AN ACT concerning elections.

Be it enacted by the People of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:
Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing
Sections 6-9, 6-11, 6-74, 7-56, 7-58, 7-59, 7-60, 7-60.1,
$7-63,10-9,10-10,21-2,22-1,22-8,22-9,22-9.1,22-12$,
$22-15,22-17$ and $22-18,23-1.8 a, 23-1.9 a$, and $23-1.10 a$ and
adding Sections $1-8,22-7.5$ and $22-7.10$ as follows:
(10 ILCS 5/1-8 new)
Sec. 1-8. Canvassing boards abolished. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, local canvassing boards are abolished. In this code or any other law a reference to a local or county canvassing board means (i) for elections in which the the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located entirely within the jurisdiction of a single election authority, that election authority and (ii) for elections in which the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located within the jurisdiction 2 or more election authorities, the election authority having jurisdiction over the location at which the unit of local government has its principal office.
(10 ILCS 5/6-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-9)
Sec. 6-9. After ascertaining and announcing the result as aforesaid, such judges shall make, fill up and sign duplicate もモipłieate returns or statements of the votes cast for and against such proposition as aforesaid, in the form found in Section 6--3 of this Article, each of which shall be attested by the other judges, and each of which shall then be enclosed and sealed in an envelope, one of which shall be on the
outside addressed to the appropriate election authority the
 to the comptroller of such city，or to the officer whose duties correspond with those of the comptroller．Upon each of which statements shall be endorsed＂city election law returns＂．In the same manner the tally sheet in duplicate shall be signed by the judges，and shall be enclosed and sealed in separate envelopes，one of which shall be addressed to the county judge and one to the city clerk；upon both of the envelopes shall be endorsed＂city election law tallies＂． On the outside of each envelope shall be endorsed whether it contains a statement of the votes cast or the tallies，and for what precinct and ward．After the envelopes respectively containing such returns and tallies are closed and sealed， the judges of election shall each write across the folds of such envelopes their names，and thereupon each of the judges of election shall take one of said returns or tallies，and shall deliver，each one respectively，to the person or officer to whom addressed，by noon of the next day，and when delivered he shall receive a receipt therefor from the officer to whom delivered，and it shall be the duty of such officer to give such receipts，and to safely keep such envelopes unopened until called for by the election authority as eanvassing－beaæd herein provided．
（Source：P．A．80－704．）
（10 ILCS 5／6－11）（from Ch．46，par．6－11）
Sec．6－11．The returns must be canvassed in the same manner as any other referendum held in the municipality．On



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| （Source：Laws 1965，p．3481．） |

（10 ILCS 5／6－74）（from Ch．46，par．6－74）
Sec．6－74．The quadmupze returns of the judges of election of such village or incorporated town，mentioned in the last section，in case of a village or town election for any officer of such village or town，shall be made to the same officer as otherwise required by law，who shall receipt therefor；and all such returns shall be canvassed by the election authority eanyassing－－beaæd of such village or incorporated town，as established by law，with the same powers of investigation and examination by the election authority sueh－－beaxd as is authorized by this act to the canvassing board of any such city．
（Source：Laws 1957，p．1450．）
（10 ILCS 5／7－56）（from Ch．46，par．7－56）
Sec．7－56．As soon as complete returns are delivered to the proper election authority，the returns shall be canvassed
for all primary elections．as－£ełłews：








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5－The election authority acting as the canvassing board pursuant to Section $1-8$ of this Code The－－ө£ョiee¥s－－whe－－ałe
 ełeeも̇өAs－－made－－もө－－もhe－－eөtaty－－ełe¥k，shall also open and canvass the returns of a primary made－もe－sueh－－eөtinもサー－ełexk． Upon the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority eөunもサ－－eanキassing－－beaxd，the election authority said－－eanfassing－－boaxd shall make a tabulated statement of the returns for each political party separately， stating in appropriate columns and under proper headings，the total number of votes cast in said county for each candidate for nomination or election by said party，including candidates for President of the United States and for State central committeemen，and for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions，and for precinct committeemen，township committeemen，and for ward committeemen．Within 48 hours after the election，the election authority must transmit，by facsimile，e－mail，or
other electronic means，a preliminary statement of returns to the State Board of Elections．The State Board of Elections must use the preliminary statement to determine if a recount under Section 22－7．10 is necessary．Within 2 もwo－fZt days after the completion of said canvass by the election authority said－－eanvassing－beaxd the county clerk shall mail to the State Board of Elections a certified copy of such tabulated statement of returns．Pæөキidedテ－hөweキeェィーもhaもーもhe

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6－In the case of the nomination or election of candidates for offices，including President of the United States and the State central committeemen，and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions， certified tabulated statement of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections，said returns shall be canvassed by the election authority beaxd．Within 48 hours after the election，the election authority must transmit，by facsimile，e－mail or other electronic means，a preliminary statement of results to the State Board of Elections．The State Board of Elections must use the preliminary statement to conduct a canvass to determine if a recount under section 22－7．10 is necessary．And，provided，further，that within 5 days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said Board， the Board shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the State government in

