

AN ACT concerning elections.

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

Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-16, 2A-1.1b, 9-8.5, 9-10, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4.2, 11-8, 19-2, 19-2.5, and 19-6 and by adding Section 1-19 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1-19 new)

Sec. 1-19. Access to Voting for Persons with Disabilities
Advisory Task Force.

(a) The Access to Voting for Persons with Disabilities
Advisory Task Force is hereby created to review current laws
and make recommendations to improve access to voting for
persons with disabilities. Members of the Task Force shall be
appointed as follows:

(1) Three members appointed by the Governor, one of
whom shall serve as chair, and at least one with
experience representing or working with persons with
physical disabilities and one with experience representing
or working with person with neurological or mental
disabilities;

(2) Three members appointed by the President of the
Senate, including at least one attorney with election law

experience;

(3) Three members appointed by the Senate Minority Leader, including at least one attorney with election law experience;

(4) Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, including at least one attorney with election law experience;

(5) Three members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, including at least one attorney with election law experience.

(b) The Task Force shall hold a minimum of 4 meetings. No later than August 1, 2022, the Task Force shall produce and the State Board of Elections shall publish on its website a report with a summary of the laws and resources available for persons with disabilities seeking to exercise their right to vote. The Task Force shall produce a report with recommendations for changes to current law or recommendations for election authorities submit the report to the Governor and General Assembly no later than December 15, 2022.

(c) The Members shall serve without compensation. If a vacancy occurs on the Task Force, it shall be filled according to the guidelines of the initial appointment. At the discretion of the chair, additional individuals may participate as non-voting members in the meetings of the Task Force.

(d) The State Board of Elections shall provide staff and

administrative support to the Task Force.

(e) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024.

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-292)

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

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

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

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

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

Any forms described under paragraph (3) must state the

following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Instructions for completing the form.

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

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

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

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

- (a) new registration;
- (b) change of address; or
- (c) change of name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) "The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, then I may be fined, imprisoned, or, if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States.".

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

(d-5) Compliance with federal law; rulemaking authority.

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

(d-10) No later than 90 days after the 2022 general election, the State Board of Elections shall permit applicants to choose between "male", "female", or "non-binary" when designating the applicant's sex on the voter registration form.

(e) Forms available in paper form. The State Board of Elections shall make the voter registration form available in regular paper stock and form in sufficient quantities for the general public. The State Board of Elections may provide the voter registration form to the Secretary of State, county clerks, boards of election commissioners, designated agencies of the State of Illinois, and any other person or entity designated to have these forms by this Code in regular paper stock and form or some other format deemed suitable by the

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

(f) (Blank).

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

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-292)

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

(a) Voter registration information; Internet posting of voter registration form. Within 90 days after August 21, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-574), the State Board of

Elections shall post on its World Wide Web site the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Acceptance of registration forms by the State Board of Elections and county clerks and board of election commissioners. The State Board of Elections, county clerks, and board of election commissioners shall accept all completed voter registration forms described in subsection (a)(3) of this Section and Section 1A-17 and voter registration forms created under Section 30 of the Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, or Stalking Act that are:

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

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

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

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

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

and board of election commissioners shall accept and process any form received from the State Board of Elections.

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

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

(1) Instructions for completing the form.

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

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

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

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

(a) new registration;

(b) change of address; or

(c) change of name.

(6) a box for the person to check yes or no that asks, "Are you a citizen of the United States?", a box for the person to check yes or no that asks, "Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?", and a statement of "If you checked 'no' in response to either of these questions,

then do not complete this form.".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

signature:

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

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

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

(d) "The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, then I may be fined, imprisoned, or, if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States.".

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

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

Registration Act of 1993 and Help America Vote Act of 2002 and maximize the opportunity for a person to register to vote.

(d-10) No later than 90 days after the 2022 general election, the State Board of Elections shall permit applicants to choose between "male", "female", or "non-binary" when designating the applicant's sex on the voter registration form.

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

or other appropriate election official who may accept a voter registration form to refuse to accept a voter registration form because the form is printed on photocopier or regular paper stock and form.

(f) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 102-292, eff. 1-1-22.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)

Sec. 2A-1.1b. 2022 general primary election and general election dates.

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

election only and the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be in effect through December 31, 2022.

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

(c) Petitions for nomination for congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in

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

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

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

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

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

(h) A notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the general primary election shall be filed with

the proper election authority or authorities no later than April 28, 2022.

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

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

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

(l) The last day for an established party managing committee to appoint someone to fill a vacancy for the general election when no candidate was nominated at the general primary election and for the appointee to file the required documentation is July 25, 2022 ~~August 13, 2022~~. The signature requirement for an established party candidate filing to fill a vacancy shall be reduced by two-thirds and any provision of this Code limiting the maximum number of signatures that may be submitted for those offices shall be reduced by two-thirds. Objections to nomination papers, certificates of nomination, or resolutions for established party candidates filing to fill a vacancy shall be filed no later than August 1, 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. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of new political parties and independent candidates for all other offices shall be presented to the appropriate election authority or local election official with whom such nomination papers are filed 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) (Blank). ~~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) (Blank). ~~The State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerks the names of each of the candidates to appear on the ballot for the general election no later than September 6, 2022.~~

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

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

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.5)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-664)

Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

(a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept contributions except as provided in this Section.

(b) During an election cycle, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$5,000 from any individual, (ii) \$10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political action committee. A candidate political committee may accept contributions in any amount from a political party committee except during an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election. During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions from political party committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$200,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office, (ii) \$125,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with 1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) \$75,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking

nomination to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all voters of Cook County, and (iv) \$50,000 for a candidate political committee established to support the nomination of a candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may accept contributions from only one legislative caucus committee. A candidate political committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(b-5) Judicial elections.

(1) In addition to any other provision of this Section, a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court may not:

(A) accept contributions from any entity that does not disclose the identity of those who make contributions to the entity, except for contributions that are not required to be itemized by this Code; or

(B) accept contributions from any out-of-state person, as defined in this Article.

(2) As used in this subsection, "contribution" has the meaning provided in Section 9-1.4 and also includes the

following that are subject to the limits of this Section:

(A) expenditures made by any person in concert or cooperation with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his or her designated committee, or their agents; and

(B) the financing by any person of the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign materials prepared by the candidate, his or her campaign committee, or their designated agents.

(3) As to contributions to a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court:

(A) No person shall make a contribution in the name of another person or knowingly permit his or her name to be used to effect such a contribution.

(B) No person shall knowingly accept a contribution made by one person in the name of another person.

(C) No person shall knowingly accept reimbursement from another person for a contribution made in his or her own name.

