

**STATE OF ILLINOIS**



# **HOUSE JOURNAL**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**137TH LEGISLATIVE DAY**

**SUNDAY, MAY 30, 2004**

**4:00 O'CLOCK P.M.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Representative Hannig in the chair.

Prayer by Lee A. Crawford, Assistant Pastor with the Victory Temple Church in Springfield, IL.

Representative Coulson led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:

113 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

By unanimous consent, Representatives Cultra, Delgado, Fritchey, Joyce and Osterman were excused from attendance.

#### TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative Lang replaced Representative Hannig in the Committee on Rules for today only.

#### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

May 30, 2004

Mark Mahoney  
Chief Clerk of the House  
402 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mark Mahoney:

Please be advised that I am extending the Committee and/or Third Reading Deadline to May 31, 2004 for the following Senate Bill:

**Senate Bill: 3197.**

If you have questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Tim Mapes, at 782-6360.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely Yours,  
s/Michael J. Madigan  
Speaker of the House

May 30, 2004

Mr. Mark Mahoney  
Clerk of the House of Representatives  
State House, Room 402  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk,

I wish to inform you of a potential conflict of interest in the matter of Senate Bill 3338, which contains the Fiscal Year 2005 budget appropriation for all state public safety agencies. My brother, Brock Phelps, is employed by one of the agencies included in the bill, the Illinois Department of Transportation, as its chief legislative liaison.

I intend to vote my conscience on this legislation.

Sincerely,  
s/Brandon W. Phelps  
State Representative, 118<sup>th</sup> District

**REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES**

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:

- Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 59
- Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 67.
- Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE RESOLUTION 701.
- Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE RESOLUTION 917.

That the bill be reported “approved for consideration” and be placed on the order of Second Reading: SENATE BILLS 37, 1215, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1221, 1225, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1920, 1936, 1938, 2212, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2235, 3195, 3196 and 3197.

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:

- Motion to Table Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 2247.
- Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 2404.
- Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 3338.
- Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 3341.
- Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 3343.
- Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 3350.
- Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 3356.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measures is as follows:  
3, Yeas; 2, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Y Currie,Barbara(D), Chairperson | N Black,William(R)                          |
| Y Hannig,Gary(D) (Lang)          | N Hassert,Brent(R), Republican Spokesperson |
| Y Turner,Arthur(D)               |   |

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:

Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL 3356.

The committee roll call vote on foregoing Legislative Measures is as follows:  
3, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Y Currie,Barbara(D), Chairperson | A Black,William(R)                          |
| Y Hannig,Gary(D) (Lang)          | N Hassert,Brent(R), Republican Spokesperson |
| Y Turner,Arthur(D)               |   |

**COMMITTEE ON RULES REFERRALS**

Representative Currie, Chairperson of the Committee on Rules, reported the following legislative measures and/or joint action motions have been assigned as follows:

- Agriculture & Conservation: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 1 to SENATE BILL 739.
- Fee For Service Initiatives: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 3 to SENATE BILL 2367.
- Higher Education: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 2 to SENATE BILL 1960.
- Human Services: Motion to concur with SENATE AMENDMENTS Numbered 1 and 2 to HOUSE BILL 1659.
- Insurance: Motion to concur with SENATE AMENDMENT Numbered 1 and 2 to HOUSE BILL 5928.
- Judiciary I - Civil Law: HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 91; Motion to concur with SENATE AMENDMENTS Numbered 1 to and 2 HOUSE BILL 1020.

Local Government: Motion to concur with SENATE AMENDMENTS Numbered 1 and 2 to HOUSE BILL 843.

Revenue: Motion to concur with SENATE AMENDMENTS Numbered 1 and 3 to HOUSE BILL 855.

State Government Administration: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 4 to SENATE BILL 943.

Transportation & Motor Vehicles: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 1 to SENATE BILL 829.

### **MOTIONS SUBMITTED**

Representative Graham submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### **MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL 755.

Representative Flider submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### **MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendments numbered 1, 3 and 4 to HOUSE BILL 3835.

Representative Currie submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### **MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendments numbered 1 and 3 to HOUSE BILL 855.

Representative Burke submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### **MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL 1336.

### **REQUEST FOR FISCAL NOTE**

Representative Washington requested that a Fiscal Note be supplied for SENATE BILL 2367, as amended.

### **JUDICIAL NOTE SUPPLIED**

A Judicial Note has been supplied for SENATE BILL 2241, as amended.

### **STATE MANDATES FISCAL NOTE SUPPLIED**

A State Mandates Fiscal Note has been supplied for SENATE BILL 520, as amended.

### **HOME RULE NOTE SUPPLIED**

A Home Rule Note has been supplied for SENATE BILL 520, as amended.

### **FISCAL NOTES SUPPLIED**

Fiscal Notes have been supplied for SENATE BILLS 2241, as amended, and 3191, as amended.

### **CORRECTIONAL NOTES SUPPLIED**

Correctional Notes have been supplied for SENATE BILLS 31, as amended, 833, as amended, 2205, as amended, 2206, as amended, 2207, as amended, 2208, as amended, 2209, as amended, 2210, as amended, and 2211, as amended.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE**

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 3013

A bill for AN ACT concerning water safety.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3013.

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 3013.

Action taken by the Senate, May 28, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has receded from their amendment 1 to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 4247

A bill for AN ACT concerning public bodies.

Action taken by the Senate, May 28, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2887

A bill for AN ACT concerning professional regulation.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2887.

Action taken by the Senate, May 28, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2382

A bill for AN ACT concerning professional regulation.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2382.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by



Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2238

A bill for AN ACT in relation to insurance.

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 2238.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2794

A bill for AN ACT in relation to health.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2794.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2820

A bill for AN ACT in relation to housing.

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2820.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2844

A bill for AN ACT concerning veterans home advisory councils.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2844.

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2844.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2908

A bill for AN ACT concerning financial regulation.

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2908.

Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 3077

A bill for AN ACT concerning mortgages.  
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3077.  
Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 3111

A bill for AN ACT concerning animals.  
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3111.  
Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a bill of the following title to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 1660

A bill for AN ACT in relation to public aid.  
Together with the attached amendment thereto (which amendment has been printed by the Senate), in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House, to-wit:  
Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 1660  
Passed the Senate, as amended, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 1660 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-5.25 as follows:  
(305 ILCS 5/5-5.25 new)

Sec. 5-5.25. Access to mental health services. The General Assembly finds that providing access to mental health services in a timely manner will improve the quality of life for persons suffering from mental illness and will contain health care costs by avoiding the need for more costly inpatient hospitalization. The Illinois Department shall reimburse advanced practice nurses who have a collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician specializing in psychiatry that authorizes the provision of mental health services for mental health services they provide, as authorized by Illinois law, to recipients. The Illinois Department, by rule, shall develop a method to reimburse providers for mental health services provided by telemedicine. The reimbursement methodology for mental health services provided by telemedicine shall be comparable to the reimbursement methodology used by the Illinois Department for other services provided by telemedicine.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The foregoing message from the Senate reporting Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL 1660 was placed on the Calendar on the order of Concurrence.

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a bill of the following title to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 3835

A bill for AN ACT in relation to vehicles.

Together with the attached amendments thereto (which amendments have been printed by the Senate), in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House, to-wit:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3835

Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3835

Senate Amendment No. 4 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3835

Passed the Senate, as amended, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 3835 by deleting everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 3-609, 3-609.1, 3-620, 3-621, 3-622, 3-623, 3-624, 3-625, 3-626, 3-628, 3-638, 3-642, 3-645, 3-647, 3-650, 3-651, and 3-806.4 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/3-609) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-609)

Sec. 3-609. Disabled Veterans' Plates. Any disabled veteran who has been or declared eligible for funds for the purchase of a motor vehicle of the first division or for a motor vehicle of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds by the United States Federal Government because of his disability, may make application for the registration of one such vehicle, to the Secretary of State without the payment of any registration fee. Registration shall be for a multi-year period effective in 1980 and may be issued staggered registration.

Any disabled veteran of World War I, of World War II, of the National Emergency between June 25, 1950 and January 31, 1955 or of the period beginning February 1, 1955 and ending on the day before the first day thereafter in which individuals (other than individuals liable for induction by reason of prior deferment) are no longer liable for induction for training and service into the armed forces under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, or of any armed conflict involving the armed forces of the United States, who has a service-connected disability of such a nature that it would, if it had been incurred in World War II, have entitled him to be awarded an automobile by the United States Federal Government, or who is receiving compensation from the Veterans Administration for total service-connected disability, may make application to the Secretary of State for the registration of one motor vehicle of the first division without accompanying such application with the payment of any fee.

Renewal of such registration must be accompanied with documentation for eligibility of registration without fee unless the applicant has a permanent qualifying disability, and such registration plates may not be issued to any person not eligible therefor.

The Illinois Veterans Commission may assist in providing the documentation of disability.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 86-444; 87-895.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-609.1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-609.1)

Sec. 3-609.1. Congressional Medal of Honor plates. Any resident of the State of Illinois who has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor may make application for the registration of a motor vehicle owned solely or in part by such recipient, to the Secretary of State without the payment of any registration fee. Registration shall be for a multi-year period effective from issuance. The Secretary of State shall furnish at his office at no cost to such Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, plates bearing up to 3 letters designating the recipient's initials followed by the letters C M H signifying the Congressional Medal of Honor. The plate shall be suitable for attachment to a motor vehicle or motorcycle registered under this Code.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-620) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-620)

Sec. 3-620. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application made on the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue special registration plates to United States citizens, who are present or former members of the United States armed forces or any of its allies, and who were prisoners of war of World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnamese conflict, or to the widowed spouse of a former member of the United States armed forces, providing that widowed spouse was married to the POW at the time of death, and is a single person at the time of application. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division subject to the staggered registration system, motorcycles, and vehicles of the second division having a gross weight of 8,000 pounds or less and shall be issued without charge. Only one set of plates may be issued at no fee.

The design and color of the prisoner of war plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-621) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-621)

Sec. 3-621. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application, made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue to members of the Illinois National Guard, and to Illinois residents who are either former members of the Illinois National Guard or the surviving spouses of Illinois National Guard members, special registration plates. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds subject to the staggered registration system.

The design and color of such plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 92-699, 1-1-03; revised 8-23-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-622) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-622)

Sec. 3-622. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue to members of the United States Armed Forces Reserves who reside in Illinois, and to Illinois residents who are either former members of the United States Armed Forces Reserves or the surviving spouses of United States Armed Forces Reserve members who resided in Illinois, special registration plates. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds subject to the staggered registration system. The design and color of such plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 92-699, eff. 1-1-03; revised 8-23-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-623) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-623)

Sec. 3-623. Purple Heart Plates. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue to recipients awarded the Purple Heart by a branch of the armed forces of the United States who reside in Illinois, special registration plates. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section should be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the 1st division, including motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the 2nd division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds.

The design and color of such plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. Appropriate documentation, as determined by the Secretary, and the appropriate registration fee shall accompany the application. However, for an individual who has been issued Purple Heart plates for a vehicle and who has claimed and received a grant under the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief and Pharmaceutical Assistance Act, the annual fee for the registration of the vehicle shall be as provided in Section 3-806.3 of this Code.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 91-25, eff. 6-9-99; 92-82, eff. 1-1-02; 92-699, eff. 1-1-03.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-624) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-624)

Sec. 3-624. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue to retired members of the United States Armed Forces who reside in Illinois, special registration plates. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds and subject to the staggered registration system. The design and color of such plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-625) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-625)

Sec. 3-625. Pearl Harbor Plates. The Secretary, upon receipt of an application made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue special registration plates to any Illinois resident who, while a member of the armed forces of the United States, participated in the battle of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, or to the widowed spouse of any Illinois resident who, while a member of the armed forces of the United States, participated in the battle of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, provided that the widowed spouse was married to the battle of Pearl Harbor participant at the time of the participant's death and is a single person at the time of application. The special plates issued pursuant to this Section should be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the 1st division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the 2nd division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds.

The design and color of such plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. Appropriate documentation, as determined by the Secretary, and the appropriate registration fee shall accompany the application.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 92-699, eff. 1-1-03; revised 8-23-02.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-626)

Sec. 3-626. Korean War Veteran license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue special registration plates designated as Korean War Veteran license plates to residents of Illinois who participated in the United States Armed Forces during the Korean War. The special plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds, and recreational vehicles as defined by Section 1-169 of this Code. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. Of this additional fee, \$13 shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund and \$2 shall be deposited into the Korean War Memorial Construction Fund.

(d) The Korean War Memorial Construction Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. All moneys in the Korean War Memorial Construction Fund shall, subject to appropriation, be used by the Department of Veteran Affairs to provide grants for construction of the Korean War Memorial to be located at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. Upon the completion of the Memorial, the Department of Veteran Affairs shall certify to the State Treasurer that the construction of the Memorial has been completed. Upon the certification by the Department of Veteran Affairs, the State Treasurer shall transfer all moneys in the Fund and any future deposits into the Fund into the Secretary of State Special

## License Plate Fund.

(e) An individual who has been issued Korean War Veteran license plates for a vehicle and who has claimed and received a grant under the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief and Pharmaceutical Assistance Act shall pay the original issuance and the regular annual fee for the registration of the vehicle as provided in Section 3-806.3 of this Code in addition to the fees specified in subsection (c) of this Section.

(f) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-628)

Sec. 3-628. Bronze Star plates.

(a) Beginning January 1, 1996, in addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue special registration plates to residents of Illinois who have been awarded the Bronze Star by the United States Armed Forces. The special plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the appropriate registration fee.

This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-638)

Sec. 3-638. U.S. Veteran License Plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue U.S. Veteran license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special U.S. Veteran plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-642)

Sec. 3-642. Silver Star plates.

(a) The Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary, may issue special registration plates to residents of Illinois who have been awarded the Silver

Star by the United States Armed Forces. The special plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the appropriate registration fee.

This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-645)

Sec. 3-645. Vietnam Veteran License Plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue Vietnam Veteran license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special Vietnam Veteran plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-647)

Sec. 3-647. World War II Veteran License Plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue World War II Veteran license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special World War II Veteran plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-650)

Sec. 3-650. Army Combat Veteran license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue Army Combat Veteran license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special Army Combat Veteran plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The plates shall display the Army Combat Infantry Badge. In all other respects, the design, color, and format of the plates shall be within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(d) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-79, eff. 1-1-02; 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 92-699, eff. 1-1-03; 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-651)

Sec. 3-651. U.S. Marine Corps license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue special registration plates designated as U.S. Marine Corps license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds, and recreational vehicles as defined by Section 1-169 of this Code. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State, except that the U.S. Marine Corps emblem shall appear on the plates. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity or personalized plates in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$20 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. Of this additional fee, \$15 shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund and \$5 shall be deposited into the Marine Corps Scholarship Fund. For each registration renewal period, a \$20 fee, in addition to the appropriate registration fee, shall be charged. Of this additional fee, \$2 shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund and \$18 shall be deposited into the Marine Corps Scholarship Fund.

(d) The Marine Corps Scholarship Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. All moneys in the Marine Corps Scholarship Fund shall, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and approval by the Secretary, be used by the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation, Inc., a recognized charitable organization that meets the requirements of Title 26, Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Code, to provide grants for scholarships for higher education. The scholarship recipients must be the children of current or former members of the United States Marine Corps who meet the academic, financial, and other requirements established by the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation. In addition, the recipients must be Illinois residents and must attend a college or university located within the State of Illinois.

The State Treasurer shall require the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation to establish a separate account for receipt of the proceeds of the Marine Corps Scholarship Fund. That account shall be subject to audit either annually or at another interval, as determined by the State Treasurer. Proceeds from the Marine



Corps Scholarship Fund shall be transferred on a quarterly basis by the State Treasurer's office to this separate account.

(e) Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 92-467, eff. 1-1-02; 92-545, eff. 6-12-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 92-699, eff. 1-1-03.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-806.4) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-806.4)

Sec. 3-806.4. Gold Star recipients. Commencing with the 1991 registration year, upon proper application, the Secretary of State shall issue one pair of registration plates to any Illinois resident, who as the surviving widow or widower, or in the absence thereof, as the surviving parent, is awarded the Gold Star by the United States in recognition of spouses or children who served in the Armed Forces of the United States and lost their lives while in service whether in peacetime or war. If the parent no longer survives, the Secretary of State shall issue the plates to a surviving sibling, of the person who served in the Armed Forces, who is an Illinois resident. No more than one set of plates shall be issued for each Gold Star awarded, and only one surviving parent, or in the absence of a surviving parent, only one surviving sibling shall be issued a set of registration plates, except for those surviving parents who, as recipients of the Gold Star, have legally separated or divorced, in which case each surviving parent shall be allowed one set of registration plates. Registration plates issued under this Section shall be for first division vehicles and second division vehicles of 8,000 pounds or less. An applicant shall be charged a \$15 fee for the original issuance in addition to the appropriate registration fee which shall be deposited into the Road Fund to help defray the administrative processing costs.

Any license plate manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and issued under this Section must:

(1) be manufactured in the United States; and

(2) if a suitable manufacturing facility is available in this State, be manufactured in this State.

(Source: P.A. 93-140, eff. 1-1-04.)"

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 3835, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, on page 1, line 8, after "3-806.4", by inserting "and adding Sections 3-663 "; and

on page 17, below line 14, by inserting the following:

"(625 ILCS 5/3-663 new)

Sec. 3-664. Road Worker Safety license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue Road Worker Safety license plates to residents of Illinois who meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State. The special Road Worker Safety plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division and motor vehicles of the second division registered in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 3-815 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity or personalized plates in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land Of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall prescribe the eligibility requirements and, in his or her discretion, shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a \$40 fee for original issuance, in addition to the appropriate registration fee or the fee designated in subsection (a) of Section 3-815. Of this additional fee, \$15 shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund and \$25 shall be deposited into the Transportation Safety Highway Hire-back Fund.

For each registration renewal period, a \$27 fee, in addition to the appropriate registration fee or the fee designated in subsection (a) of Section 3-815, shall be charged. Of this additional fee, \$2 shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund and \$25 shall be deposited into the Transportation Safety Highway Hire-back Fund."

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend House Bill 3835, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 3, on page 1, by deleting lines 17 and 18 and inserting the following:

"weighing not more than 12,000 pounds."

The foregoing message from the Senate reporting Senate Amendments numbered 1, 3 and 4 to HOUSE BILL 3835 were placed on the Calendar on the order of Concurrence.

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:  
Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of a bill of the following title to-wit:  
HOUSE BILL NO. 6229  
A bill for AN ACT in relation to transportation.  
Passed by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:  
Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:  
SENATE BILL NO. 2880  
A bill for AN ACT concerning aging.  
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2880.  
House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2880.  
House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 2880.  
Action taken by the Senate, May 29, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by  
Ms. Hawker, Secretary:  
Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:  
SENATE BILL NO. 3201  
A bill for AN ACT in relation to executive agencies.  
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3201.  
Action taken by the Senate, May 30, 2004.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

### **RESOLUTIONS**

The following resolutions were offered and placed in the Committee on Rules.