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Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in its office，showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States，and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States，cast in each of the several congressional districts in the State．
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8－Within 48 hours of conducting a canvass，as required
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（Source：P．A．87－1052．）
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（10 ILCS 5／7－58）（from Ch．46，par．7－58）
Sec．7－58．Each county clerk or board of election
commissioners өきーもhe－eanfassing－－beałds－ーæespeeもiキeły shall， upon completion of the canvassing of the returns，make and transmit to the State Board of Elections and to each election authority whose duty it is to print the official ballot for the election for which the nomination is made a proclamation of the results of the primary．The proclamation shall state the name of each candidate of each political party so nominated or elected，as shown by the returns，together with the name of the office for which he or she was nominated or elected，including precinct，township and ward committeemen， and including in the case of the State Board of Elections， candidates for state central committeemen，and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions．If a notice of contest is filed，the election authority sueh eanvassing－－beaxd shall，within one business day after receiving a certified copy of the court＇s judgment or order， amend its proclamation accordingly and proceed to file an amended proclamation with the appropriate election authorities and with the State Board of Elections．

The State Board of Elections shall issue a certificate of election to each of the persons shown by the returns and the proclamation thereof to be elected state central committeemen，and delegates and alternate delegates to National nomination conventions；and the county clerk shall issue a certificate of election to each person shown by the returns to be elected precinct，township or ward committeeman．The certificate issued to such precinct committeeman shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her precinct by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected．The certificate issued to such township committeeman shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her township or part of a township，as the case may be，by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was
elected. The certificate issued to such ward committeeman shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her ward by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. (Source: P.A. 84-1308.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-59)
Sec. 7-59. (a) The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for the nomination for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the election then next ensuing; provided, that where there are two or more persons to be nominated for the same office or board, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated and their names shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

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

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

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

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

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

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for township committeeman of his township or part of a township as the case may be, shall be declared elected township committeeman from said township or part of a township as the case may be. In cities where ward committeemen are elected, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for ward committeeman of his ward shall be declared elected ward committeeman from said ward.

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

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

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the primary.
(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on a party's ballot for nomination for or election to an office at a primary is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at
the primary, a person whose name was not printed on the party's primary ballot as a candidate for nomination for or election to the office, is not nominated for or elected to that office as a result of a write-in vote at the primary unless the number of votes he received equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office; or unless the number of votes he receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.
(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on the party's ballot for nomination for or election to the office at the primary equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary.
(Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-60) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60)
Sec. 7-60. Not less than 67 days before the date of the general election, the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerks the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the State Board of Elections as a canvassing board or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the general election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

Not less than 61 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the election authority eeunty eanvassing-beaxd or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy
in nomination and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general election in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of election commissioners shall, not less than 61 days before the date of the general election, issue to such board a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general election in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certifications, in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election as a candidate for such office, as shown by the official election returns of the primary, shall be certified first under the name of such offices, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the election authority's eantassing-beaxd+s proclamation to have been nominated at the primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the
certifying office or board within 10 days after the election authority's eafvassing-beaze's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section $7-10$ and a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1.

Each county clerk and board of election commissioners shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of established political party candidates for the general election ballot. Such determination shall be made within 30 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the general primary in the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chairman of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. However, a board of election commissioners may elect to place established political party candidates on the general election ballot in the same order determined by the county clerk of the county in which the city under the jurisdiction of such board is located.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:
(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error. (Source: P.A. 86-867; 86-875; 86-1028.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60.1)
Sec. 7-60.1. Certification of Candidates - Consolidated Election. Each local election official of a political subdivision in which candidates for the respective local offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall, no later than 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary, certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the appropriate election authority ean*assing--beazd or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the consolidated primary election as a candidate for such consolidated primary, shall be certified first under the name of such office, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the consolidated primary election as shown by
the official election results.
No person who is shown by the election authority's eanvassing-beaxd's proclamation to have been nominated at the consolidated primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 5 days after the election authority's eanvassing--beaæd's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 and a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1.

Each board of election commissioners of the cities in which established political party candidates for city offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated ballot. Such determination shall be made within 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chairman of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery.

Each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices are nominated by primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot and, in the case of certain municipalities having annual elections, on
the general primary ballot for election. Such determination shall be made prior to the canvass and proclamation of results of the consolidated primary or special municipal primary, as the case may be, in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such local election official, to the County Chairman of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place notice of such lottery. Immediately thereafter, the local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined to the proper election authorities charged with the preparation of the consolidated election, or general primary, ballot for that political subdivision.

Not less than 61 days before the date of the consolidated election, each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices have been nominated by caucus or have been nominated because no primary was required to be held shall certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates whose certificates of nomination or nomination papers have been filed in his or her office and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. Such local election official shall, prior to certification, determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the
established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot. Such determination shall be made in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by each such local election official to the county chairman of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined as part of his official certification of candidates to the election authorities whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:
(1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
(2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
(3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
(4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error (Source: P.A. 84-1308.)
(10 ILCS 5/7-63) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-63)
Sec. 7-63. Any candidate whose name appears upon the primary ballot of any political party may contest the election of the candidate or candidates nominated for the office for which he or she was a candidate by his or her political party, upon the face of the returns, by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a petition in writing, setting forth the grounds of contest, which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner or other person, and which petition shall be filed within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority eanfassing--beaxd making the final canvass of returns. The contestant shall also file with that election authority eanvassing-beazd (and if for the nomination for an office, certified tabulated statements of the returns of which are to be filed with the State Board of Elections, also with the election authorities in whose jurisdiction the election was held eөtnもサ-ean*assing-beazd), a notice of the pendency of the contest.