(D) No person shall make an anonymous contribution.

(E) No person shall knowingly accept any anonymous contribution.

(F) No person shall predicate (1) any benefit, including, but not limited to, employment decisions, including hiring, promotions, bonus compensation, and transfers, or (2) any other gift, transfer, or emolument upon:

(i) the decision by the recipient of that benefit to donate or not to donate to a candidate;

or

(ii) the amount of any such donation.

(4) No judicial candidate or political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall knowingly accept any contribution or make any expenditure in violation of the provisions of this Section. No officer or employee of a political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall knowingly accept a contribution made for the benefit or use of a candidate or knowingly make any expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or for electioneering communications in relation to a candidate in violation of any limitation designated for contributions and expenditures under this Section.

(5) Where the provisions of this subsection (b-5)

conflict with any other provision of this Code, this subsection (b-5) shall control.

(c) During an election cycle, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from another political party committee or a candidate political committee, except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred between a political party committee established under subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated federal political committee established under the Federal Election Code by the same political party. A political party committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee. A political party committee established by a legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

(c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and ending on the day of the primary election, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political party committee. A political party committee may accept

contributions in any amount from a candidate political committee or political party committee if the political party committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study and make recommendations on the provisions of this subsection to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general primary election or consolidated primary election may file a Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may accept unlimited contributions from candidate political committees and political party committees, provided that the political party committee does not make contributions to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the political party committee in violation of this

Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures made by the committee in violation of this Article. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(d) During an election cycle, a political action committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, political party committee, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee or candidate political committee. A political action committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(e) A ballot initiative committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a political committee from dividing the proceeds of joint fundraising

efforts; provided that no political committee may receive more than the limit from any one contributor, and provided that an independent expenditure committee may not conduct joint fundraising efforts with a candidate political committee or a political party committee.

(g) On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this Section for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family contributes or loans to the public official's or candidate's political committee or to other political committees that transfer funds to the public official's or candidate's political committee or makes independent expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices, then the public official or candidate shall file with the State Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made by the public official, the candidate, or the public

official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the Board shall give official notice of the filing to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate making the filing, including the public official or candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office, including the public official or candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding during an election cycle that includes a general primary election or consolidated primary election and that public official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that office, including the nominee who filed the notification of self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or

child of a public official or candidate.

(h-5) If a natural person or independent expenditure committee makes independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, as reported in a written disclosure filed under subsection (a) of Section 9-8.6 or subsection (e-5) of Section 9-10, then the State Board of Elections shall, within 2 business days after the filing of the disclosure, post the disclosure on the Board's website and give official notice of the disclosure to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(h-10) If the State Board of Elections receives notification or determines that a natural person or persons, an independent expenditure committee or committees, or combination thereof has made independent expenditures in

support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, then the Board shall, within 2 business days after discovering the independent expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed the threshold set forth in (i) and (ii) of this subsection, post notice of this fact on the Board's website and give official notice to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made, may accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery to a political action committee of contributions made through

dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action committee may report the contributions in the aggregate, provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association facilitating the delivery of contributions maintains a list of natural persons, corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association that exceed \$1,000 ~~\$500~~ in a quarterly reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A political action committee facilitating the delivery of contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the amount of contributions made through dues delivered or received and the name of the corporation, labor organization, association, or political action committee delivering the contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established

in this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(j) A political committee that receives a contribution or transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends notification to the political committee of the excess contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

(k) For the purposes of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

(l) This Section is repealed if and when the United States Supreme Court invalidates contribution limits on committees formed to assist candidates, political parties, corporations, associations, or labor organizations established by or

pursuant to federal law.

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-664)

Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

(a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept contributions except as provided in this Section.

(b) During an election cycle, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$5,000 from any individual, (ii) \$10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political action committee. A candidate political committee may accept contributions in any amount from a political party committee except during an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election. During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions from political party committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$200,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office, (ii) \$125,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with

1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) \$75,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all voters of Cook County, and (iv) \$50,000 for a candidate political committee established to support the nomination of a candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may accept contributions from only one legislative caucus committee. A candidate political committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(b-5) Judicial elections.

(1) In addition to any other provision of this Section, a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court may not:

(A) accept contributions from any entity that does not disclose the identity of those who make contributions to the entity, except for contributions that are not required to be itemized by this Code; or

(B) accept contributions from any out-of-state person, as defined in this Article.

(2) As used in this subsection, "contribution" has the meaning provided in Section 9-1.4 and also includes the following that are subject to the limits of this Section:

(A) expenditures made by any person in concert or cooperation with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his or her designated committee, or their agents; and

(B) the financing by any person of the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign materials prepared by the candidate, his or her campaign committee, or their designated agents.

(3) As to contributions to a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court:

(A) No person shall make a contribution in the name of another person or knowingly permit his or her name to be used to effect such a contribution.

(B) No person shall knowingly accept a contribution made by one person in the name of another person.

(C) No person shall knowingly accept reimbursement from another person for a contribution made in his or her own name.

(D) No person shall make an anonymous contribution.

(E) No person shall knowingly accept any anonymous contribution.

(F) No person shall predicate (1) any benefit, including, but not limited to, employment decisions, including hiring, promotions, bonus compensation, and transfers, or (2) any other gift, transfer, or emolument upon:

(i) the decision by the recipient of that benefit to donate or not to donate to a candidate;

or

(ii) the amount of any such donation.

(4) No judicial candidate or political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall knowingly accept any contribution or make any expenditure in violation of the provisions of this Section. No officer or employee of a political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall knowingly accept a contribution made for the benefit or use of a candidate or knowingly make any expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or for electioneering communications in relation to a candidate in violation of any limitation designated for contributions and

expenditures under this Section.

(5) Where the provisions of this subsection (b-5) conflict with any other provision of this Code, this subsection (b-5) shall control.

(c) During an election cycle, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from another political party committee or a candidate political committee, except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred between a political party committee established under subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated federal political committee established under the Federal Election Code by the same political party. A political party committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee. A political party committee established by a legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

(c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and ending on the day of the primary election, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value

over \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political party committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from a candidate political committee or political party committee if the political party committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study and make recommendations on the provisions of this subsection to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general primary election or consolidated primary election may file a Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may accept unlimited contributions from candidate political committees and political party committees, provided that the political party committee does not make contributions to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary

election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the political party committee in violation of this Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures made by the committee in violation of this Article. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(d) During an election cycle, a political action committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, political party committee, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee or candidate political committee. A political action committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(e) A ballot initiative committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(e-10) A limited activity committee shall not accept contributions, except that the officer or a candidate the committee has designated to support may contribute personal funds in order to pay for maintenance expenses. A limited activity committee may only make expenditures that are: (i) necessary for maintenance of the committee; (ii) for rent or lease payments until the end of the lease in effect at the time the officer or candidate is confirmed by the Senate; (iii) contributions to 501(c)(3) charities; or (iv) returning contributions to original contributors.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a political committee from dividing the proceeds of joint fundraising efforts; provided that no political committee may receive more than the limit from any one contributor, and provided that an independent expenditure committee may not conduct joint fundraising efforts with a candidate political committee or a political party committee.

