## 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## State of Illinois 2005 and 2006

## HB4177

Introduced 11/2/2005, by Rep. Jack D. Franks

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

| 10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2 | from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 ILCS 5/4-6.2 | from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.2 |
| 10 ILCS 5/4-12 | from Ch. 46, par. 4-12 |
| 10 ILCS 5/5-15 | from Ch. 46, par. 5-15 |
| 10 ILCS 5/5-16.2 | from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.2 |
| 10 ILCS 5/6-44 | from Ch. 46, par. 6-44 |
| 10 ILCS 5/6-50.2 | from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.2 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-1 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-1 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-2 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-2 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-7 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-7 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-8 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-8 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-8.01 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.01 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-9 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-9 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-10 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-10 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-12 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-12 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-13 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-13 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-17 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-17 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-19 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-19 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-25 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-25 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-46 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-46 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-51 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-51 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-53 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-53 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-56 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-56 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-58 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-58 |
| 10 ILCS 5/7-59 | from Ch. 46, par. 7-59 |
| 10 ILCS 5/8-5 | from Ch. 46, par. 8-5 |
| 10 ILCS 5/8-6 | from Ch. 46, par. 8-6 |
| 10 ILCS 5/8-7 | from Ch. 46, par. 8-7 |
| 10 ILCS 5/9-1.3 | from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.3 |
| 10 ILCS 5/9-1.4 | from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.4 |
| 10 ILCS 5/9-1.5 | from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.5 |
| 10 ILCS 5/9-1.7 | from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.7 |
| 10 ILCS 5/9-15 | from Ch. 46, par. 9-15 |
| 10 ILCS 5/10-2 | from Ch. 46, par. 10-2 |
| 10 ILCS 5/11-6 | from Ch. 46, par. 11-6 |
| 10 ILCS 5/13-4 | from Ch. 46, par. 13-4 |
| 10 ILCS 5/14-1 | from Ch. 46, par. 14-1 |
| 10 ILCS 5/22-15 | from Ch. 46, par. 22-15 |
| 10 ILCS 5/25-6 | from Ch. 46, par. 25-6 |
| 60 ILCS 1/45-15 |  |
| 60 ILCS 1/45-25 |  |
| 60 ILCS 1/45-50 |  |
| 60 ILCS 1/45-55 |  |
| 105 ILCS 5/3A-6 | from Ch. 122, par. 3A-6 |

[^0]AN ACT concerning government.

## 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 2A-1.2, 4-6.2, 4-12, 5-15, 5-16.2, 6-44, 6-50.2, 7-1, $7-2,7-7,7-8,7-8.01,7-9,7-10,7-12,7-13,7-17,7-19,7-25$, $7-46, \quad 7-51, \quad 7-53,7-56,7-58,7-59, \quad 8-5, \quad 8-6,8-7, \quad 9-1.3$, $9-1.5,9-15,10-2,11-6,13-4,14-1,22-15,25-6,9-1.4$, and 9-1.7 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.2)
Sec. 2A-1.2. Consolidated Schedule of Elections - Offices Designated
(a) At the general election in the appropriate even-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled or shall be on the ballot as otherwise required by this Code:
(1) Elector of President and Vice President of the United States
(2) United States Senator and United States Representative;
(3) State Executive Branch elected officers;
(4) State Senator and State Representative;
(5) County elected officers, including State's Attorney, County Board member, County Commissioners, and elected President of the County Board or County Chief Executive;
(6) Circuit Court Clerk;
(7) Regional Superintendent of Schools, except in counties or educational service regions in which that office has been abolished;
(8) Judges of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, on the question of retention, to fill vacancies and newly created judicial offices;
(9) (Blank);
(10) Trustee of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, and elected Trustee of other Sanitary Districts;
(11) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this Section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district requires an annual election and permits or requires election of candidates of political parties.
(b) At the general primary election:
(1) in each even-numbered year candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the general election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus.
(2) in the appropriate even-numbered years the political party offices of state central committeeperson eommitteeman, township committeeperson eommitteeman, ward committeeperson eommitteemaf shall be filled and delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions shall be elected as may be required pursuant to this code. In the even-numbered years in which a Presidential election is to be held, candidates in the Presidential preference primary shall also be on the ballot.
(3) in each even-numbered year, where the municipality has provided for annual elections to elect municipal officers pursuant to Section $6(f)$ or Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, pursuant to the Illinois Municipal Code or pursuant to the municipal charter, the offices of such municipal officers shall be filled at an election held on the date of the general primary election, provided that the municipal election shall be a nonpartisan election where required by the Illinois Municipal Code. For partisan municipal elections in even-numbered years, a primary to nominate candidates for municipal office to be elected at the general primary election shall be held on the Tuesday 6
weeks preceding that election.
(4) in each school district which has adopted the provisions of Article 33 of the School Code, successors to the members of the board of education whose terms expire in the year in which the general primary is held shall be elected.
(c) At the consolidated election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled:
(1) Municipal officers, provided that in municipalities in which candidates for alderman or other municipal office are not permitted by law to be candidates of political parties, the runoff election where required by law, or the nonpartisan election where required by law, shall be held on the date of the consolidated election; and provided further, in the case of municipal officers provided for by an ordinance providing the form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, such offices shall be filled by election or by runoff election as may be provided by such ordinance;
(2) Village and incorporated town library directors;
(3) City boards of stadium commissioners;
(4) Commissioners of park districts;
(5) Trustees of public library districts;
(6) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district permits or requires election of candidates of political parties;
(7) Township officers, including township park commissioners, township library directors, and boards of managers of community buildings, and Multi-Township Assessors;
(8) Highway commissioners and road district clerks;
(9) Members of school boards in school districts which adopt Article 33 of the School Code;
(10) The directors and chairman of the Chain O Lakes -

Fox River Waterway Management Agency;
(11) Forest preserve district commissioners elected under Section 3.5 of the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act;
(12) Elected members of school boards, school trustees, directors of boards of school directors, trustees of county boards of school trustees (except in counties or educational service regions having a population of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants) and members of boards of school inspectors, except school boards in school districts that adopt Article 33 of the School Code;
(13) Members of Community College district boards;
(14) Trustees of Fire Protection Districts;
(15) Commissioners of the Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority;
(16) Elected Trustees of Tuberculosis Sanitarium Districts;
(17) Elected Officers of special districts not otherwise designated in this Section for which the law governing those districts does not permit candidates of political parties.
(d) At the consolidated primary election in each odd-numbered year, candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the consolidated election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus, and except those offices listed in paragraphs (12) through (17) of subsection (c).

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the mayor, clerk, treasurer, and aldermen shall be elected in municipalities in which candidates for mayor, clerk, treasurer, or alderman are not permitted by law to be candidates of political parties, subject to runoff elections to be held at the consolidated election as may be required by law, and municipal officers shall be nominated in a nonpartisan election in municipalities in which pursuant to law
candidates for such office are not permitted to be candidates of political parties.

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, municipal officers shall be nominated or elected, or elected subject to a runoff, as may be provided by an ordinance providing a form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution.
(e) (Blank).
(f) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, public questions may be submitted to voters pursuant to this Code and any special election otherwise required or authorized by law or by court order may be conducted pursuant to this Code.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officers established in this Article, whenever a referendum is held for the establishment of a political subdivision whose officers are to be elected, the initial officers shall be elected at the election at which such referendum is held if otherwise so provided by law. In such cases, the election of the initial officers shall be subject to the referendum.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officials established in this Article, any community college district which becomes effective by operation of law pursuant to Section 6-6.1 of the Public Community College Act, as now or hereafter amended, shall elect the initial district board members at the next regularly scheduled election following the effective date of the new district.
(g) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, if in any precinct there are no offices or public questions required to be on the ballot under this Code then no election shall be held in the precinct on that date.
(h) There may be conducted a referendum in accordance with the provisions of Division 6-4 of the Counties Code. (Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96; 89-95, eff. 1-1-96; 89-626, eff. 8-9-96; 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)
(10 ILCS 5/4-6.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.2)

Sec. 4-6.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township or road district clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State.

The county clerk shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the county as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The election authority shall appoint as deputy registrars a reasonable number of employees of the secretary of state located at driver's license examination stations and designated to the election authority by the Secretary of state who may accept the registration of any qualified residents of the state at any such driver's license examination stations. The appointment of employees of the secretary of state as deputy registrars shall be made in the manner provided in Section 2-105 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

The county clerk shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.
2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to
every election.
3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the state, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.
4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the state.
5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bonafide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the state. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bonafide state civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.
6. The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.
7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.
8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the county clerk shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

The county clerk may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as he considers necessary. The county clerk shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The county clerk, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chairman of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chairman of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the county clerk by November 30 of each year. The county clerk may require a Chairman of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.
Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time
other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that $I$ will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.
(Signature Deputy Registrar)"
This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year; except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.
(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to
removal for cause.
(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the appointing election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35 th and 28 th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28 th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.
(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession
(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.
(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.
(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/4-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-12)
Sec. 4-12. Any voter or voters in the township, city,
village or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeperson eommitteeman in the county, may, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which the 1970 primary election for the nomination of candidates for state and county offices or any election thereafter is to be held, make application in writing, to the county clerk, to have any name upon the register of any precinct erased. Such application shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:
"I being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... Street in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town of) .... (or of the .... town of ....) do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that .... registered from No. .... Street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... (or of the .... town of ....) and hence $I$ ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason ....

Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit. (Signed) .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).
....
$\qquad$
. . . . ."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the county clerk or any deputy authorized by the county clerk for that purpose, and filed with said clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, with a demand to appear before the county clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from said register, shall be mailed, in an envelope duly stamped and directed to such person at the address upon said register, at least four days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons
making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why said name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before said clerk at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the said notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application to erase may be dismissed by the county clerk.

Any voter making the application is privileged from arrest while presenting it to the county clerk, and while going to and from the office of the county clerk.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)
(10 ILCS 5/5-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-15)
Sec. 5-15. Any voter or voters in the township, city, village, or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeperson eommitteeman in the county, may, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of the Monday and Tuesday of the third week immediately preceding the week in which such April 10,1962 Primary Election is to be held, make application in writing, before such County Clerk, to have any name upon such register of any precinct erased. Thereafter such application shall be made between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which any county, city, village, township, or incorporated town election is to be held. Such application shall be in substance, in the words and figures following:
"I, being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... Street in the .... precinct of the .... Ward of the city (village or town of ....) of the.... District .... town of ... do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that .... registered from No. ... Street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of the ... ward of the city (village or town) of.... or of the .... district town of.... hence $I$ ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following
reason ..... Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.
(Signed) .....
Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date). .... .... . . . ."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the County Clerk or any Deputy authorized by the County Clerk for that purpose, and filed with the Clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, with a demand to appear before the County Clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from the register, shall be mailed by special delivery, duly stamped and directed, to such person, to the address upon said register at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why the name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before the Clerk at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the said notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application may be dismissed by the County Clerk.

Any voter making such application or applications shall be privileged from arrest while presenting the same to the county Clerk, and whilst going to and returning from the office of the County Clerk.
(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)
(10 ILCS 5/5-16.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.2)
Sec. 5-16.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State.

The county clerk shall appoint all precinct
committeepersons in the county as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The election authority shall appoint as deputy registrars a reasonable number of employees of the Secretary of state located at driver's license examination stations and designated to the election authority by the secretary of state who may accept the registration of any qualified residents of the state at any such driver's license examination stations. The appointment of employees of the secretary of state as deputy registrars shall be made in the manner provided in Section 2-105 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

The county clerk shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.
2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.
3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the
registrations of any resident of the State, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.
4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the state.
5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the state. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide state civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.
6. The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.
7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.
8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the county clerk shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

The county clerk may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as he considers necessary. The county clerk shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The county clerk, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chairman of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chairman of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the county clerk by November 30 of each year. The county clerk may require a Chairman of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I
will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.
(Signature of Deputy Registrar)"
This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons eommitteemen, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December lst following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.
(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.
(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the appointing election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the
deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28 th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.
(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.
(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.
(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registers shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.
(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/6-44) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-44)
Sec. 6-44. Any voter or voters in the ward, village or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeperson in the county, may, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held make application in writing, before such board of
election commissioners, to have any name upon such register of any precinct erased. However, in municipalities having a population of more than 500,000 and having a board of election commissioners (except as otherwise provided for such municipalities in Section 6-60 of this Article) and in all cities, villages and incorporated towns within the jurisdiction of such board, such application shall be made between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which such election is to be held. Such application shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:
"I being a qualified voter, registered from No. .... street in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have personal knowledge that .... registered from No. .... street is not a qualified voter in the .... precinct of the .... ward of the city (village or town) of .... and hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason ....

Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit. (Signed)....

Subscribed and sworn to before me on (insert date).
$\qquad$
. . . "

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before any member of the board or the clerk thereof and filed with said board. Thereupon notice of such application, with a demand to appear before the board of election commissioners and show cause why his name shall not be erased from said register, shall be personally served upon such person or left at his place of residence indicated in such register, or in the case of a homeless individual, at his or her mailing address, by a messenger of said board of election commissioners, and, as to the manner and time of serving such notice such messenger shall make affidavit; the messenger shall
also make affidavit of the fact in case he cannot find such person or his place of residence, and that he went to the place named on such register as his or her place of residence. Such notice shall be served at least one day before the time fixed for such party to show cause.

The commissioners shall also cause a like notice or demand to be sent by mail duly stamped and directed, to such person, to the address upon the register at least 2 days before the day fixed in the notice to show cause

A like notice shall be served on the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why said name shall be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before said board at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application may be dismissed by the board.

Any voter making such application or applications shall be privileged from arrest while presenting the same to the board of election commissioners, and while going to and returning from the board of election commissioners. (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)
(10 ILCS 5/6-50.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.2)
Sec. 6-50.2. (a) The board of election commissioners shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the election jurisdiction as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The election authority shall appoint as deputy registrars a reasonable number of employees of the Secretary of State located at driver's license examination stations and designated to the election authority by the Secretary of State who may accept the registration of any qualified residents of the State at any such driver's license examination stations The appointment of employees of the Secretary of state as
deputy registrars shall be made in the manner provided in Section 2-105 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

The board of election commissioners shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State, at such library.
2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such school. The board of election commissioners shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated in the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.
3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the state, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the election jurisdiction, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.
4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.
5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the
registration of any qualified resident of the State. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the board of election commissioners shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a board of election commissioners fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide state civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.
6. The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such public aid office.
7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such unemployment office. If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the board of election commissioners shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the
specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.
8. The president of any corporation, as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State. The board of election commissioners may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as it considers necessary. The board of election commissioners shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election jurisdiction. The board of election commissioners, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chairman of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chairman of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the board by November 30 of each year. The board may require a Chairman of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the election jurisdiction and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that $I$ will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

This oath shall be administered and certified to by one of the commissioners or by the executive director or by some person designated by the board of election commissioners, and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the board of election commissioners. The members of the board of election commissioners and all persons authorized by them under the provisions of this Article to take registrations, after themselves taking and subscribing to the above oath, are authorized to take or administer such oaths and execute such affidavits as are required by this Article.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons eomitteemen, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons eommitteemen shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.
(b) The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the board of election commissioners and such appointees. The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.
(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be returned to the appointing election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th
day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28 th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.
(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.
(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.
(f) The board of election commissioners shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the board of election commissioners.
(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the election jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the board of election commissioners within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence. (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-1)
Sec. 7-1. Application of Article.
(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, congressional, judicial, and county officers, State's Attorneys (whether elected from a single county or from more than one county), city, village, and incorporated town and municipal officers, trustees of sanitary districts, township
officers in townships of over 5,000 population coextensive with or included wholly within cities or villages not under the commission form of government, precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons eommitteemen, and delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions by all political parties, as defined in Section 7-2 of this Article 7, shall be made in the manner provided in this Article 7 and not otherwise. The nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be made only in the manner provided for in Section 7-9 of this Article.
(b) This Article 7 shall not apply to (i) the nomination of candidates for school elections and township elections, except in those townships specifically mentioned in subsection (a) and except in those cases in which a township central committee determines under Section 6A-2 of the Township Law of 1874 or Section 45-55 of the Township Code that its candidates for township offices shall be nominated by primary in accordance with this Article, (ii) the nomination of park commissioners in park districts organized under the Park District Code, (iii) the nomination of officers of cities and villages organized under special charters, or (iv) the nomination of municipal officers for cities, villages, and incorporated towns with a population of 5,000 or less, except where a city, village, or incorporated town with a population of 5,000 or less has by ordinance determined that political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal office in the city, village, or incorporated town by primary in accordance with this Article. In that event, the municipal clerk shall certify the ordinance to the proper election officials no later than November 15 in the year preceding the consolidated primary election.
(c) The words "township officers" or "township offices" shall be construed, when used in this Article, to include supervisors
(d) As provided in Sections 3.1-25-20 through 3.1-25-60 of the Illinois Municipal Code, a village may adopt a system of nonpartisan primary and general elections for the election of
village officers.
(Source: P.A. 88-670, eff. 12-2-94; 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-2)
Sec. 7-2. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, polled more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in the State, is hereby declared to be a political party within the State, and shall nominate all candidates provided for in this Article 7 under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, ward and State central committeepersons as herein provided.

A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast within any congressional district, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within such congressional district, and shall nominate its candidate for Representative in Congress, under the provisions hereof. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said county, and shall nominate all county officers in said county under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, and ward committeepersons eommittecmen, as herein provided;

A political party, which at the municipal election for city, village or incorporated town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any city or village, or incorporated town is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said city, village or incorporated town, and shall nominate all city, village or incorporated town officers in said city or village or incorporated town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in section 7--1.

A political party, which at the municipal election for town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in said town, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said town, and shall nominate all town officers in said town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in section 7--1.

A political party, which at the municipal election in any other municipality or political subdivision, (except townships and school districts), for municipal or other officers therein then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in such municipality or political subdivision, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said municipality or political subdivision, and shall nominate all municipal or other officers therein under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in section $7--1$.

Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United states and the State of Illinois.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)
(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, whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, filling by appointment vacancies in nomination for statewide offices, including but not limited to
the office of United States Senator, 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 committeeperson eommitecman for each ward in cities containing a population of 500,000 or more; a township committeeperson eomiteeman 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 committeeperson eommittecmaf 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 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; a judicial subcircuit committee in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits for each judicial subcircuit in that circuit; and a board of review election district committee for each Cook County Board of Review election district.
(Source: P.A. 93-541, eff. 8-18-03; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(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 committeeperson from the district. A political party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeepersons in the manner following:

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

After 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 committeeperson of male gender fand and the female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeeperson of female gender shall be declared elected State central committeeperson of male gender and State central committeeperson of female gender 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 committeepersons of male gender or State central committeepersons of female gender from a congressional district are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of
votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeperson of male gender eommitteeman or State central committeeperson of female gender eommitteman 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 committeeperson of male gender ommitecman or committeeperson of female gender eommitteeman 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 41 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 committeeperson of male gender eomitteemar and state central committeeperson of female gender eommitterman 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 committeepersons of the political party in counties of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chairman of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeperson in counties of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of 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 committeeperson of male gender and State central committeeperson of female gender 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 Committeepersons Gomiteemen
(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 committeeperson mand candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeperson having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeperson 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 committeeperson form. Each candidate for township committeeperson mmast be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of $2,000,000$ or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeperson The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary 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 committeeperson Each candidate for precinct committeeperson must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeperson . The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each political party.

