AN ACT concerning elections.


#### Abstract

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 16-4.1, 17-11, 17-21, 18-9, 22-15.1, 24-1, 24A-5.1, $24 A-6,24 A-15,24 A-16,24 B-5.1,24 B-6,24 B-15$, and $24 B-16$ and by adding Section 17-19a as follows:
(10 ILCS 5/16-4.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-4.1)
Sec. 16-4.1. Ballots; Form; Consolidated Elections. This Section shall apply only to the consolidated primary election, and the consolidated election, except as otherwise expressly provided herein.

The ballot for the nomination or election of officers of each political subdivision shall be considered a separate ballot, and candidates for such offices shall be grouped together. Where paper ballots are used, the names of candidates for nomination or election to more than one political subdivision may be contained on a common ballot, provided that such ballot clearly indicates and separates each political subdivision from which such officers are to be nominated or elected. In the case of partisan elections of officers, a separate party circle shall be included at the head of the portion of the ballot for each political subdivision for which candidates of political parties have been nominated. When an electronic voting system is used that utilizes a ballot label booklet, the party circles for straight-party voting shall be on the same ballot page on which are listed the candidates for the political subdivision election for which that party circle applies.

At the consolidated election, the ballot for school district offices shall precede the ballot for community
college district offices, and thereafter the ballot order of the political subdivision officers to be elected shall be as determined by the election authority. In the case of school districts other than community consolidated school districts, the ballot for non-high school district offices shall precede the ballot for high school district offices.

At the consolidated primary and at the consolidated election, the ballot for nomination or election of municipal officers shall precede the ballot for township officers. At the consolidated election, following the ballot for municipal and township offices shall be the ballots for park district and library district offices, following which shall be the ballots for other political subdivision offices in the order determined by the election authority.

The election authority, in determining the order of ballot placement for offices of political subdivisions whose ballot placement is not specified in this Section, shall give due regard to the clarity of the ballot presentation to the voters, cost and administrative ease, and the requirement to provide separate ballot formats within precincts in which the electors are not entitled to vote for the same offices or propositions. At the request of a political subdivision which extends into more than one election jurisdiction, the election authority shall endeavor to coordinate placement and color of the ballot for such subdivision with the other election authorities responsible for preparing ballots for such subdivision election. The election authority may conduct a lottery to determine the order of ballot placement of political subdivision ballots where such order is not specified in this Section. Such lottery may be conducted jointly by two or more election authorities.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97; 90-358, eff. 1-1-98; 90-655, eff. 7-30-98.)
(10 ILCS 5/17-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-11)
Sec. 17-11. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths so provided and shall prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on said ticket, making a cross (X) opposite thereto; and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give. A cross (X) in the square in front of the bracket enclosing the names of a team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor counts as one vote for each of such candidates. If the voter desires to vote for all of the candidates of one political party or group of petitioners, he may place such mark at the appropriate place preceding the appellation or title under which the names of the candidates of such party or group of petitioners are printed, and the ballot so marked shall be counted as cast for all of the candidates named under that title, provided, further, that the voter may place such mark at the appropriate place preceding the appellation or title of one party or group of petitioners and may also mark, at the appropriate place preceding the name or names of one or more candidates printed under the appellation or title of some other party or group of petitioners, and a ballot so marked shall be counted as cast for all the candidates named under the appellation or title that has been so marked, except as to the officers as to which he has placed such mark preceding the name or names of some other candidate or candidates printed under the title of some other party or group of petitioners, and as to such it shall be counted as cast for the candidate or candidates preceding whose name or names
such mark may have been placed. Before leaving the voting booth the voter shall fold his ballot in such manner as to conceal the marks thereon. He shall then vote forthwith in the manner herein provided, except that the number corresponding to the number of the voter on the poll books shall not be indorsed on the back of his ballot. He shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting booth already occupied by another, nor remain within said inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes in case all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer, shall, after having voted, be allowed to re-enter said inclosed space during said election. No person shall take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the poll. No voter shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election in charge of the ballots. Any voter who shall, by accident or mistake, spoil his ballot, may, on returning said spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof only after the word "spoiled" has been written in ink diagonally across the entire face of the ballot returned by the voter.