(g) On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this Section for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate

family contributes or loans to the public official's or candidate's political committee or to other political committees that transfer funds to the public official's or candidate's political committee or makes independent expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices, then the public official or candidate shall file with the State Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made by the public official, the candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the Board shall give official notice of the filing to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate making the filing, including the public official or candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office, including the public official or

candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding during an election cycle that includes a general primary election or consolidated primary election and that public official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that office, including the nominee who filed the notification of self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or child of a public official or candidate.

(h-5) If a natural person or independent expenditure committee makes independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, as reported in a written disclosure filed under subsection (a) of Section 9-8.6 or subsection (e-5) of Section 9-10, then the State Board of Elections shall, within 2 business days after the filing of the disclosure, post the disclosure on the Board's website and give official notice of the disclosure to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent

expenditure committee made independent expenditures. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(h-10) If the State Board of Elections receives notification or determines that a natural person or persons, an independent expenditure committee or committees, or combination thereof has made independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, then the Board shall, within 2 business days after discovering the independent expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed the threshold set forth in (i) and (ii) of this subsection, post notice of this fact on the Board's website and give official notice to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee

if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made, may accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery to a political action committee of contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action committee may report the contributions in the aggregate, provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association facilitating the delivery of contributions maintains a list of natural persons, corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar

assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association that exceed \$1,000 ~~\$500~~ in a quarterly reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A political action committee facilitating the delivery of contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the amount of contributions made through dues delivered or received and the name of the corporation, labor organization, association, or political action committee delivering the contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(j) A political committee that receives a contribution or transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends

notification to the political committee of the excess contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

(k) For the purposes of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

(l) This Section is repealed if and when the United States Supreme Court invalidates contribution limits on committees formed to assist candidates, political parties, corporations, associations, or labor organizations established by or pursuant to federal law.

(Source: P.A. 102-664, eff. 1-1-22.)

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

Sec. 9-10. Disclosure of contributions and expenditures.

(a) The treasurer of every political committee shall file with the Board reports of campaign contributions and expenditures as required by this Section on forms to be prescribed or approved by the Board.

(b) Every political committee shall file quarterly reports of campaign contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures. The reports shall cover the period January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31 of each year. A

political committee shall file quarterly reports no later than the 15th day of the month following each period. Reports of contributions and expenditures must be filed to cover the prescribed time periods even though no contributions or expenditures may have been received or made during the period. A report is considered timely filed if it is received by the Board no later than 11:59 p.m. on the deadline or postmarked no later than 3 days prior to the deadline. ~~The Board shall assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for failure to file a report required by this subsection. The fine, however, shall not exceed \$1,000 for a first violation if the committee files less than 10 days after the deadline. There shall be no fine if the report is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline. When considering the amount of the fine to be imposed, the Board shall consider whether the violation was committed inadvertently, negligently, knowingly, or intentionally and any past violations of this Section.~~

(c) A political committee shall file a report of any contribution of \$1,000 or more electronically with the Board within 5 business days after receipt of the contribution, except that the report shall be filed within 2 business days after receipt if (i) the contribution is received 30 or fewer days before the date of an election and (ii) the political committee supports or opposes a candidate or public question on the ballot at that election or makes expenditures in excess of \$500 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate,

candidates, a public question, or public questions on the ballot at that election. The State Board shall allow filings of reports of contributions of \$1,000 or more by political committees that are not required to file electronically to be made by facsimile transmission. It is not a violation of this subsection (c) and a political committee does not need to file a report of a contribution of \$1,000 or more if the contribution is received and returned within the same period it is required to be disclosed on a quarterly report. ~~The Board shall assess a civil penalty for failure to file a report required by this subsection. Failure to report each contribution is a separate violation of this subsection. The Board shall impose fines for willful or wanton violations of this subsection (c) not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported, but in no case shall it be less than 10% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported. When considering the amount of the fine to be imposed for willful or wanton violations, the Board shall consider the number of days the contribution was reported late and past violations of this Section and Section 9-3. The Board may impose a fine for negligent or inadvertent violations of this subsection not to exceed 50% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported, or the Board may waive the fine. When considering whether to impose a fine and the amount of the fine, the Board shall consider the following factors: (1)~~

~~whether the political committee made an attempt to disclose the contribution and any attempts made to correct the violation, (2) whether the violation is attributed to a clerical or computer error, (3) the amount of the contribution, (4) whether the violation arose from a discrepancy between the date the contribution was reported transferred by a political committee and the date the contribution was received by a political committee, (5) the number of days the contribution was reported late, and (6) past violations of this Section and Section 9-3 by the political committee.~~

(d) For the purpose of this Section, a contribution is considered received on the date (i) a monetary contribution was deposited in a bank, financial institution, or other repository of funds for the committee, (ii) the date a committee receives notice a monetary contribution was deposited by an entity used to process financial transactions by credit card or other entity used for processing a monetary contribution that was deposited in a bank, financial institution, or other repository of funds for the committee, or (iii) the public official, candidate, or political committee receives the notification of contribution of goods or services as required under subsection (b) of Section 9-6.

(e) A political committee that makes independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more shall file a report electronically with the Board within 5 business days after

making the independent expenditure, except that the report shall be filed within 2 business days after making the independent expenditure during the 60-day period before an election.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee that makes an independent expenditure supporting or opposing a public official or candidate that, alone or in combination with any other independent expenditure made by that independent expenditure committee supporting or opposing that public official or candidate during the election cycle, equals an aggregate value of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices must file a written disclosure with the State Board of Elections within 2 business days after making any expenditure that results in the independent expenditure committee exceeding the applicable threshold. ~~The Board shall assess a civil penalty against an independent expenditure committee for failure to file the disclosure required by this subsection not to exceed (i) \$500 for an initial failure to file the required disclosure and (ii) \$1,000 for each subsequent failure to file the required disclosure.~~

(f) A copy of each report or statement filed under this Article shall be preserved by the person filing it for a period of two years from the date of filing.

