

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 SB3486

Introduced 2/14/2020, by Sen. Michael E. Hastings

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Election Code. Provides that the State Board of Elections shall provide written notice not less than 60 days (rather than 30 days) before an election to selected jurisdictions of its intent to conduct a test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program. Provides that within 15 days (rather than 5 days) of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall forward a copy of all specimen ballots to the State Board of Elections. Changes the title of the Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems Article to the Direct Recording Electronic Tabulators and Electronic Ballot Marking Devices Article. Changes references to "direct recording voting system" to "direct recording electronic tabulator" throughout the Article. Changes references to "marking device" to "electronic ballot marking device" throughout the Article. Changes references to "public measures" to "public questions" throughout the Act. Makes other changes. Effective immediately.

LRB101 20148 SMS 69687 b

1 AN ACT concerning elections.

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

- Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing the heading of Article 24C and Sections 24B-2, 24B-4, 24B-6, 24B-9,
- 6 24C-1, 24C-2, 24C-3, 24C-3.1, 24C-4, 24C-5, 24C-5.1, 24C-5.2,
- 7 24C-6, 24C-6.1, 24C-7, 24C-8, 24C-9, 24C-10, 24C-11, 24C-12,
- 8 24C-13, 24C-14, 24C-15, 24C-15.01, 24C-15.1, 24C-16, 24C-17,
- 9 24C-18, 24C-19, and 28-9 as follows:
- 10 (10 ILCS 5/24B-2)
- 11 Sec. 24B-2. Definitions. As used in this Article:
- "Computer", "automatic tabulating equipment" or
- 13 "equipment" includes apparatus necessary to automatically
- 14 examine and count votes as designated on ballots, and data
- 15 processing machines which can be used for counting ballots and
- 16 tabulating results.
- "Ballot" means paper ballot sheets.
- 18 "Ballot configuration" means the particular combination of
- 19 political subdivision ballots including, for each political
- 20 subdivision, the particular combination of offices, candidate
- 21 names and questions as it appears for each group of voters who
- 22 may cast the same ballot.
- 23 "Ballot sheet" means a paper ballot printed on one or both

sides which is (1) designed and prepared so that the voter may indicate his or her votes in designated areas, which must be areas clearly printed or otherwise delineated for such purpose, and (2) capable of having votes marked in the designated areas automatically examined, counted, and tabulated by an electronic scanning process.

"Central counting" means the counting of ballots in one or more locations selected by the election authority for the processing or counting, or both, of ballots. A location for central counting shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of the election authority unless there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within his territorial jurisdiction. However, in any event a counting location shall be within this State.

"Computer operator" means any person or persons designated by the election authority to operate the automatic tabulating equipment during any portion of the vote tallying process in an election, but shall not include judges of election operating vote tabulating equipment in the precinct.

"Computer program" or "program" means the set of operating instructions for the automatic tabulating equipment that examines, counts, tabulates, canvasses and prints votes recorded by a voter on a ballot.

"Direct recording electronic tabulator" means an electronic tabulator that provides a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical devices that can be

- activated by the voters to mark their choices for the

 candidates of their preference and for or against public

 questions and be capable of instantaneously recording such

 votes, storing such votes, producing a permanent paper record,

 and tabulating such votes at the precinct or at one or more

 counting stations.
 - "Edit listing" means a computer generated listing of the names of each candidate and proposition as they appear in the program for each precinct.
 - "Header sheet" means a data processing document which is coded to indicate to the computer the precinct identity of the ballots that will follow immediately and may indicate to the computer how such ballots are to be tabulated.
 - "In-precinct counting" means the counting of ballots on automatic tabulating equipment provided by the election authority in the same precinct polling place in which those ballots have been cast.
 - "Marking device" means a pen, computer, or other device approved by the State Board of Elections for marking, or causing to be marked, a paper ballot with ink or other substance which will enable the ballot to be tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment or by an electronic scanning process.
 - "Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology" means the capability to examine a ballot through electronic means and tabulate the votes at one or more counting places.

"Redundant count" means a verification of the original computer count by another count using compatible equipment or by hand as part of a discovery recount.

"Security designation" means a printed designation placed on a ballot to identify to the computer program the offices and propositions for which votes may be cast and to indicate the manner in which votes cast should be tabulated while negating any inadmissible votes.

"Separate ballot", with respect to ballot sheets, means a separate portion of the ballot sheet which is clearly defined by a border or borders or shading.

"Specimen ballot" means a representation of names of offices and candidates and statements of measures to be voted on which will appear on the official ballot or marking device on election day. The specimen ballot also contains the party and position number where applicable.

"Voting defect identification" means the capability to detect overvoted ballots or ballots which cannot be read by the automatic tabulating equipment.

"Voting defects" means an overvoted ballot, or a ballot which cannot be read by the automatic tabulating equipment.

"Voting system" or "electronic voting system" means the total that combination of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic equipment, and programs, and practices used to define ballots; cast and count votes; report or display election results; maintain and produce any audit trail

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- information; identify all system components; test the system during development, maintenance, and operation; maintain records of system errors and defects; determine specific system changes to be made to a system after initial qualification; and make available any materials to the voter, such as notices, instructions, forms, or paper ballots. in the casting, examination and tabulation of ballots and the cumulation and reporting of results by electronic means.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 10 (10 ILCS 5/24B-4)
- 11 Sec. 24B-4. Use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan 12 Technology System; Requisites; Applicable procedure. Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems may be used 1.3 14 in elections provided that the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan 15 Technology systems enable the voter to cast a vote for all 16 offices and on all public questions measures on which he or she is entitled to vote, and that the automatic Precinct Tabulation 17 Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment may be set to 18 return any ballot sheet on which the number of votes for an 19 20 office or proposition exceeds the number of votes which the 21 voter is entitled to cast, or any ballot sheet which cannot be 22 read by the automatic tabulating equipment, and provided that such systems are approved for use by the State Board of 23 24 Elections.
- 25 So far as applicable, the procedure provided for voting

- 1 paper ballots shall apply when Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan
- 2 Technology electronic voting systems are used. However, the
- 3 provisions of this Article 24B will govern when there are
- 4 conflicts.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/24B-6)
- 7 Sec. 24B-6. Ballot Information; Arrangement; Electronic
- 8 Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting System;
- 9 Vote by Mail Ballots; Spoiled Ballots. The ballot information,
- 10 shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement
- provided for paper ballots, except that the information may be
- in vertical or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate
- 13 pages or displays on the marking device. Ballots for all
- questions or propositions to be voted on should be provided in
- a similar manner and must be arranged on the ballot sheet or
- 16 marking device in the places provided for such purposes.
- 17 Ballots shall be of white paper unless provided otherwise by
- 18 administrative rule of the State Board of Elections or
- 19 otherwise specified.
- 20 All propositions, including but not limited to
- 21 propositions calling for a constitutional convention,
- 22 constitutional amendment, judicial retention, and public
- 23 questions measures to be voted upon shall be placed on separate
- 24 portions of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing
- 25 borders or grey screens. Candidates shall be listed on a