If the contest relates to an office involving more than one county, the venue of the contest is (a) in the county in which the alleged grounds of the contest exist or (b) if grounds for the contest are alleged to exist in more than one county, then in any of those counties or in the county in which any defendant resides.

Authority and jurisdiction are hereby vested in the circuit court, to hear and determine primary contests. When a petition to contest a primary is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, the petition shall forthwith be presented to a judge thereof, who shall note thereon the date of presentation, and shall note thereon the day when the petition will be heard, which shall not be more than 10 days thereafter.

Summons shall forthwith issue to each defendant named in
the petition and shall be served for the same manner as is provided for other civil cases．Summons may be issued and served in any county in the state．The case may be heard and determined by the circuit court at any time not less than 5 days after service of process，and shall have preference in the order of hearing to all other cases．The petitioner shall give security for all costs．



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(10 ILCS 5/10-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-9)
Sec. 10-9. The following electoral boards are designated for the purpose of hearing and passing upon the objector's petition described in Section 10-8.

1. The State Board of Elections will hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for state offices, nominations of candidates for congressional,
legislative and judicial offices of districts or circuits situated in more than one county, nominations of candidates for the offices of State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools to be elected from more than one county, and petitions for proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Illinois as provided for in Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution.
2. Except as provided in paragraph 2.5, the county officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for county offices, for congressional, legislative and judicial offices of a district or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, for school trustees to be voted for by the electors of the county or by the electors of a township of the county, for the office of multi-township assessor where candidates for such office are nominated in accordance with this Code, and for all special district offices, shall be composed of the county clerk, or an assistant designated by the county clerk, the State's attorney of the county or an Assistant State's Attorney designated by the State's Attorney, and the clerk of the circuit court, or an assistant designated by the clerk of the circuit court, of the county, of whom the county clerk or his designee shall be the chairman, except that in any county which has established a county board of election commissioners that board shall constitute the county officers electoral board ex-officio.
3. The municipal officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for officers of municipalities shall be composed of the mayor or president of the board of trustees of the city, village or incorporated town, and the city, village or incorporated town clerk, and one member of the city council or board of trustees, that member being designated who is eligible to serve on the electoral board and has had the longest term of
 member of the city council or board of trustees, of whom the mayor or president of the board of trustees shall be the chairman.
4. The township officers electoral board to pass upon objections to the nominations of township officers shall be composed of the township supervisor, the town clerk, and that eligible town trustee elected in the township who has had the longest term of continuous service as town trustee, of whom the township supervisor shall be the chairman.
5. The education officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for offices in school or community college districts shall be composed of the presiding officer of the school or community college district board, who shall be the chairman, the secretary of the school or community college district board and the eligible elected school or community college board member who has the longest term of continuous service as a board member.
6. In all cases, however, where the Congressional or Legislative district is wholly within the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ and in all cases where the school district or special district is wholly within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners and in all cases where the municipality or township is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, and in all cases in which a judicial district, judicial subcircuit, or county board district is located wholly within the jurisdiction of a Board of Election Commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall ex-officio constitute the electoral board.

For special districts situated in more than one county, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the district is located has
jurisdiction to hear and pass upon objections. For purposes of this Section, "special districts" means all political subdivisions other than counties, municipalities, townships and school and community college districts.

In the event that any member of the appropriate board is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, he shall not be eligible to serve on that board and shall not act as a member of the board and his place shall be filled as follows:
a. In the county officers electoral board by the county treasurer, or his or her designee, and if he or she is ineligible to serve, by the sheriff of the county or his or her designee.
b. In the municipal officers electoral board by the eligible elected city council or board of trustees member who has served the second greatest number of years as a city council or board of trustees member.
c. In the township officers electoral board by the eligible elected town trustee who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a town trustee.
d. In the education officers electoral board by the eligible elected school or community college district board member who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a board member.

In the event that the chairman of the electoral board is ineligible to act because of the fact that he is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, then the substitute chosen under the provisions of this Section shall be the chairman; In this case, the officer or board with whom the objector's petition is filed, shall transmit the certificate of nomination or nomination papers as the case may be, and the objector's petition to the substitute chairman of the electoral board.

When 2 or more eligible individuals, by reason of their
terms of service on a city council or board of trustees, township board of trustees, or school or community college district board, qualify to serve on an electoral board, the one to serve shall be chosen by lot by the local election official with whom nomination papers are filed.