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 1028**

Offered by Representative Giles:

WHEREAS, On April 30, 2004, the State Board of Education filed its Report on Waiver of School Code Mandates with the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of Illinois as required by Section 2-3.25g of the School Code; and

WHEREAS, Physical education is a critical need of children in this State, especially for reasons related to childhood obesity and diabetes; and

WHEREAS, The State finds physical education to be of so much value that the State has made physical education a core requirement for all public elementary and secondary school students, and this requirement should not be waived; and

WHEREAS, The current process required of the General Assembly to deny waivers of School Code mandates has made it difficult to amend the proposed denials from the originating chamber; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we encourage the State to end its practice of allowing waivers of School Code mandates related to physical education.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 1030

Offered by Representative Kurtz:

WHEREAS, Current Illinois law prohibits school districts from collecting equitable funds on a timely basis to cover the largest portion of school expenses which traditionally are the operational expenditures; and

WHEREAS, Less than fifty percent of school funding comes from State sources; and

WHEREAS, Residential structures can be built in a particular year, however, the full realization of the property taxes collected by the county and received by a particular school district could "lag" behind at least eighteen months; and

WHEREAS, When such structures are built the effect on local school districts is detrimental; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the school district should be able to request a certain amount of money upfront from the new home owner in a new subdivision to cover the cost of education services for their children who are enrolled or who will be enrolled in that school district for a period of one year.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 1031

Offered by Representative Turner:

WHEREAS, The members of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois are proud to recognize nursing assistants in the State; and

WHEREAS, Nursing homes, home care, and other long-term care agencies have accepted the responsibility for providing quality care and a quality of life for the elderly, frail, and disabled citizens in our community; and

WHEREAS, The well-being and happiness of these citizens depend in large part on the nursing assistants, home care aides, and others who provide daily, conscientious, hands-on care in nursing homes and other long-term care settings; and

WHEREAS, These Career Nursing Assistants are instrumental in promoting and safeguarding the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being of the residents and clients and their families; and

WHEREAS, Career Nursing Assistants are trained professionals who collaborate closely with other health care providers to provide quality care and also to elevate the status of their chosen profession; and

WHEREAS, Nursing Assistants' Week 2004 is scheduled for June 10, 2004 through June 17, 2004; the theme for the week is "Nursing Assistants: Specialists in the Art of Caring"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the week of June 10, 2004 through June 17, 2004 be named Nursing Assistants' Week 2004 in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Sinai Health System in Chicago and the National Network Career Nursing Assistants as an expression of our esteem.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 91

Offered by Representative John Bradley:

WHEREAS, The increasing cost of medical liability insurance results in increased financial burdens upon physicians and hospitals; and

WHEREAS, Various groups have cited data to support the contention that frivolous medical malpractice suits and excessive medical malpractice judgments are the cause of this crisis; and

WHEREAS, Other groups have cited other data in support of their claims that medical malpractice suits and judgments are not the cause of the crisis but that the medical liability insurance industry is actually at the root of the crisis; and

WHEREAS, The collection of information in court records can play an important role in helping the citizens of this State determine the degree to which the legal system and the cost of medical liability insurance are related; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we request the Supreme Court to modify its administrative orders to provide for specific medical malpractice case recordkeeping by circuit court clerks and reporting of this information to the public and the Department of Insurance; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request the Supreme Court to order a new case designation of "MM" to be used in medical malpractice cases filed in the circuit court; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.

#### **CONCURRENCES AND NON-CONCURRENCES IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILLS**

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL 829, having been printed, was taken up for consideration.

Representative Cultra moved that the House concur with the Senate in the adoption of Senate Amendment No. 1.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

111, Yeas; 1, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 2)

The motion prevailed and the House concurred with the Senate in the adoption of Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL 829.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

#### **RECALL**

By unanimous consent, on motion of Representative Hoffman, SENATE BILL 943 was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading and held on that order.

#### **SENATE BILL ON SECOND READING**

SENATE BILL 1626. Having been read by title a second time on March 30, 2004, and held on the order of Second Reading, the same was again taken up.

Representative Currie offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO.   1  . Amend Senate Bill 1626 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Home Equity Assurance Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

(65 ILCS 95/4) (from Ch. 24, par. 1604)

Sec. 4. Creation of Commission. (a) Whenever in a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the question of creating a home equity program within a contiguous territory included entirely within the municipality is initiated by resolution or ordinance of the corporate authorities of the municipality or by a petition signed by not less than 10% of the total number of registered voters of each precinct in the

territory, the registered voters of which are eligible to sign the petition, it shall be the duty of the election authority having jurisdiction over such municipality to submit the question of creating a home equity program to the electors of each precinct within the territory at the regular election specified in the resolution, ordinance or petition initiating the question. If the question is initiated by petition and if the requisite number of signatures is not obtained in any precinct included within the territory described in the petition, then the petition shall be valid as to the territory encompassed by those precincts for which the requisite number of signatures is obtained and any such precinct for which the requisite number of signatures is not obtained shall be excluded from the territory. A petition initiating a question described in this Section shall be filed with the election authority having jurisdiction over the municipality. The petition shall be filed and objections thereto shall be made in the manner provided in the general election law. A resolution, ordinance, or petition initiating a question described in this Section shall specify the election at which the question is to be submitted. The referendum on such question shall be held in accordance with general election law. Such question, and the resolution, ordinance, or petition initiating the question, shall include a description of the territory, the name of the proposed home equity program, and the maximum rate at which the home equity program shall be able to levy a property tax. All of that area within the geographic boundaries of the territory described in such question shall be included in the program, and no area outside the geographic boundaries of the territory described in such question shall be included in the program. If the election authority determines that the description cannot be included within the space limitations of the ballot, the election authority shall prepare large printed copies of a notice of the question, which shall be prominently displayed in the polling place of each precinct in which the question is to be submitted.

(b) Whenever a majority of the voters on such public question approve the creation of a home equity program as certified by the proper election authorities, the mayor of the municipality shall appoint, with the consent of the corporate authorities, 9 individuals, to be known as commissioners, to serve as the governing body of the home equity program. The mayor shall choose 7 of the 9 individuals to be appointed to the governing commission from nominees submitted by a community organization or community organizations as defined in this Act. A community organization may recommend up to 20 individuals to serve on a governing commission.

No fewer than 5 commissioners serving at any one time shall reside within the territory of the program.

Upon creation of a governing commission, the terms of the initial commissioners shall be as follows: 3 shall serve for one year, 3 shall serve for 2 years, and 3 shall serve for 3 years and until a successor is appointed and qualified. All succeeding terms shall be for 3 years, or until a successor is appointed or qualified, ~~and no commissioner may serve more than 2 consecutive terms.~~ Commissioners shall serve without compensation except for reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of duties as a commissioner. A vacancy in the office of a member of a commission shall be filled in like manner as an original appointment.

All proceedings and meetings of the governing commission shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act, as now or hereafter amended.

(Source: P.A. 86-684.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING

The following bill and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Madigan, SENATE BILL 1626 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 96, Yeas; 17, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 3)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

### SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

SENATE BILL 2411. Having been recalled on May 11, 2004, and held on the order of Second Reading, the same was again taken up.

Representative Washington offered and withdrew Amendment No. 2.

Representative Washington offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 2411, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 11-74.4-3 and 11-74.4-7 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-3)

Sec. 11-74.4-3. Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this Division 74.4 shall have the following respective meanings, unless in any case a different meaning clearly appears from the context.

(a) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "blighted area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "blighted area" means any improved or vacant area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality where:

(1) If improved, industrial, commercial, and residential buildings or improvements are detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare because of a combination of 5 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the improved part of the redevelopment project area:

(A) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(B) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.

(C) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(D) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(E) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(F) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(G) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes

and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(H) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(I) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: (i) the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and (ii) the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(J) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(K) Environmental clean-up. The proposed redevelopment project area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(L) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(M) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(2) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by a combination of 2 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) Obsolete platting of vacant land that results in parcels of limited or narrow size or configurations of parcels of irregular size or shape that would be difficult to develop on a planned basis and in a manner compatible with contemporary standards and requirements, or platting that failed to create rights-of-ways for streets or alleys or that created inadequate right-of-way widths for streets, alleys, or other public rights-of-way or that omitted easements for public utilities.

(B) Diversity of ownership of parcels of vacant land sufficient in number to retard or impede the ability to assemble the land for development.

(C) Tax and special assessment delinquencies exist or the property has been the subject of tax sales under the Property Tax Code within the last 5 years.

(D) Deterioration of structures or site improvements in neighboring areas adjacent to the vacant land.

(E) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(F) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(3) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by one of the following factors that (i) is present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) is reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) The area consists of one or more unused quarries, mines, or strip mine ponds.

(B) The area consists of unused railyards, rail tracks, or railroad rights-of-way.

(C) The area, prior to its designation, is subject to (i) chronic flooding that adversely impacts on real property in the area as certified by a registered professional engineer or appropriate regulatory agency or (ii) surface water that discharges from all or a part of the area and contributes to flooding within the same watershed, but only if the redevelopment project provides for facilities or improvements to contribute to the alleviation of all or part of the flooding.

(D) The area consists of an unused or illegal disposal site containing earth, stone, building debris, or similar materials that were removed from construction, demolition, excavation, or dredge sites.

(E) Prior to November 1, 1999, the area is not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres and 75% of which is vacant (notwithstanding that the area has been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area), and the area meets at least one of the factors itemized in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the area has been designated as a town or village center by ordinance or comprehensive plan adopted prior to January 1, 1982, and the area has not been developed for that designated purpose.

(F) The area qualified as a blighted improved area immediately prior to becoming vacant, unless there has been substantial private investment in the immediately surrounding area.

(b) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "conservation area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "conservation area" means any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which 50% or more of the structures in the area have an age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area but because of a combination of 3 or more of the following factors is detrimental to the public safety, health, morals or welfare and such an area may become a blighted area:

(1) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(2) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.

(3) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.



(4) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(5) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(6) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(7) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence or inadequacy of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(8) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(9) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(10) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(11) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(12) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(13) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available.

(c) "Industrial park" means an area in a blighted or conservation area suitable for use by any manufacturing, industrial, research or transportation enterprise, of facilities to include but not be limited to factories, mills, processing plants, assembly plants, packing plants, fabricating plants, industrial distribution centers, warehouses, repair overhaul or service facilities, freight terminals, research facilities, test facilities

or railroad facilities.

(d) "Industrial park conservation area" means an area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality or within 1 1/2 miles of the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality if the area is annexed to the municipality; which area is zoned as industrial no later than at the time the municipality by ordinance designates the redevelopment project area, and which area includes both vacant land suitable for use as an industrial park and a blighted area or conservation area contiguous to such vacant land.

(e) "Labor surplus municipality" means a municipality in which, at any time during the 6 months before the municipality by ordinance designates an industrial park conservation area, the unemployment rate was over 6% and was also 100% or more of the national average unemployment rate for that same time as published in the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics publication entitled "The Employment Situation" or its successor publication. For the purpose of this subsection, if unemployment rate statistics for the municipality are not available, the unemployment rate in the municipality shall be deemed to be the same as the unemployment rate in the principal county in which the municipality is located.

(f) "Municipality" shall mean a city, village or incorporated town.

(g) "Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located in a State Sales Tax Boundary during the calendar year 1985.

(g-1) "Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located within the State Sales Tax Boundary revised pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8a(9) of this Act.

(h) "Municipal Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid to a municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen within the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, for as long as the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, exist over and above the aggregate amount of taxes as certified by the Illinois Department of Revenue and paid under the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen, on transactions at places of business located in the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall determine the Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts". For purposes of determining the Municipal Sales Tax Increment, the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the amount paid to the municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the redevelopment project area or the State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending June 30 to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax

Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts, as the case may be.

(i) "Net State Sales Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary. If, however, a municipality established a tax increment financing district in a county with a population in excess of 3,000,000 before January 1, 1986, and the municipality entered into a contract or issued bonds after January 1, 1986, but before December 31, 1986, to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, then the Net State Sales Tax Increment means, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1990, and July 1, 1991, 100% of the State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for those fiscal years the Department of Revenue shall distribute to those municipalities 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment before any distribution to any other municipality and regardless of whether or not those other municipalities will receive 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment. For Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991, or that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988, shall continue to receive their proportional share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund distribution until the date on which the redevelopment project is completed or terminated. If, however, a municipality that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991 retires the bonds prior to June 30, 2007 or a municipality that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988 completes the contracts prior to June 30, 2007, then so long as the redevelopment project is not completed or is not terminated, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated, beginning on the date on which the bonds are retired or the contracts are completed, as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to July 29, 1991, shall not alter the Net State Sales Tax Increment.

(j) "State Utility Tax Increment Amount" means an amount equal to the aggregate increase in State electric and gas tax charges imposed on owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties located within the redevelopment project area under Section 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act, over and above the aggregate of such charges as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid by owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties within the redevelopment project area during the base year, which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year of the adoption of the ordinance authorizing tax increment allocation financing.

(k) "Net State Utility Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of the State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area. For the State Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a redevelopment project area, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for the State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issue bonds in connection with the redevelopment project during the period from

June 1, 1988 until 3 years after the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1988 shall receive the Net State Utility Tax Increment, subject to appropriation, for 15 State Fiscal Years after the issuance of such bonds. For the 16th through the 20th State Fiscal Years after issuance of the bonds, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in year 16; 80% in year 17; 70% in year 18; 60% in year 19; and 50% in year 20. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to June 1, 1988, shall not alter the revised Net State Utility Tax Increment payments set forth above.

(l) "Obligations" mean bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipality to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations.

(m) "Payment in lieu of taxes" means those estimated tax revenues from real property in a redevelopment project area derived from real property that has been acquired by a municipality which according to the redevelopment project or plan is to be used for a private use which taxing districts would have received had a municipality not acquired the real property and adopted tax increment allocation financing and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing to the time the current equalized value of real property in the redevelopment project area exceeds the total initial equalized value of real property in said area.

(n) "Redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions the existence of which qualified the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area" or "conservation area" or combination thereof or "industrial park conservation area," and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment project area. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting. Each redevelopment plan shall set forth in writing the program to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives and shall include but not be limited to:

(A) an itemized list of estimated redevelopment project costs;

(B) evidence indicating that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise;

(C) an assessment of any financial impact of the redevelopment project area on or any increased demand for services from any taxing district affected by the plan and any program to address such financial impact or increased demand;

(D) the sources of funds to pay costs;

(E) the nature and term of the obligations to be issued;

(F) the most recent equalized assessed valuation of the redevelopment project area;

(G) an estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after redevelopment and the general land uses to apply in the redevelopment project area;

(H) a commitment to fair employment practices and an affirmative action plan;

(I) if it concerns an industrial park conservation area, the plan shall also include a general description of any proposed developer, user and tenant of any property, a description of the type, structure and general character of the facilities to be developed, a description of the type, class and number of new employees to be employed in the operation of the facilities to be developed; and

(J) if property is to be annexed to the municipality, the plan shall include the terms of the annexation agreement.

The provisions of items (B) and (C) of this subsection (n) shall not apply to a municipality that before March 14, 1994 (the effective date of Public Act 88-537) had fixed, either by its corporate authorities or by a commission designated under subsection (k) of Section 11-74.4-4, a time and place for a public hearing as required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5. No redevelopment plan shall be adopted unless a municipality complies with all of the following requirements:

(1) The municipality finds that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of the redevelopment plan.

(2) The municipality finds that the redevelopment plan and project conform to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole, or, for municipalities with a

population of 100,000 or more, regardless of when the redevelopment plan and project was adopted, the redevelopment plan and project either: (i) conforms to the strategic economic development or redevelopment plan issued by the designated planning authority of the municipality, or (ii) includes land uses that have been approved by the planning commission of the municipality.

(3) The redevelopment plan establishes the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs. Those dates shall not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the twenty-third calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted if the ordinance was adopted on or after January 15, 1981, and not later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the thirty-fifth calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted:

(A) if the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981, or

(B) if the ordinance was adopted in December 1983, April 1984, July 1985, or  
December 1989, or

(C) if the ordinance was adopted in December 1987 and the redevelopment project is  
located within one mile of Midway Airport, or

(D) if the ordinance was adopted before January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason  
County, or

(E) if the municipality is subject to the Local Government Financial Planning and  
Supervision Act or the Financially Distressed City Law, or

(F) if the ordinance was adopted in December 1984 by the Village of Rosemont, or

(G) if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality located in  
Clinton County for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997,  
or if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality with a population in 1990 of  
less than 3,600 that is located in a county with a population in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which  
at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or

(H) if the ordinance was adopted on October 5, 1982 by the City of Kankakee, or if  
the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis, or

(I) if the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget, or

(J) if the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island, or

(K) if the ordinance was adopted before December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline, or

(L) if the ordinance was adopted in September 1988 by Sauk Village, or

(M) if the ordinance was adopted in October 1993 by Sauk Village, or

(N) if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galva, or

(O) if the ordinance was adopted in March 1991 by the City of Centreville, or

(P) if the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis,  
or

(Q) if the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Aledo, or

(R) if the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1990 by the City of Clinton, or

(S) if the ordinance was adopted on September 6, 1994 by the City of Freeport, or

(T) if the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Tuscola, or

(U) if the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta, or

(V) if the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown, or

(W) if the ordinance was adopted on April 27, 1981, October 21, 1985, or December  
30, 1986 by the City of Belleville, or

(X) if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Collinsville,  
or

(Y) if the ordinance was adopted on September 14, 1994 by the City of Alton, or

(Z) if the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1996 by the City of Lexington, or

(AA) if the ordinance was adopted on November 5, 1984 by the City of LeRoy, or

(BB) if the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1991 or June 3, 1992 by the City of  
Markham, or -

(CC) if the ordinance was adopted on January 19, 1988 by the City of Waukegan, or

(DD) if the ordinance was adopted on September 21, 1998 by the City of Waukegan.

However, for redevelopment project areas for which bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, or for which contracts were entered into before June 1, 1988, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs may be extended by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013. The termination procedures of subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 are not required for these redevelopment project areas in 2009 but are required in 2013. The extension allowed by this amendatory Act of 1993 shall not apply to real property tax increment allocation financing under Section 11-74.4-8.

A municipality may by municipal ordinance amend an existing redevelopment plan to conform to this paragraph (3) as amended by Public Act 91-478, which municipal ordinance may be adopted without further hearing or notice and without complying with the procedures provided in this Act pertaining to an amendment to or the initial approval of a redevelopment plan and project and designation of a redevelopment project area.

Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were adopted on or after December 16, 1986 and for which at least \$8 million worth of municipal bonds were authorized on or after December 19, 1989 but before January 1, 1990; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on or after December 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1982 and for which at least \$1,500,000 worth of tax increment revenue bonds were authorized on or after September 30, 1990 but before July 1, 1991; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(3.5) The municipality finds, in the case of an industrial park conservation area, also that the municipality is a labor surplus municipality and that the implementation of the redevelopment plan will reduce unemployment, create new jobs and by the provision of new facilities enhance the tax base of the taxing districts that extend into the redevelopment project area.