(g) The Board may assess a civil penalty against a committee for any violation of this Section. The Board shall

provide notice of any violation no later than 365 days after the date of the violation and provide the committee with an opportunity to appeal a violation. A committee shall not be fined if notice is not provided as required by this subsection. The fine assessed by the Board for a violation of this Section shall not exceed the amount of the contribution and may be no more than \$500 for the first violation, no more than \$1,000 for the second violation, no more than \$2,000 for a third violation, and no more than \$3,000 for any subsequent violations. When determining whether to waive or reduce a fine, the Board shall consider: (1) whether the political committee made an attempt to disclose the contribution and any attempts made to correct the violation; (2) whether the violation was inadvertent, knowingly, or intentional; (3) whether the violation is attributed to a clerical or computer error; (4) the amount of the contribution or total contributions in the report; (5) whether the violation arose from a discrepancy between the date the contribution was reported and the date the contribution was received by a political committee; (6) the number of days the report was submitted late; and (7) any prior violations.

(Source: P.A. 99-437, eff. 1-1-16.)

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

Sec. 11-2. Election precincts. The County Board in each county, except in counties having a population of 3,000,000

inhabitants or over, shall, at its regular meeting in June or
an adjourned meeting in July, divide its election precincts
~~which contain more than 800 voters, into election districts~~ so
that each precinct ~~district~~ shall contain, as near as may be
practicable, 1,200 registered ~~500~~ voters, ~~and not more in any~~
~~case than 800. Whenever the County Board ascertains that any~~
~~election precinct contains more than 600 registered voters, it~~
~~may divide such precinct, at its regular meeting in June, into~~
~~election precincts so that each precinct shall contain, as~~
~~nearly as may be practicable, 500 voters.~~ Insofar as is
practicable, each precinct shall be situated within a single
congressional, legislative and representative district and in
not more than one County Board district and one municipal
ward. In order to situate each precinct within a single
district or ward, the County Board shall change the boundaries
of election precincts after each decennial census as soon as
is practicable following the completion of congressional and
legislative redistricting, except that, in 2021, the county
board shall change the boundaries at a regular or special
meeting within 60 days after the effective date of this
amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. In determining
whether a division of precincts should be made, the county
board may anticipate increased voter registration in any
precinct in which there is in progress new construction of
dwelling units which will be occupied by voters more than 30
days before the next election. Each district shall be composed

of contiguous territory in as compact form as can be for the convenience of the electors voting therein. The several county boards in establishing districts shall describe them by metes and bounds and number them. And so often thereafter as it shall appear by the number of votes cast at the general election held in November of any year, that any election district or undivided election precinct contains more than 1,200 registered ~~800~~ voters, the County Board of the county in which the district or precinct may be, shall at its regular meeting in June, or an adjourned meeting in July next, after such November election, redivide or readjust such election district or election precinct, so that no district or election precinct shall contain more than the number of votes above specified. If for any reason the County Board fails in any year to redivide or readjust the election districts or election precinct, then the districts or precincts as then existing shall continue until the next regular June meeting of the County Board; at which regular June meeting or an adjourned meeting in July the County Board shall redivide or readjust the election districts or election precincts in manner as herein required. When at any meeting of the County Board any redivision, readjustment or change in name or number of election districts or election precincts is made by the County Board, the County Clerk shall immediately notify the State Board of Elections of such redivision, readjustment or change. The County Board in every case shall fix and establish the

places for holding elections in its respective county and all elections shall be held at the places so fixed. The polling places shall in all cases be upon the ground floor in the front room, the entrance to which is in a highway or public street which is at least 40 feet wide, and is as near the center of the voting population of the precinct as is practicable, and for the convenience of the greatest number of electors to vote thereat; provided, however, where the County Board is unable to secure a suitable polling place within the boundaries of a precinct, it may select a polling place at the most conveniently located suitable place outside the precinct; but in no case shall an election be held in any room used or occupied as a saloon, dramshop, bowling alley or as a place of resort for idlers and disreputable persons, billiard hall or in any room connected therewith by doors or hallways. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election except at the polling place for the precinct in which he resides, except as otherwise provided in this Section or Article 19 of this Act. In counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over the County Board shall divide its election precincts and shall fix and establish places for holding elections as hereinbefore provided during the month of January instead of at its regular meeting in June or at an adjourned meeting in July.

However, in the event that additional divisions of election precincts are indicated after a division made by the

County Board in the month of January, such additional divisions may be made by the County Board in counties having a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants or over, at the regular meeting in June or at adjourned meeting in July. The county board of such county may divide or readjust precincts at any meeting of the county board when the voter registration in a precinct has increased beyond 1,800 registered voters ~~800~~ and an election is scheduled before the next regular January or June meeting of the county board.

When in any city, village or incorporated town territory has been annexed thereto or disconnected therefrom, which annexation or disconnection becomes effective after election precincts or election districts have been established as above provided in this Section, the clerk of the municipality shall inform the county clerk thereof as provided in Section 4-21, 5-28.1, or 6-31.1, whichever is applicable. In the event that a regular meeting of the County Board is to be held after such notification and before any election, the County Board shall, at its next regular meeting establish new election precinct lines in affected territory. In the event that no regular meeting of the County Board is to be held before such election the county clerk shall, within 5 days after being so informed, call a special meeting of the county board on a day fixed by him not more than 20 days thereafter for the purpose of establishing election precincts or election districts in the affected territory for the ensuing elections.

At any consolidated primary or consolidated election at which municipal officers are to be elected, and at any emergency referendum at which a public question relating to a municipality is to be voted on, notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the election authority shall establish a polling place within such municipality, upon the request of the municipal council or board of trustees at least 60 days before the election and provided that the municipality provides a suitable polling place. To accomplish this purpose, the election authority may establish an election precinct constituting a single municipality of under 500 population for all elections, notwithstanding the minimum precinct size otherwise specified herein.

Notwithstanding the above, when there are no more than 50 registered voters in a precinct who are entitled to vote in a local government or school district election, the election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct is authorized to reassign such voters to one or more polling places in adjacent precincts, within or without the election authority's jurisdiction, for that election. For the purposes of such local government or school district election only, the votes of the reassigned voters shall be tallied and canvassed as votes from the precinct of the polling place to which such voters have been reassigned. The election authority having jurisdiction over the precinct shall approve all administrative and polling place procedures. Such procedures

shall take into account voter convenience, and ensure that the integrity of the election process is maintained and that the secrecy of the ballot is not violated.