Any vacancies on an electoral board not otherwise filled pursuant to this Section shall be filled by public members appointed by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for the county wherein the electoral board hearing is being held upon notification to the Chief Judge of such vacancies. The Chief Judge shall be so notified by a member of the electoral board or the officer or board with whom the objector's petition was filed. In the event that none of the individuals designated by this Section to serve on the electoral board are eligible, the chairman of an electoral board shall be designated by the Chief Judge.
(Source: P.A. 87-570.)
(10 ILCS 5/10-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-10)
Sec. 10-10. Within 24 hours after the receipt of the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or proposed question of public policy, as the case may be, and the objector's petition, the chairman of the electoral board other than the State Board of Elections shall send a call by registered or certified mail to each of the members of the electoral board, and to the objector who filed the objector's petition, and either to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to or to the principal proponent or attorney for proponents of a question of public policy, as the case may be, whose petitions are objected to, and shall also cause the sheriff of the county or counties in which such officers and persons reside to serve a copy of such call upon each of such officers and persons, which call shall set out the fact that the electoral
board is required to meet to hear and pass upon the objections to nominations made for the office，designating it，and shall state the day，hour and place at which the electoral board shall meet for the purpose，which place shall be in any public and convenient place もhe－eөunもy－eөuチも－－hetse in the county in the case of the County Officers Electoral Board，the Municipal Officers Electoral Board，the Township Officers Electoral Board or the Education Officers Electoral

 eөunもサー－eөuxもheuse－In those cases where the state Board of Elections is the electoral board designated under Section 10－9，the chairman of the State Board of Elections shall， within 24 hours after the receipt of the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions for a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution or proposed statewide question of public policy，send a call by registered or certified mail to the objector who files the objector＇s petition，and either to the candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to or to the principal proponent or attorney for proponents of the proposed Constitutional amendment or statewide question of public policy and shall state the day，hour and place at which the electoral board shall meet for the purpose，which place may be in the Capitol Building or in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board．The day of the meeting shall not be less than 3 nor more than 6 days after the receipt of the certificate of nomination or nomination papers and the objector＇s petition by the chairman of the electoral board．

The electoral board shall have the power to administer oaths and to subpoena and examine witnesses and at the request of either party the chairman may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces
tecum requiring the production of such books, papers, records and documents as may be evidence of any matter under inquiry before the electoral board, in the same manner as witnesses are subpoenaed in the Circuit Court.

Service of such subpoenas shall be made by any sheriff or other person in the same manner as in cases in such court and the fees of such sheriff shall be the same as is provided by law, and shall be paid by the objector or candidate who causes the issuance of the subpoena. In case any person so served shall knowingly neglect or refuse to obey any such subpoena, or to testify, the electoral board shall at once file $a$ petition in the circuit court of the county in which such hearing is to be heard, or has been attempted to be heard, setting forth the facts, of such knowing refusal or neglect, and accompanying the petition with a copy of the citation and the answer, if one has been filed, together with a copy of the subpoena and the return of service thereon, and shall apply for an order of court requiring such person to attend and testify, and forthwith produce books and papers, before the electoral board. Any circuit court of the state, excluding the judge who is sitting on the electoral board, upon such showing shall order such person to appear and testify, and to forthwith produce such books and papers, before the electoral board at a place to be fixed by the court. If such person shall knowingly fail or refuse to obey such order of the court without lawful excuse, the court shall punish him or her by fine and imprisonment, as the nature of the case may require and may be lawful in cases of contempt of court.

The electoral board on the first day of its meeting shall adopt rules of procedure for the introduction of evidence and the presentation of arguments and may, in its discretion, provide for the filing of briefs by the parties to the objection or by other interested persons.

In the event of a State Electoral Board hearing on objections to a petition for an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution, or to a petition for a question of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State, the certificates of the county clerks and boards of election commissioners showing the results of the random sample of signatures on the petition shall be prima facie valid and accurate, and shall be presumed to establish the number of valid and invalid signatures on the petition sheets reviewed in the random sample, as prescribed in Section 28-11 and 28-12 of this Code. Either party, however, may introduce evidence at such hearing to dispute the findings as to particular signatures. In addition to the foregoing, in the absence of competent evidence presented at such hearing by a party substantially challenging the results of a random sample, or showing a different result obtained by an additional sample, this certificate of a county clerk or board of election commissioners shall be presumed to establish the ratio of valid to invalid signatures within the particular election jurisdiction.

The electoral board shall take up the question as to whether or not the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions are in proper form, and whether or not they were filed within the time and under the conditions required by law, and whether or not they are the genuine certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions which they purport to be, and whether or not in the case of the certificate of nomination in question it represents accurately the decision of the caucus or convention issuing it, and in general shall decide whether or not the certificate of nomination or nominating papers or petitions on file are valid or whether the objections thereto should be sustained and the decision of a majority of the electoral
board shall be final subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1. The electoral board must state its findings in writing and must state in writing which objections, if any, it has sustained.