(4) If any incremental revenues are being utilized under Section 8(a)(1) or 8(a)(2) of this Act in redevelopment project areas approved by ordinance after January 1, 1986, the municipality finds: (a) that the redevelopment project area would not reasonably be developed without the use of such incremental revenues, and (b) that such incremental revenues will be exclusively utilized for the development of the redevelopment project area.

(5) If the redevelopment plan will not result in displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, and the municipality certifies in the plan that such displacement will not result from the plan, a housing impact study need not be performed. If, however, the redevelopment plan would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, or if the redevelopment project area contains 75 or more inhabited residential units and no certification is made, then the municipality shall prepare, as part of the separate feasibility report required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5, a housing impact study.

Part I of the housing impact study shall include (i) data as to whether the residential units are single family or multi-family units, (ii) the number and type of rooms within the units, if that information is available, (iii) whether the units are inhabited or uninhabited, as determined not less than 45 days before the date that the ordinance or resolution required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5 is passed, and (iv) data as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units. The data requirement as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units shall be deemed to be fully satisfied by data from the most recent federal census.

Part II of the housing impact study shall identify the inhabited residential units in the proposed redevelopment project area that are to be or may be removed. If inhabited residential units are to be removed, then the housing impact study shall identify (i) the number and location of those units that will or may be removed, (ii) the municipality's plans for relocation assistance for those residents in the proposed redevelopment project area whose residences are to be removed, (iii) the availability of

replacement housing for those residents whose residences are to be removed, and shall identify the type, location, and cost of the housing, and (iv) the type and extent of relocation assistance to be provided.

(6) On and after November 1, 1999, the housing impact study required by paragraph (5) shall be incorporated in the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area.

(7) On and after November 1, 1999, no redevelopment plan shall be adopted, nor an existing plan amended, nor shall residential housing that is occupied by households of low-income and very low-income persons in currently existing redevelopment project areas be removed after November 1, 1999 unless the redevelopment plan provides, with respect to inhabited housing units that are to be removed for households of low-income and very low-income persons, affordable housing and relocation assistance not less than that which would be provided under the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the regulations under that Act, including the eligibility criteria. Affordable housing may be either existing or newly constructed housing. For purposes of this paragraph (7), "low-income households", "very low-income households", and "affordable housing" have the meanings set forth in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The municipality shall make a good faith effort to ensure that this affordable housing is located in or near the redevelopment project area within the municipality.

(8) On and after November 1, 1999, if, after the adoption of the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area, any municipality desires to amend its redevelopment plan to remove more inhabited residential units than specified in its original redevelopment plan, that change shall be made in accordance with the procedures in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-5.

(9) For redevelopment project areas designated prior to November 1, 1999, the redevelopment plan may be amended without further joint review board meeting or hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and registrant on the interested party registry, to authorize the municipality to expend tax increment revenues for redevelopment project costs defined by paragraphs (5) and (7.5), subparagraphs (E) and (F) of paragraph (11), and paragraph (11.5) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3, so long as the changes do not increase the total estimated redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted.

(o) "Redevelopment project" means any public and private development project in furtherance of the objectives of a redevelopment plan. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting.

(p) "Redevelopment project area" means an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the aggregate than 1 1/2 acres and in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as an industrial park conservation area or a blighted area or a conservation area, or a combination of both blighted areas and conservation areas.

(q) "Redevelopment project costs" mean and include the sum total of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, and any such costs incidental to a redevelopment plan and a redevelopment project. Such costs include, without limitation, the following:

(1) Costs of studies, surveys, development of plans, and specifications, implementation and administration of the redevelopment plan including but not limited to staff and professional service costs for architectural, engineering, legal, financial, planning or other services, provided however that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that on and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no contracts for professional services, excluding architectural and engineering services, may be entered into if the terms of the contract extend beyond a period of 3 years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses. After consultation with the municipality, each tax increment consultant or advisor to a municipality that plans to designate or has designated a redevelopment project area shall inform the municipality in writing of any contracts that the consultant or advisor has entered into with entities or individuals that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the redevelopment project area with respect to which the consultant or advisor has performed, or will be performing, service for the municipality. This requirement shall be satisfied by the consultant or advisor before the commencement of services for the municipality and thereafter whenever any other contracts with those individuals or entities are executed by the consultant or advisor;

(1.5) After July 1, 1999, annual administrative costs shall not include general overhead or administrative costs of the municipality that would still have been incurred by the municipality if the municipality had not designated a redevelopment project area or approved a redevelopment plan;

(1.6) The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;

(2) Property assembly costs, including but not limited to acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level or below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

(3) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements; and the cost of replacing an existing public building if pursuant to the implementation of a redevelopment project the existing public building is to be demolished to use the site for private investment or devoted to a different use requiring private investment;

(4) Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, except that on and after November 1, 1999, redevelopment project costs shall not include the cost of constructing a new municipal public building principally used to provide offices, storage space, or conference facilities or vehicle storage, maintenance, or repair for administrative, public safety, or public works personnel and that is not intended to replace an existing public building as provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3 unless either (i) the construction of the new municipal building implements a redevelopment project that was included in a redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to November 1, 1999 or (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provides the basis for that determination, that the new municipal building is required to meet an increase in the need for public safety purposes anticipated to result from the implementation of the redevelopment plan;

(5) Costs of job training and retraining projects, including the cost of "welfare to work" programs implemented by businesses located within the redevelopment project area;

(6) Financing costs, including but not limited to all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued hereunder including interest accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not exceeding 36 months thereafter and including reasonable reserves related thereto;

(7) To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred within a taxing district in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project.

(7.5) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after November 1, 1999, an elementary, secondary, or unit school district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act, and which costs shall be paid by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units and shall be calculated annually as follows:

(A) for foundation districts, excluding any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general State aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition



Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 25% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 17% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 8% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(B) For alternate method districts, flat grant districts, and foundation districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge equal to or more than \$5,900, excluding any school district with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general state aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts, no more than 40% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts, no more than 27% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts, no more than 13% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(C) For any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, the following restrictions shall apply to the reimbursement of increased costs under this paragraph (7.5):

(i) no increased costs shall be reimbursed unless the school district certifies that each of the schools affected by the assisted housing project is at or over its student capacity;

(ii) the amount reimburseable shall be reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and

(iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement.

Any school district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.5) shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with reasonable evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the school district. If the school district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. School districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.5). By acceptance of this reimbursement the school district waives the right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

(8) Relocation costs to the extent that a municipality determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or State law or in order to satisfy subparagraph (7) of subsection (n);

(9) Payment in lieu of taxes;

(10) Costs of job training, retraining, advanced vocational education or career education, including but not limited to courses in occupational, semi-technical or technical fields leading

directly to employment, incurred by one or more taxing districts, provided that such costs (i) are related to the establishment and maintenance of additional job training, advanced vocational education or career education programs for persons employed or to be employed by employers located in a redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the municipality, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the municipality and the taxing district or taxing districts, which agreement describes the program to be undertaken, including but not limited to the number of employees to be trained, a description of the training and services to be provided, the number and type of positions available or to be available, itemized costs of the program and sources of funds to pay for the same, and the term of the agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Sections 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Sections 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of The School Code;

(11) Interest cost incurred by a redeveloper related to the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of a redevelopment project provided that:

(A) such costs are to be paid directly from the special tax allocation fund established pursuant to this Act;

(B) such payments in any one year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the redeveloper with regard to the redevelopment project during that year;

(C) if there are not sufficient funds available in the special tax allocation fund to make the payment pursuant to this paragraph (11) then the amounts so due shall accrue and be payable when sufficient funds are available in the special tax allocation fund;

(D) the total of such interest payments paid pursuant to this Act may not exceed 30% of the total (i) cost paid or incurred by the redeveloper for the redevelopment project plus (ii) redevelopment project costs excluding any property assembly costs and any relocation costs incurred by a municipality pursuant to this Act; and

(E) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11) shall be modified for the financing of rehabilitated or new housing units for low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11).

(F) Instead of the eligible costs provided by subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, the municipality may pay from tax increment revenues up to 50% of the cost of construction of new housing units to be occupied by low-income households and very low-income households as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The cost of construction of those units may be derived from the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipality under this Act or other constitutional or statutory authority or from other sources of municipal revenue that may be reimbursed from tax increment revenues or the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the construction of that housing.

The eligible costs provided under this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be an eligible cost for the construction, renovation, and rehabilitation of all low and very low-income housing units, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, within the redevelopment project area. If the low and very low-income units are part of a residential redevelopment project that includes units not affordable to low and very low-income households, only the low and very low-income units shall be eligible for benefits under subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11). The standards for maintaining the occupancy by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, of those units constructed with eligible costs made available under the provisions of this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be established by guidelines adopted by the municipality. The responsibility for annually documenting the initial occupancy of the units by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, shall be that of the then current owner of the property. For ownership units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for a reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the original affordability of the ownership units. For rental units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for the affordability of rent to low and very low-income households. As units become available, they shall be rented to income-eligible tenants. The municipality may modify these guidelines from time to time; the guidelines, however, shall be in effect for as long as tax increment revenue is being used to pay for costs associated with the units or for the retirement of bonds issued to finance the units or for the life of the redevelopment project area, whichever is later.

(11.5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a municipality with a population of more than 100,000, the cost of day care services for children of employees from low-income families working for businesses located within the redevelopment project area and all or a portion of the cost of operation of day care centers established by redevelopment project area businesses to serve employees from low-income families working in businesses located in the redevelopment project area. For the purposes of this paragraph, "low-income families" means families whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the municipal, county, or regional median income, adjusted for family size, as the annual income and municipal, county, or regional median income are determined from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(12) Unless explicitly stated herein the cost of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost.

(13) After November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment project costs if those costs would provide direct financial support to a retail entity initiating operations in the redevelopment project area while terminating operations at another Illinois location within 10 miles of the redevelopment project area but outside the boundaries of the redevelopment project area municipality. For purposes of this paragraph, termination means a closing of a retail operation that is directly related to the opening of the same operation or like retail entity owned or operated by more than 50% of the original ownership in a redevelopment project area, but it does not mean closing an operation for reasons beyond the control of the retail entity, as documented by the retail entity, subject to a reasonable finding by the municipality that the current location contained inadequate space, had become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman.

If a special service area has been established pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law, then any tax increment revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law may be used within the redevelopment project area for the purposes permitted by that Act or Law as well as the purposes permitted by this Act.

(r) "State Sales Tax Boundary" means the redevelopment project area or the amended redevelopment project area boundaries which are determined pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a of this Act. The Department of Revenue shall certify pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a the appropriate boundaries eligible for the determination of State Sales Tax Increment.

(s) "State Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen, other than retailers and servicemen subject to the Public Utilities Act, on transactions at places of business located within a State Sales Tax Boundary pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act, except such portion of such increase that is paid into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Local Government Distributive Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund and the County and Mass Transit District Fund, for as long as State participation exists, over and above the Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid under those Acts by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the State Sales Tax Boundary during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing, less 3.0% of such amounts generated under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act and Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which sum shall be appropriated to the Department of Revenue to cover its costs of administering and enforcing this Section. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall compute the Initial Sales Tax Amount for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amount". For purposes of determining the State Sales Tax Increment the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the State Sales Tax Boundary, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989 this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised

Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, until June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial State Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending on June 30, to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts. Municipalities intending to receive a distribution of State Sales Tax Increment must report a list of retailers to the Department of Revenue by October 31, 1988 and by July 31, of each year thereafter.

(t) "Taxing districts" means counties, townships, cities and incorporated towns and villages, school, road, park, sanitary, mosquito abatement, forest preserve, public health, fire protection, river conservancy, tuberculosis sanitarium and any other municipal corporations or districts with the power to levy taxes.

(u) "Taxing districts' capital costs" means those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal corporate authorities to be necessary and directly result from the redevelopment project.

(v) As used in subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-3 of this Act, "vacant land" means any parcel or combination of parcels of real property without industrial, commercial, and residential buildings which has not been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area, unless the parcel is included in an industrial park conservation area or the parcel has been subdivided; provided that if the parcel was part of a larger tract that has been divided into 3 or more smaller tracts that were accepted for recording during the period from 1950 to 1990, then the parcel shall be deemed to have been subdivided, and all proceedings and actions of the municipality taken in that connection with respect to any previously approved or designated redevelopment project area or amended redevelopment project area are hereby validated and hereby declared to be legally sufficient for all purposes of this Act. For purposes of this Section and only for land subject to the subdivision requirements of the Plat Act, land is subdivided when the original plat of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly certified, acknowledged, approved, and recorded or filed in accordance with the Plat Act and a preliminary plat, if any, for any subsequent phases of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly approved and filed in accordance with the applicable ordinance of the municipality.

(w) "Annual Total Increment" means the sum of each municipality's annual Net Sales Tax Increment and each municipality's annual Net Utility Tax Increment. The ratio of the Annual Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most recently calculated by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each municipality.

(Source: P.A. 92-263, eff. 8-7-01; 92-406, eff. 1-1-02; 92-624, eff. 7-11-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 93-298, eff. 7-23-03.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-7) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-7)

Sec. 11-74.4-7. Obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund set forth in Section 11-74.4-8 for the redevelopment project area may be issued to provide for redevelopment project costs. Such obligations, when so issued, shall be retired in the manner provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such obligations by the receipts of taxes levied as specified in Section 11-74.4-9 against the taxable property included in the area, by revenues as specified by Section 11-74.4-8a and other revenue designated by the municipality. A municipality may in the ordinance pledge all or any part of the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund created pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 to the payment of the redevelopment project costs and obligations. Any pledge of funds in the special tax allocation fund shall provide for distribution to the taxing districts and to the Illinois Department of Revenue of moneys not required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment and securing of the obligations and anticipated redevelopment project costs and such excess funds shall be calculated annually and deemed to be "surplus" funds. In the event a municipality only applies or pledges a portion of the funds in the special tax allocation fund for the payment or securing of anticipated redevelopment project costs or of obligations, any such funds remaining in the special tax allocation fund after complying with the requirements of the application or pledge, shall also be calculated annually and deemed "surplus" funds. All surplus funds in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed annually within 180 days after the close of the municipality's fiscal year by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the County Collector, to the Department of Revenue and to the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received as a result of an increase in the equalized assessed value of property in the redevelopment project area, tax

incremental revenue received from the State and tax incremental revenue received from the municipality, but not to exceed as to each such source the total incremental revenue received from that source. The County Collector shall thereafter make distribution to the respective taxing districts in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Without limiting the foregoing in this Section, the municipality may in addition to obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund pledge for a period not greater than the term of the obligations towards payment of such obligations any part or any combination of the following: (a) net revenues of all or part of any redevelopment project; (b) taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality; (c) the full faith and credit of the municipality; (d) a mortgage on part or all of the redevelopment project; or (e) any other taxes or anticipated receipts that the municipality may lawfully pledge.

Such obligations may be issued in one or more series bearing interest at such rate or rates as the corporate authorities of the municipality shall determine by ordinance. Such obligations shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times not exceeding 20 years from their respective dates, be in such denomination, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, contain such covenants, terms and conditions, and be subject to redemption as such ordinance shall provide. Obligations issued pursuant to this Act may be sold at public or private sale at such price as shall be determined by the corporate authorities of the municipalities. No referendum approval of the electors shall be required as a condition to the issuance of obligations pursuant to this Division except as provided in this Section.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations pursuant to the authority of this Division secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, which obligations are other than obligations which may be issued under home rule powers provided by Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, or pledges taxes pursuant to (b) or (c) of the second paragraph of this section, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such obligations or pledging such taxes shall be published within 10 days after such ordinance has been passed in one or more newspapers, with general circulation within such municipality. The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of the issuance of such obligations or pledging taxes to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk, as hereinafter provided in this Section, within 30 days after the publication of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect. But, if within that 30 day period a petition is filed with the municipal clerk, signed by electors in the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of issuing obligations using full faith and credit of the municipality as security for the cost of paying for redevelopment project costs, or of pledging taxes for the payment of such obligations, or both, be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the corporate authorities of the municipality shall call a special election in the manner provided by law to vote upon that question, or, if a general, State or municipal election is to be held within a period of not less than 30 or more than 90 days from the date such petition is filed, shall submit the question at the next general, State or municipal election. If it appears upon the canvass of the election by the corporate authorities that a majority of electors voting upon the question voted in favor thereof, the ordinance shall be in effect, but if a majority of the electors voting upon the question are not in favor thereof, the ordinance shall not take effect.

The ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide that the obligations shall contain a recital that they are issued pursuant to this Division, which recital shall be conclusive evidence of their validity and of the regularity of their issuance.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations pursuant to this Section secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, the ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the municipality sufficient to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon as it matures, which levy may be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes authorized to be levied by the municipality, which levy, however, shall be abated to the extent that monies from other sources are available for payment of the obligations and the municipality certifies the amount of said monies available to the county clerk.

A certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed with the county clerk of each county in which any portion of the municipality is situated, and shall constitute the authority for the extension and collection of the taxes to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund.

A municipality may also issue its obligations to refund in whole or in part, obligations theretofore issued

by such municipality under the authority of this Act, whether at or prior to maturity, provided however, that the last maturity of the refunding obligations shall not be expressed to mature later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the twenty-third calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted if the ordinance was adopted on or after January 15, 1981, and not later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the thirty-fifth calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted (A) if the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981, or (B) if the ordinance was adopted in December 1983, April 1984, July 1985, or December 1989, or (C) if the ordinance was adopted in December, 1987 and the redevelopment project is located within one mile of Midway Airport, or (D) if the ordinance was adopted before January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason County, or (E) if the municipality is subject to the Local Government Financial Planning and Supervision Act or the Financially Distressed City Law, or (F) if the ordinance was adopted in December 1984 by the Village of Rosemont, or (G) if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality located in Clinton County for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality with a population in 1990 of less than 3,600 that is located in a county with a population in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or (H) if the ordinance was adopted on October 5, 1982 by the City of Kankakee, or (I) if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis, or if the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget, or (J) if the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island, or (K) if the ordinance was adopted before December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline, or (L) if the ordinance was adopted in September 1988 by Sauk Village, or (M) if the ordinance was adopted in October 1993 by Sauk Village, or (N) if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galva, or (O) if the ordinance was adopted in March 1991 by the City of Centreville, or (P) if the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis, or (Q) if the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Aledo, or (R) if the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1990 by the City of Clinton, or (S) if the ordinance was adopted on September 6, 1994 by the City of Freeport, or (T) if the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Tuscola, or (U) if the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta, or (V) if the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown, or (W) if the ordinance was adopted on April 27, 1981, October 21, 1985, or December 30, 1986 by the City of Belleville, or (X) if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Collinsville, or (Y) if the ordinance was adopted on September 14, 1994 by the City of Alton, or (Z) if the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1996 by the City of Lexington, or (AA) if the ordinance was adopted on November 5, 1984 by the City of LeRoy, or (BB) if the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1991 or June 3, 1992 by the City of Markham, or (CC) if the ordinance was adopted on January 19, 1988 by the City of Waukegan, or (DD) if the ordinance was adopted on September 21, 1998 by the City of Waukegan and, for redevelopment project areas for which bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary and which were extended by municipal ordinance under subsection (n) of Section 11-74.4-3, the last maturity of the refunding obligations shall not be expressed to mature later than the date on which the redevelopment project area is terminated or December 31, 2013, whichever date occurs first.