Terms of Committeepersons Comen All precinct committeepersons elected under the provisions of
this Article shall continue as such committeepersons emmittemen until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeepersons eommitecmen who have 2 year terms, all state central committeepersons eomitteemer, township committeepersons eommittecmen and ward committeepersons eommitteemen shall continue as such committeepersons eommiteemen until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson eommitteman when a precinct committeeperson eommitecman ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson eommaneman shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson eommittecman in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.
(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons eommittecmen of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson eommitteeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

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

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

## Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts
wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within 2 or more counties, but not coterminous with the county lines of all of such counties, the precinct committeepersons monn township committeepersons ward committeepersons if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A state central committeeperson eommiteceman in each district shall be a member and the chairman or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons 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 committeepersons or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson ommiteman 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.
(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 shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeepersons eommitteemen of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeepersons eommitteemen of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

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

## Municipal Central Committee

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

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the 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 committeeperson of male gender or committeeperson of female gender eommitteewon at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative $B$ under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeepersons eomitteemen, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent state central committeeperson of male gender eommittecman or committeeperson of female gender eommittecwoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons eommitteemen. When voting for such proxy the county chairman, ward committeeperson eommitteeman or township committeeperson eommitteeman, as the case may be shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the
primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeperson of male gender or committeeperson of female gender eommitteewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.
(Source: P.A. 93-541, eff. 8-18-03; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-8.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.01)

Sec. 7-8.01. The county board district committee of each political party in each county board district created pursuant to "An Act relating to the composition and election of county boards in certain counties", enacted by the 76th General Assembly, shall consist of the precinct committeepersons eommittecmen of the precincts included in the county board district.

```
(Source: P.A. 76-1651.)
```

(10 ILCS 5/7-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9)
Sec. 7-9. County central committee; county and State conventions
(a) On the 29th day next succeeding the primary at which committeepersons eommittemen are elected, the county central committee of each political party shall meet within the county and proceed to organize by electing from its own number a chairman and either from its own number, or otherwise, such other officers as such committee may deem necessary or expedient. Such meeting of the county central committee shall
be known as the county convention.
The chairman of each county committee shall within 10 days after the organization, forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and post office addresses of the officers, precinct committeepersons and representative committeepersons elected by his political party.

The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the State convention of its party; but in any county having within its limits any city having a population of 200,000, or over the delegates from such city shall be chosen by wards, the ward committeepersons from the respective wards choosing the number of delegates to which such ward is entitled on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county. In all counties containing a population of $2,000,000$ or more outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, the delegates from each of the townships or parts of townships as the case may be shall be chosen by townships or parts of townships as the case may be, the township committeepersons from the respective townships or parts of townships as the case may be choosing the number of delegates to which such townships or parts of townships as the case may be are entitled, on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall be a delegate to the State Convention, ex officio.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 may appoint 2 delegates to the State Convention who must be residents of the member's Congressional District.
(b) State conventions shall be held within 180 days after
the general primary in the year 2000 and every 4 years thereafter. In the year 1998, and every 4 years thereafter, the chairman of a State central committee may issue a call for a State convention within 180 days after the general primary.

The State convention of each political party has power to make nominations of candidates of its political party for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and to adopt any party platform, and, to the extent determined by the State central committee as provided in Section 7-14, to choose and select delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions. The State Central Committee may adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures of the State convention.
(c) The chairman and secretary of each state convention shall, within 2 days thereafter, transmit to the State Board of Elections of this State a certificate setting forth the names and addresses of all persons nominated by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and of any persons selected by the State convention for delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions; and the names of such candidates so chosen by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be caused by the State Board of Elections to be printed upon the official ballot at the general election, in the manner required by law, and shall be certified to the various county clerks of the proper counties in the manner as provided in Section $7-60$ of this Article 7 for the certifying of the names of persons nominated by any party for state offices. If and as long as this Act prescribes that the names of such electors be not printed on the ballot, then the names of such electors shall be certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the parts of this Act applicable thereto.
(d) Each convention may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with this Article.
(e) At least 33 days before the date of a State convention, the chairman of the State central committee of each political party shall file in the principal office of the State Board of Elections a call for the State convention. Such call shall state, among other things, the time and place (designating the building or hall) for holding the state convention. Such call shall be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the committee. In such convention each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500 ballots voted by the primary electors of the party in such county at the primary to be held next after the issuance of such call; and if in such county, less than 500 ballots are so voted or if the number of ballots so voted is not exactly a multiple of 500 , there shall be one delegate for such group which is less than 500 , or for such group representing the number of votes over the multiple of 500 , which delegate shall have $1 / 500$ of one vote for each primary vote so represented by him. The call for such convention shall set forth this paragraph (e) of Section 7-9 in full and shall direct that the number of delegates to be chosen be calculated in compliance herewith and that such number of delegates be chosen.
(f) All precinct, township and ward committeepersons eommittcemen when elected as provided in this Section shall serve as though elected at large irrespective of any changes that may be made in precinct, township or ward boundaries and the voting strength of each committeeperson eommteeman shall remain as provided in this Section for the entire time for which he is elected.
(g) The officers elected at any convention provided for in this Section shall serve until their successors are elected as provided in this Act.
(h) A special meeting of any central committee may be called by the chairman, or by not less than $25 \%$ of the members of such committee, by giving 5 days notice to members of such committee in writing designating the time and place at which such special meeting is to be held and the business which it is
proposed to present at such special meeting.
(i) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson because no one was elected to that office or because the precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct or for any other reason, the chairman of the county central committee of the appropriate political party may fill the vacancy in such office by appointment of a qualified resident of the county and the appointed precinct committeeperson shall serve as though elected; however, no such appointment may be made between the general primary election and the 30 th day after the general primary election.
(j) If the number of Congressional Districts in the State of Illinois is reduced as a result of reapportionment of Congressional Districts following a federal decennial census, the State Central Committeepersons of male gender and Committeepersons of female gender Gommitermen of a political party which elects its State Central Committee by either Alternative A or by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 who were previously elected shall continue to serve as if no reapportionment had occurred until the expiration of their terms. (Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10)
Sec. 7-10. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination, or State central committeeperson ommitteent or township committeeperson or precinct committeeperson , or ward committeeperson or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination has been filed in his behalf as provided in this Article in substantially the following form:

We, the undersigned, members of and affiliated with the

| the .... of ...., in the county of .... and State of Illinois, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do hereby petition that the following named person or persons |  |  |
| shall be a candidate or candidates of the .... party for the |  |  |
| nomination for (or in case of committeepersons for |  |  |
| election to) the office or offices hereinafter specified, to voted for at the primary election to be held on (insert date) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Name | Office | Address |
| John Jones | Governor | Belvidere, Ill. |
| Thomas Smith | rney Gener | Oakland, Ill |

Name
Address

State of Illinois)
) $s s$.
County of........)

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

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

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

No petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 7-12 for the filing of such petition.

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

Statement of Candidacy

| Name | Address | Office | District | Party |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John Jones | 102 Main St. Governor | Statewide | Republican |  |
| Belvidere, |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois |  |  |  |  |

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

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

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

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

A candidate for the offices listed in this Section must obtain the number of signatures specified in this Section on his or her petition for nomination.
(a) Statewide office or delegate to a national nominating convention. If a candidate seeks to run for statewide office or as a delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention elected from the State at-large, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 5,000 but not more than 10,000 signatures.
(b) Congressional office or congressional delegate to a national nominating convention. If a candidate seeks to run for United States Congress or as a congressional delegate or alternate congressional delegate to a national nominating convention elected from a congressional district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her congressional district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 600 signatures of qualified primary electors of the candidate's political party in his or her congressional district.
(c) County office. If a candidate seeks to run for any countywide office, including but not limited to county board chairperson or county board member, elected on an at-large basis, in a county other than Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in his or her county. If a candidate seeks to run for county board member elected from a county board district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the
number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of county board districts or the initial establishment of county board districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25
(d) County office; Cook County only.
(1) If a candidate seeks to run for countywide office in Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in Cook County.
(2) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board Commissioner, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Commissioners districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.
(3) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board of Review Commissioner, which is elected from a district pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of
the total number of registered voters in his or her board of review district in the last general election at which a commissioner was regularly scheduled to be elected from that board of review district. In no event shall the number of signatures required be greater than the requisite number for a candidate who seeks countywide office in Cook County under subsection (d)(1) of this Section. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Review districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 4,000 signatures or at least the number of signatures required for a countywide candidate in Cook County, whichever is less, of the qualified electors of his or her party in the district.
(e) Municipal or township office. If a candidate seeks to run for municipal or township office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the municipality or township. If a candidate seeks to run for alderman of a municipality, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the qualified primary electors of his or her party of the ward. In the first primary election following redistricting of aldermanic wards or trustee districts of a municipality or the initial establishment of wards or districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to at least $0.5 \%$ of the total number of votes cast for the candidate of that political party who received the highest number of votes in the entire municipality at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from the entire municipality, divided by the number of wards or districts. In no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.
(f) State central committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for State central committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 100 signatures of
the primary electors of his or her party of his or her congressional district.
(g) Sanitary district trustee. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are not elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the primary electors of his or her party from the sanitary district. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the primary electors of his or her party in the ward of that sanitary district. In the first primary election following redistricting of sanitary districts elected from wards, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the signatures of 150 qualified primary electors of his or her ward of that sanitary district.
(h) Judicial office. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to $0.4 \%$ of the number of votes cast in that district for the candidate for his or her political party for the office of Governor at the last general election at which a Governor was elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a circuit or subcircuit, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to $0.25 \%$ of the number of votes cast for the judicial candidate of his or her political party who received the highest number of votes at the last general election at which a judicial officer from the same circuit or subcircuit was regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures.
(i) Precinct, ward, and township committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for precinct committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 10 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party for the
precinct. If a candidate seeks to run for ward committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to $10 \%$ of the primary electors of his or her party of the ward, but no more than $16 \%$ of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater. If a candidate seeks to run for township committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 5\% of the primary electors of his or her party of the township, but no more than $8 \%$ of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater.
(j) State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools for multiple counties. If a candidate seeks to run for State's attorney or regional Superintendent of Schools who serves more than one county, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the counties.
(k) Any other office. If a candidate seeks any other office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to $0.5 \%$ of the registered voters of the political subdivision, district, or division for which the nomination is made or 25 signatures, whichever is greater.