Upon the expiration of the period within which a proceeding for judicial review must be commenced under Section 10--10.1, the electoral board shall, unless a proceeding for judicial review has been commenced within such period, transmit, by registered or certified mail, a certified copy of its ruling, together with the original certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions and the original objector's petition, to the officer or board with whom the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions, as objected to, were on file, and such officer or board shall abide by and comply with the ruling so made to all intents and purposes.
(Source: P.A. 91-285, eff. 1-1-00.)
(10 ILCS 5/21-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-2)
Sec. 21-2. Within 48 hours after the election, the county clerk must transmit, by facsimile, e-mail, or other electronic means, a preliminary statement to the State Board of Elections. Within 72 hours after the close of the election, the State Board must conduct a preliminary canvass under Section 22-7.5 to determine if a recount is necessary. The county clerks of the several counties shall, within 8 days next after holding the election named in subsection (1) of Section 2A-1.2 and Section 2A-2 make 2 copies of the abstract of the votes cast for electors by each political party or group, as indicated by the voter, as aforesaid, by a cross in the square to the left of the bracket aforesaid, or as indicated by a cross in the appropriate place preceding the appellation or title of the particular political party or group, and transmit by mail one of the copies to the office
of the State Board of Elections and retain the other in his office, to be sent for by the electoral board in case the other should be mislaid. Within 10 Z $\theta$ days after the holding of such election, and sooner if all the returns are received by the State Board of Elections, the State Board of Elections Ełeetien, shall proceed to open and canvass said election returns and to declare which set of candidates for President and Vice-President received, as aforesaid, the highest number of votes cast at such election as aforesaid; and The electors of that party whose candidates for President and Vice-President received the highest number of votes so cast shall be taken and deemed to be elected as electors of President and Vice-President, but should 2 or more sets of candidates for President and Vice-President be returned with an equal and the highest vote, the State Board of Elections shall cause a notice of the same to be published, which notice shall name some day and place, not less than 5 days from the time of such publication of such notice, upon which the State Board of Elections will decide by lot which of the sets of candidates for President and Vice-President so equal and highest shall be declared to be highest. And upon the day and at the place so appointed in the notice, the board shall so decide by lot and declare which is deemed highest of the sets of candidates for President and Vice-President so equal and highest, thereby determining only that the electors chosen as aforesaid by such candidates' party or group are thereby elected by general ticket to be such electors. (Source: P.A. 84-861.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-1)
Sec. 22-1. Abstracts of votes. Within 48 hours after the election, but in no case later than 7 days after the close of the election at which candidates for offices hereinafter named in this Section are voted upon, the
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Multiple originals of each of the sheets shall be prepared and one of each shall be immediately turned over to the chairman of the county central committee of each of the then existing established political parties，as defined in Section $10-2$ ，or his duly authorized representative
 and－beきөェe－もhe－もөもałs－have－been－eөmpíled．

Within 48 hours after the election，the county clerk must transmit，by facsimile，e－mail，or other electronic means，a
preliminary abstract of votes for State Officers，Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly，Judges of the Supreme，Appellate，and Circuit Courts，and United State Senators and Representatives of Congress to the State Board of Elections．Within 72 hours after the election，the State Board must conduct a preliminary canvass under Section 22－7．5 to determine if a recount is necessary．

The foregoing abstracts shall be preserved by the election authority eetnもサーełexk in its his office．

Whenever any eetnty－ehaiłman－－is－－ałse county clerk or whenever any county chairman is unable to canvass the vote， sexve－as－a－membex－ө£－sueh－eanvassing－beaxd the deputy county clerk or a designee of the county clerk or deputy county
 eөmmitteer－in－that－Өædex，shall serve in his or her place as
 もhese－pexsөns－is－abłe－－もө－－seæキет－－もhe－－eөunty－－ehaiæman－－may
 a－membex－өf－sueh－eanvassing－beaxd．

The powers and duties of the the election authority canvassing the votes eeunty－eantassing－beaxd are limited to those specified in this Section．In－－ne－－event－－shałł－－sueh eanvassing－－beaxd－－өpen－any－paekage－in－whieh－もhe－bałłets－have
 ＂өbjeeted－もө＂－bałłetsテ－өモーin－any－mannex－undezもake－もe－－examine もhe－－bałłets－－used－－in－－もhe－－ełeetiө日r－－exeept－as－pæөvided－in Seetien－Zz－9－z－өx－when－díxeeted－by－a－－eөuxt－－in－－an－－ełeetien eөnもest－－Nөæ－shałł－sueh－eanvassing－beaæd－eałł－in－the－pæeeinet
 もhe－bałłets－
（Source：P．A．89－5，eff．1－1－96．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－7．5 new）
Sec．22－7．5．Preliminary canvass．
(a) The State Board of Elections must conduct a preliminary canvass of the returns for candidates for State offices, Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, judges of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts, and United States Senators and Representatives of Congress. The preliminary canvass must be conducted in the same manner as canvasses under Section 22-7.

The results of the preliminary canvass shall be used to determine whether or not a recount must be conducted under Section 22-7.10.