In the event a municipality issues obligations under home rule powers or other legislative authority the proceeds of which are pledged to pay for redevelopment project costs, the municipality may, if it has followed the procedures in conformance with this division, retire said obligations from funds in the special tax allocation fund in amounts and in such manner as if such obligations had been issued pursuant to the provisions of this division.

All obligations heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to this Act shall not be regarded as indebtedness of the municipality issuing such obligations or any other taxing district for the purpose of any limitation imposed by law.

(Source: P.A. 92-263, eff. 8-7-01; 92-406, eff. 1-1-02; 92-624, eff. 7-11-02; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 93-298, eff. 7-23-03.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 3 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was again advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING

The following bill and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Washington, SENATE BILL 2411 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 106, Yeas; 6, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 4)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

### RESOLUTIONS

Having been reported out of the Committee on Agriculture & Conservation on May 13, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 54 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Watson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO.   1  . Amend House Joint Resolution 54 as follows:  
on page 1, line 5, by changing "11" to "12"; and  
on page 1, by replacing lines 7 through 8 with the following:  
"Environmental Protection Agency, 2 members appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, one of whom represents the interests of local governments, one member".

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Representative Watson moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 5)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Environment & Energy on May 19, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 76 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Hoffman moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 80 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Slone moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 6)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Transportation & Motor Vehicles on May 18, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 81 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Hoffman moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Housing & Urban Development on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 411 was taken up for consideration.

The following amendment was offered in the Committee on Housing and Urban Development, adopted and printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Resolution 411 on page 2, line 31, by changing "May 15, 2004" to "January 12, 2005".

Representative Younge offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Resolution 411 as follows:  
on page 2, line 25, by changing "Community" to "Economic Opportunity"; and  
on page 2, line 26, by deleting "Affairs"; and  
on page 3, line 3, by changing "Community Affairs" to "Economic Opportunity".

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Representative Younge moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 7)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 414 was taken up for consideration.

The following amendment was offered in the Committee on State Government Administration, adopted and printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Resolution 414 on page 2, line 13, by replacing "2004" with "2005".

Representative Younge moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 8)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on May 20, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 415 was taken up for consideration.

The following amendment was offered in the Committee on Human Services, adopted and printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Resolution 415, on page 3, line 2, by replacing "5" with "6"; and



on page 3, line 6, by replacing "2" with "3"; and  
on page 3, line 31, by replacing "2004" with "2005".

Representative Younger offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Resolution 415 on page 3, line 28, by replacing "may employ" with "may, subject to appropriation, employ".

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Representative Younger moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

111, Yeas; 1, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 9)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on May 11, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 474 was taken up for consideration.

Representative John Bradley moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on May 11, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 478 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Brauer moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 561 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Poe moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 577 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Madigan moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

94, Yeas; 18, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 10)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Judiciary II - Criminal Law on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 581 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Flowers moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 593 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Cross moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 594 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Cross moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Elementary & Secondary Education on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 595 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Cross moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on May 20, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 596 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Cross moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Public Utilities on May 19, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 626 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Franks moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Health Care Availability Access on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 628 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Flowers moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on May 19, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 635 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Soto moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 11)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

#### **ACTION ON MOTIONS**

Representative Currie moved to recommit SENATE BILL 37, 1920, 1936, 1938, 2212, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2235, 3195 and 3196 to the Committee on Rules.

The motion prevailed.

#### **RESOLUTIONS**

Having been reported out of the Committee on Elementary & Secondary Education on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 649 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Colvin moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Human Services on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 654 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Colvin moved the adoption of the resolution.  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 667 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Black moved the adoption of the resolution.  
And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:  
113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 12)  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 629 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Flowers moved the adoption of the resolution.  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 19, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 668 was taken up for consideration.

Representative McAuliffe moved the adoption of the resolution.  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Aging on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 674 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Krause moved the adoption of the resolution.  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 676 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Franks moved the adoption of the resolution.  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 677 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Black moved the adoption of the resolution.  
And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:  
113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 13)  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Aging on May 13, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 680 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Gordon moved the adoption of the resolution.  
And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:  
113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 14)  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 19, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 671 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Meyer moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

113, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 15)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Veterans Affairs on March 4, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 688 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Pankau moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Public Utilities on May 19, 2004, HOUSE RESOLUTION 689 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Hassert moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

### **CONCURRENCES AND NON-CONCURRENCES IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILLS**

Senate Amendments numbered 1 and 3 to HOUSE BILL 4283, having been printed, were taken up for consideration.

Representative Hoffman moved that the House refuse to concur with the Senate in the adoption of Senate Amendments numbered 1 and 3.

The motion prevailed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR**

Supplemental Calendar No. 1 was distributed to the Members at 6:47 o'clock p.m.

### **SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING**

SENATE BILL 955. Having been recalled on May 27, 2004, and held on the order of Second Reading, the same was again taken up.

Floor Amendment No. 2 remained in the Committee on Rules.

Representative Currie offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 955 by replacing the title with the following:

"AN ACT concerning elections,"; and

by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-8, 1A-16, 4-6.2, 4-8, 5-7, 5-16.2, 6-35, 6-50.2, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 7-34, 7-56, 7-58, 7-60, 7-61, 8-8, 9-1.5, 9-1.7, 9-1.8, 9-1.9, 9-1.14, 9-3, 9-4, 9-10, 9-28, 10-10, 10-14, 13-4, 14-1, 17-23, 17-29, 18A-5, 18A-15, 19-2.1, 19-4, 19-10, 20-4, 21-2, 22-1, 22-3, 22-7, 22-8, 22-9, 22-17, 24A-22, and 24B-15.1 and by adding Article 12A and Sections 1A-17, 1A-18, 1A-19, 4-50, 5-50, 6-90, 7-100, 10-20, 12A-2, 12A-5, 12A-10, 12A-15, 12A-35, 12A-40, 12A-45, 12A-50, 12A-55, 13-2.5, 14-4.5, 17-100, 18-100, and 23-50 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1A-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-8)

Sec. 1A-8. The State Board of Elections shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties in addition to any powers or duties otherwise provided for by law:

- (1) Assume all duties and responsibilities of the State Electoral Board and the Secretary of State as heretofore provided in this Act;
- (2) Disseminate information to and consult with election authorities concerning the conduct of elections and registration in accordance with the laws of this State and the laws of the United States;
- (3) Furnish to each election authority prior to each primary and general election and any other election it deems necessary, a manual of uniform instructions consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be used by election authorities in the preparation of the official manual of instruction to be used by the judges of election in any such election. In preparing such manual, the State Board shall consult with representatives of the election authorities throughout the State. The State Board may provide separate portions of the uniform instructions applicable to different election jurisdictions which administer elections under different options provided by law. The State Board may by regulation require particular portions of the uniform instructions to be included in any official manual of instructions published by election authorities. Any manual of instructions published by any election authority shall be identical with the manual of uniform instructions issued by the Board, but may be adapted by the election authority to accommodate special or unusual local election problems, provided that all manuals published by election authorities must be consistent with the provisions of this Act in all respects and must receive the approval of the State Board of Elections prior to publication; provided further that if the State Board does not approve or disapprove of a proposed manual within 60 days of its submission, the manual shall be deemed approved.
- (4) Prescribe and require the use of such uniform forms, notices, and other supplies not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as it shall deem advisable which shall be used by election authorities in the conduct of elections and registrations;
- (5) Prepare and certify the form of ballot for any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, or any referendum to be submitted to the electors throughout the State or, when required to do so by law, to the voters of any area or unit of local government of the State;
- (6) Require such statistical reports regarding the conduct of elections and registration from election authorities as may be deemed necessary;
- (7) Review and inspect procedures and records relating to conduct of elections and registration as may be deemed necessary, and to report violations of election laws to the appropriate State's Attorney;
- (8) Recommend to the General Assembly legislation to improve the administration of elections and registration;
- (9) Adopt, amend or rescind rules and regulations in the performance of its duties provided that all such rules and regulations must be consistent with the provisions of this Article 1A or issued pursuant to authority otherwise provided by law;
- (10) Determine the validity and sufficiency of petitions filed under Article XIV, Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970;
- (11) Maintain in its principal office a research library that includes, but is not limited to, abstracts of votes by precinct for general primary elections and general elections, current precinct maps and current precinct poll lists from all election jurisdictions within the State. The research library shall be open to the public during regular business hours. Such abstracts, maps and lists shall be preserved as permanent records and shall be available for examination and copying at a reasonable cost;
- (12) Supervise the administration of the registration and election laws throughout the State;
- (13) Obtain from the Department of Central Management Services, under Section 405-250 of the Department of Central Management Services Law (20 ILCS 405/405-250), such use of electronic data processing equipment as may be required to perform the duties of the State Board of Elections and to provide election-related information to candidates, public and party officials, interested civic organizations and the general public in a timely and efficient manner; ~~and~~
- (14) To take such action as may be necessary or required to give effect to directions of the State central committee of an established political party under Sections 7-8, 7-11 and 7-14.1 or such other provisions as may be applicable pertaining to the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to an established political party's national nominating conventions; ~~and~~ -
- (15) Notwithstanding any candidate certification schedule contained in this Code, to take such action as may be necessary or required, including certification, to give effect to the certification by the national committee of an established political party of the candidates for President and Vice President selected at that party's 2004 national nominating convention, provided that those certifications are received by the State Board of Elections by September 15, 2004.

The Board may by regulation delegate any of its duties or functions under this Article, except that final determinations and orders under this Article shall be issued only by the Board.

The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the President, the Minority Leader and the Secretary of the Senate and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of "An Act to revise the law in relation to the General Assembly", approved February 25, 1874, as amended, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16)

Sec. 1A-16. Voter registration information; internet posting; processing of voter registration forms; content of such forms. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply to voter registration under this Code.

(a) Voter registration information; Internet posting of voter registration form. Within 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the State Board of Elections shall post on its World Wide Web site the following information:

(1) A comprehensive list of the names, addresses, phone numbers, and websites, if applicable, of all county clerks and boards of election commissioners in Illinois.

(2) A schedule of upcoming elections and the deadline for voter registration.

(3) A downloadable, printable voter registration form, in at least English and in Spanish versions, that a person may complete and mail or submit to the State Board of Elections or the appropriate county clerk or board of election commissioners.

Any forms described under paragraph (3) must state the following:

If you do not have a driver's license or social security number, and this form is submitted by mail, and you have never registered to vote in the jurisdiction you are now registering in, then you must send, with this application, either (i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or (ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. If you do not provide the information required above, then you will be required to provide election officials with either (i) or (ii) described above the first time you vote at a voting place or by absentee ballot.

(b) Acceptance of registration forms by the State Board of Elections and county clerks and board of election commissioners. The State Board of Elections, county clerks, and board of election commissioners shall accept all completed voter registration forms described in subsection (a)(3) of this Section and Section 1A-17 that are:

(1) postmarked on or before the day that voter registration is closed under the Election Code;

(2) not postmarked, but arrives no later than 5 days after the close of registration;

(3) submitted in person by a person using the form on or before the day that voter registration is closed under the Election Code; or

(4) submitted in person by a person who submits one or more forms on behalf of one or more persons who used the form on or before the day that voter registration is closed under the Election Code.

Upon the receipt of a registration form, the State Board of Elections shall mark the date on which the form was received and send the form via first class mail to the appropriate county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, within 2 business days based upon the home address of the person submitting the registration form. The county clerk and board of election commissioners shall accept and process any form received from the State Board of Elections.

(c) Processing of registration forms by county clerks and boards of election commissioners. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall promulgate procedures for processing the voter registration form.

(d) Contents of the voter registration form. The State Board shall create a voter registration form, which must contain the following content:

(1) Instructions for completing the form.

(2) A summary of the qualifications to register to vote in Illinois.

(3) Instructions for mailing in or submitting the form in person.

(4) The phone number for the State Board of Elections should a person submitting the form have questions.

(5) A box for the person to check that explains one of 3 reasons for submitting the form:

(a) new registration;

(b) change of address; or

(c) change of name.

(6) a box for the person to check yes or no that asks, "Are you a citizen of the United States?", a box for the person to check yes or no that asks, "Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?", and a statement of "If you checked 'no' in response to either of these questions, then do not complete this form."

(7) A space for the person to fill in his or her home telephone number.

(8) Spaces for the person to fill in his or her first, middle, and last names, street address (principal place of residence), county, city, state, and zip code.

(9) Spaces for the person to fill in his or her mailing address, city, state, and zip code if different from his or her principal place of residence.

(10) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license.

(11) A space for a person without a driver's license to fill in the last four digits of his or her social security number if the person has a social security number.

(12) A space for a person without an Illinois driver's license to fill in his or her identification number from his or her State Identification card issued by the Secretary of State.

(13) A space for the person to fill the name appearing on his or her last voter registration, the street address of his or her last registration, including the city, county, state, and zip code.

(14) A space where the person swears or affirms the following under penalty of perjury with his or her signature:

(a) "I am a citizen of the United States.";

(b) "I will be at least 18 years old on or before the next election.";

(c) "I will have lived in the State of Illinois and in my election precinct at least 30 days as of the date of the next election."; and

"The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, ~~then~~ ~~that~~ I may be fined, imprisoned, or if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States."

(d) Compliance with federal law; rulemaking authority. The voter registration form described in this Section shall be consistent with the form prescribed by the Federal Election Commission under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L. 103-31, as amended from time to time, and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, P.L. 107-252, in all relevant respects. The State Board of Elections shall periodically update the form based on changes to federal or State law. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate any rules necessary for the implementation of this Section; provided that the rules comport with the letter and spirit of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and Help America Vote Act of 2002 and maximize the opportunity for a person to register to vote.

(e) Forms available in paper form. The State Board of Elections shall make the voter registration form available in regular paper stock and form in sufficient quantities for the general public. The State Board of Elections may provide the voter registration form to the Secretary of State, county clerks, boards of election commissioners, designated agencies of the State of Illinois, and any other person or entity designated to have these forms by the Election Code in regular paper stock and form or some other format deemed suitable by the Board. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners has the authority to design and print its own voter registration form so long as the form complies with the requirements of this Section. The State Board of Elections, county clerks, boards of election commissioners, or other designated agencies of the State of Illinois required to have these forms under the Election Code shall provide a member of the public with any reasonable number of forms that he or she may request. Nothing in this Section shall permit the State Board of Elections, county clerk, board of election commissioners, or other appropriate election official who may accept a voter registration form to refuse to accept a voter registration form because the form is printed on photocopier or regular paper stock and form.

(f) Internet voter registration study. The State Board of Elections shall investigate the feasibility of offering voter registration on its website and consider voter registration methods of other states in an effort to maximize the opportunity for all Illinois citizens to register to vote. The State Board of Elections shall assemble its findings in a report and submit it to the General Assembly no later than January 1, 2006. The report shall contain legislative recommendations to the General Assembly on improving voter registration in Illinois.

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

(10 ILCS 5/1A-17 new)

Sec. 1A-17. Voter registration outreach.

(a) The Secretary of State, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, the Department of Employment Security, and each public institution of higher learning in Illinois must make available on its World Wide Web site a downloadable, printable voter registration form that complies with the requirements in subsection (d) of Section 1A-16 for the State Board of Elections' voter registration form.

(b) Each public institution of higher learning in Illinois must include voter registration information and a voter registration form supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 in any mailing of student registration materials to an address located in Illinois. Each public institution of higher learning must provide voter registration information and a voter registration form supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 to each person with whom the institution conducts in-person student registration.

(c) Each member of the General Assembly may make available, or authorize his or her staff to make available, voter registration forms supplied by the State Board of Elections under subsection (e) of Section 1A-16 to the public at the member's district office in a manner determined by the member.

(d) As used in this Section, a public institution of higher learning means a public university, college, or community college in Illinois.

(10 ILCS 5/1A-18 new)

Sec. 1A-18. Voter registration at State services facilities. The Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security shall provide voter registration services at each facility where they provide services to the public or to their clients. The voter registration services shall be the same as, and the manner in which they are provided shall be similar to, those provided by the Secretary of State at driver services facilities in compliance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, Sections 4-6.2, 5-16.2, and 6-50.2 of this Code, and Section 2-105 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

The Secretary of State, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security are subject to rules adopted by the State Board of Elections that implement the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and the Help America Vote Act of 2002. The State Board of Elections shall modify or adopt rules for the implementation of this Section. In the interest of public welfare, the State Board of Elections may initially modify or initially adopt rules implementing this Section under the emergency rulemaking provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

The Secretary of State, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security shall adopt rules for the implementation of this Section. In the interest of public welfare, the Secretary of State and each Department may initially adopt rules implementing this Section under the emergency rulemaking provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(10 ILCS 5/1A-19 new)

Sec. 1A-19. Effect of extension of canvassing period on terms of public offices and official acts.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if the proclamation of election results for an elected office has not been issued by the date of the commencement of the term of that elected office because of the extension of canvassing periods under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, then the term of the elected office shall commence on a date 14 days after the proclamation of election results is issued for that elected office.

(b) If subsection (a) applies to the commencement date of an elected official's term, and if the elected official is authorized or required by law to perform an official act by a date occurring before the commencement of his or her term of office, including but not limited to holding an organizational meeting of the public body to which the public official is elected, then notwithstanding any law to the contrary the date by which the act shall be performed shall be a date 14 days after the date otherwise established by law.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section or of this Code to the contrary, the terms of office for Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges commence on the first Monday in December following their election or retention. Judicial election results must be proclaimed before that date.

(10 ILCS 5/4-6.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-6.2)

Sec. 4-6.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township or road district clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of ~~the State their respective municipalities, townships and road districts. A deputy registrar serving as such by virtue of his status as a municipal clerk, or a duly authorized deputy of a municipal clerk, of a municipality the territory of which lies in more than one county may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the municipality, regardless of which county the resident, municipal clerk or the duly authorized deputy of the municipal clerk lives in.~~

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

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



The county clerk shall appoint deputy registrars designated by the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security who may accept the registration of qualified residents of the State as provided in Section 1A-18.

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

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State county, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bonafide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State county. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bonafide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.~~

7. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.~~

8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county.

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

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

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the

Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....  
(Signature Deputy Registrar)"

This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeemen, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year; except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeemen shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the ~~appointing proper~~ election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the ~~appointing proper~~ election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.

