has been
convicted in any court located in the United States of any
infamous crime, bribery, perjury, or other felony, unless such
person is again restored to his or her rights of citizenship
that may have been forfeited under Illinois law as a result of
a conviction, which includes eligibility to hold elected
municipal office, by the terms of a pardon for the offense, has
received a restoration of rights by the Governor, or otherwise
according to law. Any time after a judgment of conviction is
rendered, a person convicted of an infamous crime, bribery,
perjury, or other felony may petition the Governor for a
restoration of rights.

The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act
of the 102nd General Assembly are declarative of existing law
and apply to all persons elected at the April 4, 2017
consolidated election and to persons elected or appointed
thereafter.

(b-5) (Blank).

(c) A person is not eligible for the office of alderman of
a ward unless that person has resided in the ward that the
person seeks to represent, and a person is not eligible for the
office of trustee of a district unless that person has resided
in the municipality, at least one year next preceding the
election or appointment, except as provided in Section
3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.

(d) If a person (i) is a resident of a municipality immediately prior to the active duty military service of that person or that person's spouse, (ii) resides anywhere outside of the municipality during that active duty military service, and (iii) immediately upon completion of that active duty military service is again a resident of the municipality, then the time during which the person resides outside the municipality during the active duty military service is deemed to be time during which the person is a resident of the municipality for purposes of determining the residency requirement under subsection (a).

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 99-449, eff. 8-24-15.)

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45)

Sec. 3.1-20-45. Nonpartisan primary elections; uncontested office. A city incorporated under this Code that elects municipal officers at nonpartisan primary and general elections shall conduct the elections as provided in the Election Code, except that no office for which nomination is uncontested shall be included on the primary ballot and no primary shall be held for that office. For the purposes of this Section, an office is uncontested when not more than 4 persons to be nominated for each office have timely filed valid nominating papers seeking nomination for the election to that office.
office.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the preceding paragraph, when a person (i) who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and (ii) who intends to become a write-in candidate for nomination for any office for which nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the proper election official with whom the nomination papers for that office are filed, no primary ballot shall be printed. Where no primary is held, a person intending to become a write-in candidate at the general primary election shall refile a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the general election with the appropriate election authority or authorities if the write-in candidate becomes the fifth candidate filed, a primary ballot must be prepared and a primary must be held for the office. The statement or notice must be filed on or before the 61st day before the consolidated primary election. The statement must contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate, and (iii) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority has no duty to conduct a primary election or prepare a primary ballot unless a statement meeting the requirements of this paragraph is filed in a timely manner.

If there is a primary election, then candidates shall be placed on the ballot for the next succeeding general municipal
election in the following manner:

(1) If one officer is to be elected, then the 2 candidates who receive the highest number of votes shall be placed on the ballot for the next succeeding general municipal election.

(2) If 2 aldermen are to be elected at large, then the 4 candidates who receive the highest number of votes shall be placed on the ballot for the next succeeding general municipal election.

(3) If 3 aldermen are to be elected at large, then the 6 candidates who receive the highest number of votes shall be placed on the ballot for the next succeeding general municipal election.

The name of a write-in candidate may not be placed on the ballot for the next succeeding general municipal election unless he or she receives a number of votes in the primary election that equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office or that exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

Section 30. The Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941 is amended by changing Section 21-12 as follows:
Sec. 21-12. City clerk and city treasurer; election; tenure. At the time of election of the mayor there shall be elected also in a nonpartisan election a city clerk and a city treasurer. The candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast for clerk and treasurer at the consolidated primary election shall be declared the clerk and treasurer. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes for one of the offices, a runoff election shall be held at the consolidated election, when only the names of the candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes for that office at the consolidated primary election shall appear on the ballot. If more than one candidate received the highest or second highest number of votes for one of the offices at the consolidated primary election, the names of all candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes for that office shall appear on the ballot at the consolidated election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the consolidated election shall be declared elected.

The clerk and treasurer each shall hold office for a term of 4 years beginning at noon on the third Monday in May following the election and until a successor is elected and qualified. No person, however, shall be elected to the office of city treasurer for 2 terms in succession unless the city, by ordinance, establishes different succession terms.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)
Section 35. The School Code is amended by changing Section 24-2 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/24-2) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-2)

Sec. 24-2. Holidays.