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separate portion of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing borders or grey screens. Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1, a line or lines on which the voter may select a write-in candidate shall be printed below the name of the last candidate nominated for such office. Such line or lines shall be proximate to an area provided for marking votes for the write-in candidate or candidates. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of persons who have filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates plus an additional line or lines for write-in candidates who qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING" next to the name of that candidate, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote. In the case of write-in lines for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, 2 lines shall be printed within a bracket and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be printed or displayed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet or marking device and designated by borders or grey screens, unless otherwise provided by administrative rule of the State Board of Elections. More than

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one public question measure or proposition may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. Names of candidates shall be printed in black. The party affiliation of each candidate or the word "independent" shall appear near or under the candidate's name, and the names of candidates for the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of that office, on separate pages of the marking device, or as otherwise approved by the State Board of Elections. If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate". In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of political subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. Judicial retention questions and ballot questions for all public questions measures and other propositions shall be designated by borders or grey screens on the ballot or marking device. In primary elections, a separate ballot, or displays on the marking device, shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot or marking device arranged to include names of the candidates of the party and public questions

- 1 measures and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of 2 the primary election.
- 3 If the ballot includes both candidates for office and
- 4 public <u>questions</u> measures or propositions to be voted on, the
- 5 election official in charge of the election shall divide the
- 6 ballot or displays on the marking device in sections for
- 7 "Candidates" and "Propositions", or separate ballots may be
- 8 used.
- 9 Vote by Mail ballots may consist of envelopes, paper
- 10 ballots, or ballot sheets. Where a Precinct Tabulation Optical
- 11 Scan Technology ballot is used for voting by mail it must be
- 12 accompanied by voter instructions.
- Any voter who spoils his or her ballot, makes an error, or
- has a ballot returned by the automatic tabulating equipment may
- 15 return the ballot to the judges of election and get another
- 16 ballot.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)
- 18 (10 ILCS 5/24B-9)
- 19 Sec. 24B-9. Testing of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan
- 20 Technology Equipment and Program; Custody of Programs, Test
- 21 Materials and Ballots. Prior to the public test, the election
- 22 authority shall conduct an errorless pre-test of the automatic
- 23 Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating
- 24 equipment and program and marking device to determine that they
- 25 will correctly detect Voting Defects and count the votes cast

for all offices, candidates, and all public questions measures. 1 2 On any day not less than 5 days prior to the election day, the election authority shall publicly test the automatic Precinct 3 Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment and 5 program to determine that they will correctly detect Voting 6 Defects and count the votes cast for all offices, candidates, 7 and on all public questions measures. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least 48 hours before 8 9 the test by publishing the notice in one or more newspapers 10 within the election jurisdiction of the election authority, if 11 a newspaper is published in that jurisdiction. If a newspaper 12 is not published in that jurisdiction, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in that 13 14 jurisdiction. Timely written notice stating the date, time, and 15 location of the public test shall also be provided to the State 16 Board of Elections. The test shall be open to representatives 17 of the political parties, the press, representatives of the State Board of Elections, and the public. The test shall be 18 19 conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked to 20 record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question measure, and shall include for each 21 22 office one or more ballots having votes exceeding the number 23 allowed by law to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment or marking device to reject the votes. The test shall 24 25 also include producing an edit listing. In those election 26 jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, a

public test of both the equipment and program shall be 1 2 conducted as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed above. 3 The State Board of Elections may select as many election jurisdictions as the Board deems advisable in the interests of 5 the election process of this State, to order a special test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program before any 6 7 regular election. The Board may order a special test in any 8 election jurisdiction where, during the preceding 12 months, 9 computer programming errors or other errors in the use of 10 electronic voting systems resulted in vote tabulation errors. 11 Not less than 60 30 days before any election, the State Board 12 of Elections shall provide written notice to those selected jurisdictions of their intent to conduct a test. Within 15 $\frac{5}{}$ 13 days of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice 14 15 of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall 16 forward to the principal office of the State Board of Elections 17 a copy of all specimen ballots. The State Board of Elections' tests shall be conducted and completed not less than 2 days 18 19 before the public test and under the supervision of the Board. The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely 20 responsible for the production and cost of: all ballots; 21 22 additional temporary workers; and other equipment 23 facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and 24 25 software. After an errorless test, materials used in the public 26 test, including the program, if appropriate, shall be sealed

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and remain sealed until the test is run again on election day. If any error is detected, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless public test shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. Each election authority shall file a sealed copy of each tested program to be used within its jurisdiction at an election with the State Board of Elections before the election. The Board shall secure the program or programs of each election jurisdiction so filed in its office until the next election of the same type (general primary, general election, consolidated primary, or consolidated election) for which the program or programs were filed. At the expiration of that time, if no election contest or appeal is pending in an election jurisdiction, the Board shall destroy the sealed program or programs. Except where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the test shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official counting of the ballots, in the same manner as set forth above. After the completion of the count, the test shall be re-run using the same program. Immediately after the re-run, all material used in testing the program and the programs shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the election authority for a period of 60 days. At the expiration of that time the election authority shall destroy the voted ballots, together with all unused ballots returned from the precincts. Provided, if any contest of election is pending at the time in which the ballots may be required as evidence and the election

- 1 authority has notice of the contest, the same shall not be
- destroyed until after the contest is finally determined. If the
- 3 use of back-up equipment becomes necessary, the same testing
- 4 required for the original equipment shall be conducted.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/Art. 24C heading)
- 7 ARTICLE 24C. DIRECT RECORDING ELECTRONIC TABULATORS AND
- 8 ELECTRONIC BALLOT MARKING DEVICES VOTING SYSTEMS
- 9 (10 ILCS 5/24C-1)

10 Sec. 24C-1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to 11 authorize the use of direct recording electronic tabulators and 12 electronic ballot marking devices Direct Recording Electronic 13 Voting Systems approved by the State Board of Elections. In a 14 Direct Recording Electronic direct recording electronic 15 tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Voting System, voters cast votes by means of a ballot display provided with 16 mechanical or electro-optical devices that can be activated by 17 the voters to mark their choices for the candidates of their 18 19 preference and for or against public questions. Direct 20 recording electronic tabulators Such voting devices shall be 21 capable of instantaneously recording such votes, storing such votes, producing a permanent paper record and tabulating such 22 23 votes at the precinct or at one or more counting stations.

Electronic ballot marking devices shall be capable of

instantaneously marking such votes, producing a permanent 1 2 paper record, and enabling such votes to be tabulated at the precinct or at one or more counting stations. This Article 3 authorizes the use of direct recording electronic tabulators 4 5 and electronic ballot marking devices Direct Recording 6 Electronic Voting Systems for in-precinct 7 applications and for early voting in the office of the election authority and in the offices of local officials authorized by 8 9 the election authority to conduct such early voting. All other 10 early ballots must be counted at the office of the election 11 authority.

- 12 (Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)
- 13 (10 ILCS 5/24C-2)
- 14 Sec. 24C-2. Definitions. As used in this Article:

15 "Audit trail" or "audit capacity" means a continuous trail 16 of evidence linking individual transactions related to the casting of a vote, the vote count and the summary record of 17 vote totals, but which shall not allow for the identification 18 19 of the voter. It shall permit verification of the accuracy of 20 the count and detection and correction of problems and shall 21 provide a record of each step taken in: defining and producing 22 generating related software ballots and for specific 23 elections; installing ballots and software; testing system 24 readiness; casting and tabulating ballots; and producing 25 images of votes cast and reports of vote totals. The record

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shall incorporate system status and error messages generated during election processing, including a log of machine activities and routine and unusual intervention by authorized and unauthorized individuals. Also part of an audit trail is the documentation of such items as ballots delivered and collected, administrative procedures for system security, pre-election testing of voting systems, and maintenance performed on voting equipment. All test plans, test results, documentation, and other records used to plan, execute, and record the results of the testing and verification, including all material prepared or used by independent testing authorities or other third parties, shall be made part of the public record and shall be freely available via the Internet and paper copy to anyone. "Audit trail" or "audit capacity" also means that the voting system is capable of producing and shall produce immediately after a ballot is cast a permanent paper record of each ballot cast that shall be available as an official record for any recount, redundant count, verification or retabulation of the vote count conducted with respect to any election in which the voting system is used.

