AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 320

AMENDMENT NO. __. Amend House Bill 320 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 7-7 and 7-8 as follows:
(10 ILCS 5/7-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-7)
Sec. 7-7. For the purpose of making nominations in certain instances as provided in this Article and this Act, the following committees are authorized and shall constitute the central or managing committees of each political party, viz: A State central committee, a congressional committee for each congressional district, a county central committee for each county, a municipal central committee for each city, incorporated town or village, a ward committeeman for each ward in cities containing a population of 500,000 or more; a township committeeman for each township or part of a township that lies outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties having a population of \(2,000,000\) or more; a precinct committeeman for each precinct in counties having a population of less than 2,000,000; a county board district committee for each county board district created under Division \(2-3\) of the Counties Code; a State's Attorney
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committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney; a Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region; and a judicial subcircuit committee in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits $\epsilon \ominus \theta k-\epsilon \theta \neq t y$ for each judicial subcircuit in that circuit Єeөk-Єөunty.
(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8)
Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows: State Central Committee
(a) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983 the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

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

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

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

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chairman, the state central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chairman who shall not be
required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chairman shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

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

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

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chairman of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 30 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a chairman, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, each State central committeeman and State central committeewoman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her congressional district by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in counties of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants
located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chairman of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeman in counties of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of his or her county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the state central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same sex as his or her predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any state convention of such party, determine to return to the election of state central committeeman and State central committeewoman by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a state convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chairman and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeemen
(b) At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March, 1972, and every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeman. Each candidate for ward committeeman must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeman of such party for such ward.

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

Terms of Committeemen. All precinct committeemen elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeemen until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain state central committeemen who have 2 year terms, all state central committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen shall continue as such committeemen until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeman when a precinct committeeman ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeman shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeman in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.
(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeemen of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. County Central Committee
(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeemen, precinct committeemen and ward committeemen, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Congressional Committee
(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within 2 or more counties, but not coterminous with the county lines of all of such counties, the precinct committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A state central committeeman in each district shall be a member and the chairman or, when a district has 2 state central committeemen, a co-chairman of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.
(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects it members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the state Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.
(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative $B$ under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeemen, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent state central committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeemen. When voting for such proxy the county chairman, ward committeeman or township committeeman, as the case may be shall have one
vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative $B$ under paragraph (a) of this Section. (Source: P.A. 90-627, eff. 7-10-98; 91-426, eff. 8-6-99.)

Section 10. The Circuit Courts Act is amended by adding Sections $2 f-1,2 f-2$, and $2 f-3$ as follows:
(705 ILCS 35/2f-1 new)
Sec. 2f-1. Twelfth circuit; subcircuits; additional resident judgeships.
(a) The twelfth circuit shall be divided into 5 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly shall create the subcircuits by law on or before January 1 , 2005, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census.
(b) The twelfth circuit shall have 3 additional resident judgeships for a total of 5 resident judgeships. The 3 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 93 rd General Assembly shall each be filled by election beginning at the general election first occurring after the corresponding reduction in associate judgeships in the twelfth circuit provided in Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act. The 3 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall not be filled by appointment before they are first filled by election.
(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional 3 resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the

93rd General Assembly as the corresponding number of associate judgeships in the twelfth circuit is reduced as provided in Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act, (ii) all vacancies in resident judgeships 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, with respect to the other resident judgeships of the twelfth circuit, and (iii) the resident judgeships of the twelfth circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each of the 5 subcircuits.
(d) As soon as possible after the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme court shall determine by lot 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. 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 of a subcircuit must reside in the subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.
(f) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the twelfth circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.
(705 ILCS 35/2f-2 new)
Sec. 2f-2. Eighteenth circuit; subcircuits; additional resident judgeships.
(a) The eighteenth circuit shall be divided into 9 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly shall create the subcircuits by law on or before January $1_{\text {, }}$ 2005, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal
census.
(b) The eighteenth circuit shall have 7 additional resident judgeships for a total of 9 resident judgeships. The 7 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 93 rd General Assembly shall each be filled by election beginning at the general election first occurring after the corresponding reduction in associate judgeships in the eighteenth circuit provided in Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act. The 7 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 93 rd General Assembly shall not be filled by appointment before they are first filled by election.
(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional 7 resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly as the corresponding number of associate judgeships in the eighteenth circuit is reduced as provided in Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act, (ii) all vacancies in resident judgeships 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, with respect to the other resident judgeships of the eighteenth circuit, and (iii) the resident judgeships of the eighteenth circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each of 9 subcircuits.
(d) As soon as possible after the subcircuits are created by law, the supreme court shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 9 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.
(e) A resident judge of a subcircuit must reside in the
subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.
(f) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the eighteenth circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.
(705 ILCS 35/2f-3 new)
Sec. 2f-3. Nineteenth circuit; subcircuits.
(a) The nineteenth circuit shall be divided into 9 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly shall create the subcircuits by law on or before January 1 , 2005, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census.
(b) The nineteenth circuit shall have a total of 9 resident judgeships.
(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all vacancies in resident judgeships of the nineteenth 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 and (ii) the resident judgeships of the nineteenth circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit.
(d) As soon as possible after the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 9 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.
(e) A resident judge of a subcircuit must reside in the subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as
long as he or she holds that office.
(f) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the nineteenth circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