(a) Teachers shall not be required to teach on Saturdays, nor, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, shall teachers or other school employees, other than noncertificated school employees whose presence is necessary because of an emergency or for the continued operation and maintenance of school facilities or property, be required to work on legal school holidays, which are January 1, New Year's Day; the third Monday in January, the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; February 12, the Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln; the first Monday in March (to be known as Casimir Pulaski's birthday); Good Friday; the day designated as Memorial Day by federal law; July 4, Independence Day; the first Monday in September, Labor Day; the second Monday in October, Columbus Day; November 11, Veterans' Day; the Thursday in November commonly called Thanksgiving Day; and December 25, Christmas Day. School boards may grant special holidays whenever in their judgment such action is advisable. No deduction shall be made from the time or compensation of a school employee on account of any legal or special holiday.

(b) A school board or other entity eligible to apply for
waivers and modifications under Section 2-3.25g of this Code is authorized to hold school or schedule teachers' institutes, parent-teacher conferences, or staff development on the third Monday in January (the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.); February 12 (the Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln); the first Monday in March (known as Casimir Pulaski's birthday); the second Monday in October (Columbus Day); and November 11 (Veterans' Day), provided that:

1. the person or persons honored by the holiday are recognized through instructional activities conducted on that day or, if the day is not used for student attendance, on the first school day preceding or following that day; and

2. the entity that chooses to exercise this authority first holds a public hearing about the proposal. The entity shall provide notice preceding the public hearing to both educators and parents. The notice shall set forth the time, date, and place of the hearing, describe the proposal, and indicate that the entity will take testimony from educators and parents about the proposal.

(c) Commemorative holidays, which recognize specified patriotic, civic, cultural or historical persons, activities, or events, are regular school days. Commemorative holidays are: January 28 (to be known as Christa McAuliffe Day and observed as a commemoration of space exploration), February 15 (the birthday of Susan B. Anthony), March 29 (Viet Nam War
Veterans' Day), September 11 (September 11th Day of Remembrance), the school day immediately preceding Veterans' Day (Korean War Veterans' Day), October 1 (Recycling Day), October 7 (Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Remembrance Day), December 7 (Pearl Harbor Veterans' Day), and any day so appointed by the President or Governor. School boards may establish commemorative holidays whenever in their judgment such action is advisable. School boards shall include instruction relative to commemorated persons, activities, or events on the commemorative holiday or at any other time during the school year and at any point in the curriculum when such instruction may be deemed appropriate. The State Board of Education shall prepare and make available to school boards instructional materials relative to commemorated persons, activities, or events which may be used by school boards in conjunction with any instruction provided pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) City of Chicago School District 299 shall observe March 4 of each year as a commemorative holiday. This holiday shall be known as Mayors' Day which shall be a day to commemorate and be reminded of the past Chief Executive Officers of the City of Chicago, and in particular the late Mayor Richard J. Daley and the late Mayor Harold Washington. If March 4 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, Mayors' Day shall be observed on the following Monday.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to
the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 8, 2022 shall be a State holiday known as 2022 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State under this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.
(Source: P.A. 101-642, eff. 6-16-20.)

Section 40. The State Universities Civil Service Act is amended by changing Section 45a as follows:

(110 ILCS 70/45a) (from Ch. 24 1/2, par. 381.1)
Sec. 45a. Except as provided in the second sentence of this Section, all officers and employees subject to this Act, shall have the following days as holidays, for which they shall receive their usual compensation: New Year's Day, January 1, Memorial Day, as determined by the law of the State of Illinois, Independence Day, July 4, Labor Day, the first Monday in September, Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday of November, Christmas Day, December 25, and five holidays to be designated by each college, university, agency and community
college subject to this Act. Craft and trade employees subject to this Act shall be paid for all paid holidays included in their area agreement, and will be paid for all five holidays designated by their employer pursuant to this section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 8, 2022 shall be a State holiday known as 2022 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State under this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. (Source: P.A. 101-642, eff. 6-16-20.)

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