"Ballot" means an electronic audio or video display or any other medium, including paper, used to record a voter's choices for the candidates of their preference and for or against public questions.

"Ballot configuration" means the particular combination of political subdivision or district ballots including, for each

- 1 political subdivision or district, the particular combination
- of offices, candidate names and public questions as it appears
- 3 for each group of voters who may cast the same ballot.
- 4 "Ballot image" means a corresponding representation in
- 5 electronic or paper form of the mark or vote position of a
- 6 ballot.
- 7 "Ballot label" or "ballot screen" means the display of
- 8 material containing the names of offices and candidates and
- 9 public questions to be voted on.
- "Central counting" means the counting of ballots in one or
- 11 more locations selected by the election authority for the
- 12 processing or counting, or both, of ballots. A location for
- central counting shall be within the territorial jurisdiction
- 14 of the election authority unless there is no suitable
- 15 tabulating equipment available within his territorial
- 16 jurisdiction. However, in any event a counting location shall
- 17 be within this State.
- 18 "Computer", "automatic tabulating equipment" or
- 19 "equipment" includes apparatus necessary to automatically
- 20 examine and count votes as designated on ballots, and data
- 21 processing machines which can be used for counting ballots and
- 22 tabulating results.
- "Computer operator" means any person or persons designated
- 24 by the election authority to operate the automatic tabulating
- 25 equipment during any portion of the vote tallying process in an
- 26 election, but shall not include judges of election operating

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vote tabulating equipment in the precinct.

"Computer program" or "program" means the set of operating instructions for the automatic tabulating equipment that examines, records, displays, counts, tabulates, canvasses, or prints votes recorded by a voter on a ballot or that displays any and all information, graphics, or other visual or audio information or images used in presenting voting information, instructions, or voter choices.

"Direct recording electronic tabulator voting system", "voting system" or "system" means an electronic tabulator that provides a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical devices that can be activated by the voters to mark their choices for the candidates of their preference and for or against public questions and be capable of instantaneously recording such votes, storing such votes, producing a permanent paper record, and tabulating such votes at the precinct or at one or more counting stations. the total combination of mechanical, electromechanical or electronic equipment, programs and practices used to define ballots, cast and count votes, report or display election results, maintain or produce any audit trail information, identify all system components, test the system during development, maintenance and operation, maintain records of system errors and defects, determine specific system changes to be made to a system after initial qualification, and make available any materials to the voter such as notices, instructions, forms or paper ballots.

"Edit listing" means a computer generated listing of the names of each candidate and public question as they appear in the program for each precinct.

"In-precinct counting" means the recording and counting of ballots on automatic tabulating equipment provided by the election authority in the same precinct polling place in which those ballots have been cast.

"Electronic ballot marking device Marking device" means any electronic device approved by the State Board of Elections for marking a ballot so as to enable the ballot to be recorded, counted and tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment.

"Permanent paper record" means a paper record upon which shall be printed in human readable form the votes cast for each candidate and for or against each public question on each ballot recorded in the voting system. Each permanent paper record shall be printed by the voting device upon activation of the marking device by the voter and shall contain a unique, randomly assigned identifying number that shall correspond to the number randomly assigned by the voting system to each ballot as it is electronically recorded.

"Redundant count" means a verification of the original computer count of ballots by another count using compatible equipment or other means as part of a discovery recount, including a count of the permanent paper record of each ballot cast by using compatible equipment, different equipment approved by the State Board of Elections for that purpose, or

- 1 by hand.
- 2 "Separate ballot" means a separate page or display screen
- 3 of the ballot that is clearly defined and distinguishable from
- 4 other portions of the ballot.
- 5 "Voting device" or "voting machine" means an apparatus that
- 6 contains the ballot label or ballot screen and allows the voter
- 7 to record his or her vote.
- 8 "Voting system" or "system" means the total combination of
- 9 mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic equipment,
- 10 programs and practices used to define ballots, cast and count
- 11 votes, report or display election results, maintain or produce
- 12 any audit trail information, identify all system components,
- 13 test the system during development, maintenance, and
- operation, maintain records of system errors and defects,
- determine specific system changes to be made to a system after
- 16 initial qualification, and make available any materials to the
- voter, such as notices, instructions, forms, or paper ballots.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)
- 19 (10 ILCS 5/24C-3)
- Sec. 24C-3. Adoption, experimentation or abandonment of
- 21 direct recording electronic tabulators and electronic ballot
- 22 marking devices Direct Recording Electronic Voting System;
- 23 boundaries Boundaries of precincts; notice Notice. Except as
- otherwise provided in this Section, any county board, board of
- 25 county commissioners and any board of election commissioners,

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with respect to territory within its jurisdiction, may adopt, experiment with, or abandon a direct electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System approved for use by the State Board of Elections and may use such System in all or some of the precincts within its jurisdiction, or in combination with paper ballots or other voting systems. Any county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners may contract for the tabulation of votes at a location outside its territorial jurisdiction when there is no suitable tabulating equipment available within its territorial jurisdiction. In no case may a county board, board of county commissioners or board of election commissioners contract or arrange for the purchase, lease or loan of a direct recording electronic tabulator, electronic ballot marking device, Direct Recording Electronic Voting System or system System component without the approval of the State Board of Elections as provided by Section 24C-16.

Before any <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or</u> <u>electronic ballot marking device</u> <u>Direct Recording Electronic</u> <u>Voting System</u> is introduced, adopted or used in any precinct or territory at least 2 months public notice must be given before the date of the first election where the <u>system System</u> is to be used. The election authority shall publish the notice at least once in one or more newspapers published within the county or other jurisdiction, where the election is held. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be published in a newspaper

- 1 published in the county and having a general circulation within
- 2 such jurisdiction. The notice shall be substantially as
- 3 follows:
- 4 "Notice is hereby given that on ... (give date) ..., at ...
- 5 (give place where election is held) ... in the county of ...,
- an election will be held for ... (give name of offices to be
- 7 filled) ... at which a <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or</u>
- 8 electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic
- 9 Voting System will be used."
- 10 Dated at ... this ... day of ... 20....?
- 11 This notice referred to shall be given only at the first
- 12 election at which the direct recording electronic tabulator or
- 13 electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic
- 14 Voting System is used.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 16 (10 ILCS 5/24C-3.1)
- 17 Sec. 24C-3.1. Retention or consolidation or alteration of
- 18 existing precincts; change Change of location. When a direct
- 19 recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking
- 20 device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, the
- 21 county board or board of election commissioners may retain
- 22 existing precincts or may consolidate, combine, alter,
- 23 decrease or enlarge the boundaries of the precincts to change
- 24 the number of registered voters of the precincts using the
- 25 System, establishing the number of registered voters within

each precinct at a number not to exceed 800 as the appropriate county board or board of election commissioners determines will afford adequate voting facilities and efficient and economical elections.