For purposes of this Section the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the state at which electors for President of the United States were elected. For political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the political subdivision at the last regular election at
which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that subdivision. For wards or districts of political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the ward or district at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that ward or district.

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

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

Petitions of candidates for nomination for offices herein specified, to be filed with the same officer, may contain the names of 2 or more candidates of the same political party for the same or different offices.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12)
Sec. 7-12. All petitions for nomination shall be filed by mail or in person as follows:
(1) Where the nomination is to be made for a State, congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in another county or counties, then, except as otherwise provided in this Section, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the state Board of Elections not more than 99 and not less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary, but, in the case of petitions for nomination to fill a vacancy by special election in the office of representative in Congress from this State, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 57 days and not
less than 50 days prior to the date of the primary.
Where a vacancy occurs in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Court Judge within the 3-week period preceding the 92nd day before a general primary election, petitions for nomination for the office in which the vacancy has occurred shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 78 nor less than 71 days prior to the date of the general primary election.

Where the nomination is to be made for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, then such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 99 and not less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, however, that if the rules or policies of a national political party conflict with such requirements for filing petitions for nomination for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, the chairman of the State central committee of such national political party shall notify the Board in writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the national political party in conflict, and in such case the Board shall direct such petitions to be filed not more than 69 and not less than 62 days prior to the date of the primary.
(2) Where the nomination is to be made for a county office or trustee of a sanitary district then such petition shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary.
(3) Where the nomination is to be made for a municipal or township office, such petitions for nomination shall be filed in the office of the local election official, not more than 78 nor less than 71 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, where a municipality's or township's boundaries are coextensive with or are entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the petitions shall be filed in the office of such board; and provided, that petitions for the office of multi-township assessor shall be filed with the election authority.
(4) The petitions of candidates for state central committeeperson eommitteeman shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary.
(5) Petitions of candidates for precinct, township or ward committeepersons eomitteemen shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary.
(6) The State Board of Elections and the various election authorities and local election officials with whom such petitions for nominations are filed shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and hour on which each petition was filed. All petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed as filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day, as the case may be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed as filed in the order of actual receipt. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections or the various election authorities or local election officials with whom such petitions are filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing, by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the state Board of Elections. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by the State Board of Elections to the chairman of the State central committee of each established political party, and by each election authority or local election official, to the county Chairman of each established political party, and to each
organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the order in which their petitions have been filed. Where candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified in the order determined by lot and prior to candidates who filed for the same office at a later time.
(7) The State Board of Elections or the appropriate election authority or local election official with whom such a petition for nomination is filed shall notify the person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed of the obligation to file statements of organization, reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures under Article 9 of this Act. Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by paragraph (7) of Section 9-16 of this Code.
(8) Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid if the candidate named therein fails to file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act in relation to his candidacy with the appropriate officer by the end of the period for the filing of nomination papers unless he has filed a statement of economic interests in relation to the same governmental unit with that officer within a year preceding the date on which such nomination papers were filed. If the nomination papers of any candidate and the statement of economic interest of that candidate are not required to be filed with the same officer, the candidate must file with the officer with whom the nomination papers are filed a receipt from the officer with whom the statement of economic interests is filed showing the date on which such statement was
filed. Such receipt shall be so filed not later than the last day on which nomination papers may be filed.
(9) Any person for whom a petition for nomination, or for committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention has been filed may cause his name to be withdrawn by request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections or with the appropriate election authority or local election official, not later than the date of certification of candidates for the consolidated primary or general primary ballot. No names so withdrawn shall be certified or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, his name shall not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.
(10) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
statute, no primary shall be held for an established
political party in any township, municipality, or ward
thereof, where the nomination of such party for every
office to be voted upon by the electors of such township,
municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a
political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested
as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted
upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward
thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United states congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (b) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.
(c) Notwithstanding the provisions in subparagraph (a) and (b) of this paragraph (10), whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or
notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.
(11) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.
(12) All nominating petitions shall be available for public inspection and shall be preserved for a period of not less than 6 months.
(Source: P.A. 86-867; 86-873; 86-875; 86-1028; 86-1089; 87-1052.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13)
Sec. 7-13. The board of election commissioners in cities of 500,000 or more population having such board, shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for ward committeepersons eommittcemen.

Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not less than 81 days prior to the primary. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector, who may be any qualified elector in the ward, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection, the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall forthwith notify the objector and candidate objected to of the time and place for hearing hereon. After a hearing upon the validity of such objections, the board shall, not less than 74 days prior to the date of the primary, certify to the county clerk, its decision stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot and the county clerk in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate for ward committeeperson that the election commissioners order not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board of election commissioners is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

The county electoral board composed as provided in Section 10-9 shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for precinct and township committeepersons shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not less than 81 days prior to the primary. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector who may be any qualified elector in the precinct or in the township or part of a
township that lies outside of a city having a population of 500,000 or more, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the chairman of the county electoral board. The chairman of the county electoral board shall forthwith notify the objector, the candidate whose petition is objected to and the other members of the electoral board of the time and place for hearing thereon. After hearing upon the validity of such objections the board shall, not less than 74 days prior to the date of the primary, certify its decision to the county clerk stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk, in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners, shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate ordered by the board not to be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk shall also refrain from printing on the official primary ballot, the name of any candidate whose name has been ordered by the electoral board not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

In such proceedings the electoral boards have the same powers as other electoral boards under the provisions of Section 10-10 of this Act and their decisions are subject to judicial review under Section 10-10.1.
(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-17)
Sec. 7-17. Candidate ballot name procedures.
(a) Each election authority in each county shall cause to be printed upon the general primary ballot of each party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose petition for nomination or for committeeperson mas been filed in the office of the county clerk, as herein provided; and also the name of each candidate whose
name has been certified to his office by the State Board of Elections, and in the order so certified, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the election authority to cause to be printed upon the consolidated primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to him, as herein provided and which is to be voted for in such precinct.
(b) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the primary ballot the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname, except that the title "Mrs." may be used in the case of a married woman. For purposes of this Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name.
(c) The State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall remove any candidate's name designation from a ballot that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section. In addition, the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall not certify to any election authority any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section.
(d) If the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name designation from a ballot under subsection (c) of this Section,
then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate relief in circuit court.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-19)
Sec. 7-19. The primary ballot of each political party for each precinct shall be arranged and printed substantially in the manner following:

1. Designating words. At the top of the ballot shall be printed in large capital letters, words designating the ballot, if a Republican ballot, the designating words shall be: "REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT"; if a Democratic ballot the designating words shall be: "DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT"; and in like manner for each political party.
2. Order of Names, Directions to Voters, etc. Beginning not less than one inch below designating words, the name of each office to be filled shall be printed in capital letters. Such names may be printed on the ballot either in a single column or in 2 or more columns and in the following order, to-wit:

President of the United States, State offices, congressional offices, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from the State at large to National nominating conventions, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts to National nominating conventions, member or members of the state central committee, trustees of sanitary districts, county offices, judicial officers, city, village and incorporated town offices, town offices, or of such of the said offices as candidates are to be nominated for at such primary, and precinct, township or ward committeepersons committeemen. If two or more columns are used, the foregoing offices to and including member of the state central committee shall be listed in the left-hand column and Senatorial offices, as defined in Section 8-3, shall be the first offices listed in the second column.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters: "Vote for one"; "Vote for
two"; "Vote for three"; or a spelled number designating how many persons under that head are to be voted for.

Next to the name of each candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall appear either (a) the name of the candidate's preference for President of the United States or the word "uncommitted" or (b) no official designation, depending upon the action taken by the State central committee pursuant to Section 7-10.3 of this Act.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in capital letters the names of all candidates, arranged in the order in which their petitions for nominations were filed, except as otherwise provided in Sections 7-14 and 7-17 of this Article. Opposite and in front of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square and all squares upon the primary ballot shall be of uniform size. Spaces between the names of candidates under each office shall be uniform and sufficient spaces shall separate the names of candidates for one office from the names of candidates for another office, to avoid confusion and to permit the writing in of the names of other candidates.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.
(Source: P.A. 83-33.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-25)
Sec. 7-25. The tally sheets for each political party participating in the primary election shall be substantially in the following form:
"Tally sheet for ....(name of political party) for the .... precinct, in the county of .... for a primary held on the .... day of .... A.D. ....."