(Source: P.A. 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-8)

Sec. 4-8. The county clerk shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms for the registration of electors, which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the county clerk may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant. Where the location cannot be determined by street and number, then the section, congressional township and range number may be used, or such other description as may be necessary, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and precinct. This information shall be furnished by the applicant stating the place or places where he resided and the dates during which he resided in such place or places during the year next preceding the date of the next ensuing election.

Nativity. The state or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place, and date of

naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when applicant presented himself for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after the registration and in the presence of a deputy registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink to the affidavit on both the original and duplicate registration record cards.

Signature of deputy registrar or officer of registration.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the officer empowered to give the registration oath shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided on the back or at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name.

Mother's first name.

From what address did the applicant last register?

Reason for inability to sign name.

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

**AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION**

STATE OF ILLINOIS

COUNTY OF .....

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the date of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct in which I reside 30 days and that I intend that this location shall be my residence; that I am fully qualified to vote, and that the above statements are true.

.....

(His or her signature or mark)

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

.....

Signature of registration officer.

(To be signed in presence of registrant.)

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to precincts, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the county clerk may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any candidate or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Within 2 business days after completion of a voter registration by any means authorized by law, the election authority shall transmit the registration information to the State Board of Elections, which must maintain the information in an electronic format arranged by county.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the county clerk within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain

compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of \$.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than \$50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act at their request and at a reasonable cost. ~~Copies of the tapes, discs or other electronic data shall be furnished by the county clerk to local political committees at their request and at a reasonable cost.~~ To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited. Copies of the tapes, discs, or other electronic data shall be furnished by the county clerk to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of... County, Illinois. (or)  
 To the Election Commission of the City of ..., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was .....

Having moved out of your (county) (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel said registration in your office.

Dated at ..., Illinois, on (insert date).

.....  
 (Signature of Voter)  
 Attest: ....., County Clerk, .....

County, Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the County Clerk to the County Clerk (or election commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration.

(Source: P.A. 92-465, eff. 1-1-02; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-50 new)

Sec. 4-50. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 14th day before the primary or election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. A registered voter may submit a change of address form in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority during this period as well.

The election authority shall register that individual or change his or her address in the manner provided by law. At the time a person has completed registration or has submitted a change of address during the grace period established under this Section, the person shall sign and receive a document dated and signed by the election authority or the election authority's designated representative that states the registrant's name and address and that the person is registered to vote and is eligible to receive a ballot at the next election or primary election after the date of registration or change of

address. The election authority or the election authority's designated representative and the document itself shall advise the registrant to retain the document and to have the document available for inspection upon entering the polling place on the next election day or primary election day after registration, but failure to present the document is not a bar to voting.

The election authority shall endeavor to complete all steps necessary to make that individual's registration information available within 48 hours after his or her registration.

(10 ILCS 5/5-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-7)

Sec. 5-7. The county clerk shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms for the registration of electors which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the county clerk may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct. Which questions may be answered by the applicant stating, in excess of 30 days in the State and in excess of 30 days in the precinct.

Nativity. The State or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place and date of naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when applicant presented himself for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after the registration and in the presence of a deputy registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink to the affidavit on the original and duplicate registration record card.

Signature of Deputy Registrar.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the officer empowered to give the registration oath shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name .....

Mother's first name .....

From what address did you last register?

Reason for inability to sign name.

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

**AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION**

State of Illinois)

)ss

County of )

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the date of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct in which I reside 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote. That I intend that this location shall be my residence and that the above statements are true.

.....

(His or her signature or mark)

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

.....

Signature of Registration Officer.

(To be signed in presence of Registrant.)

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to towns and precincts, wards, cities and villages, as the case may be, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the county clerk may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any candidate or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Within 2 business days after completion of a voter registration by any means authorized by law, the election authority shall transmit the registration information to the State Board of Elections, which must maintain the information in an electronic format arranged by county.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the county clerk within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of \$.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than \$50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act at their request and at a reasonable cost. To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited. Copies of the tapes, discs or other electronic data shall be furnished by the county clerk to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of .... County, Illinois. To the Election Commission of the City of ....., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was .....

Having moved out of your (county) (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel said registration in your office.

Dated at .... Illinois, on (insert date).

.....

(Signature of Voter)

Attest ....., County Clerk, ..... County, Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the county clerk to the county clerk (or election commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration.

(Source: P.A. 92-465, eff. 1-1-02; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-16.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-16.2)

Sec. 5-16.2. (a) The county clerk shall appoint all municipal and township clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State ~~their respective counties. A deputy registrar serving as such by virtue of his status as a municipal clerk, or a duly authorized deputy of a municipal clerk, of a municipality the territory of which lies in more than one county may accept the registration of any qualified resident of any county in which the municipality is located, regardless of which county the resident, municipal clerk or the duly authorized deputy of the municipal clerk lives in.~~

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

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

The county clerk shall appoint deputy registrars designated by the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security who may accept the registration of qualified residents of the State as provided in Section 1A-18.

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

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State county, at such school. The county clerk shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State county, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State county. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the county clerk shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a county clerk fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this

Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such public aid office.~~

7. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the county at any such unemployment office.~~

8. The president of any corporation as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State county.

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

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

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the county and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of deputy registrar to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....  
(Signature of Deputy Registrar)"

This oath shall be administered by the county clerk, or by one of his deputies, or by any person qualified to take acknowledgement of deeds and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the county clerk.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeemen, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeemen shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The county clerk shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the county clerk and such appointees. The county clerk shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars, appointed pursuant to subsection (a), shall be returned to the appointing proper election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing proper election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The county clerk shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registers shall not be deemed to be employees of the county clerk.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the county shall be



transmitted by the county clerk within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.

(Source: P.A. 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-50 new)

Sec. 5-50. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 14th day before the primary or election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. A registered voter may submit a change of address form in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority during this period as well.

The election authority shall register that individual or change his or her address in the manner provided by law. At the time a person has completed registration or has submitted a change of address during the grace period established under this Section, the person shall sign and receive a document dated and signed by the election authority or the election authority's designated representative that states the registrant's name and address and that the person is registered to vote and is eligible to receive a ballot at the next election or primary election after the date of registration or change of address. The election authority or the election authority's designated representative and the document itself shall advise the registrant to retain the document and to have the document available for inspection upon entering the polling place on the next election day or primary election day after registration, but failure to present the document is not a bar to voting.

The election authority shall endeavor to complete all steps necessary to make that individual's registration information available within 48 hours after his or her registration.

(10 ILCS 5/6-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-35)

Sec. 6-35. The Boards of Election Commissioners shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms for the registration of electors which shall be known as registration record cards and which shall consist of loose leaf sheets or cards, of suitable size to contain in plain writing and figures the data hereinafter required thereon or shall consist of computer cards of suitable nature to contain the data required thereon. The registration record cards, which shall include an affidavit of registration as hereinafter provided, shall be executed in duplicate. The duplicate of which may be a carbon copy of the original or a copy of the original made by the use of other method or material used for making simultaneous true copies or duplications.

The registration record card shall contain the following and such other information as the Board of Election Commissioners may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant for registration:

Name. The name of the applicant, giving surname and first or Christian name in full, and the middle name or the initial for such middle name, if any.

Sex.

Residence. The name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, including the apartment, unit or room number, if any, and in the case of a mobile home the lot number, and such additional clear and definite description as may be necessary to determine the exact location of the dwelling of the applicant, including post-office mailing address. In the case of a homeless individual, the individual's voting residence that is his or her mailing address shall be included on his or her registration record card.

Term of residence in the State of Illinois and the precinct.

Nativity. The state or country in which the applicant was born.

Citizenship. Whether the applicant is native born or naturalized. If naturalized, the court, place, and date of naturalization.

Date of application for registration, i.e., the day, month and year when the applicant presented himself for registration.

Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.

Physical disability of the applicant, if any, at the time of registration, which would require assistance in voting.

The county and state in which the applicant was last registered.

Signature of voter. The applicant, after registration and in the presence of a deputy registrar or other officer of registration shall be required to sign his or her name in ink to the affidavit on both the original and the duplicate registration record card.

Signature of deputy registrar.

In case applicant is unable to sign his name, he may affix his mark to the affidavit. In such case the registration officer shall write a detailed description of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the card or sheet; and shall ask the following questions and record the answers thereto:

Father's first name .....

Mother's first name .....

From what address did you last register? ....

Reason for inability to sign name .....

Each applicant for registration shall make an affidavit in substantially the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of Illinois )

)ss

County of ..... )

I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that on the day of the next election I shall have resided in the State of Illinois and in the election precinct 30 days and that I intend that this location is my residence; that I am fully qualified to vote, and that the above statements are true.

.....

(His or her signature or mark)

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

.....

Signature of registration officer

(to be signed in presence of registrant).

Space shall be provided upon the face of each registration record card for the notation of the voting record of the person registered thereon.

Each registration record card shall be numbered according to wards or precincts, as the case may be, and may be serially or otherwise marked for identification in such manner as the Board of Election Commissioners may determine.

The registration cards shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection during regular business hours, except during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. On written request of any candidate or objector or any person intending to object to a petition, the election authority shall extend its hours for inspection of registration cards and other records of the election authority during the period beginning with the filing of petitions under Sections 7-10, 8-8, 10-6 or 28-3 and continuing through the termination of electoral board hearings on any objections to petitions containing signatures of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority. The extension shall be for a period of hours sufficient to allow adequate opportunity for examination of the records but the election authority is not required to extend its hours beyond the period beginning at its normal opening for business and ending at midnight. If the business hours are so extended, the election authority shall post a public notice of such extended hours. Registration record cards may also be inspected, upon approval of the officer in charge of the cards, during the 27 days immediately preceding any election. Registration record cards shall also be open to inspection by certified judges and poll watchers and challengers at the polling place on election day, but only to the extent necessary to determine the question of the right of a person to vote or to serve as a judge of election. At no time shall poll watchers or challengers be allowed to physically handle the registration record cards.

Within 2 business days after completion of a voter registration by any means authorized by law, the election authority shall transmit the registration information to the State Board of Elections, which must maintain the information in an electronic format arranged by county.

Updated copies of computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information shall be furnished by the Board of Election Commissioners within 10 days after December 15 and May 15 each year and within 10 days after each registration period is closed to the State Board of Elections in a form prescribed by the State Board. For the purposes of this Section, a registration period is closed 27 days before the date of any regular or special election. Registration information shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, sex, residence, telephone number, if any, age, party affiliation, if applicable, precinct, ward, township, county, and representative, legislative and congressional districts. In the event of noncompliance, the State Board of Elections is directed to obtain compliance forthwith with this nondiscretionary duty of the election authority by instituting legal proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the election authority maintains the registration information. The costs of furnishing updated copies of tapes or discs shall be paid at a rate of \$.00034 per name of registered voters in the election jurisdiction, but not less than \$50 per tape or disc and shall be paid from appropriations made to the State Board of Elections for reimbursement to the election authority for such purpose. The State Board shall furnish copies of such tapes, discs, other electronic data or compilations thereof to state political committees registered pursuant to the Illinois Campaign Finance Act or the Federal Election Campaign Act at their request and at a reasonable cost. To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of electronic voter registration records to any person or entity other than to a State or local political committee and other than to a governmental entity for a governmental purpose is specifically prohibited. Copies of the tapes, discs or other electronic data shall be furnished by the Board of Election Commissioners to local political committees and governmental entities at their request and at a reasonable cost. Reasonable cost of the tapes, discs, et cetera for this purpose would be the cost of duplication plus 15% for administration. The individual representing a political committee requesting copies of such tapes shall make a sworn affidavit that the information shall be used only for bona fide political purposes, including by or for candidates for office

or incumbent office holders. Such tapes, discs or other electronic data shall not be used under any circumstances by any political committee or individuals for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes. If such tapes contain information on county residents related to the operations of county government in addition to registration information, that information shall not be used under any circumstances for commercial solicitation or other business purposes. The prohibition in this Section against using the computer tapes or computer discs or other electronic data processing information containing voter registration information for purposes of commercial solicitation or other business purposes shall be prospective only from the effective date of this amended Act of 1979. Any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

The State Board of Elections shall promulgate, by October 1, 1987, such regulations as may be necessary to ensure uniformity throughout the State in electronic data processing of voter registration information. The regulations shall include, but need not be limited to, specifications for uniform medium, communications protocol and file structure to be employed by the election authorities of this State in the electronic data processing of voter registration information. Each election authority utilizing electronic data processing of voter registration information shall comply with such regulations on and after May 15, 1988.

If the applicant for registration was last registered in another county within this State, he shall also sign a certificate authorizing cancellation of the former registration. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

To the County Clerk of .... County, Illinois.

To the Election Commission of the City of ....., Illinois.

This is to certify that I am registered in your (county) (city) and that my residence was ..... Having moved out of your (county), (city), I hereby authorize you to cancel that registration in your office.

Dated at ....., Illinois, on (insert date).

.....  
(Signature of Voter)

Attest ....., Clerk, Election Commission of the City of ....., Illinois.

The cancellation certificate shall be mailed immediately by the clerk of the Election Commission to the county clerk, (or Election Commission as the case may be) where the applicant was formerly registered. Receipt of such certificate shall be full authority for cancellation of any previous registration.

(Source: P.A. 92-465, eff. 1-1-02; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.2)

Sec. 6-50.2. (a) The board of election commissioners shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the election jurisdiction as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State election jurisdiction, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

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

The board of election commissioners shall appoint deputy registrars designated by the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Aid, and the Department of Employment Security who may accept the registration of qualified residents of the State as provided in Section 1A-18.

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

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State election jurisdiction, at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State election jurisdiction, at such school. The board of election commissioners shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated in the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy or other institution of learning situated within the State election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the election jurisdiction, at such university, college, community college, academy or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any

qualified resident of the ~~State election jurisdiction~~.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the ~~State election jurisdiction~~. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the board of election commissioners shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a board of election commissioners fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such public aid office.~~

7. ~~(Blank.) The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such unemployment office. If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the board of election commissioners shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.~~

8. The president of any corporation, as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the ~~State election jurisdiction~~.

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

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27 day period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the election jurisdiction and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....  
(Signature of Registration Officer)"

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

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeemen, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeemen shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the board of election commissioners and such appointees. The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars

appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be returned to the appointing proper election authority within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing proper election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The board of election commissioners shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the board of election commissioners.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the election jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the board of election commissioners within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.

(Source: P.A. 92-816, eff. 8-21-02; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-90 new)

Sec. 6-90. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 14th day before the primary or election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. A registered voter may submit a change of address form in person in the office of the election authority or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority during this period as well.

The election authority shall register that individual or change his or her address in the manner provided by law. At the time a person has completed registration or has submitted a change of address during the grace period established under this Section, the person shall sign and receive a document dated and signed by the election authority or the election authority's designated representative that states the registrant's name and address and that the person is registered to vote and is eligible to receive a ballot at the next election or primary election after the date of registration or change of address. The election authority or the election authority's designated representative and the document itself shall advise the registrant to retain the document and to have the document available for inspection upon entering the polling place on the next election day or primary election day after registration, but failure to present the document is not a bar to voting.

The election authority shall endeavor to complete all steps necessary to make that individual's registration information available within 48 hours after his or her registration.

(10 ILCS 5/7-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-7)

Sec. 7-7. For the purpose of making nominations in certain instances as provided in this Article and this Act, the following committees are authorized and shall constitute the central or managing committees of each political party, viz: A State central committee, whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, filling by appointment vacancies in nomination for statewide offices, including but not limited to the office of United States Senator, a congressional committee for each congressional district, a county central committee for each county, a municipal central committee for each city, incorporated town or village, a ward committeeman for each ward in cities containing a population of 500,000 or more; a township committeeman for each township or part of a township that lies outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more; a precinct committeeman for each precinct in counties having a population of less than 2,000,000; a county board district committee for each county board district created under Division 2-3 of the Counties Code; a State's Attorney committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney; a Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region; a judicial subcircuit committee in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits for each judicial subcircuit in that circuit; and a board of review election district committee for each Cook County Board of Review election district.

(Source: P.A. 93-541, eff. 8-18-03; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; revised 9-22-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8)

Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

### State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983 the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

Alternative A. At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March 1970, and at the primary held every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected State central committeeman from the district. A political party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeemen in the manner following:

At the county convention held by such political party State central committeemen shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeman shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeman shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeman residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chairman of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeman for that congressional district.

The State central committee shall adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures to be followed in the election of members of the State central committee.

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chairman, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chairman who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chairman shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of the sex opposite that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until his or her successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the male candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's male candidates for State central committeeman, and the female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeewoman, shall be declared elected State central committeeman and State central committeewoman from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeemen or State central committeewomen from a congressional district are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeman or State central committeewoman from the district, and, because of a failure to elect one male and one female to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of the sex opposite that of the committeeman or committeewoman elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chairman of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chairman of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 30 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a chairman, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee

elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, each State central committeeman and State central committeewoman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her congressional district by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chairman of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeman in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of his or her county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same sex as his or her predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeeman and State central committeewoman by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chairman and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

#### Ward, Township and Precinct Committeemen

(b) At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March, 1972, and every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeman. Each candidate for ward committeeman must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeman of such party for such ward. At the primary election held on the third Tuesday in March, 1970, and every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeman. Each candidate for township committeeman must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeman of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March, 1970 and every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeman. Each candidate for precinct committeeman must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeman of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeman of each political party.

Terms of Committeemen. All precinct committeemen elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeemen until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeemen who have 2 year terms, all State central committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen shall continue as such committeemen until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeman when a precinct committeeman ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeman shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeman in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeemen of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

#### County Central Committee

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

preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

#### Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

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

#### Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within 2 or more counties, but not coterminous with the county lines of all of such counties, the precinct committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeman in each district shall be a member and the chairman or, when a district has 2 State central committeemen, a co-chairman of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeemen or township committeemen or ward committeemen, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chairman of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

#### Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chairman of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chairman of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

#### Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chairman of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

#### Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeemen of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeemen of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

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



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

#### Municipal Central Committee

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

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chairman and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

#### Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeemen, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeemen. When voting for such proxy the county chairman, ward committeeman or township committeeman, as the case may be shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 93-541, eff. 8-18-03; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; revised 9-22-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9)

Sec. 7-9. County central committee; county and State conventions.

(a) On the ~~29th day second Monday~~ next succeeding the primary at which committeemen are elected, the county central committee of each political party shall meet within at the county ~~seat of the proper county~~ and proceed to organize by electing from its own number a chairman and either from its own number, or otherwise, such other officers as such committee may deem necessary or expedient. Such meeting of the county central committee shall be known as the county convention.

The chairman of each county committee shall within 10 days after the organization, forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and post office addresses of the officers, precinct committeemen and representative committeemen elected by his political party.

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

be shall be chosen by townships or parts of townships as the case may be, the township committeemen from the respective townships or parts of townships as the case may be choosing the number of delegates to which such townships or parts of townships as the case may be are entitled, on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county.

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

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 may appoint 2 delegates to the State Convention who must be residents of the member's Congressional District.