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. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/17-19a new)
Sec. 17-19a. Tallying straight ticket votes. At all general and special elections held in this state, when the law requires that judges tally the votes received by candidates at the election, it shall not be necessary for the
judges of election to mark upon their tally sheets separate marks or tallies for each vote received by the candidates upon the ballots containing the same names, commonly known and in this Act designated as "straight tickets". When the judges have counted and announced to the judges keeping the tally, as near as may be as provided by law, the number of votes received by each set of candidates upon the "straight tickets", the tally judges shall set that number of votes down, in figures opposite or directly below the names of the respective candidates, in a column or line provided for that purpose upon the tally sheets. That column or line shall read "number of straight votes". The same column shall be used for the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor running on the same ticket. The judges shall then proceed to count and announce the votes received by each candidate upon all ballots other than "straight tickets", including all ballots known as "split tickets" and all ballots known as "scratched tickets". The tally judges shall proceed to tally the votes upon the tally sheets and to compare and announce the result thereof. The counting, announcing, and tallying shall be conducted as otherwise provided in this Act. The tally judges shall set down, in figures, the number of votes received by each candidate on ballots other than "straight tickets", as so ascertained and announced, in an adjoining column or line provided for that purpose upon the tally sheets, immediately opposite or below the name of each candidate. That line shall read "Number of other votes". The judges keeping the tally shall then proceed to add together the number of votes received by each candidate, as shown in the column or line containing the straight votes and the number as shown in the column or line containing the votes other than straight votes. The result will show the total number of votes received by each candidate. After comparing their results and finding that the results agree and are correct, the judges
shall set down the results, in figures, in an adjoining column or line provided upon the tally sheets for that purpose, which shall be directly opposite or below the line for recording the votes on split and scratched ballots and shall read "candidates total vote". One of the tally judges shall announce in a loud voice to the other judges the total number of votes received by and counted for each candidate.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize or permit canvassing, counting, or tallying ballots with any less degree of strictness than otherwise required by law. The intention of this Section is to dispense with the individual tally marks only so far as the so-called "straight tickets" are concerned. All other operations of tallying, counting, canvassing, and announcing the votes shall proceed as near as may be in accordance with the other provisions of this Act. Tally sheets and certificates may be prepared in book form or in accordion folds.

This Section shall apply to all elections for members of the General Assembly except as specified in Section 17-19.1.
(10 ILCS 5/17-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-21)
Sec. 17-21. When the votes shall have been examined and counted, the judges shall set down on a sheet or return form to be supplied to them, the name of every person voted for, written or printed at full length, the office for which such person received such votes, and the number he did receive and such additional information as is necessary to complete, as nearly as circumstances will admit, the following form, to-wit:

TALLY SHEET AND CERTIFICATE OF RESULTS

We do hereby certify that at the .... election held in the precinct hereinafter (general or special) specified on the .... day of ...., in the year of our Lord, one thousand

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nine hundred and ...., a total of .... voters requested and
received ballots and we do further certify:
    Number of blank ballots delivered to us ....
    Number of absentee ballots delivered to us ....
    Total number of ballots delivered to us ....
    Number of blank and spoiled ballots returned.
    (1) Total number of ballots cast (in box)....
    .... Straight Republican ballots cast
    ....Straight Democratic ballots cast
    .... Split ballots cast
    .... Defective and Objected To ballots sealed in envelope
    (2) .... Total number of ballots cast (in box)
            Line (2) equals line (1)
    We further certify that each of the candidates for
representative in the General Assembly received the number of
votes ascribed to him on the separate tally sheet.
    We further certify that each candidate received the
number of votes set forth opposite his name or in the box
containing his name on the tally sheet contained in the page
or pages immediately following our signatures.
The undersigned actually served as judges and counted the ballots at the election on the .... day of .... in the ....
precinct of the (1) *township of ...., or (2) *City of ....,
or (3) *.... ward in the city of .... and the polls were
opened at 6:00 A.M. and closed at 7:00 P.M. Certified by us.
            *Fill in either (1), (2) or (3)
        A B, ....(Address)
        C D, ....(Address)
        E F, ....(Address)
        G H, ....(Address)
        I J, ....(Address)
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Each tally sheet shall be in substantially one of the following forms:


The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots. And the ballots and applications for ballot being made to agree in this way, the judges shall proceed to count the votes in the following manner: The judges shall open the ballots and place those which contain the same names together, so that the several kinds shall be in separate piles or on separate files. Each of the judges shall examine the separate files which are, or are supposed to be, alike, and exclude from such files any which may have a name or an erasure, or in any manner shall be different from the others of such file. One of the judges shall then take one file of the kind of ballots which contain the same names, and count them by tens, carefully examining each name on each of the ballots. Such judge shall then pass the ten ballots aforesaid to the judge sitting next to him, who shall count them in the same manner, who shall then pass them to a third judge, who shall also count them in the same manner. Then the third judge shall call the names of the persons named in the ten ballots, and the offices for which they are designated, and 2 of the judges, who did not assist in the counting shall tally ten votes for each of such persons, except as herein otherwise provided. When the judges shall have gone through such file of ballots, containing the same names, and shall count them by tens in the same way, and shall call the names of the persons named in the ballots and the office for which they are designated, the tally judges shall tally the votes by tens for each of such persons in the same manner as in the first instance. When the counting of each file of ballots which contain the same names shall be completed, the tally judges shall compare their tallies together and ascertain the total number of ballots of that kind so canvassed; and when they agree upon the number, one of them shall announce it in
a loud voice to the other judges. The judges shall then canvass the other kinds of ballots which do not correspond, those containing names partly from one kind of ballots and partly from another, being those from which the name of the person proper to be voted for on such ballots has been omitted or erased, usually called "scratched tickets". They shall be canvassed separately by one of the judges sitting between 2 other judges, which judge shall call each name to the tally judges and the office for which it is designated, and the other judges looking at the ballot at the same time, and the tally judges making tally of the same. When all the ballots have been canvassed in this manner, the tally judges shall compare their tallies together, and ascertain the total number of votes received by each candidate and when they agree upon the numbers one of them shall announce in a loud voice to the judges the number of votes received by each candidate on each of the kinds of ballots containing his name, the number received by him on the straight and scratch tickets, and the total number of votes received by him. The provisions of Section $17-19 a$ shall apply to the tallying of votes on straight tickets.

The votes for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be counted and tallied jointly.

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. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-15.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-15.1)
Sec. 22-15.1. (a) Within 60 days following the canvass of the general election within each election jurisdiction, the election authority shall prepare, in typewritten or legible computer-generated form, a report of the abstracts of
votes by precinct for all offices and questions of public policy in connection with which votes were cast within the election jurisdiction at the general election. The report shall include the total number of ballots cast within each precinct $\neq$ and the total number of registered voters within each precinct, and, in those election jurisdictions in which electronic voting systems are used, the total number of straight-party ballots cast at the general election. The election authority shall provide a copy of the report to the chairman of the county central committee of each established political party in the county within which the election jurisdiction is contained, and shall make a reasonable number of copies of the report available for distribution to the public.
(b) Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each election authority shall prepare, in typewritten or legible computer-generated form, a report of the type required by subsection (a) concerning the general election of 1984. The election authority shall provide a copy of the report to the chairman of the county central committee of each established political party in the county in which the election jurisdiction is contained, and shall make a reasonable number of copies of the report available for distribution to the public.
(c) An election authority may charge a fee to reimburse the actual cost of duplicating each copy of a report provided pursuant to subsection (a) or (b).
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24-1)
Sec. 24-1. The election authority in all jurisdictions when voting machines are used shall, except as otherwise provided in this Code, provide a voting machine or voting machines for any or all of the election precincts or election
districts, as the case may be, for which the election authority is by law charged with the duty of conducting an election or elections. A voting machine or machines sufficient in number to provide a machine for each 400 voters or fraction thereof shall be supplied for use at all elections. However, no such voting machine shall be used, purchased, or adopted until the board of voting machine commissioners hereinafter provided for, or a majority thereof, shall have made and filed a report certifying that they have examined such machine; that it affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secrecy; that it enables each elector to vote a straight-party ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from independent nominees printed in the columns of candidates for public office, and in part of persons not in nomination by any party or upon any independent ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection, for any person for any office for whom he may desire to vote; that it enables each elector to vote for all candidates for whom he is entitled to vote, and prevents him from voting for any candidate for any office more than once, unless he is lawfully entitled to cast more than one vote for one candidate, and in that event permits him to cast only as many votes for that candidate as he is by law entitled, and no more; that it prevents the elector from voting for more than one person for the same office, unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor, and in that event permits him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled, and no more; and that such machine will register correctly by means of exact counters every vote cast for the regular tickets thereon; and has the capacity to contain the tickets of at least 5 political
parties with the names of all the candidates thereon, together with all propositions in the form provided by law, where such form is prescribed, and where no such provision is made for the form thereof, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words; that all votes cast on the machine on a regular ballot or ballots shall be registered; that voters may, by means of irregular ballots or otherwise vote for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party and his name may not appear on such machine; that when a vote is cast for any person for any such office, when his name does not appear on the machine, the elector cannot vote for any other name on the machine for the same office; that each elector can, understandingly and within the period of 4 minutes cast his vote for all candidates of his choice; that the machine is so constructed that the candidates for presidential electors of any party can be voted for only by voting for the ballot label containing a bracket within which are the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President of the party or group; that the machine is provided with a lock or locks by the use of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented so that it cannot be tampered with or manipulated for any purpose; that the machine is susceptible of being closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate; that each elector is permitted to vote for or against any question, proposition or amendment upon which he is entitled to vote, and is prevented from voting for or against any question, proposition or amendment upon which he is not entitled to vote; that the machine is capable of adjustment by the election authority, so as to permit the elector, at a party primary election, to vote only for the candidates seeking nomination by the political party in which primary he is entitled to vote:

Provided, also that no such machine or machines shall be purchased, unless the party or parties making the sale shall guarantee in writing to keep the machine or machines in good working order for 5 years without additional cost and shall give a sufficient bond conditioned to that effect.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24A-5.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-5.1)
Sec. 24A-5.1. For the instruction of voters on election day, the election official in charge of the election shall provide at each polling place one instruction-model electronic voting system marking device. Each such instruction-model shall show the arrangement of party rows, office columns and questions. Such model shall be located at a place which voters must pass to reach the official marking device used in the actual casting of votes.

Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be offered instruction in the operation of the marking device by use of the instruction-model and the voter shall be given ample opportunity to operate the model by himself. In instructing voters, no precinct official may show partiality to any political party, and when instructing a voter on how to vote a straight ticket for one political party the precinct official shall at the same time instruct the voter how to vote a straight ticket for any other political party that appears on the ballot label. 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 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 vote for any particular ticket,
candidate, amendment, question or proposition. All instructions shall be given by precinct officials in such a manner that it may be observed by other persons in the polling place.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24A-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-6)
Sec. 24A-6. The ballot information, whether placed on the ballot or on the marking device, shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement provided for paper ballots, except that such information may be in vertical or horizontal rows, or in a number of separate pages. Ballots for all questions or propositions to be voted on must be provided in the same manner and must be arranged on or in the marking device or on the ballot sheet in the places provided for such purposes.

When an electronic voting system utilizes a ballot label booklet and ballot card, ballots for candidates, ballots calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment ballots, judicial retention ballots, public measures, and all propositions to be voted upon may be placed on the electronic voting device by providing in the ballot booklet separate ballot label pages or series of pages distinguished by differing colors as provided below. When an electronic voting system utilizes a ballot sheet, ballots calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment ballots and judicial retention ballots shall be placed on the ballot sheet by providing a separate portion of the ballot sheet for each such kind of ballot which shall be printed in ink of a color distinct from the color of ink used in printing any other portion of the ballot sheet. Ballots for candidates, public measures and all other propositions to be voted upon shall be placed on the ballot sheet by providing a separate portion of the ballot sheet for each
such kind of ballot. Below the name of the last candidate listed for an office shall be printed a line on which the name of a candidate may be written by the voter, and immediately to the left of such line an area shall be provided for marking a vote for such write-in candidate. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same ballot page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. Ballot label pages for constitutional conventions or constitutional amendments shall be on paper of blue color and shall precede all other ballot label pages in the ballot label booklet. More than one public measure or proposition may be placed on the same ballot label page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same ballot label page or series of pages or on the same portion of the ballot sheet, as the case may be. Ballot label pages for candidates shall be on paper of white color, except that in primary elections the ballot label page or pages for the candidates of each respective political party shall be of the color designated by the election official in charge of the election for that political party's candidates; provided that the ballot label pages or pages for candidates for use at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections may be on paper of different colors, except blue, whenever necessary or desirable to facilitate distinguishing between the pages for different political subdivisions. Except as provided in Section 16-4.1, in elections where provision is made for straight-party voting by marking a party circle, the designation of the political parties for straight-party voting shall be on a separate page on which no names of candidates shall appear, except no straight-party circle shall be necessary for any special election not conducted on a regularly scheduled election day and called
for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Representative in the United States Congress. However, such page shall be of the same color as the pages containing the names of candidates for office. On each succeeding page of the candidate booklet, where the election is made to list ballot information vertically, the party affiliation of each candidate or the word "independent" shall appear immediately to the left of the candidate's name, and the name 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 such nonpartisan candidates shall not include any party or "independent" designation. Ballot label pages for judicial retention ballots shall be on paper of green color, and ballot label pages for all public measures and other propositions shall be on paper of some other distinct and different color. In primary elections, a separate ballot label booklet, marking device and voting booth shall be used for each political party holding a primary, with the ballot label booklet arranged to include ballot label pages of the candidates of the party and public measures and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election. One ballot card may be used for recording the voter's vote or choice on all such ballots, proposals, public measures or propositions, and such ballot card shall be arranged so as to record the voter's vote or choice in a separate column or columns for each such kind of ballot, proposal, public measure or proposition.