Except in the event of a fire, flood or total loss of heat in a place fixed or established by any county board or election authority pursuant to this Section as a polling place for an election, no election authority shall change the location of a polling place so established for any precinct after notice of the place of holding the election for that precinct has been given as required under Article 12 unless the election authority notifies all registered voters in the precinct of the change in location by first class mail in sufficient time for such notice to be received by the registered voters in the precinct at least one day prior to the date of the election.

The provisions of this Section apply to all precincts, including those where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used.

(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-3)

Sec. 11-3. Election precincts.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners established by Article 6 of this Act, within 2 months after its first organization, to divide the city, village or incorporated town which may adopt or is operating under Article 6, into election precincts, each of which shall be

situated within a single congressional, legislative and representative district insofar as is practicable and in not more than one County Board district and one municipal ward; in order to situate each precinct within a single district or ward, the Board of Election Commissioners shall change the boundaries of election precincts after each decennial census as soon as is practicable following the completion of congressional and legislative redistricting and such precincts shall contain as nearly as practicable: (i) 1,200 registered voters if the precinct is located in a county with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants; or (ii) 1,800 registered voters if the precinct is located in a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants ~~600 qualified voters, and in making such division and establishing such precincts such board shall take as a basis the poll books, or the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election.~~

(b) Within 90 days after each presidential election, such board in a city with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, village or incorporated town shall revise and rearrange such precincts on the basis of the votes cast at such election, making such precincts to contain, as near as practicable, 1,200 registered voters or 1,800 registered voters, as applicable ~~600 actual voters; but at any time in all instances where the vote cast at any precinct, at any election, equals 800, there must be a rearrangement so as to reduce the vote to the standard of 600 as near as may be.~~ However, any apartment building in which

more than 1,200 or 1,800 ~~800~~ registered voters, as applicable, reside may be made a single precinct even though the vote in such precinct exceeds 1,200 or 1,800 registered voters, as applicable ~~800~~.

(c) Within 90 days after each presidential election, a board in a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants shall revise and rearrange such precincts on the basis of the votes cast at such election, making such precincts to contain, as near as practicable: (i) 1,200 registered voters if the precinct is located in a county with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants; or (ii) 1,800 registered voters if the precinct is located in a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants ~~, 400 actual voters; but at any time in all instances where the vote cast at any precinct, at any election, equals 600, there must be a rearrangement so as to reduce the vote to the standard of 400 as near as may be.~~ However, any apartment building in which more than 1,200 registered voters or 1,800 registered voters, as applicable, ~~600 registered voters~~ reside may be made a single precinct even though the vote in such precinct exceeds 1,200 or 1,800 registered voters, as applicable ~~600~~.

(d) Immediately after the annexation of territory to the city, village or incorporated town becomes effective the Board of Election Commissioners shall revise and rearrange election precincts therein to include such annexed territory.

(e) Provided, however, that at any election where but one candidate is nominated and is to be voted upon at any election

held in any political subdivision of a city, village or incorporated town, the Board of Election Commissioners shall have the power in such political subdivision to determine the number of voting precincts to be established in such political subdivision at such election, without reference to the number of qualified voters therein. The precincts in each ward, village or incorporated town shall be numbered from one upwards, consecutively, with no omission.

(f) The provisions of this Section apply to all precincts, including those where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used.

(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

(10 ILCS 5/11-4.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.2)

Sec. 11-4.2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) all polling places shall be accessible to voters with disabilities and elderly voters, as determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, and each polling place shall include at least one voting booth that is wheelchair accessible.

(b) Subsection (a) of this Section shall not apply to a polling place (1) in the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections; or (2) if the State Board of Elections (A) determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed and no such accessible place is available, nor is the election authority able to make one accessible; and

(B) assures that any voter with a disability or elderly voter assigned to an inaccessible polling place, upon advance request of such voter (pursuant to procedures established by rule of the State Board of Elections) will be provided with an alternative means for casting a ballot on the day of the election or will be assigned to an accessible polling place.

(c) No later than December 31 of each even numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall report to the General Assembly and the Federal Election Commission the number of accessible and inaccessible polling places in the State on the date of the next preceding general election, and the reasons for any instance of inaccessibility.

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

(10 ILCS 5/11-8)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)

Sec. 11-8. Vote centers.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, election authorities shall establish at least 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 any health and safety requirements by the

40th day preceding the 2022 general primary election and the 2022 general election and certify such to the State Board of Elections.

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

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

(10 ILCS 5/19-2) (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.~~ Such a ballot shall be delivered to the elector only upon separate application by the elector for each election. Voters who make an application for permanent vote by mail ballot status shall follow the procedures specified in Section 19-3 and may apply year round. 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 that affects their registration status, or the election authority receives confirmation that the voter has subsequently registered to vote in another election authority jurisdiction ~~county~~. The URL address at which voters may electronically request a vote by mail ballot shall be fixed no later than 90 calendar days before an election and shall not be changed until after the election. ~~Such a ballot shall be delivered to the elector only upon separate application by the elector for each election.~~

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; revised 7-15-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.5)

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

"You may apply to permanently be placed on vote by mail status using the attached application."

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

(10 ILCS 5/19-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-6)

Sec. 19-6. Such vote by mail voter shall make and

subscribe to the certifications provided for in the application and on the return envelope for the ballot, and such ballot or ballots shall be folded by such voter in the manner required to be folded before depositing the same in the ballot box, and be deposited in such envelope and the envelope securely sealed. The voter shall then endorse his certificate upon the back of the envelope and the envelope shall be mailed in person by such voter, postage prepaid, to the election authority issuing the ballot or, if more convenient, it may be delivered in person, by either the voter or by any person authorized by the voter, or by a company licensed as a motor carrier of property by the Illinois Commerce Commission under the Illinois Commercial Transportation Law, which is engaged in the business of making deliveries.

Election authorities shall accept any vote by mail ballot returned, including ballots returned with insufficient or no postage. Election authorities may maintain one or more secure collection sites for the postage-free return of vote by mail ballots. Any election authority with collection sites shall collect all ballots returned each day ~~at close of business~~ and process them as required by this Code, including noting the day on which the ballot was collected ~~returned~~. Ballots returned to such collection sites after close of business shall be dated as delivered the next day, with the exception of ballots delivered on election day, which shall be dated as received on election day. Election authorities shall permit

electors to return vote by mail ballots at any collection site it has established through the close of polls on election day. All collection sites shall be secured by locks that may be opened only by election authority personnel. The State Board of Elections shall establish additional guidelines for the security of collection sites.