(b) State conventions shall be held within 180 days after the general primary in the year 2000 and every 4 years thereafter. In the year 1998, and every 4 years thereafter, the chairman of a State central committee may issue a call for a State convention within 180 days after the general primary.

The State convention of each political party has power to make nominations of candidates of its political party for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and to adopt any party platform, and, to the extent determined by the State central committee as provided in Section 7-14, to choose and select delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions. The State Central Committee may adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures of the State convention.

(c) The chairman and secretary of each State convention shall, within 2 days thereafter, transmit to the State Board of Elections of this State a certificate setting forth the names and addresses of all persons nominated by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and of any persons selected by the State convention for delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions; and the names of such candidates so chosen by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be caused by the State Board of Elections to be printed upon the official ballot at the general election, in the manner required by law, and shall be certified to the various county clerks of the proper counties in the manner as provided in Section 7-60 of this Article 7 for the certifying of the names of persons nominated by any party for State offices. If and as long as this Act prescribes that the names of such electors be not printed on the ballot, then the names of such electors shall be certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the parts of this Act applicable thereto.

(d) Each convention may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with this Article.

(e) At least 33 days before the date of a State convention, the chairman of the State central committee of each political party shall file in the principal office of the State Board of Elections a call for the State convention. Such call shall state, among other things, the time and place (designating the building or hall) for holding the State convention. Such call shall be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the committee. In such convention each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500 ballots voted by the primary electors of the party in such county at the primary to be held next after the issuance of such call; and if in such county, less than 500 ballots are so voted or if the number of ballots so voted is not exactly a multiple of 500, there shall be one delegate for such group which is less than 500, or for such group representing the number of votes over the multiple of 500, which delegate shall have 1/500 of one vote for each primary vote so represented by him. The call for such convention shall set forth this paragraph (e) of Section 7-9 in full and shall direct that the number of delegates to be chosen be calculated in compliance herewith and that such number of delegates be chosen.

(f) All precinct, township and ward committeemen when elected as provided in this Section shall serve as though elected at large irrespective of any changes that may be made in precinct, township or ward boundaries and the voting strength of each committeeman shall remain as provided in this Section for the entire time for which he is elected.

(g) The officers elected at any convention provided for in this Section shall serve until their successors are elected as provided in this Act.

(h) A special meeting of any central committee may be called by the chairman, or by not less than 25% of the members of such committee, by giving 5 days notice to members of such committee in writing designating the time and place at which such special meeting is to be held and the business which it is proposed to present at such special meeting.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeman because no one was elected to that office or because the precinct committeeman ceases to reside in the precinct or for any other reason, the chairman of the county central committee of the appropriate political party may fill the vacancy in such office by appointment of a qualified resident of the county and the appointed precinct committeeman shall serve as though elected; however, no such appointment may be made between the general primary election and the 30th ~~44th~~ day after the general primary election.

(j) If the number of Congressional Districts in the State of Illinois is reduced as a result of reapportionment of Congressional Districts following a federal decennial census, the State Central Committeemen and Committeewomen of a political party which elects its State Central Committee by either Alternative A or by Alternative B under paragraph (a)

of Section 7-8 who were previously elected shall continue to serve as if no reapportionment had occurred until the expiration of their terms.

(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96; 90-627, eff. 7-10-98.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10)

Sec. 7-10. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination, or State central committeeman, or township committeeman, or precinct committeeman, or ward committeeman or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination has been filed in his behalf as provided in this Article in substantially the following form:

We, the undersigned, members of and affiliated with the .... party and qualified primary electors of the .... party, in the .... of ....., in the county of .... and State of Illinois, do hereby petition that the following named person or persons shall be a candidate or candidates of the .... party for the nomination for (or in case of committeemen for election to) the office or offices hereinafter specified, to be voted for at the primary election to be held on (insert date).

Name	Office	Address
John Jones	Governor	Belvidere, Ill.
Thomas Smith	Attorney General	Oakland, Ill.

Name..... Address.....

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County of.....)

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

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

Each sheet of the petition other than the statement of candidacy and candidate's statement shall be of uniform size and shall contain above the space for signatures an appropriate heading giving the information as to name of candidate or candidates, in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office, the political party represented and place of residence; and the heading of each sheet shall be the same.

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

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

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the petition, provided that:

- (1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and
- (2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

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

Statement of Candidacy

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

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County of .....

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

Signed .....

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

Signed .....

(Official Character)

(Seal, if officer has one.)

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

A candidate for the offices listed in this Section must obtain the number of signatures specified in this Section on his or her petition for nomination.

(a) Statewide office or delegate to a national nominating convention. If a candidate seeks to run for statewide office or as a delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention elected from the State at-large, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 5,000 but not more than 10,000 signatures.

(b) Congressional office or congressional delegate to a national nominating convention. If a candidate seeks to run for United States Congress or as a congressional delegate or alternate congressional delegate to a national nominating convention elected from a congressional district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her congressional district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 600 signatures of qualified primary electors of the candidate's political party in his or her congressional district.

(c) County office. If a candidate seeks to run for any countywide office, including but not limited to county board chairperson or county board member, elected on an at-large basis, in a county other than Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in his or her county. If a candidate seeks to run for county board member elected from a county board district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the county board

district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of county board districts or the initial establishment of county board districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(d) County office; Cook County only.

(1) If a candidate seeks to run for countywide office in Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% and not more than the number of signatures equal to 1% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in Cook County.

(2) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board Commissioner, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Commissioners districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(3) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board of Review Commissioner, which is elected from a district pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the total number of registered voters in his or her board of review district in the last general election at which a commissioner was regularly scheduled to be elected from that board of review district. In no event shall the number of signatures required be greater than the requisite number for a candidate who seeks countywide office in Cook County under subsection (d)(1) of this Section. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Review districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 4,000 signatures or at least the number of signatures required for a countywide candidate in Cook County, whichever is less, of the qualified electors of his or her party in the district.

(e) Municipal or township office. If a candidate seeks to run for municipal or township office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the municipality or township. If a candidate seeks to run for alderman of a municipality, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party of the ward. In the first primary election following redistricting of aldermanic wards or trustee districts of a municipality or the initial establishment of wards or districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to at least 0.5% of the total number of votes cast for the candidate of that political party who received the highest number of votes in the entire municipality at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from the entire municipality, divided by the number of wards or districts. In no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(f) State central committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for State central committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 100 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party of his or her congressional district.

(g) Sanitary district trustee. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are not elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party from the sanitary district. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the ward of that sanitary district. In the first primary election following redistricting of sanitary districts elected from wards, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the signatures of 150 qualified primary electors of his or her ward of that sanitary district.

(h) Judicial office. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.4% of the number of votes cast in that district for the candidate for his or her political party for the office of Governor at the last general election at which a Governor was elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a ~~district~~, circuit, or subcircuit, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.25% of the number of votes cast for the judicial candidate of his or her political party who received the highest number of votes at the last general election at which a judicial officer from the same ~~district~~, circuit, or subcircuit was regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures.

(i) Precinct, ward, and township committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for precinct committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 10 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party for the precinct. If a candidate seeks to run for ward committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain

no less than the number of signatures equal to 10% of the primary electors of his or her party of the ward, but no more than 16% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater. If a candidate seeks to run for township committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 5% of the primary electors of his or her party of the township, but no more than 8% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater.

(j) State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools for multiple counties. If a candidate seeks to run for State's attorney or regional Superintendent of Schools who serves more than one county, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the counties.

(j-5) MWRD commissioner. If a candidate seeks to run for commissioner of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5%, but not more than 1%, of the registered voters of the District.

(k) Any other office. If a candidate seeks any other office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the registered voters of the political subdivision, district, or division for which the nomination is made or 25 signatures, whichever is greater.

Whenever this Section or any other provision of law specifies a maximum number of signatures that a petition of nomination may contain and a petition contains more than that maximum number, the number of signatures on the petition shall be counted from the first signature on the first petition sheet and no signatures after the maximum number is attained shall be counted or used for any purpose.

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

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

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

Petitions of candidates for nomination for offices herein specified, to be filed with the same officer, may contain the names of 2 or more candidates of the same political party for the same or different offices.

(Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 92-129, eff. 7-20-01; 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-34)

Sec. 7-34. Pollwatchers in a primary election shall be authorized in the following manner:

(1) Each established political party shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. Such pollwatchers must be affiliated with the political party for which they are pollwatching and must be a registered voter in Illinois.

(2) Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. For Federal, State, ~~and~~ county township, and municipal primary elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3) Each organization of citizens within the county or political subdivision, which has among its purposes or interests the investigation or prosecution of election frauds, and which shall have registered its name and address and the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. For all primary elections, the pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(4) Each organized group of proponents or opponents of a ballot proposition, which shall have registered the name and address of its organization or committee and the name and address of its chairman with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. The pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(5) In any primary election held to nominate candidates for the offices of a municipality of less than 3,000,000 population that is situated in 2 or more counties, a pollwatcher who is a resident of a county in which any part of the municipality is situated shall be eligible to serve as a pollwatcher in any polling place located within such municipality, provided that such pollwatcher otherwise complies with the respective requirements of subsections (1) through (4) of this Section and is a registered voter whose residence is within Illinois.

All pollwatchers shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities,

shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature(s) of the election authority and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be authorized by the real or facsimile signature of the State or local party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chairman of the proponent or opponent group, as the case may be.

Pollwatcher credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

**POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS**

**TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:**

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, the undersigned hereby appoints ..... (name of pollwatcher) at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ..... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois and who is duly registered to vote from this address, to act as a pollwatcher in the ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

..... (Signature of Appointing Authority)

..... TITLE (party official, candidate,  
civic organization president,  
proponent or opponent group chairman)

Under penalties provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned pollwatcher certifies that he or she resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ..... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois, and is duly registered to vote in Illinois.

.....  
(Precinct and/or Ward in  
Which Pollwatcher Resides)

.....  
(Signature of Pollwatcher)

Pollwatchers must present their credentials to the Judges of Election upon entering the polling place. Pollwatcher credentials properly executed and signed shall be proof of the qualifications of the pollwatcher authorized thereby. Such credentials are retained by the Judges and returned to the Election Authority at the end of the day of election with the other election materials. Once a pollwatcher has surrendered a valid credential, he may leave and reenter the polling place provided that such continuing action does not disrupt the conduct of the election. Pollwatchers may be substituted during the course of the day, but established political parties, candidates, qualified civic organizations and proponents and opponents of a ballot proposition can have only as many pollwatchers at any given time as are authorized in this Article. A substitute must present his signed credential to the judges of election upon entering the polling place. Election authorities must provide a sufficient number of credentials to allow for substitution of pollwatchers. After the polls have closed, pollwatchers shall be allowed to remain until the canvass of votes is completed; but may leave and reenter only in cases of necessity, provided that such action is not so continuous as to disrupt the canvass of votes.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties shall be admitted to any and all polling places throughout such district or municipality without regard to the counties in which such candidates are registered to vote. Actions of such candidates shall be governed in each polling place by the same privileges and limitations that apply to pollwatchers as provided in this Section. Any such candidate who engages in an activity in a polling place which could reasonably be construed by a majority of the judges of election as campaign activity shall be removed forthwith from such polling place.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties who desire to be admitted to polling places on election day in such district or municipality shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature of the election authority of the election jurisdiction where the polling place in which the candidate seeks admittance is located, and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be signed by the candidate.

Candidate credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

**CANDIDATE CREDENTIALS**

**TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:**

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, I ..... (name of candidate) hereby certify that I am a candidate for ..... (name of office) and seek admittance to ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

.....  
(Signature of Candidate)                      OFFICE FOR WHICH  
CANDIDATE SEEKS  
NOMINATION OR  
ELECTION

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and all records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter

registration record card; provided, however, that such pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

If a majority of the judges of election determine that the polling place has become too overcrowded with pollwatchers so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the judges shall, by lot, limit such pollwatchers to a reasonable number, except that each candidate and each established or new political party shall be permitted to have at least one pollwatcher present.

Representatives of an election authority, with regard to an election under its jurisdiction, the State Board of Elections, and law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to a United States Attorney, a State's attorney, the Attorney General, and a State, county, or local police department, in the performance of their official election duties, shall be permitted at all times to enter and remain in the polling place. Upon entering the polling place, such representatives shall display their official credentials or other identification to the judges of election.

Uniformed police officers assigned to polling place duty shall follow all lawful instructions of the judges of election.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to supervised casting of absentee ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act.

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

(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 follows:

1. In the case of the nomination of candidates for city offices, by the mayor, the city attorney and the city clerk.
2. In the case of nomination of candidates for village offices, by the president of the board of trustees, one member of the board of trustees, and the village clerk.
3. In the case of nomination of candidates for township offices, by the town supervisor, the town assessor and the town clerk; in the case of nomination of candidates for incorporated town offices, by the corporate authorities of the incorporated town.

3.5. For multi-township assessment districts, by the chairman, clerk, and assessor of the multi-township assessment district.

4. For road district offices, by the highway commissioner and the road district clerk.

5. The officers who are charged by law with the duty of canvassing returns of general elections made to the county clerk, shall also open and canvass the returns of a primary made to such county clerk. Upon the completion of the canvass of the returns by the county canvassing board, said canvassing board 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 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 one day following two (2) days after the completion of said canvass by said canvassing board the county clerk shall (i) send mail to the State Board of Elections a certified copy of such tabulated statement of returns in a sealed envelope addressed to the State Board of Elections via overnight mail so that it arrives at the address the following day or (ii) transmit an electronic version of the tabulated statement of returns to the State Board of Elections, but only if the county clerk receives verification the same day that the electronic version was received by the State Board and only if the county clerk also sends a certified copy of the tabulation statement of returns to the State Board by United States mail. Provided, however, that the number of votes cast for the nomination for offices, the certificates of election for which offices, under this Act or any other laws are issued by the county clerk shall not be included in such certified copy of said tabulated statement of returns, nor shall the returns on the election of precinct, township or ward committeemen be so certified to the State Board of Elections. The said officers shall also determine and set down as to each precinct the number of ballots voted by the primary electors of each party at the primary.

6. In the case of the nomination 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 board. And, provided, further, that within 5 days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said Board, the Board shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the State government in Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in its office, showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, cast in each of the several congressional districts in the State.

7. Where in cities or villages which have a board of election commissioners, the returns of a primary are made to such



board of election commissioners, said return shall be canvassed by such board, and, excepting in the case of the nomination for any municipal office, tabulated statements of the returns of such primary shall be made to the county clerk.

8. Within 48 hours ~~following tabulation of provisional ballots of the delivery of complete returns of the consolidated primary to the election authority~~, the election authority shall deliver an original certificate of results to each local election official, with respect to whose political subdivisions nominations were made at such primary, for each precinct in his jurisdiction in which such nominations were on the ballot. Such original certificate of results need not include any offices or nominations for any other political subdivisions. The local election official shall immediately transmit the certificates to the canvassing board for his political subdivisions, which shall open and canvass the returns, make a tabulated statement of the returns for each political party separately, and as nearly as possible, follow the procedures required for the county canvassing board. Such canvass of votes shall be conducted within 21 ~~7~~ days after the close of the consolidated primary.

(Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-58) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-58)

Sec. 7-58. Each of the canvassing boards respectively shall, within one day following 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 county clerk shall (i) send the proclamation in a sealed envelope addressed to the State Board of Elections via overnight mail so that it arrives at the address the following day or (ii) transmit an electronic version of the proclamation to the State Board of Elections, but only if the county clerk receives verification the same day that the electronic version was received by the State Board and only if the county clerk also sends the proclamation to the State Board by United States mail. 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, such canvassing board 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 5/7-60) (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 county canvassing board 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 canvassing board'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 canvassing board's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 and a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1. No write-in candidate shown to be elected at the primary shall be required to file a statement of candidacy or a loyalty oath.

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 5/7-61) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-61)

Sec. 7-61. Whenever a special election is necessary the provisions of this Article are applicable to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election.

In cases where a primary election is required the officer or board or commission whose duty it is under the provisions of this Act relating to general elections to call an election, shall fix a date for the primary for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election. Notice of such primary shall be given at least 15 days prior to the maximum time provided for the filing of petitions for such a primary as provided in Section 7-12.

Any vacancy in nomination under the provisions of this Article 7 occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification of candidates by the certifying board or officer, must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy. The resolution filling the vacancy shall be sent by U. S. mail or personal delivery to the certifying officer or board within 3 days of the action by which the vacancy was filled; provided, if such resolution is sent by mail and the U. S. postmark on the envelope containing such resolution is dated prior to the expiration of such 3 day limit, the resolution shall be deemed filed within such 3 day limit. Failure to so transmit the resolution within the time specified in this Section shall authorize the certifying officer or board to certify the original candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by the officers of a local municipal or township political party as specified in subsection (h) of Section 7-8, other than a statewide political party, that is established only within a municipality or township and the managing committee (or legislative committee in case of a candidate for State Senator or representative committee in the case of a candidate for State Representative in the General Assembly or State central committee in the case of a candidate for statewide office, including but not limited to the office of United States Senator) of the respective political party for the territorial area in which such vacancy occurs.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

- (a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;
- (b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;
- (c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of

economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Section 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern objections to resolutions for filling a vacancy in nomination.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before the consolidated election or the general election shall not be filled. In this event, the certification of the original candidate shall stand and his name shall appear on the official ballot to be voted at the general election.

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate who has been nominated under the provisions of this Article 7 dies before the election (whether death occurs prior to, on or after the day of the primary), or declines the nomination; provided that nominations may become vacant for other reasons.

If the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the consolidated primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be created which may be filled in accordance with the requirements of this Section. If the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the general primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be created, but no candidate of the party for the office shall be listed on the ballot at the general election unless such vacancy is filled in accordance with the requirements of this Section within 60 days after the date of the general primary.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such primary election, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

In the proceedings to nominate a candidate to fill a vacancy or to fill a vacancy in the nomination, each precinct, township, ward, county or congressional district, as the case may be, shall through its representative on such central or managing committee, be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in such precinct, township, ward, county or congressional district, as the case may be, by the primary electors of its party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting at which such vacancy is to be filled.

For purposes of this Section, the words "certify" and "certification" shall refer to the act of officially declaring the names of candidates entitled to be printed upon the official ballot at an election and directing election authorities to place the names of such candidates upon the official ballot. "Certifying officers or board" shall refer to the local election official, election authority or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be, with whom nomination papers, including certificates of nomination and resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination, are filed and whose duty it is to "certify" candidates.

(Source: P.A. 86-867; 86-1348; 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-100 new)

Sec. 7-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(10 ILCS 5/8-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 8-8)

Sec. 8-8. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination shall have been filed in his behalf as provided for in this Section. Each such petition shall include as a part thereof the oath required by Section 7-10.1 of this Act and a statement of candidacy by the candidate filing or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of the party to which the

petition relates, is qualified for the office specified and has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot and shall be subscribed and sworn by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in this State and may be in substantially the following form:

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County .....