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

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

17 (10 ILCS 5/24C-4)

Sec. 24C-4. Use of <u>direct recording electronic tabulators</u>

and electronic ballot marking devices <u>Direct Recording</u>

<u>Electronic Voting System</u>; <u>requisites Requisites</u>; <u>applicable</u>

<u>procedure Applicable procedure</u>. Direct <u>recording electronic</u>

<u>tabulators and electronic ballot marking devices Recording</u>

<u>Electronic Voting Systems</u> may be used in elections provided that such <u>systems</u> are approved for use by the State Board of Elections. So far as applicable, the procedure

- 1 provided for voting paper ballots shall apply when <u>direct</u>
- 2 recording electronic tabulators or electronic ballot marking
- devices Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems are used.
- 4 However, the provisions of this Article 24C will govern when
- 5 there are conflicts.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 7 (10 ILCS 5/24C-5)
- 8 Sec. 24C-5. Voting <u>stations</u> Stations. In precincts where a
- 9 <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot</u>
- 10 <u>marking device</u> Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is
- 11 used, a sufficient number of voting stations shall be provided
- for the use of the system System according to the requirements
- determined by the State Board of Elections. Each station shall
- 14 be placed in a manner so that no judge of election or
- 15 pollwatcher is able to observe a voter casting a ballot.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 17 (10 ILCS 5/24C-5.1)
- 18 Sec. 24C-5.1. Instruction of voters Voters; instruction
- 19 model Instruction Model; partiality Partiality to political
- 20 <u>party</u> <u>Political Party</u>; <u>manner</u> <u>Manner</u> of <u>instruction</u>
- 21 Instruction. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall
- 22 be offered instruction in using the direct recording electronic
- 23 tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording
- 24 Electronic Voting System. In instructing voters, no precinct

official may show partiality to any political party or candidate. The duties of instruction shall be discharged by a judge from each of the political parties represented and they shall alternate serving as instructor so that each judge shall serve a like time at such duties. No instructions may be given inside a voting booth after the voter has entered the voting booth.

No precinct official or person assisting a voter may in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any voter to cast his or her vote for any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question or proposition. All instructions shall be given by precinct officials in a manner that it may be observed by other persons in the polling place.

14 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

15 (10 ILCS 5/24C-5.2)

Sec. 24C-5.2. Demonstration of direct recording electronic tabulators and electronic ballot marking devices Direct Recording Electronic Voting System; placement Placement in public library Public Library. When a direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used in a forthcoming election, the election authority may provide, for the purpose of instructing voters in the election, one demonstrator direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic

- 2 any other public or private building within the political
- 3 subdivision where the election occurs. If the placement of a
- 4 demonstrator takes place it shall be made available at least 30
- 5 days before the election.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 7 (10 ILCS 5/24C-6)
- 8 Sec. 24C-6. Ballot <u>information</u> Information; <u>arrangement</u>
- 9 Arrangement; direct recording electronic tabulators Direct
- 10 Recording Electronic Voting System; electronic ballot marking
- 11 <u>devices; vote</u> by <u>mail ballots</u> <u>Mail Ballots</u>; <u>spoiled</u>
- 12 ballots Spoiled Ballots. The ballot information, shall, as far
- as practicable, be in the order of arrangement provided for
- paper ballots, except that the information may be in vertical
- or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate pages or display
- screens.
- 17 Ballots for all public questions to be voted on should be
- provided in a similar manner and must be arranged on the ballot
- in the places provided for such purposes. All public questions,
- 20 including but not limited to public questions calling for a
- 21 constitutional convention, constitutional amendment, or
- judicial retention, shall be placed on the ballot separate and
- 23 apart from candidates. Ballots for all public questions shall
- 24 be clearly designated by borders or different color screens.
- 25 More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on

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the same portion of the ballot sheet. Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be placed on a separate portion of the ballot and designated by borders or unique color screens, unless otherwise provided by administrative rule of the State Board of Elections. More than one public question may be placed on the same portion of the ballot. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same portion of the ballot.

The party affiliation, if any, of each candidate or the word "independent", where applicable, shall appear near or under the candidate's name, and the names of candidates for the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of that office. In the case of nonpartisan elections for officers of political subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority shall print "No Candidate". In primary elections, a separate ballot shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot arranged to include names of the candidates of the party and public questions and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election.

If the ballot includes both candidates for office and public questions or propositions to be voted on, the election official in charge of the election shall divide the ballot in sections for "Candidates" and "Public Questions", or separate ballots may be used.

Any voter who spoils his or her ballot, makes an error, or has a ballot rejected by the automatic tabulating equipment shall be provided a means of correcting the ballot or obtaining a new ballot prior to casting his or her ballot.

Any election authority using a <u>direct recording electronic</u> tabulator or electronic ballot marking device <u>Direct Recording</u> Electronic Voting System may use voting systems approved for use under Articles 24A or 24B of this Code in conducting vote by mail or early voting.

15 (Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

16 (10 ILCS 5/24C-6.1)

Sec. 24C-6.1. Security <u>designation</u> Designation. In all elections conducted under this Article, ballots shall have a security designation. In precincts where more than one ballot configuration may be voted upon, ballots shall have a different security designation for each ballot configuration. If a precinct has only one possible ballot configuration, the ballots must have a security designation to identify the precinct and the election. Where ballots from more than one precinct are being tabulated, the ballots from each precinct

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must be clearly identified; official results shall not be generated unless the precinct identification for any precinct corresponds. When the tabulating equipment being used requires entering the program immediately before tabulating the ballots for each precinct, the precinct program may be used. The direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall be designed to ensure that the proper ballot is selected for each polling place and for each ballot configuration and that the format can be matched to the software or firmware required to interpret it correctly. The system shall provide a means of programming each piece of equipment to reflect the ballot requirements of the election and shall include a means for validating the correctness of the program and of the program's installation in the equipment or in a programmable memory device.

17 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

18 (10 ILCS 5/24C-7)

Sec. 24C-7. Write-in ballots Write-In Ballots. A direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System shall provide an acceptable method for a voter to vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot using the same apparatus used to record votes for candidates whose names do appear on the ballot. Election authorities utilizing direct recording

1 electronic tabulators or electronic ballot marking devices
2 Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems shall not use
3 separate write-in ballots.

Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 18-9.1, a space or spaces in which the name of a candidate or candidates may be written in or recorded by the voter shall appear below the name of the last candidate nominated for such office. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of persons who have filed declarations of intent to be write-in candidates plus an additional line or lines for write-in candidates who qualify to file declarations to be write-in candidates under Section 17-16.1 or 18-9.1 when the certification of ballot contains the words "OBJECTION PENDING" next to the name of the candidate, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may vote.

(Source: P.A. 95-862, eff. 8-19-08.)