The names of candidates for nomination and for State central committeepersons and precinct and ward committeepersons and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, shall
be placed on the tally sheets of each political party by the primary judges, in the order in which they appear on the ballot.
(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-46) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-46)
Sec. 7-46. On receiving from the primary judges a primary ballot of his party, the primary elector shall forthwith and without leaving the polling place, retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare such primary ballot by marking a cross (X) in the square in front of and opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, and for delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for committeepersons if committeepersons are being elected at such primary.

Any primary elector may, instead of voting for any candidate for nomination or for committeeperson eommitteeman or for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, whose name is printed on the primary ballot, write in the name of any other person affiliated with such party as a candidate for the nomination for any office, or for committeeperson committecman, or for delegates or alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and indicate his choice of such candidate or committeeperson eommitteeman or delegate or alternate delegate, by placing to the left of and opposite the name thus written a square and placing in the square a cross (X)

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24 A , whichever is applicable.
(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-51) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-51)
Sec. 7-51. If the primary elector marks more names upon the
primary ballot than there are persons to be nominated as candidates for an office, or for State central committeepersons emmitteemen, or precinct committeepersons ormittemen, or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons or delegates or alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the primary elector's choice of a candidate for the nomination for an office, or committeeperson or delegate, his primary ballot shall not be counted for the nomination for such office or committeeperson eommat

No primary ballot, without the endorsement of the judge's initials thereon, shall be counted

No judge shall omit to endorse his initials on a primary ballot, as required by this Article, nor shall any person not authorized so to do initial a primary ballot knowing that he is not so authorized.

Primary ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof; and primary ballots to which objections have been made by either of the primary judges or challengers shall be marked "objected to" on the back thereof; and a memorandum, signed by the primary judges, stating how it was counted, shall be written on the back of each primary ballot so marked; and all primary ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and so marked and endorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use after 6:00 P.M. only." The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots spoiled by voters while attempting to vote shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use before 6:00 P.M. only.'

All primary ballots not voted, and all that have been spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned to the proper election authority by the primary judges, and a
receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved 2 months. Such official shall keep a record of the number of primary ballots delivered for each polling place, and he or they shall also enter upon such record the number and character of primary ballots returned, with the time when and the persons by whom they are returned.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-53)
Sec. 7-53. As soon as the ballots of a political party shall have been read and the votes of the political party counted, as provided in the last above section, the 3 judges in charge of the tally sheets shall foot up the tally sheets so as to show the total number of votes cast for each candidate of the political party and for each candidate for State Central committeeperson and precinct committeeperson mant township committeeperson or ward committeeperson eommittecman, and delegate and alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, and certify the same to be correct. Thereupon, the primary judges shall set down in a certificate of results on the tally sheet, under the name of the political party, the name of each candidate voted for upon the primary ballot, written at full length, the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination or for committeeperson eommitteeman, or delegate or alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, the total number of votes which the candidate received, and they shall also set down the total number of ballots voted by the primary electors of the political party in the precinct. The certificate of results shall be made substantially in the following form:
$\qquad$

At the primary election held in the ... precinct of the (1) *township of ...., or (2) *City of...., or (3) *.... ward in the city of ... on (insert date), the primary electors of the .... party voted .... ballots, and the respective candidates whose names were written or printed on the primary

all primary elections as follows. The election authority acting as the canvassing board pursuant to Section 1-8 of this Code shall also open and canvass the returns of a primary. Upon the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority, the election authority shall make a tabulated statement of the returns for each political party separately, stating in appropriate columns and under proper headings, the total number of votes cast in said county for each candidate for nomination or election by said party, including candidates for President of the United States and for state central committeepersons eommitteemen, and for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, and for precinct committeepersons tommittcemen, township committeepersons eommitteemen, and for ward committeepersons eommitteemen. Within 2 days after the completion of said canvass by the election authority, the county clerk shall mail to the State Board of Elections a certified copy of such tabulated statement of returns. The election authority said officers shall also determine and set down as to each precinct the number of ballots voted by the primary electors of each party at the primary.

In the case of the nomination or election of candidates for offices, including President of the United States and the State central committeepersons and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, certified tabulated statement of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections, said returns shall be canvassed by the election authority. And, provided, further, that within 5 days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said Board, the Board shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the state government in Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in its office, showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, cast
in each of the several congressional districts in the State.
Within 48 hours of conducting a canvass, as required by this Code, of the consolidated primary, the election authority shall deliver an original certificate of results to each local election official, with respect to whose political subdivisions nominations were made at such primary, for each precinct in his jurisdiction in which such nominations were on the ballot. Such original certificate of results need not include any offices or nominations for any other political subdivisions. Z1
(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-647, eff. 1-1-06; revised 8-29-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-58) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-58)
Sec. 7-58. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners shall, upon completion of the canvassing of the returns, make and transmit to the State Board of Elections and to each election authority whose duty it is to print the official ballot for the election for which the nomination is made a proclamation of the results of the primary. The proclamation shall state the name of each candidate of each political party so nominated or elected, as shown by the returns, together with the name of the office for which he or she was nominated or elected, including precinct, township and ward committeepersons and including in the case of the State Board of Elections, candidates for State central committeepersons committecmen, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions. If a notice of contest is filed, the election authority shall, within one business day after receiving a certified copy of the court's judgment or order, amend its proclamation accordingly and proceed to file an amended proclamation with the appropriate election authorities and with the State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall issue a certificate of election to each of the persons shown by the returns and the proclamation thereof to be elected State central
committeepersons eommitteemen, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nomination conventions; and the county clerk shall issue a certificate of election to each person shown by the returns to be elected precinct, township or ward committeeperson precinct committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her precinct by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such township committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such ward committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her ward by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected.
(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-59)
Sec. 7-59. (a) The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for the nomination for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the election then next ensuing; provided, that where there are two or more persons to be nominated for the same office or board, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated and their names shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

When two or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for committeeperson ommiteemam of the same political party, or where more than one person of the same political party is to be nominated as a candidate for office or committeeperson eommitecman, if it appears that more than the number of persons to be nominated for an office or elected committeeperson eommitteeman have the highest and an equal number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for election as committeeperson eommitteeman, the election authority by which the returns of the primary are canvassed shall decide by lot which of said persons shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be. In such case the election authority shall issue notice in writing to such persons of such tie vote stating therein the place, the day (which shall not be more than 5 days thereafter) and the hour when such nomination or election shall be so determined.
(b) Write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 5:00 p.m. on the Tuesday immediately preceding the primary.

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

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list
of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the primary.
(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on a party's ballot for nomination for or election to an office at a primary is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary, a person whose name was not printed on the party's primary ballot as a candidate for nomination for or election to the office, is not nominated for or elected to that office as a result of a write-in vote at the primary unless the number of votes he received equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office; or unless the number of votes he receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.
(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on the party's ballot for nomination for or election to the office at the primary equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary.
(10 ILCS 5/8-5) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-5)
Sec. 8-5. There shall be constituted one legislative committee for each political party in each legislative district and one representative committee for each political party in each representative district. Legislative and representative committees shall be composed as follows:

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

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

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

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

If any change is made in the boundaries of any precinct, township or ward, the committeeperson previously elected therefrom shall continue to serve, as if no boundary change had occurred, for the purpose of acting as a member of a legislative or representative committee until his successor is elected or appointed.
(Source: P.A. 84-352.)
(10 ILCS 5/8-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-6)
Sec. 8-6. In legislative or representative districts wholly contained within counties having $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants each member of each legislative or representative committee shall in its organization and proceedings be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his township or ward in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. If a portion of the legislative or representative district is within a county containing $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants then each legislative or representative committee member shall be entitled to vote as follows: (a) in the portion of the district lying within a county of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, each
committeeperson eommitteeman shall be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his township or ward in the legislative or representative district by primary electors of his party at the last primary at which township or ward committeepersons were elected; (b) in the portion of the district lying outside a county of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, each chairman of a county central committee shall be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his county in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. In the remainder of the State, each member shall be entitled to cast one vote for each ballot voted in that portion of his county in the legislative or representative district by the primary electors of his party at the last primary at which members of the General Assembly were nominated. However, in counties under 2,000,000 population, if the legislative or representative district comprises only one county, or part of a county, each legislative or representative committee member shall be entitled to cast one vote. (Source: P.A. 84-1308.)
(10 ILCS 5/8-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-7)
Sec. 8-7. The various political party committees now in existence are hereby recognized and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until committeepersons eommitteemen are chosen, in accordance with the provisions of this article.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)
(10 ILCS 5/9-1.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.3)
Sec. 9-1.3. "Candidate" means any person who seeks nomination for election, election to or retention in public office, or any person who seeks election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population, whether or not such person is elected. A person
seeks nomination for election, election or retention if he (1) takes the action necessary under the laws of this State to attempt to qualify for nomination for election, election to or retention in public office or election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population, or (2) receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures with a view to bringing about his nomination for election or election to or retention in public office, or his or her election as ward or township committeeperson in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population
(Source: P.A. 89-405, eff. 11-8-95.)
(10 ILCS 5/9-1.4) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.4)
Sec. 9-1.4. "Contribution" means-
(1) a gift, subscription, donation, dues, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value, knowingly received in connection with the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office, in connection with the election of any person as ward or township committeeperson eommiteeman in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population, or in connection with any question of public policy;
(1.5) a gift, subscription, donation, dues, loan, advance, deposit of money, or anything of value that constitutes an electioneering communication regardless of whether the communication is made in concert or cooperation with or at the request, suggestion, or knowledge of a candidate, a candidate's authorized local political committee, a State political committee, a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy, or any of their agents;
(2) the purchase of tickets for fund-raising events, including but not limited to dinners, luncheons, cocktail parties, and rallies made in connection with the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office, in connection with the election of any person as ward or township
committeeperson eommitteeman in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population, or in connection with any question of public policy;
(3) a transfer of funds between political committees; and
(4) the services of an employee donated by an employer, in which case the contribution shall be listed in the name of the employer, except that any individual services provided voluntarily and without promise or expectation of compensation from any source shall not be deemed a contribution; but
(5) does not include--
(a) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food, and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual in rendering voluntary personal services on the individual's residential premises for candidate-related activities; provided the value of the service provided does not exceed an aggregate of $\$ 150$ in a reporting period;
(b) the sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if such charge for use in a candidate's campaign is at least equal to the cost of such food or beverage to the vendor. (Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/9-1.5) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.5)
Sec. 9-1.5. Expenditure defined.
"Expenditure" means-
(1) a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, in connection with the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office, in connection with the election of any person as ward or township committeeperson in counties of $3,000,000$ or more population, or in connection with any question of public policy. "Expenditure" also includes a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value that constitutes an
electioneering communication regardless of whether the communication is made in concert or cooperation with or at the request, suggestion, or knowledge of a candidate, a candidate's authorized local political committee, a State political committee, a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy, or any of their agents. However, expenditure does not include -
(a) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food, and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual in rendering voluntary personal services on the individual's residential premises for candidate-related activities; provided the value of the service provided does not exceed an aggregate of $\$ 150$ in a reporting period;
(b) the sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if such charge for use in a candidate's campaign is at least equal to the cost of such food or beverage to the vendor.
(2) a transfer of funds between political committees.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)
(10 ILCS 5/9-1.7) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.7)
Sec. 9-1.7. "Local political committee" means the candidate himself or any individual, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons which:
(a) accepts contributions or grants or makes
expenditures during any 12 -month period in an aggregate
amount exceeding $\$ 3,000$ on behalf of or in opposition to a
candidate or candidates for public office who are required
by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements
of economic interests with the county clerk, or on behalf
of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for
election to the office of ward or township committeeperson
eommitteeman in counties of 3,000,000 or more population;
(b) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $\$ 3,000$ in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors of an area encompassing no more than one county;
(c) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12 -month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $\$ 3,000$ and has as its primary purpose the furtherance of governmental, political or social values, is organized on a not-for-profit basis, and which publicly endorses or publicly opposes a candidate or candidates for public office who are required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements of economic interest with the County Clerk or a candidate or candidates for the office of ward or township committeeperson eommitteeman in counties of 3,000,000 or more population; or
(d) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12 -month period in an aggregate amount exceeding $\$ 3,000$ for electioneering communications relating to any candidate or candidates described in paragraph (a) or any question of public policy described in paragraph (b).
(Source: P.A. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)
(10 ILCS 5/9-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-15)
Sec. 9-15. It shall be the duty of the Board-
(1) to develop prescribed forms for notice to political committees of their obligations under this Article and for identification of persons examining statements or reports filed under this Article, and to supply such forms, and the forms for filing statements of organization, reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures to the appropriate persons and election authorities
(2) to prepare, publish, and furnish to the appropriate persons and election authorities a manual of instructions
setting forth recommended uniform methods of bookkeeping and reporting under this Article;
(3) to prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Article. Such rules and regulations shall be published and made available to the public at reasonable cost. The Board may determine which of its prescribed rules and regulations shall be binding on the county clerks in carrying out their duties under this Article;
(4) to send by first class mail, after the general primary election in even numbered years, to the chairman of each regularly constituted State central committee, county central committee and, in counties with a population of more than 3,000,000, to the committeepersons of each township and ward organization of each political party notice of their obligations under this Article, along with a form for filing the statement of organization.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)
(10 ILCS 5/10-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-2)
Sec. 10-2. The term "political party", as hereinafter used in this Article 10, shall mean any "established political party", as hereinafter defined and shall also mean any political group which shall hereafter undertake to form an established political party in the manner provided for in this Article 10: Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.

A political party which, at the last general election for State and county officers, polled for its candidate for Governor more than 5\% of the entire vote cast for Governor, is
hereby declared to be an "established political party" as to the State and as to any district or political subdivision thereof.

A political party which, at the last election in any congressional district, legislative district, county, township, municipality or other political subdivision or district in the state, polled more than $5 \%$ of the entire vote cast within such territorial area or political subdivision, as the case may be, has voted as a unit for the election of officers to serve the respective territorial area of such district or political subdivision, is hereby declared to be an "established political party" within the meaning of this Article as to such district or political subdivision.

Any group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party throughout the State, or in any congressional, legislative or judicial district, or in any other district or in any political subdivision (other than a municipality) not entirely within a single county, shall file with the State Board of Elections a petition, as hereinafter provided; and any such group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party within any county shall file such petition with the county clerk; and any such group of persons hereafter desiring to form a new political party within any municipality or township or within any district of a unit of local government other than a county shall file such petition with the local election official or Board of Election Commissioners of such municipality, township or other unit of local government, as the case may be. Any such petition for the formation of a new political party throughout the state, or in any such district or political subdivision, as the case may be, shall declare as concisely as may be the intention of the signers thereof to form such new political party in the State, or in such district or political subdivision; shall state in not more than 5 words the name of such new political party; shall at the time of filing contain a complete list of candidates of such party for all offices to be filled in the

State, or such district or political subdivision as the case may be, at the next ensuing election then to be held; and, if such new political party shall be formed for the entire State, shall be signed by 1\% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding Statewide general election or 25,000 qualified voters, whichever is less. If such new political party shall be formed for any district or political subdivision less than the entire State, such petition shall be signed by qualified voters equaling in number not less than $5 \%$ of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such district or political subdivision in which such district or political sulodivision voted as a unit for the election of officers to serve its respective territorial area. However, whenever the minimum signature requirement for a district or political subdivision new political party petition shall exceed the minimum number of signatures for State-wide new political party petitions at the next preceding State-wide general election, such State-wide petition signature requirement shall be the minimum for such district or political subdivision new political party petition.

For the first election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a petition to form a new political party in a congressional district shall be signed by at least 5,000 qualified voters of the congressional district. For the first election following a redistricting of legislative districts, a petition to form a new political party in a legislative district shall be signed by at least 3,000 qualified voters of the legislative district. For the first election following a redistricting of representative districts, a petition to form a new political party in a representative district shall be signed by at least 1,500 qualified voters of the representative district.

For the first election following redistricting of county board districts, or of municipal wards or districts, or for the first election following the initial establishment of such districts or wards in a county or municipality, a petition to
form a new political party in a county board district or in a municipal ward or district shall be signed by qualified voters of the district or ward equal to not less than $5 \%$ of the total number of votes cast at the preceding general or municipal election, as the case may be, for the county or municipal office voted on throughout the county or municipality for which the greatest total number of votes were cast for all candidates, divided by the number of districts or wards, but in any event not less than 25 qualified voters of the district or ward.

In the case of a petition to form a new political party within a political subdivision in which officers are to be elected from districts and at-large, such petition shall consist of separate components for each district from which an officer is to be elected. Each component shall be circulated only within a district of the political subdivision and signed only by qualified electors who are residents of such district. Each sheet of such petition must contain a complete list of the names of the candidates of the party for all offices to be filled in the political subdivision at large, but the sheets comprising each component shall also contain the names of those candidates to be elected from the particular district. Each component of the petition for each district from which an officer is to be elected must be signed by qualified voters of the district equalling in number not less than $5 \%$ of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such district at which an officer was elected to serve the district. The entire petition, including all components, must be signed by a total of qualified voters of the entire political subdivision equalling in number not less than 5\% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding regular election in such political subdivision at which an officer was elected to serve the political subdivision at large

The filing of such petition shall constitute the political group a new political party, for the purpose only of placing upon the ballot at such next ensuing election such list or an
adjusted list in accordance with Section 10-11, of party candidates for offices to be voted for throughout the State, or for offices to be voted for in such district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, under the name of and as the candidates of such new political party.

If, at such ensuing election, the new political party's candidate for Governor shall receive more than 5\% of the entire votes cast for Governor, then such new political party shall become an "established political party" as to the state and as to every district or political subdivision thereof. If, at such ensuing election, the other candidates of the new political party, or any other candidate or candidates of the new political party shall receive more than $5 \%$ of all the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates at such election, in the State, or in any district or political subdivision, as the case may be, then and in that event, such new political party shall become an "established political party" within the State or within such district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, in which such candidate or candidates received more than 5\% of the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates. It shall thereafter nominate its candidates for public offices to be filled in the State, or such district or political subdivision, as the case may be, under the provisions of the laws regulating the nomination of candidates of established political parties at primary elections and political party conventions, as now or hereafter in force.

