

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB0347

Introduced 1/21/2005, by Rep. Sidney H. Mathias

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10 ILCS 5/7-41 from Ch. 46, par. 7-41 10 ILCS 5/17-29 from Ch. 46, par. 17-29 10 ILCS 5/19-2.2 from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.2

Amends the Election Code. Provides that the 100-foot campaign free zone around a polling place is measured from each entrance to the building containing the polling room (now, measured from each entrance to the polling room).

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1 AN ACT concerning elections.

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

- Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 7-41, 17-29, and 19-2.2 as follows:
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/7-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-41)
- 7 Sec. 7-41. (a) All officers upon whom is imposed by law the 8 duty of designating and providing polling places for general elections, shall provide in each such polling place so 9 designated and provided, a sufficient number of booths for such 10 primary election, which booths shall be provided with shelves, 11 such supplies and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare 12 his ballot for voting and in which voters may prepare their 13 14 ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which 15 they do so. Such booths shall be within plain view of the election officers and both they and the ballot boxes shall be 16 17 within plain view of those within the proximity of the voting 18 booths. No person other than election officers and the 19 challengers allowed by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within 20 21 the proximity of the voting booths, except by authority of the 22 primary officers to keep order and enforce the law.
 - (b) The number of such voting booths shall not be less than one to every seventy-five voters or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct or election district.
 - (c) No person shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on primary day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national

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flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the building containing the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or organization founded for the purpose of religious and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is eated on the ground floor, then the markers shall be 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, if the polling room is located within a building that is a private school or a church and the designation of 100 horizontal feet ends on the property of the school or church, then that entity a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall

have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the

time that the polls are open on an election day.

- (d) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

17 (10 ILCS 5/17-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-29)

Sec. 17-29. (a) No judge of election, pollwatcher, or other person shall, at any primary or election, do any electioneering or soliciting of votes or engage in any political discussion within any polling place, within 100 feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching within those areas for the purpose of voting. Judges of election shall enforce the provisions of this Section.

(b) Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the <u>building</u> containing the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100

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horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest staircase used by voters on the ground floor access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, if the polling room is located within a building that is a private school or a church and the designation of 100 horizontal feet ends on the property of the school or church, then that entity a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the

time that the polls are open on an election day.

(c) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.2)

Sec. 19-2.2. (a) During the period beginning on the 40th day preceding an election and continuing through the day preceding such election, no advertising pertaining to any candidate or proposition to be voted upon shall be displayed in or within 100 feet of any place room used by voters pursuant to this Article, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place; nor shall any person engage in electioneering in or within 100 feet of any such place room, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Any person who violates this Section may be punished as for contempt of court.

(b) Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the <u>building containing the</u> room used by voters to engage in voting, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the

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- property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (b) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)