If the ballot label booklet includes both candidates for office and public measures or propositions to be voted on, the election official in charge of the election shall divide the pages by protruding tabs identifying the division of the
pages, and printing on such tabs "Candidates" and "Propositions".

The ballot card and all of its columns and the ballot card envelope shall be of the color prescribed for candidate's ballots at the general or primary election, whichever is being held. At an election where no candidates are being nominated or elected, the ballot card, its columns, and the ballot card envelope shall be of a color designated by the election official in charge of the election.

The ballot cards, ballot card envelopes and ballot sheets may, at the discretion of the election authority, be printed on white paper and then striped with the appropriate colors.

When ballot sheets are used, the various portions thereof shall be arranged to conform to the foregoing format.

Absentee ballots may consist of ballot cards, envelopes, paper ballots or ballot sheets voted in person in the office of the election official in charge of the election or voted by mail. Where a ballot card is used for voting by mail it must be accompanied by a punching tool or other appropriate marking device, voter instructions and a specimen ballot showing the proper positions to vote on the ballot card or ballot sheet for each party, candidate, proposal, public measure or proposition, and in the case of a ballot card must be mounted on a suitable material to receive the punched out chip.

Any voter who spoils his ballot or makes an error may return the ballot to the judges of election and secure another. However, the protruding identifying tab for proposals for a constitutional convention or constitutional amendments shall have printed thereon "Constitutional Ballot", and the ballot label page or pages for such proposals shall precede the ballot label pages for candidates in the ballot label booklet.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24A-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-15)
Sec. 24A-15. The precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast , straight-party tickets, and votes cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. Every ballot on which the voter has cast a vote for all candidates of one party and no votes for any other candidates shall be reported as a straight-party ticket, and all other ballots shall be reported as split tickets. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the write-in votes, the total number of 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 with respect to the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the ballots for such precinct retabulated to correct the return. The procedures for retabulation 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 except for election contests and discovery recounts. In those election jurisdictions that utilize in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election in the polling place 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 which has been affixed to such certificate of results, the ballots for such
precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the election authority shall retabulate the total number of votes cast in $5 \%$ of the precincts within the election jurisdiction. The precincts to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the election authority, so that every precinct 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 which are to be retabulated, and the election authority shall be required to utilize such method. The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of such random selection procedure and may be represented at such procedure. Such retabulation shall consist of counting the ballot cards which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination as to which ballot cards were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for such retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of such retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts. Such test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so punched so as 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 which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the equipment to reject
such votes. If any error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of such retabulation and may be represented at such retabulation.

The results of this retabulation shall be treated in the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Act. Upon completion of the retabulation, the election authority shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation with the original precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment. Such comparison shall be done for each precinct and for each office voted upon within that precinct, and the comparisons shall be open to the public. (Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24A-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-16)
Sec. 24A-16. The State Board of Elections shall approve all voting systems provided by this Article.

No voting system shall be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:
(1) It enables a voter to vote in absolute secrecy;
(2) It enables a voter to vote a straight-party ticket +Błankナ;
(3) It enables a voter to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all parties, and in part from independent candidates and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the voter;
(4) It enables a voter to vote a written or printed ticket of his own selection for any person for any office for whom he may desire to vote;
(5) It will reject all votes for an office or upon a proposition when the voter has cast more votes for such office or upon such proposition than he is entitled to cast;
(6) It will accommodate all propositions to be submitted to the voters in the form provided by law or, where no such form is provided, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words.

The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a voting system if the system fails to fulfill the above requirements.