(10 ILCS 5/24C-8)

Sec. 24C-8. Preparation for <u>use Use</u>; <u>comparison of ballots</u>

Comparison of Ballots; <u>operational checks</u>

Of <u>direct recording electronic tabulators and electronic ballot marking devices Direct Recording Electronic Voting</u>

Systems Equipment; <u>pollwatchers Pollwatchers</u>. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall cause the approved <u>direct recording tabulator Direct Recording Electronic Voting</u>

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System equipment or electronic ballot marking devices to be delivered to the polling places. Before the opening of the all direct recording electronic tabulators or polls, electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator Direct Recording Voting System devices shall provide a printed record of the following, upon verification of the authenticity of the commands by a judge of election: the election's identification data, the equipment's unit identification, the ballot's format identification, the contents of each active candidate register by office and of each active public question register showing that they contain all zeros, all ballot fields that can be used to invoke special voting options, and other information needed to ensure the readiness of the equipment, and to accommodate administrative reporting requirements.

The <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic</u>

<u>ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator</u>

<u>Birect Recording</u>

<u>Electronic Voting System</u> shall provide a means of opening the polling place and readying the equipment for the casting of ballots. Such means shall incorporate a security seal, a password, or a data code recognition capability to prevent inadvertent or unauthorized actuation of the poll-opening function. If more than one step is required, it shall enforce their execution in the proper sequence.

Pollwatchers as provided by law shall be permitted to closely observe the judges in these procedures and to periodically inspect the <u>direct recording electronic tabulator</u>

- 1 <u>or electronic ballot marking device</u> Direct Recording
- 2 Electronic Voting System equipment when not in use by the
- 3 voters.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 5 (10 ILCS 5/24C-9)

6 24C-9. Testing of <u>direct recording electronic</u> 7 tabulators and electronic ballot marking device equipment and programs Direct Recording Electronic Voting System Equipment 8 9 and Programs; custody of programs Custody of Programs, test 10 materials and ballots Test Materials and Ballots. Prior to the 11 public test, the election authority shall conduct an errorless 12 pre-test of the direct recording electronic tabulator or 13 electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic 14 Voting System equipment and programs to determine that they 15 will correctly detect voting defects and count the votes cast 16 for all offices, candidates and all public questions. On any day not less than 5 days prior to the election day, the 17 election authority shall publicly test the direct recording 18 electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device 19 20 Direct Recording Electronic Voting System equipment and 21 programs to determine that it they will correctly detect voting 22 errors and accurately count the votes legally cast for all offices and candidates and on all public questions. Public 23 24 notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at 25 least 48 hours before the test by publishing the notice in one

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or more newspapers within the election jurisdiction of the election authority, if a newspaper is published in that jurisdiction. If a newspaper is not published in that jurisdiction, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in that jurisdiction. Timely written notice stating the date, time, and location of the public test shall also be provided to the State Board of Elections. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press, representatives of the State Board of Elections, and the public. The test shall be conducted by entering a pre-audited group of votes designed to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots having votes exceeding the number allowed by law to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject the votes. The test shall also include producing an edit listing. In those election jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, a public test of both the equipment and program shall be conducted as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed above. The State Board of Elections may select as many election jurisdictions as the Board deems advisable in the interests of the election process of this State, to order a special test of the automatic tabulating equipment and program before any regular election. The Board may order a special test in any election jurisdiction where, during the preceding 12 months, computer programming errors or other errors in the use

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of System resulted in vote tabulation errors. Not less than 60 30 days before any election, the State Board of Elections shall provide written notice to those selected jurisdictions of their intent to conduct a test. Within 15 $\frac{5}{2}$ days of receipt of the State Board of Elections' written notice of intent to conduct a test, the selected jurisdictions shall forward to the principal office of the State Board of Elections a copy of all specimen ballots. The State Board of Elections' tests shall be conducted and completed not less than 2 days before the public test and under the supervision of the Board. The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software. After an errorless test, materials used in the public test, including the program, if appropriate, shall be sealed and remain sealed until the test is run again on election day. If any error is detected, the cause of the error shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless public test shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. Each election authority shall file a sealed copy of each tested program to be used within its jurisdiction at an election with the State Board of Elections before the election. The Board shall secure the program or programs of each election jurisdiction so filed in its office until the next election of the same type (general

1 primary, general election, consolidated primary, 2 consolidated election) for which the program or programs were 3 filed. At the expiration of that time, if no election contest or appeal is pending in an election jurisdiction, the Board 5 shall destroy the sealed program or programs. Except where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the test shall be 6 7 repeated immediately before the start of the official counting 8 of the ballots, in the same manner as set forth above. After 9 the completion of the count, the test shall be re-run using the 10 same program. Immediately after the re-run, all material used 11 in testing the program and the programs shall be sealed and 12 retained under the custody of the election authority for a 13 period of 60 days. At the expiration of that time the election 14 authority shall destroy the voted ballots, together with all 15 unused ballots returned from the precincts. Provided, if any 16 contest of election is pending at the time in which the ballots 17 may be required as evidence and the election authority has notice of the contest, the same shall not be destroyed until 18 19 after the contest is finally determined. If the use of back-up 20 equipment becomes necessary, the same testing required for the 21 original equipment shall be conducted.

- 22 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 23 (10 ILCS 5/24C-10)
- Sec. 24C-10. Recording of votes by <u>direct recording</u>
 electronic tabulators and electronic ballot marking devices

Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems.

Whenever a <u>direct recording electronic tabulator</u> Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used to automatically record and count the votes on ballots <u>or</u>, <u>in the case of an electronic ballot marking device</u>, <u>mark the votes on a ballot</u>, the provisions of this Section shall apply. A voter shall cast a proper vote on a ballot by marking the designated area for the casting of a vote for any party or candidate or for or against any public question. For this purpose, a mark is an intentional selection of the designated area on the ballot by appropriate means and which is not otherwise an identifying mark.

- 13 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 14 (10 ILCS 5/24C-11)
 - Sec. 24C-11. Functional requirements. A <u>direct recording</u> <u>electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device</u> <u>Direct Recording Electronic Voting System</u> shall, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of this Article, fulfill the following functional requirements:
 - (a) Provide a voter in a primary election with the means of casting a ballot containing votes for any and all candidates of the party or parties of his or her choice, and for any and all non-partisan candidates and public questions and preclude the voter from voting for any candidate of any other political party except when legally permitted. In a general election, the

- system shall provide the voter with means of selecting the appropriate number of candidates for any office, and of voting on any public question on the ballot to which he or she is entitled to vote.
 - (b) If a voter is not entitled to vote for particular candidates or public questions appearing on the ballot, the system shall prevent the selection of the prohibited votes.
 - (c) Once the proper ballot has been selected, the system devices shall provide a means of enabling the recording of votes and the casting of said ballot or, in the case of an electronic ballot marking device, enable the recording of votes in order to be cast on an electronic tabulating device.
 - (d) System voting devices shall provide voting choices that are clear to the voter and labels indicating the names of every candidate and the text of every public question on the voter's ballot. Each label shall identify the selection button or switch, or the active area of the ballot associated with it. The system shall be able to incorporate minimal, easy-to-follow on-screen instruction for the voter on how to cast a ballot.
 - (e) Voting devices shall (i) enable the voter to vote for any and all candidates and public questions appearing on the ballot for which the voter is lawfully entitled to vote, in any legal number and combination; (ii) detect and reject all votes for an office or upon a public question when the voter has cast more votes for the office or upon the public question than the voter is entitled to cast; (iii) notify the voter if the

voter's choices as recorded on the ballot for an office or public question are fewer than or exceed the number that the voter is entitled to vote for on that office or public question and the effect of casting more or fewer votes than legally permitted; (iv) notify the voter if the voter has failed to completely cast a vote for an office or public question appearing on the ballot; and (v) permit the voter, in a private and independent manner, to verify the votes selected by the voter, to change the ballot or to correct any error on the ballot before the ballot is completely cast and counted. A means shall be provided to indicate each selection after it has been made or canceled.