If the State Board determines that a recount is necessary, the original canvass of the votes may not be considered final until the recount is finished.
(b) Except for a preliminary canvass conducted under subsection (a), each election authority must determine from the results of the canvass of the votes if a recount is necessary under Section 22-7.10. If an election authority determines that a recount is necessary the original canvass may not be considered final until the recount is finished.
(10 ILCS 5/22-7.10 new)
Sec. 22-7.10. Automatic recount. If the preliminary canvass by the State Board of Elections or canvass by an election authority shows that a candidate has a margin of victory of, or if a referendum is approved by, less than 1\% of the votes cast for the nomination or office that the candidate is seeking, or for the approval of the referendum, the votes must be recounted as quickly as possible after the date of the election. Ballots, voting machines, or ballot cards, as the case may be, must be examined, any automatic tabulating equipment must be tested, and ballots, recorded votes, or ballot cards, as the case may be, must be counted in specified precincts within the entire area in which the votes were cast. The recount must include a hand count of all
punch or computer card ballots；provided，however，that only those computer card ballots that did not register a vote on the computer shall be counted by hand．The State Board of Elections must adopt uniform standards for the counting of ballots by hand，including what indications of voter intent are to be counted and recorded．The results of the recount shall be used to determine the winning candidate or whether the referendum was approved．

In conducting a recount，any and all materials relevant to the election may be examined．Candidates for any race being recounted，and proponents and opponents of any referendum being recounted，and a reasonable number of their assistants，are entitled to attend the recount and to observe all recount activities．
（10 ILCS 5／22－8）（from Ch．46，par．22－8）
Sec．22－8．In municipalities operating under Article 6 of this Act，within 48 hours after the election，the board of election commissioners must transmit，by facsimile，e－mail， or other electronic means，a preliminary abstract or statement of votes to the State Board of Elections．The State Board of Elections must conduct a preliminary canvass of the returns for State Officers，Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly，judges of the Supreme，Appellate，and Circuit Counts，and United States Senators and Representatives to determine whether or not a recount is needed．Within 48 hours after the election，but in any case no later than 7 days after the close of such election，a－judge－өき－もhe－e主æeuiもも－eөuチもテーwith－－もhe－－assistanee ө£－もhe－e主もサ－aももөæney－and the board of election commissioners， whe－－axe－－hexeby－－deetaxed－－a－eanvassing－beaxd－£өx－sueh－e立モテ

 shall make abstracts or statements of the votes for all
offices and questions voted on at the election in－the



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Multiple originals of each of the sheets shall be prepared and one of each shall be immediately turned over to the chairman of the county central committee of each of the then existing established political parties，as defined in Section 10－2r－－－Өモー－－his－－－duły－－authexized－－æepæesenもaも主もe
 and－befөェe－もhe－もөもałs－have－been－eөmpíled． （Source：P．A．77－2626．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－9）（from Ch．46，par．22－9）
Sec．22－9．It shall be the duty of the election authority sueh－Beaxd－ef－Canfassexs to canvass，and add up and declare the result of every election hereafter held within the boundaries of such city，village or incorporated town， operating under Article 6 of this Act，and the election
authority shall file judge－－ө£－－もhe－－eまョeutも－－eөuxも－－shałł もheæеupөn－－entex－－өき－－æеeөæd－－sueh－absもæaeも－and－æеsułもт－and a certified copy of the sueh record shałł－－もheæeupen－－be－－きiłed with the County Clerk of the county；and such abstracts or results shall be treated，by the County Clerk in all respects，as if made by the election authority Eanvassing Beałd now provided by the foregoing sections of this law，and he shall transmit the same，by facsimile，e－mail，or any other electronic means，to the State Board of Elections，or other proper officer，as required hereinabove．And such abstracts or results so entexed－and declared by－－sueh－－judge， and a certified copy thereof，shall be treated everywhere within the state，and by all public officers，with the same binding force and effect as the abstract of votes now authorized by the foregoing provisions of this Act． （Source：P．A．78－918．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－9．1）（from Ch．46，par．22－9．1）
Sec．22－9．1．Within 5 days after the last day for proclamation of the results of any canvass declaring persons nominated，elected or declared eligible for a runoff election for any office or declaring the adoption or rejection of a question of public policy，the following persons may file a petition for discovery：
（a）any candidate wher－in－もhe－entiæe－aæea－in－whieh－キөもes
 ェeee主キed－－キөもes－equał－in－numbeェ－もө－at－łeast－95\％－өき－もhe－numbex Ө£－चөもes－east－£өチー－any－－sueeess£uも－－eandídate－－£өチー－もhe－－same ө£ままee；and
（b）any 5 electors of the same area within which votes may be cast on a question of public policy，if the results of the canvass are such that the losing side on the question would have been the prevailing side had it received an additional number of votes equal to $5 \%$ of the total number of
votes cast on the question．

A petition under this Section shall be filed with the

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 －－－shałł－be－eөunted－ín－speeí毛ed－pæeeineもsт－nөも－exeeeding－z5\％







A petition filed under this Section shall be accompanied by the payment of a fee of $\$ 25 \$ \nexists \theta-\theta \theta$ per precinct specified． All such fees shall be paid by the election authority into the county or city treasury，as the case may be．





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After 3 days notice in writing to all other candidates もhe－－sueeessfuł－eandidate for the same office or，in the case of a question of public policy，such notice as will reasonably inform interested persons of the time and place of the discovery proceedings，the election authority sueh－beaxd shall examine any and all materials relevant to the election



eaxds in the specified ełeeも̇өィーḋsも¥ネeもsーөモ precincts．Aも



 affected by such examination shall have the right to attend the same in person or by his representative．In the case of a question of public policy，the board shall permit an equal number of acknowledged proponents and acknowledged opponents to attend the examination．