I, ....., being first duly sworn, say that I reside at .... street in the city (or village of) .... in the county of .... State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a qualified primary voter of .... party; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of .... to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally qualified to hold such office and that I have filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination for such office.

Signed .....

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

Signed .... (Official Character)

(Seal if officer has one.)

The receipt issued by the Secretary of State indicating that the candidate has filed the statement of economic interests required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act must be filed with the petitions for nomination as provided in subsection (8) of Section 7-12 of this Code.

All petitions for nomination for the office of State Senator shall be signed by 1% or 1,000 ~~600~~, whichever is greater, of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his legislative district, except that for the first primary following a redistricting of legislative districts, such petitions shall be signed by at least 1,000 ~~600~~ qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his legislative district.

All petitions for nomination for the office of Representative in the General Assembly shall be signed by at least 1% or 500 ~~300~~, whichever is greater, of the qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his or her representative district, except that for the first primary following a redistricting of representative districts such petitions shall be signed by at least 500 ~~300~~ qualified primary electors of the candidate's party in his or her representative district.

Opposite the signature of each qualified primary elector who signs a petition for nomination for the office of State Representative or State Senator such elector's residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county and city, village or town.

For the purposes of this Section, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for such political party who received the highest number of votes, state-wide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected.

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

In the affidavit at the bottom of each sheet, the petition circulator, who shall be a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, shall state his or her street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as his or her county, city, village or town, and state; and shall certify that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence; and shall certify that the signatures are genuine; and shall certify that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition qualified primary voters for which the nomination is sought.

In the affidavit at the bottom of each petition sheet, the petition circulator shall either (1) indicate the dates on which he or she circulated that sheet, or (2) indicate the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) certify that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition. No petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 8-9 for the filing of such petition.

All petition sheets which are filed with the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

(Source: P.A. 91-57, eff. 6-30-99; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-129, eff. 7-20-01.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.5) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.5)

Sec. 9-1.5. Expenditure defined.

"Expenditure" means-

(1) a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, in connection with the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office, in connection with the election of any person as ward or township committeeman in counties of 3,000,000 or more population, or in connection with any question of public policy. "Expenditure" also includes a payment, distribution, purchase, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value that constitutes an electioneering communication regardless of whether the communication is made in concert or cooperation with or at the request, suggestion, or knowledge of ~~a the~~ candidate, ~~a the~~ candidate's authorized local political committee, a State political committee, a political committee in support of or opposition to a question of public policy, or any of their agents. However, expenditure does not include -

(a) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food, and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual in rendering voluntary personal services on the individual's residential premises for candidate-related activities; provided the value of the service provided does not exceed an aggregate of \$150 in a reporting period;

(b) the sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if such charge for use in a candidate's campaign is at least equal to the cost of such food or beverage to the vendor.

(2) a transfer of funds between political committees.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.7) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.7)

Sec. 9-1.7. "Local political committee" means the candidate himself or any individual, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons which:

(a) accepts contributions or grants or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for public office who are required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements of economic interests with the county clerk, or on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for election to the office of ward or township committeeman in counties of 3,000,000 or more population;

(b) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors of an area encompassing no more than one county; ~~or~~

(c) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 and has as its primary purpose the furtherance of governmental, political or social values, is organized on a not-for-profit basis, and which publicly endorses or publicly opposes a candidate or candidates for public office who are required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements of economic interest with the County Clerk or a candidate or candidates for the office of ward or township committeeman in counties of 3,000,000 or more population; or -

(d) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 for electioneering communications relating to any candidate or candidates described in paragraph (a) or any question of public policy described in paragraph (b).

(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.8) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.8)

Sec. 9-1.8. "State political committee" means the candidate himself or any individual, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons which--

(a) accepts contributions or grants or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for public office who are required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements of economic interests with the Secretary of State,

(b) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors of an area encompassing more than one county, ~~or~~

(c) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 and has as its primary purpose the furtherance of governmental, political or social values, is organized on a not-for-profit basis, and which publicly endorses or publicly opposes a candidate or candidates for public office who are required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to file statements of economic interest with the Secretary of State; or -

(d) accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000

for electioneering communications relating to any candidate or candidates described in paragraph (a) or any question of public policy described in paragraph (b).

(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.9) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.9)

Sec. 9-1.9. "Political committee" includes State central and county central committees of any political party, and also includes local political committees and state political committees, but does not include any candidate who does not accept contributions or make expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000, nor does it include, with the exception of State central and county central committees of any political party, any individual, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons which does not (i) accept contributions or make expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates or to any question of public policy or (ii) accept contributions or make expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$3,000 for electioneering communications relating to any candidate or candidates described in paragraph (a) of Section 9-1.7 or 9-1.8 or any question of public policy described in paragraph (b) of Section 9-1.7 or 9-1.8, and such candidates and persons shall not be required to comply with any filing provisions in this Article.

(Source: P.A. 90-737, eff. 1-1-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.14)

Sec. 9-1.14. Electioneering communication defined.

(a) "Electioneering communication" means, for the purposes of this Article, any form of communication, in whatever medium, including but not limited to a ; newspaper, radio, television, or Internet communication and newspaper communications, that (1) refers to a clearly identified candidate or ; candidates who will appear on the ballot, refers to a clearly identified or political party, or refers to a clearly identified question of public policy that will appear on the ballot and (2) is made within (i) 60 days before a general election or consolidated election for the office sought by the candidate or (ii) 30 days before a general primary election for the office sought by the candidate.

(b) "Electioneering communication" does not include:

(1) A communication, other than an advertisement ~~advertisements~~, appearing in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any legitimate news organization, unless the facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate.

(2) A communication made solely to promote a candidate debate or forum that is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum.

(3) A communication made as part of a non-partisan activity designed to encourage individuals to vote or to register to vote.

(4) A communication by an organization operating and remaining in good standing under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; revised 1-5-04.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-3)

Sec. 9-3. Every state political committee and every local political committee shall file with the State Board of Elections, and every local political committee shall file with the county clerk, a statement of organization within 10 business days of the creation of such committee, except any political committee created within the 30 days before an election shall file a statement of organization within 5 business days. A political committee that acts as both a state political committee and a local political committee shall file a copy of each statement of organization with the State Board of Elections and the county clerk. The Board shall impose a civil penalty of \$25 per business day upon political committees for failing to file or late filing of a statement of organization, except that for committees formed to support candidates for statewide office, the civil penalty shall be \$50 per business day. Such penalties shall not exceed \$5,000, and shall not exceed \$10,000 for statewide office political committees. There shall be no fine if the statement is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline.

In addition to the civil penalties authorized by this Section, the State Board of Elections or any other affected political committee may apply to the circuit court for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction against the political committee to cease the expenditure of funds and to cease operations until the statement of organization is filed.

For the purpose of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Comptroller.

The statement of organization shall include -

(a) the name, ~~and address~~ , and telephone number of the political committee (the name of the political committee must include the name of any sponsoring entity);

(b) the scope, area of activity, party affiliation, candidate affiliation and his county of residence, and purposes of the political committee;

- (c) the name, address, and position of each custodian of the committee's books and accounts;
- (d) the name, address, and position of the committee's principal officers, including the chairman, treasurer, and officers and members of its finance committee, if any;
- (e) (Blank);
- (f) a statement of what specific disposition of residual fund will be made in the event of the dissolution or termination of the committee;
- (g) a listing of all banks or other financial institutions, safety deposit boxes, and any other repositories or custodians of funds used by the committee;
- (h) the amount of funds available for campaign expenditures as of the filing date of the committee's statement of organization.

For purposes of this Section, a "sponsoring entity" is (i) any person, political committee, organization, corporation, or association that contributes at least 33% of the total funding of the political committee or (ii) any person or other entity that is registered or is required to register under the Lobbyist Registration Act and contributes at least 33% of the total funding of the political committee.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-4)

Sec. 9-4. The statement of organization required by this Article to be filed in accordance with Section 9-3 shall be verified, dated, and signed by either the treasurer of the political committee making the statement or the candidate on whose behalf the statement is made, and shall contain substantially the following:

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

(a) name, ~~and~~ address, and telephone number of the political committee:

.....

(b) scope, area of activity, party affiliation, candidate affiliation and his county of residence, and purposes of the political committee:

.....  
 .....  
 .....

(c) name, address, and position of each custodian of the committee's books and accounts:

.....  
 .....

(d) name, address, and position of the committee's principal officers, including the chairman, treasurer, and officers and members of its finance committee, if any:

.....  
 .....

(e) a statement of what specific disposition of residual funds will be made in the event of the dissolution or termination of the committee:

.....

(f) a listing of all banks or other financial institutions, safety deposit boxes, and any other repositories or custodians of funds used by the committee:

.....  
 .....

(g) the amount of funds available for campaign expenditures as of the filing date of the committee's statement of organization:

.....

VERIFICATION:

"I declare that this statement of organization (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct and complete statement of organization as required by Article 9 of The Election Code. I understand that willfully filing a false or incomplete statement is a business offense subject to a fine of at least \$1,001 and up to \$5,000 ."

.....

(date of filing) (signature of person making the statement)

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

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

Sec. 9-10. Financial reports.

(a) The treasurer of every state political committee and the treasurer of every local political committee shall file with the Board, and the treasurer of every local political committee shall file with the county clerk, reports of campaign contributions, and semi-annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures on forms to be prescribed or approved by the Board. The treasurer of every political committee that acts as both a state political committee and a local political committee shall file a copy of each report with the State Board of Elections and the county clerk. Entities subject to Section 9-7.5 shall file reports required by that Section at times provided in this Section and are subject to the penalties provided in this Section.

(b) Reports of campaign contributions shall be filed no later than the 15th day next preceding each election including a primary election in connection with which the political committee has accepted or is accepting contributions or has made or is making expenditures. Such reports shall be complete as of the 30th day next preceding each election including a primary election. The Board shall assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a violation of this subsection, except that for State officers and candidates and political committees formed for statewide office, the civil penalty may not exceed \$10,000. The fine, however, shall not exceed \$500 for a first filing violation for filing less than 10 days after the deadline. There shall be no fine if the report is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline. For the purpose of this subsection, "statewide office" and "State officer" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer. However, a continuing political committee that does not make neither accepts contributions nor makes expenditures in excess of \$500 on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate or public question on the ballot at an election shall not be required to file the reports heretofore prescribed but may file in lieu thereof a Statement of Nonparticipation in the Election with the Board or the Board and the county clerk; except that if the political committee, by the terms of its statement of organization filed in accordance with this Article, is organized to support or oppose a candidate or public question on the ballot at the next election or primary, that committee must file reports required by this subsection (b) and by subsection (b-5).

(b-5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) and Section 1.25 of the Statute on Statutes, any contribution of more than \$500 received in the interim between the last date of the period covered by the last report filed under subsection (b) prior to the election and the date of the election shall be filed with and must actually be received by the State Board of Elections within 2 business days after receipt of such contribution. The State Board shall allow filings of reports of contributions of more than \$500 under this subsection (b-5) by political committees that are not required to file electronically to be made by facsimile transmission. For the purpose of this subsection, a contribution is considered received on the date the public official, candidate, or political committee (or equivalent person in the case of a reporting entity other than a political committee) actually receives it or, in the case of goods or services, 2 business days after the date the public official, candidate, committee, or other reporting entity receives the certification required under subsection (b) of Section 9-6. Failure to report each contribution is a separate violation of this subsection. In the final disposition of any matter by the Board on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Board may impose fines for violations of this subsection not to exceed 100% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported, but in no case when a fine is imposed shall it be less than 10% of the total amount of the contributions that were untimely reported. When considering the amount of the fine to be imposed, the Board shall consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:

- (1) whether in the Board's opinion the violation was committed inadvertently, negligently, knowingly, or intentionally;
- (2) the number of days the contribution was reported late; and
- (3) past violations of Sections 9-3 and 9-10 of this Article by the committee.

(c) In addition to such reports the treasurer of every political committee shall file semi-annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures no later than July 31st, covering the period from January 1st through June 30th immediately preceding, and no later than January 31st, covering the period from July 1st through December 31st of the preceding calendar year. Reports of contributions and expenditures must be filed to cover the prescribed time periods even though no contributions or expenditures may have been received or made during the period. The Board shall assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a violation of this subsection, except that for State officers and candidates and political committees formed for statewide office, the civil penalty may not exceed \$10,000. The fine, however, shall not exceed \$500 for a first filing violation for filing less than 10 days after the deadline. There shall be no fine if the report is mailed and postmarked at least 72 hours prior to the filing deadline. For the purpose of this subsection, "statewide office" and "State officer" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

(c-5) A political committee that acts as either (i) a State and local political committee or (ii) a local political committee and that files reports electronically under Section 9-28 is not required to file copies of the reports with the appropriate county clerk if the county clerk has a system that permits access to, and duplication of, reports that are filed with the State Board of Elections. A State and local political committee or a local political committee shall file with the county clerk a copy of its statement of organization pursuant to Section 9-3.



(d) A copy of each report or statement filed under this Article shall be preserved by the person filing it for a period of two years from the date of filing.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; revised 12-17-03.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-28)

Sec. 9-28. Electronic filing and availability. The Board shall by rule provide for the electronic filing of expenditure and contribution reports as follows:

Beginning July 1, 1999, or as soon thereafter as the Board has provided adequate software to the political committee, electronic filing is required for all political committees that during the reporting period (i) had at any time a balance or an accumulation of contributions of \$25,000 or more, (ii) made aggregate expenditures of \$25,000 or more, or (iii) received loans of an aggregate of \$25,000 or more.

Beginning July 1, 2003, electronic filing is required for all political committees that during the reporting period (i) had at any time a balance or an accumulation of contributions of \$10,000 or more, (ii) made aggregate expenditures of \$10,000 or more, or (iii) received loans of an aggregate of \$10,000 or more.

The Board may provide by rule for the optional electronic filing of expenditure and contribution reports for all other political committees. The Board shall promptly make all reports filed under this Article by all political committees publicly available by means of a searchable database that is accessible through the World Wide Web. When making a report publicly available via the World Wide Web, the State Board must post the political committee's name, address, and telephone number.

The Board shall provide all software necessary to comply with this Section to candidates, public officials, political committees, and election authorities.

The Board shall implement a plan to provide computer access and assistance to candidates, public officials, political committees, and election authorities with respect to electronic filings required under this Article.

For the purposes of this Section, "political committees" includes entities required to report to the Board under Section 9-7.5.

(Source: P.A. 90-495, eff. 8-18-97; 90-737, eff. 1-1-99.)

(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 the county court house 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 Board. The Township Officers Electoral Board may meet in the township offices, if they are available, rather than the county courthouse. 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 5 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.

When the State Board of Elections is serving as the State Electoral Board, it is authorized to receive electronic voter registration records with signatures from any election authority whose jurisdiction includes any electors entitled to vote for or against the candidate or question against whose petitions an objection has been filed.

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 5/10-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 10-14)

Sec. 10-14. Not less than ~~67~~ 64 days before the date of the general election the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerk of each county the name of each candidate whose nomination papers, certificate of nomination or resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination has been filed with the State Board of Elections and direct the county clerk 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. The name of no candidate for an office to be filled by the electors of the entire state shall be placed upon the official ballot unless his name is duly certified to the county clerk upon a certificate signed by the members of the State Board of Elections. The names of group candidates on petitions shall be certified to the several county clerks in the order in which such names appear on such petitions filed with the State Board of Elections.

Not less than ~~61~~ 55 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices whose nomination papers, certificates of nomination or resolutions to fill a vacancy in nomination have been filed with such clerk 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. 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 55 days before the election, certify to the board of election commissioners the name of the person or persons nominated for such office as shown by the certificate of the State Board of Elections, together with the names of all other candidates as shown by the certification of county officers on file in the clerk's office, and in the order so certified. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall print the

names of the nominees on the ballot for each office in the order in which they are certified to or filed with the county clerk; provided, that in printing the name of nominees for any office, if any of such nominees have also been nominated by one or more political parties pursuant to this Act, the location of the name of such candidate on the ballot for nominations made under this Article shall be precisely in the same order in which it appears on the certification of the State Board of Elections to the county clerk.

For the general election, the candidates of new political parties shall be placed on the ballot for said election after the established political party candidates and in the order of new political party petition filings.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

- (1) The political party affiliation if any, 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.)

(10 ILCS 5/10-20 new)

Sec. 10-20. Maximum number of petition signatures. Whenever this Code or any other provision of law specifies a maximum number of signatures that a petition of nomination may contain and a petition contains more than that maximum number, the number of signatures on the petition shall be counted from the first signature on the first petition sheet and no signatures after the maximum number is attained shall be counted or used for any purpose.

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 12A heading new)

#### VOTERS' GUIDE

(10 ILCS 5/12A-2 new)

Sec. 12A-2. Definitions. As used in this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Board" means the State Board of Elections.

"Internet Guide" refers to information disseminated by the State Board of Elections on a website, pursuant to Section 12A-5.

"Local election authority" means a county clerk or board of election commissioners.

"Public question" or "question" means any question, proposition, or referendum submitted to the voters under Article 28 of this Code.

"Statewide candidate" means any candidate who runs for a statewide office, including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, United States President, or United States Senator.

"Voters' guide" means any information disseminated by the State Board of Elections pursuant to Section 12A-5.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-5 new)

Sec. 12A-5. Internet Guide. The Board shall publish, no later than the 45th day before a general election in which a statewide candidate appears on the ballot, an Internet website with the following information:

- (1) The date and time of the general election.
- (2) Requirements for a citizen to qualify as an elector.
- (3) The deadline for registering as an elector in the State of Illinois for the next election.
- (4) Contact information for local election authorities.
- (5) A description of the following offices, when they appear on the ballot, including their term of office, basic duties, and base salary: United States President, United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller.
- (6) The names and party affiliations of qualified candidates for the following offices, when these offices appear on the ballot: United States President, United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller.
- (7) Challenged candidates. Where a candidate's right to appear on the general election ballot has been challenged, and any appeal remains pending regarding those challenges, the challenged candidate may appear on the Internet Guide, subject to the other provisions of Section 12A-10. In this instance, the Board may note that the candidate's candidacy has been challenged and that he or she may be removed from the ballot prior to election day. If the candidate is removed from the ballot prior to election day, the Board shall remove the candidate's name and other information from the Internet Guide.

(8) Any personal statement and photograph submitted by a candidate named in the Internet Guide, subject to Sections 12A-10 and 12A-35.

(9) A means by which an elector may determine what type of balloting equipment is used by his or her local election authority, and the instructions for properly using that equipment.

(10) The text of any public question that may appear on the ballot.

(11) A mechanism by which electors may determine in which congressional, legislative, representative, and judicial districts they reside. The Internet Guide shall allow visitors to search for candidates by office (e.g., Governor or United States Senator) and candidate's name.

(12) Information concerning how to become an election judge.

The Board shall archive the contents of the Internet Guide for a period of at least 5 years.

In addition, the Board has the discretion to publish a voters' guide before a general primary election in the manner provided in this Article.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-10 new)

Sec. 12A-10. Candidate statements and photographs in the Internet Guide.