- (f) System voting devices shall provide a means for the voter to signify that the selection of candidates and public questions has been completed. Upon activation, a direct recording electronic tabulator the system shall record an image of the completed ballot, increment the proper ballot position registers, and shall signify to the voter that the ballot has been cast or, in the case of an electronic ballot marking device, the system shall record all votes and signify to the voter that the ballot has been marked. The system shall then prevent any further attempt to vote until it has been reset or re-enabled by a judge of election.
- (g) Each <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or</u>

 <u>electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator system</u>

 <u>voting device</u> shall be equipped with a public counter that can

- be set to zero prior to the opening of the polling place, and that records the number of ballots cast at a particular election. The counter shall be incremented only by the casting of a ballot. The counter shall be designed to prevent disabling or resetting by other than authorized persons after the polls close. The counter shall be visible to all judges of election so long as the device is installed at the polling place.
 - (h) Each system voting device shall be equipped with a protective counter that records all of the testing and election ballots cast since the unit was built. This counter shall be designed so that its reading cannot be changed by any cause other than the casting of a ballot. The protective counter shall be incapable of ever being reset and it shall be visible at all times when the device is configured for testing, maintenance, or election use.
 - (i) All system devices shall provide a means of preventing further voting once the polling place has closed and after all eligible voters have voted. Such means of control shall incorporate a visible indication of system status. Each device shall prevent any unauthorized use, prevent tampering with ballot labels and preclude its re-opening once the poll closing has been completed for that election.
 - (j) Each direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator The system shall produce a printed summary report of the votes cast upon each voting device. Until the proper sequence of events

- associated with closing the polling place has been completed, the system shall not allow the printing of a report or the extraction of data. The printed report shall also contain all system audit information to be required by the election authority. Data shall not be altered or otherwise destroyed by report generation and the system shall ensure the integrity and security of data for a period of at least 6 months after the polls close.
- (k) If more than one voting device is used in a polling place, the system shall provide a means to manually or electronically consolidate the data from all such units into a single report even if different voting systems are used to record ballots. The system shall also be capable of merging the vote tabulation results produced by other vote tabulation systems, if necessary.
- (1) System functions shall be implemented such that unauthorized access to them is prevented and the execution of authorized functions in an improper sequence is precluded. System functions shall be executable only in the intended manner and order, and only under the intended conditions. If the preconditions to a system function have not been met, the function shall be precluded from executing by the system's control logic.
- (m) All system voting devices shall incorporate at least 3 memories in the machine itself and in its programmable memory devices.

- (n) The system shall include capabilities of recording and reporting the date and time of normal and abnormal events and of maintaining a permanent record of audit information that cannot be turned off. Provisions shall be made to detect and record significant events (e.g., casting a ballot, error conditions that cannot be disposed of by the system itself, time-dependent or programmed events that occur without the intervention of the voter or a judge of election).
- (o) The system and each system voting device must be capable of creating, printing and maintaining a permanent paper record and an electronic image of each ballot that is cast such that records of individual ballots are maintained by a subsystem independent and distinct from the main vote detection, interpretation, processing and reporting path. The electronic images of each ballot must protect the integrity of the data and the anonymity of each voter, for example, by means of storage location scrambling. The ballot image records may be either machine-readable or manually transcribed, or both, at the discretion of the election authority.
- (p) The system shall include built-in test, measurement and diagnostic software and hardware for detecting and reporting the system's status and degree of operability.
- (q) The system shall contain provisions for maintaining the integrity of memory voting and audit data during an election and for a period of at least 6 months thereafter and shall provide the means for creating an audit trail.

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- 1 (r) The system shall be fully accessible so as to permit 2 blind or visually impaired voters as well as voters with 3 physical disabilities to exercise their right to vote in 4 private and without assistance.
- 5 (s) The system shall provide alternative language 6 accessibility if required pursuant to Section 203 of the Voting 7 Rights Act of 1965.
- 8 (t) Each voting device shall enable a voter to vote for a 9 person whose name does not appear on the ballot.
 - (u) Each direct recording electronic tabulator The system shall record and count accurately and, in the case of an electronic ballot marking devices, accurately mark each vote properly cast for or against any candidate and for or against any public question, including the names of all candidates whose names are written in by the voters.
 - (v) The system shall allow for accepting provisional ballots and for separating such provisional ballots from precinct totals until authorized by the election authority.
- 19 (w) The system shall provide an effective audit trail as 20 defined in Section 24C-2 in this Code.
- 21 (x) The system shall be suitably designed for the purpose 22 used, be durably constructed, and be designed for safety, 23 accuracy and efficiency.
- 24 (y) The system shall comply with all provisions of federal, 25 State and local election laws and regulations and any future 26 modifications to those laws and regulations.

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1 (Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

2 (10 ILCS 5/24C-12)

Sec. 24C-12. Procedures for counting and tallying of ballots. In an election jurisdiction where a <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System</u> is used, the following procedures for counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:

Before the opening of the polls, the judges of elections shall assemble the voting equipment and devices and turn the equipment on. The judges shall, if necessary, take steps to activate the voting devices and counting equipment by inserting into the equipment and voting devices appropriate data cards containing passwords and data codes that will select the proper ballot formats selected for that polling place and that will prevent inadvertent or unauthorized activation of poll-opening function. Before voting begins and before ballots are entered into the voting devices, the judges of election shall cause to be printed a record of the following: the identification election's data, the device's unit identification, the ballot's format identification, contents of each active candidate register by office and of each active public question register showing that they contain all zero votes, all ballot fields that can be used to invoke special voting options, and other information needed to ensure

the readiness of the equipment and to accommodate administrative reporting requirements. The judges must also check to be sure that the totals are all zeros in the counting columns and in the public counter affixed to the voting devices.

After the judges have determined that a person is qualified to vote, a voting device with the proper ballot to which the voter is entitled shall be enabled to be used by the voter. The ballot may then be cast by the voter by marking by appropriate means the designated area of the ballot for the casting or, in the case of an electronic ballot marking device, marking of a vote for any candidate or for or against any public question. The voter shall be able to vote for any and all candidates and public questions measures appearing on the ballot in any legal number and combination and the voter shall be able to delete, change or correct his or her selections before the ballot is cast. The voter shall be able to select candidates whose names do not appear upon the ballot for any office by entering electronically as many names of candidates as the voter is entitled to select for each office.