On completion of the count of any ballots in each disもモ̇eもーөモ precinct，the ballots shall be secured and sealed in the same manner required of judges of election by Sections 7－54 and 17－20 of the Election Code．The handling of the ballots in accord with this Section shall not of itself affect the admissibility in evidence of the ballots in any other proceedings，either legislative or judicial．

The results of the examination and count shall not be certified，used to amend or change the abstracts of the votes previously completed，used to deny the successful candidate for the same office his certificate of nomination or election，nor used to change the previously declared result of the vote on a question of public policy．Such count shall not be binding in an election contest brought about under the provisions of the Election Code，shall not be a prerequisite to bringing such an election contest，shall not prevent the bringing of such an election contest，nor shall it affect the results of the canvass previously proclaimed．
（Source：P．A．84－966．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－12）（from Ch．46，par．22－12）
Sec．22－12．In the canvass of such votes by the election authority eanyassing－boaxd，provided in section 22－8 hereof， the election authority said－－beaxd shall declare who is
elected to any city or town office．In the case of a tie in the election to any city，or to any office voted for only within the territory of such city，it shall be determined by lot，in such manner as such canvassers shall direct，which candidate or candidates shall hold the office，and thereupon the person in whose favor it shall result，shall be declared elected by the order entered in the court as aforesaid． （Source：Laws 1967，p．3843．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－15）（from Ch．46，par．22－15）
Sec．22－15．The election authority eөtnも¥－ełexk－Өæ－－beaxd өモーełeeもiөf－eөmmissi̇өfe¥s shall，upon request，and by mail if so requested，furnish free of charge to any candidate for any State office，inełuding－Sもaもe－Senatex－and－Repæesenもaもiもe－in
 effiee，whose name appeared upon the ballot within the jurisdiction of the election authority eөtnもy－ełeェkーөェー－bөaェd
 precinct for all candidates for the office for which such person was a candidate．Such abstract shall be furnished no later than 2 days after the receipt of the request or 8 days after the completing of the canvass，whichever is later．

Within 48 hours after the election，each election authority must transmit，by facsimile，e－mail，or other electronic means，to the principal office of the state Board of Elections copies of the preliminary abstracts of votes by precincts for all candidates for state offices，Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly，Judges of the Supreme，Appellate，and Circuit Courts，and United States Senators and Representatives of Congress．

Within 10 days following the canvass and proclamation of each general primary election and general election，each election authority shall transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of the abstracts of votes
by precinct for the above－named offices and for the offices of ward，township，and precinct committeeman．Each election authority shall also transmit to the principal office of the State Board of Elections copies of current precinct poll lists．
（Source：P．A．83－880．）
（10 ILCS 5／22－17）（from Ch．46，par．22－17）
Sec．22－17．（a）Except as provided in subsection（b）， the canvass of votes cast at the nenpaxもisan－and consolidated election ełeeもiens shall be conducted by the election authority within 48 hours after the election，but in any case not later than fełłewing－－eanvassing－－beaxds－within 7 days after the close of such elections．：
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（b）The board of election commissioners as eまもサ eanvassing－－beaxd provided in Section $22-8$ shall canvass the votes cast at the nempaxもisan－－and consolidated election ełeeもiens for offices of any political subdivision entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners．
（c）The canvass of votes cast upon any public questions submitted to the voters of any political subdivision，or any precinct or combination of precincts within a political subdivision，at any regular election or at any emergency referendum election，including votes cast by voters outside of the political subdivision where the question is for annexation thereto，shall be canvassed by the same election
 of votes of the officers of such political subdivision． However，referenda conducted throughout a county and referenda of sanitary districts whose officers are elected at general elections shall be canvassed by the county clerk eөunもy－eanyassing－beaæd．The votes cast on a public question for the formation of a political subdivision shall be canvassed by the relevant election authority and filed with the circuit court that ordered the question submitted－ーөー－by




(d) The canvass of votes for offices of political subdivisions cast at special elections to fill vacancies held on the day of any regular election shall be conducted by the election authority that ean*assing-beaæd-whieh is responsible for canvassing the votes at the regularly scheduled election for such office.
(Source: P.A. 87-738; 87-1052.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-18)
Sec. 22-18. The canvass of votes and the proclamation of results by the election authority łeeał-eanfassing-beafds provided in Section $22-17$ shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures and requirements otherwise provided in this Article. Eaeh-łөeał-eanvassing-beaxd--shałł--immediaもeły もæansmit A signed copy or original duplicate of its completed abstract of votes must be transmitted to each election authority having jurisdiction over any of the territory of the respective political subdivision, and transmitted, by facsimile, e-mail, or any other electronic means, to the State Board of Elections in the same manner as provided in Section 22-5.

The county clerk shall make out a certificate of election to each person declared elected to an office by the election authorities sueh--łeeał-eanvassing-beazds, and transmit such certificate to the person so entitled, upon his application. For political subdivisions whose territory extends into more than one county, the certificates of election shall be issued by the county clerk of the county which contains the principal office of the political subdivision.