It shall be unlawful for any person not the voter or a person authorized by the voter to take the ballot and ballot envelope of a voter for deposit into the mail unless the ballot has been issued pursuant to application by a physically incapacitated elector under Section 3-3 or a hospitalized voter under Section 19-13, in which case any employee or person under the direction of the facility in which the elector or voter is located may deposit the ballot and ballot envelope into the mail. If the voter authorized a person to deliver the ballot to the election authority, the voter and the person authorized to deliver the ballot shall complete the authorization printed on the exterior envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot. The exterior of the envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot shall include an authorization in substantially the following form:

I (voter) authorize to take the necessary steps to have this ballot delivered promptly to the office of the election authority.

.....

Date

.....

Signature of voter

.....

Printed Name of Authorized Delivery Agent

.....

Signature of Authorized Delivery Agency

.....

Date Delivered to the Election Authority

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

(10 ILCS 5/11-5 rep.)

Section 10. The Election Code is amended by repealing Section 11-5.

Section 15. The Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984 is amended by changing Section 9-2.5 as follows:

(25 ILCS 130/9-2.5)

Sec. 9-2.5. Newsletters and brochures. The Legislative Printing Unit may not print for any member of the General Assembly any newsletters or brochures during the period beginning February 1 of the year of a general primary

election, except that in 2022 the period shall begin on May 15, 2022, and ending the day after the general primary election and during a period beginning September 1 of the year of a general election and ending the day after the general election. A member of the General Assembly may not mail, during a period beginning February 1 of the year of a general primary election and ending the day after the general primary election and during a period beginning September 1 of the year of a general election and ending the day after the general election, any newsletters or brochures that were printed, at any time, by the Legislative Printing Unit, except that such a newsletter or brochure may be mailed during those times if it is mailed to a constituent in response to that constituent's inquiry concerning the needs of that constituent or questions raised by that constituent.

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

Section 20. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 2-3004 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/2-3004) (from Ch. 34, par. 2-3004)

Sec. 2-3004. Failure to complete reapportionment. If any county board fails to complete the reapportionment of its county by July 1 in 2011 or any 10 years thereafter or by the day after the county board's regularly scheduled July meeting in 2011 or any 10 years thereafter, or for the reapportionment

of 2021, by December 31 ~~the third Wednesday in November~~ in the year after a federal decennial census year, whichever is later, the county clerk of that county shall convene the county apportionment commission. Three members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, but a majority of all the members must vote affirmatively on any determination made by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules for its procedure.

The commission shall develop an apportionment plan for the county in the manner provided by Section 2-3003, dividing the county into the same number of districts as determined by the county board. If the county board has failed to determine the size of the county board to be elected, then the number of districts and the number of members to be elected shall be the largest number to which the county is entitled under Section 2-3002.

The commission shall submit its apportionment plan by October 1 in the year that it is convened, or for the reapportionment of 2021, by February 1, 2022, except that the circuit court, for good cause shown, may grant an extension of time, not exceeding a total of 60 days, within which such a plan may be submitted.

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

Section 25. The Downstate Forest Preserve District Act is amended by changing Section 3c and by adding Section 3c-1 as

follows:

(70 ILCS 805/3c)

Sec. 3c. Elected board of commissioners in certain counties. If the boundaries of a district are co-extensive with the boundaries of a county having a population of more than 800,000 but less than 3,000,000, all commissioners of the forest preserve district shall be elected from the number of districts as determined by the forest preserve district board of commissioners. Such a forest preserve district is a separate and distinct legal entity, and its board members are elected separate and apart from the elected county commissioners. Upon its formation, or as a result of decennial reapportionment, such a forest preserve district shall adopt a district map determining the boundary lines of each district. That map shall be adjusted and reapportioned subject to the same decennial reapportionment process stated in Section 3c-1. No more than one commissioner shall be elected from each district. The ~~the same districts as members of the county board beginning with the general election held in 2002 and each succeeding general election. One commissioner shall be elected from each district. At their first meeting after their election in 2002 and following each subsequent decennial reapportionment of the county under Division 2-3 of the Counties Code, the elected commissioners shall publicly by lot divide themselves into 2 groups, as equal in size as possible.~~

~~Commissioners from the first group shall serve for terms of 2, 4, and 4 years; and commissioners from the second group shall serve terms of 4, 4, and 2 years. Beginning with the general election in 2002, the~~ president of the board of commissioners of the forest preserve district shall be elected by the voters of the county, rather than by the commissioners. The president shall be a resident of the county and shall be elected throughout the county for a 4-year term without having been first elected as commissioner of the forest preserve district. Each commissioner shall be a resident of the forest preserve ~~county~~ board district from which he or she was elected not later than the date of the commencement of the term of office. The term of office for the president and commissioners elected under this Section shall commence on the first Monday of the month following the month of election. Neither a commissioner nor the president of the board of commissioners of that forest preserve district shall serve simultaneously as member or chairman of the county board. No person shall seek election to both the forest preserve commission and the county board at the same election, nor shall they be eligible to hold both offices at the same time. The president, with the advice and consent of the board of commissioners shall appoint a secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as deemed necessary by the board of commissioners, which officers need not be members of the board of commissioners. The president shall have the powers and duties as specified in Section 12 of

this Act.

Candidates for president and commissioner shall be candidates of established political parties.

If a vacancy in the office of president or commissioner occurs, other than by expiration of the president's or commissioner's term, the forest preserve district board of commissioners shall declare that a vacancy exists and notification of the vacancy shall be given to the county central committee of each established political party within 3 business days after the occurrence of the vacancy. If the vacancy occurs in the office of forest preserve district commissioner, the president of the board of commissioners shall, within 60 days after the date of the vacancy, with the advice and consent of other commissioners then serving, appoint a person to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. The appointee shall be affiliated with the same political party as the commissioner in whose office the vacancy occurred and be a resident of such district. If a vacancy in the office of president occurs, other than by expiration of the president's term, the remaining members of the board of commissioners shall, within 60 days after the vacancy, appoint one of the commissioners to serve as president for the remainder of the unexpired term. In that case, the office of the commissioner who is appointed to serve as president shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the president with the advice and

consent of the other forest preserve district commissioners. The commissioner who is appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of president shall be affiliated with the same political party as the person who occupied the office of president prior to the vacancy. A person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of president or commissioner shall establish his or her party affiliation by his or her record of voting in primary elections or by holding or having held an office in an established political party organization before the appointment. If the appointee has not voted in a party primary election or is not holding or has not held an office in an established political party organization before the appointment, the appointee shall establish his or her political party affiliation by his or her record of participating in an established political party's nomination or election caucus. If, however, more than 28 months remain in the unexpired term of a commissioner or the president, the appointment shall be until the next general election, at which time the vacated office of commissioner or president shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a vacancy occurs after the last day provided in Section 7-12 of the Election Code for filing nomination papers for the office of president of a forest preserve district where that office is elected as provided for in this Section, or as set forth in Section 7-61 of the Election Code, a vacancy in nomination shall be filled

by the passage of a resolution by the nominating committee of the affected political party within the time periods specified in the Election Code. The nominating committee shall consist of the chairman of the county central committee and the township chairmen of the affected political party. All other vacancies in nomination shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code.