A political party which continues to receive for its candidate for Governor more than 5\% of the entire vote cast for Governor, shall remain an "established political party" as to the State and as to every district or political subdivision thereof. But if the political party's candidate for Governor fails to receive more than $5 \%$ of the entire vote cast for Governor, or if the political party does not nominate a candidate for Governor, the political party shall remain an "established political party" within the State or within such
district or political subdivision less than the State, as the case may be, only so long as, and only in those districts or political subdivisions in which, the candidates of that political party, or any candidate or candidates of that political party, continue to receive more than $5 \%$ of all the votes cast for the office or offices for which they were candidates at succeeding general or consolidated elections within the State or within any district or political subdivision, as the case may be.

Any such petition shall be filed at the same time and shall be subject to the same requirements and to the same provisions in respect to objections thereto and to any hearing or hearings upon such objections that are hereinafter in this Article 10 contained in regard to the nomination of any other candidate or candidates by petition. If any such new political party shall become an "established political party" in the manner herein provided, the candidate or candidates of such new political party nominated by the petition hereinabove referred to for such initial election, shall have power to select any such party committeeperson or committeepersons eommitteen as shall be necessary for the creation of a provisional party organization and provisional managing committee or committees for such party within the State, or in any district or political subdivision in which the new political party has become established; and the party committeeperson eommitteeman or committeepersons eommitteemen so selected shall constitute a provisional party organization for the new political party and shall have and exercise the powers conferred by law upon any party committeeperson eommitteeman or committeepersons eommitteemen to manage and control the affairs of such new political party until the next ensuing primary election at which the new political party shall be entitled to nominate and elect any party committeeperson omman or in the State, or in such district or political subdivision under any parts of this Act relating to the organization of political parties.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election, is ineligible for nomination as a candidate of a new political party for election in that general election. (Source: P.A. 86-875.)
(10 ILCS 5/11-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 11-6)
Sec. 11-6. Within 60 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983, each election authority shall transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections maps showing the current boundaries of all the precincts within its jurisdiction. Whenever election precincts in an election jurisdiction have been redivided or readjusted, the county board or board of election commissioners shall prepare maps showing such election precinct boundaries no later than 45 days before the next scheduled election. The maps, or transparent overlays, shall show the boundaries of all political subdivisions and districts. The county board or board of election commissioners shall immediately forward copies thereof to the chairman of each county central committee in the county, to each township, ward or precinct committeeperson eommittecman and each local election official whose political subdivision is wholly or partly in the county and, upon request, shall furnish copies thereof to each candidate for political or public office in the county and shall transmit copies thereof to the principal office of the state Board of Elections
(Source: P.A. 84-861.)
(10 ILCS 5/13-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-4)
Sec. 13-4. Qualifications.
(a) All persons elected or chosen judge of election must: (1) be citizens of the United States and entitled to vote at the next election, except as provided in subsection (b); (2) be of good repute and character; (3) be able to speak, read and
write the English language; (4) be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; (5) be of good understanding and capable; (6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeepersons eommitteemen; and (7) reside in the precinct in which they are selected to act except that in each precinct, not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge selected to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must reside within and be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed. Such judge must meet the other qualifications of this Section.
(b) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:
(1) is a U.S. citizen;
(2) is a senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;
(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;
(4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;
(5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;
(6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1 and 13-2.2; and
(7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges. (Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)
(10 ILCS 5/14-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-1)
Sec. 14-1. (a) The board of election commissioners established or existing under Article 6 shall, at the time and in the manner provided in Section 14-3.1, select and choose 5 persons, men or women, as judges of election for each precinct in such city, village or incorporated town

Where neither voting machines nor electronic, mechanical or electric voting systems are used, the board of election commissioners may, for any precinct with respect to which the board considers such action necessary or desirable in view of the number of voters, and shall for general elections for any precinct containing more than 600 registered voters, appoint in addition to the 5 judges of election a team of 5 tally judges. In such precincts the judges of election shall preside over the election during the hours the polls are open, and the tally judges, with the assistance of the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 14-5.2, shall count the vote after the closing of the polls. The tally judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for judges of election. The foregoing provisions relating to the appointment of tally judges are inapplicable in counties with a population of $1,000,000$ or more.
(b) To qualify as judges the persons must:
(1) be citizens of the United States;
(2) be of good repute and character;
(3) be able to speak, read and write the English language;
(4) be skilled in the 4 fundamental rules of arithmetic;
(5) be of good understanding and capable;
(6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeepersons eommitteemen;
(7) reside and be entitled to vote in the precinct in which they are selected to serve, except that in each precinct not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed and such judge must otherwise meet the qualifications of this Section.
(c) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:
(1) is a U.S. citizen;
(2) is a senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;
(3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale;
(4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;
(5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;
(6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1; and
(7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection must certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

Students appointed as election judges under this
subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.
(d) The board of election commissioners may select 2 additional judges of election, one from each of the major political parties, for each 200 voters in excess of 600 in any precinct having more than 600 voters as authorized by Section 11--3. These additional judges must meet the qualifications prescribed in this Section
(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-15)
Sec. 22-15. The election authority shall, upon request, and by mail if so requested, furnish free of charge to any candidate for any office, whose name appeared upon the ballot within the jurisdiction of the election authority, a copy of the abstract of votes by precinct or ward for all candidates for the office for which such person was a candidate. Such abstract shall be furnished no later than 2 days after the receipt of the request or 8 days after the completing of the canvass, whichever is later.

Within one calendar day following the canvass and proclamation of each general primary election and general election, each election authority shall transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of the abstracts of votes by precinct or ward for the offices of ward, township, and precinct committeeperson eommitteeman via overnight mail so that the abstract of votes arrives at the address the following calendar day. Each election authority shall also transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of current precinct poll lists.
(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-647, eff. 1-1-06; revised 8-29-05.)
(10 ILCS 5/25-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 25-6)
Sec. 25-6. (a) When a vacancy occurs in the office of State Senator or Representative in the General Assembly, the vacancy
shall be filled within 30 days by appointment of the legislative or representative committee of that legislative or representative district of the political party of which the incumbent was a candidate at the time of his election. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds was at the time of his election, and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly. The appropriate legislative or representative committee shall declare that a vacancy exists and notification thereof shall be given to the State Board of Elections, the Secretary of State, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, whichever is appropriate, within 3 days of the occurrence of the vacancy.
(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the Governor. The appointee shall not be a member of a political party, and shall be otherwise eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly. Provided, however, the appropriate body of the General Assembly may, by resolution, allow a legislator elected other than as a candidate of a political party to affiliate with a political party for his term of office in the General Assembly. A vacancy occurring in the office of any such legislator who affiliates with a political party pursuant to resolution shall be filled within 30 days of such occurrence by appointment of the appropriate legislative or representative committee of that legislative or representative district of the political party with which the legislator so affiliates. The appointee shall be a member of the political party with which the incumbent affiliated
(c) For purposes of this Section, a person is a member of a political party for 23 months after (i) signing a candidate petition, as to the political party whose nomination is sought; (ii) signing a statement of candidacy, as to the political party where nomination or election is sought; (iii) signing a

Petition of Political Party Formation, as to the proposed political party; (iv) applying for and receiving a primary ballot, as to the political party whose ballot is received; or (v) becoming a candidate for election to or accepting appointment to the office of ward, township, precinct or state central committeeperson eommitteeman.
(d) In making appointments under this Section, each committeeperson ommen of the appropriate legislative or representative committee shall be entitled to one vote for each vote that was received, in that portion of the legislative or representative district which he represents on the committee, by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant at the general election at which that legislator was elected to the seat which has been vacated and a majority of the total number of votes received in such election by the Senator or Representative whose seat is vacant is required for the appointment of his successor; provided, however, that in making appointments in legislative or representative districts comprising only one county or part of a county other than a county containing $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, each committeeperson eommitteeman shall be entitled to cast only one vote.
(e) Appointments made under this Section shall be in writing and shall be signed by members of the legislative or representative committee whose total votes are sufficient to make the appointments or by the Governor, as the case may be. Such appointments shall be filed with the Secretary of state and with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, whichever is appropriate.
(f) An appointment made under this Section shall be for the remainder of the term, except that, if the appointment is to fill a vacancy in the office of State Senator and the vacancy occurs with more than 28 months remaining in the term, the term of the appointment shall expire at the time of the next general election at which time a Senator shall be elected for a new term commencing on the determination of the results of the
election and ending on the second Wednesday of January in the second odd-numbered year next occurring. Whenever a Senator has been appointed to fill a vacancy and was thereafter elected to that office, the term of service under the authority of the election shall be considered a new term of service, separate from the term of service rendered under the authority of the appointment.
(Source: P.A. 85-958.)