Whenever an election authority a---eanvassing---beaxd canvasses the votes cast upon a public question submitted to referendum pursuant to a court order, the election authority beaxd shall immediately transmit a signed copy or an original duplicate of its completed abstract of the votes to the court
which ordered the referendum．
（Source：P．A．81－1050．）


#### Abstract

（10 ILCS 5／23－1．8a）（from Ch．46，par．23－1．8a） Sec．23－1．8a．Election contest－Statewide－Procedures for recount and initial hearing．In all cases for which the Supreme Court finds it appropriate that there be conducted a  juxisdieも主өfィーーөモ a hearing regarding the conduct of the election within any election jurisdiction, the Supreme Court shall, in consultation with the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit in which each such election jurisdiction is located, assign a Circuit Judge of that Judicial circuit to preside over the feeөtat--Өx hearing. If more than one election jurisdiction within a single Judicial circuit is subject to æeeөunも－ーөx hearing，the Supreme Court may assign a different Circuit Judge to preside over the $\neq e \ominus \forall A も-\ominus \neq ~ h e a r i n g ~ f o r ~ e a c h ~$ such election jurisdiction．The State Board of Elections must be appointed to conduct any necessary recount of ballots or votes conducted under the direction of the Supreme Court or the the Circuit Judge．


Each Circuit Judge appointed pursuant to this Section shall supervise the examination of the records or equipment of the election authority whose jurisdiction is subject to
 manner and upon like notice as in other civil cases．At the conclusion of the recount or hearing，the Circuit Judge shall make a recommendation as to the assessment of the costs of any examination of records and equipment of the election authority against the party requesting the examination； provided that such recommendation shall not call for the assessment of more than $\$ 50$ per precinct．If one party requests the right to examine some but not all records and equipment in one precinct and another party requests the
right to examine other records or equipment in the same precinct, the Circuit Judge shall recommend an appropriate apportionment of the costs between the parties. During any recount or hearing presided over by a Circuit Judge, or the State Board of Elections, pursuant to this Section the Supreme Court shall retain jurisdiction over the contest, and may issue procedural orders or interim rulings regarding the recount or hearing, either upon motion of a party or upon its own motion.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)
(10 ILCS 5/23-1.9a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.9a)
Sec. 23-1.9a. Election contest - Statewide - Recommended findings of State Board of Elections or Circuit Judge. Each recount or hearing presided over by the state Board of Elections or a Circuit Judge pursuant to Section 23-1.8a and 23-1.8b shall be concluded as soon as possible after the


 or Circuit Judge's issuance of written Recommended Findings of Fact on all disputed issues, including a proposed statement of the correct tally of votes for the contested election in each election jurisdiction in question. The Recommended Findings of Fact shall be forwarded immediately to the Supreme Court.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)
(10 ILCS 5/23-1.10a) (from Ch. 46, par. 23-1.10a)
Sec. 23-1.10a. Election contest - Statewide - Final Decision by Supreme Court. Within 15 days of the issuance of Recommended Findings of Fact by the State Board of Elections or a Circuit Judge, any party may serve and file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court written objections to the

Recommended Findings. Subsequent to the time that all challenges to Recommended Findings of Fact by the State Board of Elections or a Circuit Judge are required to be filed, the Supreme Court shall determine the contest, either annulling the contested election or declaring the correct results thereof. The Supreme Court may make a de novo determination of those portions of the Recommended Findings to which objection is made. The Supreme Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, any of the findings recommended by the State Board of Elections or a Circuit Judge, and may hear witnesses and examine physical evidence to the extent it deems necessary for such determination.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-1.2 rep.)
(10 ILCS 5/22-14 rep.)
Section 10. The Election Code is amended by repealing Sections 22-1.2 and 22-14.

Section 15. The Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941 is amended by changing Section $21-17$ as follows:
(65 ILCS 20/21-27) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-27)
Sec. 21-27. Election contest-Complaint. Any candidate whose name appears on the ballots used in any ward of the city at any election for alderman, may contest the election of the candidate who appears to be elected from such ward on the face of the returns, or may contest the right of the candidates who appear to have received the highest and second highest number of votes to places on the official ballot at any supplementary election in accordance with the Election











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(Source: P.A. 83-334.)
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10 ILCS 5/1-8 new

10 ILCS 5/6-9

10 ILCS 5/7-58
10 ILCS 5/7-59
10 ILCS 5/7-60
10 ILCS 5/7-60.1
10 ILCS 5/7-63
10 ILCS 5/10-9
10 ILCS 5/10-10
10 ILCS 5/21-2
10 ILCS 5/22-1

10 ILCS 5/22-7.5 new

10 ILCS 5/22-7.10 new

10 ILCS 5/22-8

10 ILCS 5/22-9

10 ILCS 5/22-9.1

10 ILCS 5/22-12

10 ILCS 5/22-15

10 ILCS 5/22-17

10 ILCS 5/22-18

10 ILCS 5/23-1.8a

10 ILCS 5/23-1.9a

10 ILCS 5/23-1.10a

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10 ILCS 5/22-14 rep.
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