Upon completing his or her selection of candidates or public questions, the voter shall signify that voting has been completed by activating the appropriate button, switch or active area of the ballot screen associated with end of voting. Upon activation, the voting system shall record an image of the completed ballot, increment the proper ballot position

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registers, and shall signify to the voter that the ballot has been cast or, in the case of an electronic ballot marking device, has been marked in order to be cast on an electronic tabulating device. Upon activation, the voting system shall also print a permanent paper record of each ballot cast as defined in Section 24C-2 of this Code. This permanent paper record shall (i) be printed in a clear, readily readable format that can be easily reviewed by the voter for completeness and accuracy and (ii) either be self-contained within the voting device or be deposited by the voter into a secure ballot box. No permanent paper record shall be removed from the polling place except by election officials as authorized by this Article. All permanent paper records shall be preserved and secured by election officials in the same manner as paper ballots and shall be available as an official record for any recount, redundant count, or verification or retabulation of the vote count conducted with respect to any election in which the voting system is used. The voter shall exit the voting station and the voting system shall prevent any further attempt to vote until it has been properly re-activated. If a voting device has been enabled for voting but the voter leaves the polling place without casting a ballot, 2 judges of election, one from each of the 2 major political parties, shall spoil the ballot.

Throughout the election day and before the closing of the polls, no person may check any vote totals for any candidate or

public question on the voting or counting equipment. Such equipment shall be programmed so that no person may reset the equipment for reentry of ballots unless provided the proper code from an authorized representative of the election authority.

The precinct judges of election shall check the public register to determine whether the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot. If the same do not agree, the judges of election shall immediately contact the offices of the election authority in charge of the election for further instructions. If the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the application for ballot, the number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present. The judges of election shall provide, if requested, a set for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of

ballots. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted.

Until December 31, 2019, in elections at which fractional cumulative votes are cast for candidates, the tabulation of those fractional cumulative votes may be made by the election authority at its central office location, and 4 copies of a "Certificate of Results" shall be printed by the automatic tabulation equipment and shall be posted in 4 conspicuous places at the central office location where those fractional cumulative votes have been tabulated.

If instructed by the election authority, the judges of election shall cause the tabulated returns to be transmitted electronically to the offices of the election authority via modem or other electronic medium.

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials and equipment as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape or other approved sealing devices provided for the purpose in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the seal or filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving

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stations designated by the authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots and election material and equipment from all precincts within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots and election materials and equipment returned to the office of the election authority 7 which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots and election materials and equipment by the election authority, the judges returning the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of the return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots and election 15 materials and equipment as provided shall, in the event the 16 ballots, materials or equipment cannot be found when needed, on 17 proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided.

- (Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 99-701, eff. 7-29-16.) 19
- 20 (10 ILCS 5/24C-13)
- 21 Sec. 24C-13. Vote by mail ballots; early voting ballots;
- 22 proceedings at location for central counting; employees;
- 23 approval of list.
- 24 (a) All jurisdictions using direct recording electronic
- tabulators or electronic ballot marking devices 25

Recording Electronic Voting Systems shall use paper ballots or paper ballot sheets approved for use under Articles 16, 24A_L or 24B of this Code when conducting vote by mail voting. All vote by mail ballots shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority. Sections The provisions of Section 24A-9, 24B-9_L and 24C-9 of this Code shall apply to the testing and notice requirements for central count tabulation equipment, including comparing the signature on the ballot envelope with the signature of the voter on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the master file. Vote results shall be recorded by precinct and shall be added to the vote results for the precinct in which the vote by mail voter was eligible to vote prior to completion of the official canvass.

shall be under the direction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners. Except for any specially trained technicians required for the operation of the <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System</u>, the employees at the counting station shall be equally divided between members of the 2 leading political parties and all duties performed by the employees shall be by teams consisting of an equal number of members of each political party. Thirty days before an election the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall submit to the chair of each political party, for his or her

- 1 approval or disapproval, a list of persons of his or her party
- 2 proposed to be employed. If a chair fails to notify the
- 3 election authority of his or her disapproval of any proposed
- 4 employee within a period of 10 days thereafter the list shall
- 5 be deemed approved.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)
- 7 (10 ILCS 5/24C-14)
- 8 Sec. 24C-14. Tabulating <u>votes</u>; <u>direction</u> Direction;
- 9 <u>presence of public</u> Presence of Public; computer operator's log
- 10 <u>and canvass</u> Computer Operator's Log and Canvass. The procedure
- 11 for tabulating the votes by the <u>direct recording electronic</u>
- 12 tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording
- 13 Electronic Voting System shall be under the direction of the
- 14 election authority and shall conform to the requirements of the
- 15 direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot
- 16 marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System.
- 17 During any election-related activity using the automatic
- 18 direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot
- 19 marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System
- 20 equipment, the election authority shall make a reasonable
- 21 effort to dedicate the equipment to vote processing to ensure
- the security and integrity of the system.
- 23 A reasonable number of pollwatchers shall be admitted to
- 24 the counting location. Such persons may observe the tabulating
- 25 process at the discretion of the election authority; however,

at least one representative of each established political party and authorized agents of the State Board of Elections shall be permitted to observe this process at all times. No persons except those employed and authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot, ballot box, return, or equipment.

The computer operator shall be designated by the election authority and shall be sworn as a deputy of the election authority. In conducting the vote tabulation and canvass, the computer operator must maintain a log which shall include the following information:

- (a) alterations made to programs associated with the vote counting process;
- (b) if applicable, console messages relating to the program and the respective responses made by the operator;
- (c) the starting time for each precinct counted, the number of ballots counted for each precinct, any equipment problems and, insofar as practicable, the number of invalid security designations encountered during that count; and
- (d) changes and repairs made to the equipment during the vote tabulation and canvass.

The computer operator's log and canvass shall be available for public inspection in the office of the election authority for a period of 60 days following the proclamation of election results. A copy of the computer operator's log and the canvass shall be transmitted to the State Board of Elections upon its request and at its expense.

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1 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

2 (10 ILCS 5/24C-15)

Sec. 24C-15. Official return of precinct; check of totals; audit. The precinct return printed by the direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator Direct Recording Electronic Voting System tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate and public question and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the total number of ballots and vote by mail ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy regarding the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the ballots for that precinct audited to correct the return. The procedures for this audit shall apply prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots or voting devices except for election contests and discovery recounts. The certificate of results, which has been prepared and signed by the judges of election after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the

document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct.

Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes

between the unofficial results and the certificate of results,

or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes

between the certificate of results and the set of totals

reflected on the certificate of results, the ballots for that

precinct shall be audited to correct the return.

Prior to the proclamation, the election authority shall test the voting devices and equipment in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction, as well as 5% of the voting devices used in early voting. The precincts and the voting devices to be tested shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct and every device used in early voting in the election jurisdiction has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts and voting devices that are to be tested. The State central committee chair of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may be represented at the procedure.