Section 15. The Judicial Vacancies Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:
(705 ILCS 40/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.42)
Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) $\perp$ and (4), and (5) of this subsection (a), vacancies in the office of a resident circuit judge in any county or in any unit or subcircuit of any circuit shall not be filled.
(1) If in any county of less than 45,000 inhabitants there remains in office no other resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.
(2) If in any county of 45,000 or more but less than 60,000 inhabitants there remains in office only one resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.
(3) If in any county of 60,000 or more inhabitants, other than the County of $C o o k$ or as provided in paragraph (5), there remain in office no more than 2 resident judges following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.
(4) The County of Cook shall have 165 resident judges on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990. Of those resident judgeships, (i) 56 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the circuit of Cook County within Chicago, (ii) 27 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County
outside Chicago, (iii) 12 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1992 (iv) 10 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1994 , and (v) 60 shall be additional resident judgeships to be authorized one each for each reduction upon vacancy in the office of associate judge in the Circuit of Cook County as those vacancies exist or occur on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and as those vacancies are determined under subsection (b) of Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act until the total resident judgeships authorized under this item (v) is 60. Seven of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1991 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1992 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1994. The remaining 5 of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1993 and ending 60 days before the
primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December 1994. The additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990; but no additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) shall be filled during the 59 day period before the next primary election to nominate judges. The Circuit of Cook County shall be divided into units to be known as subcircuits as provided in Section 2 f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, but before the date the subcircuits are created by law, shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court from the unit within Chicago or the unit outside Chicago, as the case may be, in which the vacancy occurs and filled by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2 f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the date the subcircuits are created by law shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court and by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2 f of the Circuit Courts Act.
(5) Resident judges in the twelfth, eighteenth, and nineteenth judicial circuits are as provided in Sections $2 f-1,2 f-2$, and $2 f-3$ of the Circuit Courts Act.
(b) Nothing in paragraphs (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this Section shall be construed to require or permit in any county a greater number of resident judges than there were resident associate judges on January 1, 1967.
（c）Vacancies authorized to be filled by this Section 2 shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Constitution．
（d）A person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit judge shall be，at the time of appointment，a resident of the subcircuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected if the vacancy occurred in a circuit divided into subcircuits Єeөk－－ヒөunもy．If a vacancy in the office of circuit judge occurred in a circuit not divided into subcircuits өもheæーもhaf－Єөөk－Єeunty，a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be，at the time of appointment，a resident of the circuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected．Except as provided in sections $2 f-1,2 f-2$ ，and $2 f-3$ of the Circuit Courts Act，if a vacancy occurred in the office of a resident circuit judge，a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be，at the time of appointment，a resident of the county from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected． （Source：P．A．90－342，eff．8－8－97．）

Section 20．The Associate Judges Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows：
（705 ILCS 45／2）（from Ch．37，par．160．2）
Sec．2．（a）The maximum number of associate judges authorized for each circuit is the greater of the applicable minimum number specified in this Section or one for each 35，000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding Federal census，except for circuits with a population of more than $3,000,000$ where the maximum number of associate judges is one for each 29，000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding federal census，reduced in circuits of less than 200,000 inhabitants by the number of resident circuit judges elected in the

(c) The maximum number of associate judges authorized
under subsection (a) for the twelfth circuit shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (c). For each vacancy that exists on or occurs on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the $93 r d$ General Assembly, the maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 3. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed.
(d) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for the eighteenth circuit shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (d). For each vacancy that exists on or occurs on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the $93 r d$ General Assembly, that maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 7. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed. (Source: P.A. 92-17, eff. 6-28-01.)".