No vendor, person or other entity may sell, lease or loan a voting system or voting system component to any election jurisdiction unless the voting system or voting system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24B-5.1)
Sec. 24B-5.1. Instruction of Voters; Instruction Model; Partiality to Political Party; Manner of Instruction. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be offered instruction in the marking of the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology ballot sheet. In instructing voters, no precinct official may show partiality to any political party\& and when instructing a voter on how to vote a straight ticket for one political party the precinct official shall at the same time instruct the voter how to vote a straight ticket for any other political party that appears on the ballot label. 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 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.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97; 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24B-6)
Sec. 24B-6. Ballot Information; Arrangement; Electronic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting System; Absentee 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. 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 in the places provided for such purposes. Ballots shall be of white paper unless provided otherwise by administrative rule of the state Board of Elections or otherwise specified.

All propositions, including but not limited to propositions calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment, judicial retention, and public measures to be voted upon shall be placed on separate portions of the ballot sheet by utilizing borders or grey screens. Candidates shall be listed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet by utilizing borders or grey screens. Below the name of the last candidate listed for an office shall be printed a line or lines on which the name of a candidate or candidates may be written by the voter, and proximate to such lines an area shall be 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 candidates for which a voter may vote. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet. Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be printed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet and designated by borders or grey screens, unless otherwise provided by administrative rule of the state Board of Elections. More than one public measure or proposition may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet. More than one proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on the same portion of the ballot sheet. Names of candidates shall be printed in black. The designation of the political parties for straight-party voting shall be in a special section of the ballot, except no means by which a voter can cast a straight-party vote shall be necessary for any special election not conducted on a regularly scheduled election day and called for filling a vacancy in the office of Representative in the United States Congress. 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. 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 ballots shall be designated by borders or grey screens. Ballots for all public measures and other propositions shall be designated by borders or grey screens. 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 measures and other propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary election.

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

Absentee ballots may consist of envelopes, paper ballots or ballot sheets voted in person in the office of the election official in charge of the election or voted by mail. Where a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology ballot is used for voting by mail it must be 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 return the ballot to the judges of election and get another ballot.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97; 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24B-15)
Sec. 24B-15. Official Return of Precinct; Check of Totals; Retabulation. The precinct return printed by the automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast, straight-party tickets, and votes cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. Every ballot on which the voter has cast a vote for all candidates of one party and no votes for any other candidates shall be reported as a straight-party ticket, and all other ballots shall be reported as split tickets. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the write-in votes, the total number of 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 retabulated to correct the return. The procedures for retabulation 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 except for election contests and discovery recounts. In those election jurisdictions that use in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election in the polling place 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 which has been affixed to the certificate of results, the ballots for that precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the election authority shall retabulate the total number of votes cast in $5 \%$ of the precincts within the election jurisdiction. The precincts to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the election authority, so that every precinct 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 which are to be retabulated, and the election authority shall be required to use that method. The State

Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may be represented at the procedure. The retabulation shall consist of counting the ballots which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination of which ballots were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for the retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of the retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked 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 which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law to test the ability of the equipment to reject such votes. 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.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the retabulation and may be represented at the retabulation.

The results of this retabulation shall be treated in 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. Upon completion of the retabulation, the election
authority shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation with the original precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment. The comparison shall be done for each precinct and for each office voted upon within that precinct, and the comparisons shall be open to the public. Upon completion of the retabulation, the returns shall be open to the public.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97; 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/24B-16)
Sec. 24B-16. Approval of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting Systems; Requisites. The State Board of Elections shall approve all Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting systems provided by this Article.

No Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system shall be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:
(a) It enables a voter to vote in absolute secrecy;
(b) It enables a voter to vote a straight-party ticket fBłankナ;
(c) It enables a voter to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all parties, and in part from independent candidates, and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the voter;
(d) It enables a voter to vote a written or printed ticket of his or her own selection for any person for any office for whom he or she may desire to vote;
(e) It will reject all votes for an office or upon a proposition when the voter has cast more votes for the office or upon the proposition than he or she is entitled to cast; and
(f) It will accommodate all propositions to be submitted to the voters in the form provided by law or,
where no form is provided, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words. The State Board of Elections is authorized to withdraw its approval of a Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system if the system fails to fulfill the above requirements.

No vendor, person or other entity may sell, lease or loan a voting system or Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting system component to any election jurisdiction unless the voting system or voting system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97; 89-700, eff. 1-17-97.)
(10 ILCS 5/1-7 rep.)
Section 10. The Election Code is amended by repealing Section 1-7.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2004.