The president and commissioners elected under this Section may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses actually incurred in performing their official duties under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Section 3a. The reimbursement paid under this Section shall be paid by the forest preserve district.

Compensation for the president and the forest preserve commissioners elected under this Section shall be established by the board of commissioners of the forest preserve district.

This Section does not apply to a forest preserve district created under Section 18.5 of the Conservation District Act.

(Source: P.A. 94-617, eff. 8-18-05; 94-900, eff. 6-22-06.)

(70 ILCS 805/3c-1 new)

Sec. 3c-1. Reapportionment plan for forest preserve districts under Section 3c.

(a) The Downstate Forest Preserve District board of commissioners shall develop an apportionment plan and specify the number of districts. Each district shall have one

commissioner. Each such district:

(1) shall be substantially equal in population to each other district; and

(2) shall be comprised of contiguous territory, as nearly compact as practicable; and

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

(b) The president of the board of commissioners of a Downstate Forest Preserve District may develop a reappointment plan and that plan, as presented or as amended, shall be presented to the board by the third Wednesday in May in the year after a federal decennial census year for approval in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section. If the president 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. That hearing shall be held at least 6 days but not more than 21 days before the board may consider adopting the plan, and the public shall be given notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the district of the hearing at least 6 days in advance of the hearing. The president of the board of commissioners shall have access to the federal decennial census available to the board.

(c) For the reapportionment in calendar year 2021, the

president of the board of commissioners may develop and present (or redevelop and represent) to the board by the third Wednesday in November of 2021 an apportionment plan. If a plan is presented, the Board shall conduct at least one hearing on the proposed plan before it may be adopted. That hearing shall be held at least 6 days but not more than 21 days before the board may consider adopting the plan, and the public shall be given notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the district of the hearing at least 6 days in advance of the hearing.

(d) After each decennial census, the Downstate Forest Preserve District board is not obligated to reapportion the districts if existing districts are within a 10% population deviation from each other based on the results of the decennial census.

(e) As used in this Section, "Downstate Forest Preserve District" means a district described in Section 3c.

Section 30. The Circuit Courts Act is amended by changing Sections 2f, 2f-2, 2f-4, 2f-5, 2f-6, and 2f-9 as follows:

(705 ILCS 35/2f) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.2f)

Sec. 2f. (a) The Circuit of Cook County shall be divided into 15 units to be known as subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly shall create the subcircuits

by law on or before July 1, 1991, using population data as determined by the 1990 Federal census.

(a-5) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (d), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(b) The 165 resident judges to be elected from the Circuit of Cook County shall be determined under paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Judicial Vacancies Act.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional resident judgeships provided by paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Judicial Vacancies Act and (ii) all vacancies in resident judgeships existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, with respect to the other resident judgeships of the Circuit of Cook County, for election from the various subcircuits until there are 11 resident judges to be elected from each of the 15 subcircuits (for a total of 165). A resident judgeship

authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 that became vacant and was filled by appointment by the Supreme Court before that effective date shall be filled by election at the general election in November of 1992 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County within Chicago or the unit of that Circuit outside Chicago, as the case may be, in which the vacancy occurred.

(d) As soon as practicable after the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 15 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. After the first round of assignments, the second and all later rounds shall be based on the same numerical order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(e) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-2)

Sec. 2f-2. 19th judicial circuit; subcircuits; additional

judges.

(a) Prior to the boundaries of the subcircuits being redrawn under subsection (a-3), the 19th circuit shall be divided into 6 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 6 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. The 6 resident judgeships to be assigned that are not added by or converted from at-large judgeships as provided in this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th subcircuits, in that order. The 6 resident judgeships to be assigned that are added by or converted from at-large judgeships as provided in this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st subcircuits, in that order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-3) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census and divide the 19th circuit into at least 10 subcircuits. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial

census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Upon the division of subcircuits pursuant to this Section: (i) each resident judgeship shall be assigned to the newly drawn subcircuit in which the judge of the resident judgeship in question resides; and (ii) each at-large judgeship shall be converted to a resident judgeship and assigned to the subcircuit in which the judge of the converted judgeship in question resides. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit or an at-large judgeship is converted to a resident judgeship and assigned to a subcircuit, it shall be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit. When a vacancy occurs in a resident judgeship, the resident judgeship shall be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election. Notwithstanding the preceding 2 sentences, the resident judgeship shall not be allotted by the Supreme Court and filled by election if, after the vacancy arises, there are still 2 or more nonvacant resident judgeships in the subcircuit of the vacant resident judgeship in question.

(a-5) Of the at-large judgeships of the 19th judicial circuit, the first 3 that are or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall become resident judgeships of the 19th judicial

circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election, except that the Supreme Court may fill those judgeships by appointment for any remainder of a vacated term until the resident judgeships are filled initially by election. As used in this subsection, a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of an at-large judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term.

(a-10) The 19th judicial circuit shall have 3 additional resident judgeships to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c). One of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election beginning at the 2010 general election. Two of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election beginning at the 2012 general election.

(a-15) The 19th judicial circuit shall have additional resident judgeships as provided by subsection (a-3) to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c). The resident judgeships shall be allotted by the Supreme Court in numerical order as provided by the General Assembly upon the redrawing of boundaries and the division of subcircuits pursuant to subsection (a-3). Two additional resident judgeships allotted by the Supreme Court pursuant to this subsection, in numerical order as provided by the General Assembly, shall be filled by election beginning at the 2022 general election. The remainder of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election at the 2024 election.

(a-20) In addition to the 2 judgeships filled by election

at the 2022 election as provided by subsection (a-15), any judgeship that became vacant after January 1, 2020 and on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly is held by an individual appointed by the Supreme Court also shall be filled by election at the 2022 general election. This subsection is subject to the requirement of subsection (a-3) that no judgeship shall be allotted by the Supreme Court and filled by election if, after the vacancy arises, there are still 2 or more nonvacant resident judgeships in the subcircuit of the vacant resident judgeship in question.