The test shall be conducted by counting the votes marked on the permanent paper record of each ballot cast in the tested precinct printed by the voting system at the time that each ballot was cast and comparing the results of this count with the results shown by the certificate of results prepared by the

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direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator Direct Recording Electronic Voting System in the test precinct. The election authority shall test count these votes either by hand or by using an automatic tabulating device other than a direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic voting device that has been approved by the State Board of Elections for that purpose and tested before use to ensure accuracy. A ballot marking device utilizing a bar code or quick response code shall also have its ballots audited by a hand count. The election authority shall print the results of each test count. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results. If an errorless count cannot be conducted and there continues to be difference in vote results between the certificate of results produced by the direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device utilized as a tabulator Direct Recording Electronic Voting System and the count of the permanent paper records or if an error was detected and corrected, the election authority shall immediately prepare and forward to the appropriate canvassing board a written report explaining the results of the test and any errors encountered and the report shall be made available for public inspection.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and

- 1 other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chair of
- 2 each established political party and qualified civic
- 3 organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time
- 4 and place of the test and may be represented at the test.
- 5 The results of this post-election test shall be treated in
- 6 the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the
- discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Code.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)
- 9 (10 ILCS 5/24C-15.01)
- 10 Sec. 24C-15.01. Transporting ballots to central counting
- 11 station Ballots to Central Counting Station; container
- 12 Container. Upon completion of the tabulation, audit or test of
- voting equipment pursuant to Sections 24C-11 through 24C-15,
- 14 the ballots and the medium containing the ballots from each
- precinct shall be replaced in the container in which they were
- 16 transported to the central counting station. If the container
- is not a type which may be securely locked, then each
- 18 container, before being transferred from the counting station
- 19 to storage, shall be securely sealed.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 21 (10 ILCS 5/24C-15.1)
- 22 Sec. 24C-15.1. Discovery, recounts, and election contests
- 23 Recounts and Election Contests. Except as provided, discovery
- 24 recounts and election contests shall be conducted as otherwise

- 1 provided for in this Code. The <u>direct recording electronic</u>
- 2 tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording
- 3 Electronic Voting System equipment shall be tested prior to the
- 4 discovery recount or election contest as provided in Section
- 5 24C-9, and then the official ballots shall be audited.
- 6 Any person who has filed a petition for discovery recount
- 7 may request that a redundant count be conducted in those
- 8 precincts in which the discovery recount is being conducted.
- 9 The additional costs of a redundant count shall be borne by the
- 10 requesting party.
- The log of the computer operator and all materials retained
- by the election authority in relation to vote tabulation and
- canvass shall be made available for any discovery recount or
- 14 election contest.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 16 (10 ILCS 5/24C-16)
- 17 Sec. 24C-16. Approval of direct recording electronic
- 18 <u>tabulator or electronic ballot marking device</u> Direct Recording
- 19 Electronic Voting Systems; requisites Requisites. The State
- 20 Board of Elections shall approve all direct recording
- 21 electronic tabulators and electronic ballot marking devices
- 22 Direct Recording Electronic Voting Systems that fulfill the
- 23 functional requirements provided by Section 24C-11 of this
- 24 Code, the mandatory requirements of the federal voting system
- 25 standards pertaining to direct recording electronic tabulators

and electronic ballot marking devices Direct Recording
Electronic Voting Systems promulgated by the Federal Election
Commission or the Election Assistance Commission, the testing
requirements of an approved independent testing authority and
the rules of the State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall not approve any <u>direct</u> recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking <u>device</u> Direct Recording Electronic Voting System that includes an external Infrared Data Association (IrDA) communications port.

The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a <u>direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System</u> if the <u>system System</u>, once approved, fails to fulfill the above requirements.

The vendor, person, or other private entity shall be solely responsible for the production and cost of: all application fees; all ballots; additional temporary workers; and other equipment or facilities needed and used in the testing of the vendor's, person's, or other private entity's respective equipment and software.

Any voting system vendor, person, or other private entity seeking the State Board of Elections' approval of a voting system shall, as part of the approval application, submit to the State Board a non-refundable fee. The State Board of Elections by rule shall establish an appropriate fee structure,

- 1 taking into account the type of voting system approval that is
- 2 requested (such as approval of a new system, a modification of
- 3 an existing system, the size of the modification, etc.). No
- 4 voting system or modification of a voting system shall be
- 5 approved unless the fee is paid.
- 6 No vendor, person, or other entity may sell, lease, or
- 7 loan, or have a written contract, including a contract
- 8 contingent upon State Board approval of the voting system or
- 9 voting system component, to sell, lease, or loan, a <u>direct</u>
- 10 recording electronic tabulator, electronic ballot marking
- 11 device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System or system
- 12 component to any election jurisdiction unless the system or
- 13 system component is first approved by the State Board of
- 14 Elections pursuant to this Section.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)
- 16 (10 ILCS 5/24C-17)
- 17 Sec. 24C-17. Rules; number of voting stations Number of
- 19 reasonable rules for the administration of this Article and may
- 20 prescribe the number of voting stations required for the
- 21 various types of voting systems.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 23 (10 ILCS 5/24C-18)
- 24 Sec. 24C-18. Specimen ballots Ballots; publication

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Publication. When a direct recording electronic tabulator or electronic ballot marking device Direct Recording Electronic Voting System is used, the election authority shall cause to be published, at least 5 days before the day of each general and general primary election, in 2 or more newspapers published in and having a general circulation in the county, a true and legible copy of the specimen ballot containing the names of offices and candidates and public questions to be voted on, as near as may be, in the form in which they will appear on the official ballot on election day. A true legible copy may be in the form of an actual size ballot and shall be published as required by this Section if distributed in 2 or more newspapers published and having a general circulation in the county as an insert. For each election prescribed in Article 2A of this Code, specimen ballots shall be made available for public distribution and shall be supplied to the judges of election for posting in the polling place on the day of election. Notice for the consolidated elections shall be given as provided in Article 12.

20 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

21 (10 ILCS 5/24C-19)

Sec. 24C-19. Additional <u>method of voting</u> Method of Voting.

The foregoing Sections of this Article shall be deemed to provide a method of voting in addition to the methods otherwise provided in this Code.

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1 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

2 (10 ILCS 5/28-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-9)

Sec. 28-9. Proposed constitutional amendments and advisory questions of public policy; petition; filing. Petitions for proposed amendments to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution shall be signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than 24 months preceding the general election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least 6 months before that general election.

Upon receipt of a petition for a proposed Constitutional amendment, the Secretary of State shall, as soon as is practicable, but no later than the close of the next business day, deliver such petition to the State Board of Elections.

Petitions for advisory questions of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State shall be signed by a number of voters equal in number to 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by said petitioners not more than 24 months preceding the date of the general election at which the question is to be submitted and shall be filed with the State Board of Elections at least 6

months before that general election.

The proponents of the proposed statewide advisory public question shall file the original petition for a proposed Constitutional amendment or a statewide advisory public question in bound sections. Each section shall be composed of consecutively numbered petition sheets bound in sections, containing only the original signatures of registered voters in the State. Any petition sheets not consecutively numbered or which contain duplicate page numbers already used on other sheets, or are photocopies or duplicates of the original sheets, shall not be considered part of the petition for the purpose of the random sampling verification and shall not be counted toward the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed statewide advisory public question for the ballot.

Within 7 business days following the last day for filing the original petition, the proponents shall also file copies of the petition sheets with each proper election authority and obtain a receipt therefor.

For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be defined and construed as follows:

- 1. "Board" means the State Board of Elections.
- 23 2. "Election Authority" means a county clerk or city or county board of election commissioners.
- 25 3. (Blank).
- 4. "Proponents" means any person, association, committee,

- 1 organization or other group, or their designated
- 2 representatives, who advocate and cause the circulation and
- 3 filing of petitions for a statewide advisory question of public
- 4 policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for submission at
- 5 a general election and who has registered with the Board as
- 6 provided in this Act.
- 7 5. "Opponents" means any person, association, committee,
- 8 organization or other group, or their designated
- 9 representatives, who oppose a statewide advisory question of
- 10 public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for
- 11 submission at a general election and who have registered with
- the Board as provided in this Act.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)
- 14 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 15 becoming law.

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