Section 10. The Township Code is amended by changing Sections 45-15, 45-25, 45-50, and 45-55 as follows:
(60 ILCS 1/45-15)
Sec. 45-15. Township central committee. The township central committee of the township, which is hereby created for the purposes of this Code, shall consist of (i) in all counties of $3,000,000$ or less, the elected or appointed precinct committeepersons of each established political party within the township or (ii) in counties of 3,000,000 or more, the elected or appointed township committeepersons eommiteen of each established political party. The committee, by a majority of those voting, shall promulgate rules of procedure under Section 45-50. (Source: P.A. 85-694; 88-62.)
(60 ILCS 1/45-25)
Sec. 45-25. Caucus in multi-township district.
(a) On the second Wednesday in January preceding the date of any election at which township officers are to be elected, a caucus shall be held by the voters of each established political party in a multi-township district to nominate its candidates for township assessor.
(b) For purposes of this Code, the multi-township central committee of each established political party shall consist of the elected or appointed precinct committeepersons of each established political party within the
multi-township district and shall promulgate rules of procedure under Section 45-50.
(c) The multi-township central committee of each established political party shall cause notices of the caucuses to be published. The notices shall state the time and place where the caucus for each established political party will be held within the multi-township district and shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district 10 days before the caucuses are held. Not less than 30 days before the caucus, the multi-township clerk shall notify the chairman or membership of each multi-township central committee by first-class mail of the chairman's or membership's obligation to report the time and location of the political party's caucus. Not less than 20 days before the caucus, each chairman of the multi-township central committee shall notify the multi-township clerk by first-class mail of the time and location of the political party's caucus. If the time and location of 2 or more political party caucuses conflict, the multi-township clerk shall establish, by a fair and impartial public lottery, the time and location for each caucus.
(d) The result of the election shall be canvassed in the manner provided by the general election law.
(e) The chairman of the multi-township central committee shall, not more than 78 nor less than 71 days before the multi-township election, file nomination papers as provided in this Section. The nomination papers shall consist of (i) a certification by the chairman of the names of all candidates for office in the township nominated at the caucus and (ii) a statement of candidacy by each candidate in the form prescribed in the general election law. The nomination papers shall be filed in the office of the election authority. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the general election law. (Source: P.A. 85-694; 88-62.)
(60 ILCS 1/45-50)
Sec. 45-50. Caucus procedures.
(a) The rules of procedure for conducting a township or multi-township caucus must be approved and may be amended by a majority vote of the qualified participants attending the caucus. No participant shall be able to participate or vote at any township or multi-township caucus if the person is or was at anytime during the 12 months before the caucus any of the following:
(1) An elected or appointed public official of another established political party.
(2) An elected or appointed officer, director, precinct committeeperson or representative of the township committeeperson of another established political party.
(3) A judge of election under Article 13 or 14 of the Election Code for another statewide established political party
(4) A voter who voted in the primary election of another statewide established political party different from the party holding the caucus.
(b) The rules of procedure shall include the following:
(1) No caucus shall commence earlier than 6:00 p.m.
(2) The caucus shall commence at the place specified in the notice of caucus.
(3) Procedures by which qualified caucus participants determine by a majority vote the duties of caucus judges of election. Caucus judges of election shall be appointed by a majority vote of the township or multi-township central committee. No judge of the Supreme Court, appellate court, or circuit court or associate judge shall serve as a caucus judge of election.
(4) Nominations for selection as a candidate shall be accepted from any qualified participant of the caucus.
(5) The method of voting (i.e., written ballot, voice vote, show of hands, standing vote) for determining the candidate or candidates selected for nomination.
(6) Whether candidates will be selected as a slate or as individual nominees for each office.
(7) Whether written notice of intent to be a caucus nominee is required.
(8) Other rules deemed necessary by the central committee at the time the rules are promulgated or by the majority of the qualified caucus participants when the rules are being considered at their meeting.
(c) Individuals participating at an established political party township or multi-township caucus shall comply with each of the following:
(1) A participant shall be registered under Article 4, 5, or 6 of the Election Code.
(2) A participant shall be registered within the territory for which the nomination is made.
(3) A participant shall sign an affidavit that he or she is a registered voter and affiliated with the established political party holding the caucus.
(4) A participant shall not take part in the proceedings of more than one established political party township and multi-township caucus for the same election. This requirement also applies to the township and multi-township clerks.
(5) A participant shall not sign a petition of nomination for an independent or new political party candidate for the same election.
(6) A participant shall not become an independent candidate or a candidate of another established political party or a new political party for the same election.
(d) The voters participating at an established political party township or multi-township caucus shall not select for nomination more candidates than there are to be elected for each office.
(e) No candidate for nomination at a township or multi-township caucus shall be required to do either of the following:
(1) Circulate and file nominating petitions to become a candidate at the caucus.
(2) File a fee to become a candidate at the caucus. (Source: P.A. 92-119, eff. 1-1-02.)
(60 ILCS 1/45-55)
Sec. 45-55. Nomination by primary election. In (i) counties having a population of more than $3,000,000$, the township central committee of a political party composed of the elected township committeeperson and his or her appointed precinct committeepersons and (ii) townships with a population of more than 15,000 in counties with a population of $3,000,000$ or less, the township central committee of a political party composed of the precinct committeepersons may, with respect to any regular township election, determine that its candidates for township offices shall be nominated by primary in accordance with the general election law, rather than in the manner provided in Sections 45-5 through 45-45. If the township central committee makes that determination, it must file a statement of the determination with the county clerk no later than November 15 preceding the township election. If the township or any part of the township is within the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners, the township central committee shall promptly notify the board of election commissioners of the determination. Upon the filing of the determination by the township central committee of a political party, the provisions of the general election law shall govern the nomination of candidates of that political party for township offices for the election with respect to which the determination was made. (Source: P.A. 82-783; 88-62.)

Section 15. The School Code is amended by changing Section 3A-6 as follows:
(105 ILCS 5/3A-6) (from Ch. 122, par. 3A-6)

Sec. 3A-6. Election of Superintendent for consolidated region - Bond - Vacancies in any educational service region.
(a) The regional superintendent to be elected under Section 3A-5 shall be elected at the time provided in the general election law and must possess the qualifications described in Section 3-1 of this Act.
(b) The bond required under Section $3-2$ shall be filed in the office of the county clerk in the county where the regional office is situated, and a certified copy of that bond shall be filed in the office of the county clerk in each of the other counties in the region.
(c) When a vacancy occurs in the office of regional superintendent of schools of any educational service region which is not located in a county which is a home rule unit, such vacancy shall be filled within 60 days (i) by appointment of the chairman of the county board, with the advice and consent of the county board, when such vacancy occurs in a single county educational service region; or (ii) by appointment of a committee composed of the chairmen of the county boards of those counties comprising the affected educational service region when such vacancy occurs in a multicounty educational service region, each committeeperson committecman to be entitled to one vote for each vote that was received in the county represented by such committeeperson committecman on the committee by the regional superintendent of schools whose office is vacant at the last election at which a regional superintendent was elected to such office, and the person receiving the highest number of affirmative votes from the committeepersons eommitteemen for such vacant office to be deemed the person appointed by such committee to fill the vacancy. The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as the regional superintendent of schools the appointee succeeds was at the time such regional superintendent of schools last was elected. The appointee shall serve for the remainder of the term. However, if more than 28 months remain in that term, the appointment shall be until the next general
election, at which time the vacated office shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term. Nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination shall be filled as follows:
(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first date provided in Section $7-12$ of the Election Code for filing nomination papers for county offices for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which the vacancy occurs, nominations for the election for filling the vacancy shall be made pursuant to Article 7 of the Election Code.
(2) If the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section $7-12$ of the Election Code for filing nomination papers for county offices for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which the vacancy occurs, the time for filing nomination papers for the primary shall not be more than 91 days nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the primary.
(3) If the vacancy in office occurs after the last day provided in Section 7-12 of the Election Code for filing nomination papers for county offices for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which the vacancy occurs, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the county central committee of each established political party (if the vacancy occurs in a single county educational service region) or the multi-county educational service region committee of each established political party (if the vacancy occurs in a multi-county educational service region) shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill the vacancy in nomination for election to the office at the general election. In the nomination proceedings to fill the vacancy in nomination, each member of the county central committee or the multi-county educational service region committee, whichever applies, shall have the voting strength as set forth in Section 7-8 or 7-8.02 of the

Election Code, respectively. The name of the candidate so nominated shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. The vacancy in nomination shall be filled prior to the date of certification of candidates for the general election.
(4) The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information: (A) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated; (B) the date on which the vacancy occurred; and (C) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection. The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be accompanied by a statement of candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10 of the Election Code, completed by the selected nominee, a certificate from the State Board of Education, as prescribed in Section 3-1 of this Code, and a receipt indicating that the nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 of the Election Code relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section. Unless otherwise specified in this Section, the nomination and election provided for in this Section is governed by the general election law.

Except as otherwise provided by applicable county ordinance or by law, if a vacancy occurs in the office of regional superintendent of schools of an educational service region that is located in a county that is a home rule unit and that has a population of less than $2,000,000$ inhabitants, that vacancy shall be filled by the county board of such home rule county.

Until July 1, 2003 or until the regional superintendent of
schools elected in 2002 takes office, whichever occurs first, if a vacancy exists in the office of regional superintendent of schools of an educational service region that is located in a county that is a home rule unit and that has a population of $2,000,000$ or more inhabitants, then that vacancy shall be filled by the first assistant superintendent/deputy superintendent until the end of the term to which the regional superintendent was elected.

Any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of regional superintendent of schools of any educational service region must possess the qualifications required to be elected to the position of regional superintendent of schools, and shall obtain a certificate of eligibility from the state Superintendent of Education and file same with the county clerk of the county in which the regional superintendent's office is located

If the regional superintendent of schools is called into the active military service of the United States, his office shall not be deemed to be vacant, but a temporary appointment shall be made as in the case of a vacancy. The appointee shall perform all the duties of the regional superintendent of schools during the time the regional superintendent of schools is in the active military service of the United States, and shall be paid the same compensation apportioned as to the time of service, and such appointment and all authority thereunder shall cease upon the discharge of the regional superintendent of schools from such active military service. The appointee shall give the same bond as is required of a regularly elected regional superintendent of schools.
(Source: P.A. 92-277, eff. 8-7-01; 92-869, eff. 1-3-03.)


[^0]:    Amends the Election Code, the Township Code, and the School Code Changes references from "committeeman" or "committeemen" and "committeewoman" or "committeewomen" to "committeeperson", "committeepersons", "committeeperson of male gender", "committeeperson of female gender", "committeepersons of male gender", or "committeepersons of female gender".