(b) The 19th circuit shall have a total of 12 resident judgeships (6 resident judgeships existing on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 formerly at-large judgeships as provided in subsection (a-5), and 3 resident judgeships added by subsection (a-10)). The number of resident judgeships allotted to subcircuits of the 19th judicial circuit pursuant to this Section shall constitute all the resident judgeships of the 19th judicial circuit.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all vacancies in resident judgeships of the 19th circuit existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and not filled at the 2004 general election, (ii) the resident judgeships of the 19th circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those

judgeships thereafter become vacant, (iii) the 3 formerly at-large judgeships described in subsection (a-5) as they become available, (iv) the 3 resident judgeships added by subsection (a-10), and (v) the additional resident judgeships provided for by subsection (a-3), for election from the various subcircuits until there are 2 resident judges to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 19th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at-large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 19th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-380, eff. 8-13-21.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-4)

Sec. 2f-4. 12th circuit; subcircuits; additional judges.

(a) The 12th circuit shall be divided into 5 subcircuits.

The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 5 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. The 5 resident judgeships to be assigned after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 1st, and 2nd subcircuits, in that order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-5) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(a-10) The first vacancy in the 12th judicial circuit's 10 existing circuit judgeships (8 at large and 2 resident), but

not in the additional judgeships described in subsections (b) and (b-5), that exists on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly shall not be filled, by appointment or election, and that judgeship is eliminated. Of the 12th judicial circuit's 10 existing circuit judgeships (8 at large and 2 resident), but not the additional judgeships described in subsections (b) and (b-5), the second to be vacant or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly shall be allotted as a 12th circuit resident judgeship under subsection (c).

(a-15) Of the at large judgeships of the 12th judicial circuit not affected by subsection (a-10), the first 2 that are or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall become resident judgeships of the 12th judicial circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election, except that the Supreme Court may fill those judgeships by appointment for any remainder of a vacated term until the resident judgeships are filled initially by election.

(a-20) As used in subsections (a-10) and (a-15), a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of an at large or resident judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term.

(b) The 12th circuit shall have 6 additional resident

judgeships, as well as its existing resident judgeship as established in subsection (a-10), and existing at large judgeships, for a total of 15 judgeships available to be allotted under subsection (c) to the 10 subcircuit resident judgeships. The additional resident judgeship created by Public Act 93-541 shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2006. The 2 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of 2004 shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2008. The additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2010. After the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court may fill by appointment the additional resident judgeships created by Public Act 93-541, this amendatory Act of 2004, and this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly until the 2006, 2008, or 2010 general election, as the case may be.

(b-5) In addition to the number of circuit judges and resident judges otherwise authorized by law, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on April 1, 2006 there shall be one additional resident judge who is a resident of and elected from the fourth judicial subcircuit of the 12th judicial circuit. That additional resident judgeship may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court until filled by election at the general election in 2008, regardless of whether the judgeships for subcircuits 1, 2, and 3 have been

filled.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional resident judgeships of the 12th circuit created by Public Act 93-541, this amendatory Act of 2004, and this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, (ii) the second vacancy in the at large and resident judgeships of the 12th circuit as provided in subsection (a-10), and (iii) the 2 formerly at large judgeships described in subsection (a-15) as they become available, for election from the various subcircuits until, with the additional judge of the fourth subcircuit described in subsection (b-5), there are 2 resident judges to be elected from each subcircuit. No at large or resident judge of the 12th circuit serving on August 18, 2003 shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as at large or resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 12th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this

Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-5)

Sec. 2f-5. 22nd circuit; subcircuits; additional resident judgeship.

(a) The 22nd circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 4 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-5) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the

subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(b) Other than the resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the 22nd circuit shall have one additional resident judgeship, as well as its 3 existing resident judgeships, for a total of 4 resident judgeships to be allotted to the 4 subcircuit resident judgeships. The additional resident judgeship created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2006 and shall not be filled by appointment before the general election in 2006. The number of resident judgeships allotted to subcircuits of the 22nd judicial circuit pursuant to this Section, and the resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, shall constitute all the resident judgeships of the 22nd judicial circuit.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all eligible vacancies in resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit existing on or occurring on or after August 18, 2003 and not filled at the 2004 general election, (ii) the resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, and (iii) the additional resident judgeship of the 22nd circuit created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 22nd

circuit serving on August 18, 2003 shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-6)

Sec. 2f-6. 17th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 17th circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 4 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to

that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-5) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(a-10) Of the 17th circuit's 9 circuit judgeships existing on April 7, 2005 (6 at large and 3 resident), but not including the one resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the 3 resident judgeships shall be allotted as 17th circuit resident judgeships under subsection (c) as those resident judgeships are or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly. Of the 17th circuit's associate judgeships, the first associate judgeship that is or becomes vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall become a resident judgeship of the 17th circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) as a resident subcircuit judgeship. These resident

judgeships, and the one resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, shall constitute all of the resident judgeships of the 17th circuit. As used in this subsection, a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of a resident judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term. A vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of an associate judge's term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(b) The 17th circuit shall have a total of 4 judgeships (3 resident judgeships existing on April 7, 2005 and one associate judgeship), but not including the one resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, available to be allotted to the 4 subcircuit resident judgeships.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the 3 resident judgeships of the 17th circuit existing on April 7, 2005 as they are or become vacant as provided in subsection (a-10) and (ii) the one associate judgeship converted into a resident judgeship of the 17th circuit as it is or becomes vacant as provided in subsection (a-10), for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident or associate judge of the 17th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention or reappointment in office as resident

judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 17th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-9)

Sec. 2f-9. 16th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 16th circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. Subcircuits 1, 2, and 4 of the 16th circuit in existence on April 15, 2011 shall continue to use their established boundaries in the new 16th circuit as of December 3, 2012. Subcircuit 3 in existence on April 15, 2011 shall continue to use its established boundary until December 3, 2012. For a judge elected to subcircuit 3 as of April 15, 2011, the current boundaries in existence as of April 15, 2011 shall continue until the conclusion of the existing term of office, following the 2012 general election, and upon the conclusion of the existing term of office, the new boundary shall go into

effect. The new boundary for subcircuit 3 shall contain and be made up of the following townships in the County of Kane, excluding the portions of the townships currently served by subcircuit 1, 2, or 4: Aurora, Blackberry, Big Rock, Burlington, Campton, Dundee, Elgin, Hampshire, Kaneville, Plato, Rutland, Sugar Grove, and Virgil. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 4 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-5) In 2022 ~~In 2021~~, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn

subcircuit.

(b) (Blank).

(c) No resident judge of the 16th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section. No resident judge elected from a subcircuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in or to seek retention in office until the 2012 general election, or until the conclusion of the existing term.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2011, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 16th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 97. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

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