(a) Any candidate whose name appears in the Internet Guide may submit a written statement and a photograph to appear in the Internet Guide, provided that:

(1) No personal statement may exceed a brief biography (name, age, education, and current employment) and an additional 400 words.

(2) Personal statements may include contact information for the candidate, including the address and phone number of the campaign headquarters, and the candidate's website.

(3) Personal statements may not mention a candidate's opponents by name.

(4) No personal statement may include language that may not be legally sent through the mail.

(5) The photograph shall be a conventional photograph with a plain background and show only the face, or the head, neck, and shoulders, of the candidate.

(6) The photograph shall not (i) show the candidate's hands, anything in the candidate's hands, or the candidate wearing a judicial robe, a hat, or a military, police, or fraternal uniform or (ii) include the uniform or insignia of any organization.

(b) The Board must note in the text of the Internet Guide that personal statements were submitted by the candidate or his or her designee and were not edited by the Board.

(c) Where a candidate declines to submit a statement, the Board may note that the candidate declined to submit a statement.

(d) The candidate must pay \$1,000 for inclusion of his or her personal statement and photograph, and the Board shall not include photographs or statements from candidates who do not pay the fee. The Board may adopt rules for refunding that fee at the candidate's request, provided that the Board may not include a statement or photograph from a candidate who has requested a refund of a fee.

(e) Anyone other than the candidate submitting a statement or photograph from a candidate must attest that he or she is doing so on behalf and at the direction of the candidate. The Board may assess a civil fine of no more than \$1,000 against a person or entity who falsely submits a statement or photograph not authorized by the candidate.

(f) Nothing in this Article makes the author of any statement exempt from any civil or criminal action because of any defamatory statements offered for posting or contained in the Internet Guide. The persons writing, signing, or offering a statement for inclusion in the Internet Guide are deemed to be its authors and publishers, and the Board shall not be liable in any case or action relating to the content of any material submitted by any candidate.

(g) The Board may set reasonable deadlines for the submission of personal statements and photographs, provided that a deadline may not be less than 5 business days after the last day for filing new party petitions.

(h) The Board may set formats for the submission of statements and photographs. The Board may require that statements and photographs are submitted in an electronic format.

(i) Fees and fines collected pursuant to subsections (d) and (e), respectively, of this Section shall be deposited into the Voters' Guide Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. Moneys in the Voters' Guide Fund shall be appropriated solely to the State Board of Elections for use in the implementation and administration of this Article 12A.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-15 new)

Sec. 12A-15. Language. The Board may translate all of the material it is required to provide for the Internet Guide into other languages as it deems necessary to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or at its discretion. Visitors to the site shall have the option of viewing the Guide in all languages into which the Guide has been translated. Candidates may, at their option and expense, submit statements in languages other than English. The Board shall not be responsible for translating candidate statements.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-35 new)

Sec. 12A-35. Board's review of candidate photograph and statement; procedure for revision.

(a) If a candidate files a photograph and statement under item (8) of Section 12A-5 in a voters' guide, the Board shall review the photograph and statement to ensure that they comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10. Review by the Board under this Section shall be limited to determining whether the photograph and statement comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10 and may not include any determination relating to the accuracy or truthfulness of the

substance or contents of the materials filed.

(b) The Board shall review each photograph and statement not later than 3 business days following the deadline for filing a photograph and statement. If the Board determines that the photograph or statement of a candidate must be revised in order to comply with the requirements of Section 12A-10, the Board shall attempt to contact the candidate not later than the 5th day after the deadline for filing a photograph and statement. A candidate contacted by the Board under this Section may file a revised photograph or statement no later than the 7th business day following the deadline for filing a photograph and statement.

(c) If the Board is required to attempt to contact a candidate under subsection (b) of this Section, the Board shall attempt to contact the candidate by telephone or by using an electronic transmission facsimile machine, if such contact information is provided by the candidate.

(d) If the Board is unable to contact a candidate, if the candidate does not file a revised photograph or statement, or if the revised filing under subsection (b) again fails to meet the standards of review set by the Board:

(1) If a photograph does not comply with Section 12A-10, the Board may modify the photograph. The candidate shall pay the expense of any modification before publication of the photograph in the voters' guide. If the photograph cannot be modified to comply with Section 12A-10, the photograph shall not be printed in the guide.

(2) If a statement does not comply with Section 12A-10, the statement shall not be published in the voters' guide.

(e) If the photograph or statement of a candidate filed under item (8) of Section 12A-5 does not comply with a requirement of Section 12A-10 and the Board does not attempt to contact the candidate by the deadline specified in subsection (b) of this Section, then, for purposes of this Section only, the photograph or statement shall be published as filed.

(f) A candidate revising a photograph or statement under this Section shall make only those revisions necessary to comply with Section 12A-10.

(g) The Board may by rule define the term "contact" as used in this Section.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-40 new)

Sec. 12A-40. Exemption from public records laws. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, materials filed by a candidate, political party, political committee, or other person for inclusion in a voters' guide are exempt from public inspection until the 4th business day after the final date for filing the materials.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-45 new)

Sec. 12A-45. Material submitted for inclusion in any voters' guide may not be admitted as evidence in any suit or action against the Board to restrain or enjoin the publication of a voters' guide.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-50 new)

Sec. 12A-50. Order of appearance within the guides. For all guides disseminated by the Board, all information about offices and candidates on the ballot shall be listed together in the same part of the guide or insert. All candidates for one office, together with their statements and photographs if any, shall be listed before information on other offices and candidates is listed. To the extent possible, offices and candidates shall be listed in the same order in which they appear on the ballot.

(10 ILCS 5/12A-55 new)

Sec. 12A-55. Constitutional issues. If a constitutional amendment appears on the ballot, the contents of the pamphlet issued by the Secretary of State under Section 2 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act may be included in any guide issued by the Board.

(10 ILCS 5/13-2.5 new)

Sec. 13-2.5. Time off from work to serve as election judge. Any person who is appointed as an election judge under Section 13-1 or 13-2 may, after giving his or her employer at least 20 days' written notice, be absent from his or her place of work for the purpose of serving as an election judge. An employer may not penalize an employee for that absence other than a deduction in salary for the time the employee was absent from his or her place of employment.

This Section does not apply to an employer with fewer than 25 employees. An employer with more than 25 employees shall not be required to permit more than 10% of the employees to be absent under this Section on the same election day.

(10 ILCS 5/13-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 13-4)

Sec. 13-4. Qualifications.

(a) All persons elected or chosen judge of election must: (1) be citizens of the United States and entitled to vote at the next election, except as provided in subsection (b) or (c); (2) be of good repute and character; (3) be able to speak, read and write the English language; (4) be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; (5) be of good understanding and capable; (6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeemen; and (7) reside in the precinct in which they are selected to act, except that in each precinct, not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge selected to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must reside within and be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed, except as provided in subsection (b) or (c). Such judge must meet the other qualifications of this Section.

(b) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

- (1) is a U.S. citizen;
- (2) is a senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;
- (3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 2.5 ~~3.0~~ on a 4.0 scale;
- (4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;
- (5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;
- (6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1 and 13-2.2; and
- (7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

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

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(c) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote in that precinct or county to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

- (1) is a U.S. citizen;
- (2) is currently enrolled in a public or private Illinois university or college;
- (3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 2.5 on a 4.0 scale;
- (4) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1 and 13-2.2;

and

- (5) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

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

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 14-1)

Sec. 14-1. (a) The board of election commissioners established or existing under Article 6 shall, at the time and in the manner provided in Section 14-3.1, select and choose 5 persons, men or women, as judges of election for each precinct in such city, village or incorporated town.

Where neither voting machines nor electronic, mechanical or electric voting systems are used, the board of election commissioners may, for any precinct with respect to which the board considers such action necessary or desirable in view of the number of voters, and shall for general elections for any precinct containing more than 600 registered voters, appoint in addition to the 5 judges of election a team of 5 tally judges. In such precincts the judges of election shall preside over the election during the hours the polls are open, and the tally judges, with the assistance of the holdover judges designated pursuant to Section 14-5.2, shall count the vote after the closing of the polls. The tally judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall be appointed in the same manner and with the same division between political parties as is provided for judges of election. The foregoing provisions relating to the appointment of tally judges are inapplicable in counties with a population of 1,000,000 or more.

(b) To qualify as judges the persons must:

- (1) be citizens of the United States;
- (2) be of good repute and character;
- (3) be able to speak, read and write the English language;
- (4) be skilled in the 4 fundamental rules of arithmetic;
- (5) be of good understanding and capable;
- (6) not be candidates for any office at the election and not be elected committeemen;
- (7) reside and be entitled to vote in the precinct in which they are selected to serve,

except that in each precinct not more than one judge of each party may be appointed from outside such precinct. Any judge so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the county which encompasses the precinct in which such judge is appointed and such judge must otherwise meet the qualifications of this Section, except as provided in subsection (c) or (c-5).

(c) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote to be appointed as an

election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

- (1) is a U.S. citizen;
- (2) is a senior in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school;
- (3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 2.5 ~~3.0~~ on a 4.0 scale;
- (4) has the written approval of the principal of the secondary school he or she attends at the time of appointment;
- (5) has the written approval of his or her parent or legal guardian;
- (6) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1; and
- (7) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

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

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(c-5) An election authority may establish a program to permit a person who is not entitled to vote in that precinct or county to be appointed as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as a judge, he or she:

- (1) is a U.S. citizen;
- (2) is currently enrolled in a public or private Illinois university or college;
- (3) has a cumulative grade point average equivalent to at least 2.5 on a 4.0 scale;
- (4) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1; and
- (5) meets all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election judge.

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

Students appointed as election judges under this subsection shall not be counted as absent from school on the day they serve as judges.

(d) The board of election commissioners may select 2 additional judges of election, one from each of the major political parties, for each 200 voters in excess of 600 in any precinct having more than 600 voters as authorized by Section 11-3. These additional judges must meet the qualifications prescribed in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00.)

(10 ILCS 5/14-4.5 new)

Sec. 14-4.5. Time off from work to serve as election judge. Any person who is appointed as an election judge under Section 13-1 or 13-2 may, after giving his or her employer at least 20 days' written notice, be absent from his or her place of work for the purpose of serving as an election judge. An employer may not penalize an employee for that absence other than a deduction in salary for the time the employee was absent from his or her place of employment.

This Section does not apply to an employer with fewer than 25 employees. An employer with more than 25 employees shall not be required to permit more than 10% of the employees to be absent under this Section on the same election day.

(10 ILCS 5/17-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-23)

Sec. 17-23. Pollwatchers in a general election shall be authorized in the following manner:

(1) Each established political party shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. Such pollwatchers must be affiliated with the political party for which they are pollwatching. For all elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(2) Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. For all elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3) Each organization of citizens within the county or political subdivision, which has among its purposes or interests the investigation or prosecution of election frauds, and which shall have registered its name and address and the name and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. For all elections, the pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(4) In any general election held to elect candidates for the offices of a municipality of less than 3,000,000 population that is situated in 2 or more counties, a pollwatcher who is a resident of Illinois shall be eligible to serve as a pollwatcher in any poll located within such municipality, provided that such pollwatcher otherwise complies with the respective requirements of subsections (1) through (3) of this Section and is a registered voter in Illinois.

(5) Each organized group of proponents or opponents of a ballot proposition, which shall have registered the name and address of its organization or committee and the name and address of its chairman with the proper election authority at

least 40 days before the election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. The pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

All pollwatchers shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature(s) of the election authority and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be authorized by the real or facsimile signature of the State or local party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chairman of the proponent or opponent group, as the case may be.

Pollwatcher credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS  
TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, the undersigned hereby appoints ..... (name of pollwatcher) who resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ..... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois and who is duly registered to vote from this address, to act as a pollwatcher in the ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

..... (Signature of Appointing Authority)  
..... TITLE (party official, candidate,  
civic organization president,  
proponent or opponent group chairman)

Under penalties provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned pollwatcher certifies that he or she resides at ..... (address) in the county of ....., ..... (township or municipality) of ..... (name), State of Illinois, and is duly registered to vote in Illinois.

.....  
(Precinct and/or Ward in ..... (Signature of Pollwatcher)  
Which Pollwatcher Resides)

Pollwatchers must present their credentials to the Judges of Election upon entering the polling place. Pollwatcher credentials properly executed and signed shall be proof of the qualifications of the pollwatcher authorized thereby. Such credentials are retained by the Judges and returned to the Election Authority at the end of the day of election with the other election materials. Once a pollwatcher has surrendered a valid credential, he may leave and reenter the polling place provided that such continuing action does not disrupt the conduct of the election. Pollwatchers may be substituted during the course of the day, but established political parties, candidates and qualified civic organizations can have only as many pollwatchers at any given time as are authorized in this Article. A substitute must present his signed credential to the judges of election upon entering the polling place. Election authorities must provide a sufficient number of credentials to allow for substitution of pollwatchers. After the polls have closed pollwatchers shall be allowed to remain until the canvass of votes is completed; but may leave and reenter only in cases of necessity, provided that such action is not so continuous as to disrupt the canvass of votes.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties shall be admitted to any and all polling places throughout such district or municipality without regard to the counties in which such candidates are registered to vote. Actions of such candidates shall be governed in each polling place by the same privileges and limitations that apply to pollwatchers as provided in this Section. Any such candidate who engages in an activity in a polling place which could reasonably be construed by a majority of the judges of election as campaign activity shall be removed forthwith from such polling place.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties who desire to be admitted to polling places on election day in such district or municipality shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature of the election authority of the election jurisdiction where the polling place in which the candidate seeks admittance is located, and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be signed by the candidate.

Candidate credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

CANDIDATE CREDENTIALS  
TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, I ..... (name of candidate) hereby certify that I am a candidate for ..... (name of office) and seek admittance to ..... precinct of the ..... ward (if applicable) of the ..... (township or municipality) of ..... at the ..... election to be held on (insert date).

.....  
(Signature of Candidate) OFFICE FOR WHICH  
CANDIDATE SEEKS



NOMINATION OR  
ELECTION

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and all records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter registration record card; provided, however, that such pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

If a majority of the judges of election determine that the polling place has become too overcrowded with pollwatchers so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the judges shall, by lot, limit such pollwatchers to a reasonable number, except that each established or new political party shall be permitted to have at least one pollwatcher present.

Representatives of an election authority, with regard to an election under its jurisdiction, the State Board of Elections, and law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to a United States Attorney, a State's attorney, the Attorney General, and a State, county, or local police department, in the performance of their official election duties, shall be permitted at all times to enter and remain in the polling place. Upon entering the polling place, such representatives shall display their official credentials or other identification to the judges of election.

Uniformed police officers assigned to polling place duty shall follow all lawful instructions of the judges of election.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to supervised casting of absentee ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act.

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

(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 or within 100 feet of any polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching within 100 feet of any polling place 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 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 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to 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 located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 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.

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.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-100 new)

Sec. 17-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(10 ILCS 5/18-100 new)

Sec. 18-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(10 ILCS 5/18A-5)

Sec. 18A-5. Provisional voting; general provisions.

(a) A person who claims to be a registered voter is entitled to cast a provisional ballot under the following circumstances:

(1) The person's name does not appear on the official list of eligible voters, whether a list of active or inactive voters, for the precinct in which the person seeks to vote;

(2) The person's voting status has been challenged by an election judge, a pollwatcher, or any legal voter and that challenge has been sustained by a majority of the election judges; or

(3) A federal or State court order extends the time for closing the polls beyond the time period established by State law and the person votes during the extended time period; or -

(4) The voter registered to vote by mail and is required by law to present identification when voting either in person or by absentee ballot, but fails to do so.

(b) The procedure for obtaining and casting a provisional ballot at the polling place shall be as follows:

(1) After first verifying through an examination of the precinct register that the person's address is within the precinct boundaries, an An election judge at the polling place shall notify a person who is entitled to cast a provisional ballot pursuant to subsection (a) that he or she may cast a provisional ballot in that election. An election judge must accept any information provided by a person who casts a provisional ballot that the person believes supports his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter and qualified to vote in the election. However, if the person's residence address is outside the precinct boundaries, the election judge shall inform the person of that fact, give the person the appropriate telephone number of the election authority in order to locate the polling place assigned to serve that address, and instruct the person to go to the proper polling place to vote.

(2) The person shall execute a written form provided by the election judge that shall state or contain all of the following that is available:

(i) an affidavit stating the following:

State of Illinois, County of ....., Township ....., Precinct ....., Ward ....., I, ....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that: I am a citizen of the United States; I am 18 years of age or older; I have resided in this State and in this precinct for 30 days preceding this election; I have not voted in this election; I am a duly registered voter in every respect; and I am eligible to vote in this election. Signature ..... Printed Name of Voter ..... Printed Residence Address of Voter ..... City ..... State .... Zip Code ..... Telephone Number ..... Date of Birth ..... and Illinois Driver's License Number ..... or Last 4 digits of Social

Security Number ..... or State Identification Card Number issued to you by the Illinois Secretary of State......

~~(ii) Written instruction stating the following:~~

~~In order to expedite the verification of your voter registration status, the .... (insert name of county clerk of board of election commissioners here) requests that you include your phone number and both the last four digits of your social security number and your driver's license number or State Identification Card Number issued to you by the Secretary of State. At minimum, you are required to include either (A) your driver's license number or State Identification Card Number issued to you by the Secretary of State or (B) the last 4 digits of your social security number.~~

~~(ii) (iii) A box for the election judge to check one of the 4 3 reasons why the person was given a provisional ballot under subsection (a) of Section 18A-5.~~

~~(iii) (iv) An area for the election judge to affix his or her signature and to set forth any facts that support or oppose the allegation that the person is not qualified to vote in the precinct in which the person is seeking to vote.~~

The written affidavit form described in this subsection (b)(2) must be printed on a multi-part form prescribed by the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be.

(3) After the person executes the portion of the written affidavit described in subsection (b)(2)(i) of this Section, the election judge shall complete the portion of the written affidavit described in subsection (b)(2)(iii) and (b)(2)(iv).

(4) The election judge shall give a copy of the completed written affidavit to the person. The election judge shall place the original written affidavit in a self-adhesive clear plastic packing list envelope that must be attached to a separate envelope marked as a "provisional ballot envelope". The election judge shall also place any information provided by the person who casts a provisional ballot in the clear plastic packing list envelope. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must design, obtain or procure self-adhesive clear plastic packing list envelopes and provisional ballot envelopes that are suitable for implementing this subsection (b)(4) of this Section.

(5) The election judge shall provide the person with a provisional ballot, written instructions for casting a provisional ballot, and the provisional ballot envelope with the clear plastic packing list envelope affixed to it, which contains the person's original written affidavit and, if any, information provided by the provisional voter to support his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter. An election judge must also give the person written information that states that any person who casts a provisional ballot shall be able to ascertain, pursuant to guidelines established by the State Board of Elections, whether the provisional vote was counted in the official canvass of votes for that election and, if the provisional vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.

(6) After the person has completed marking his or her provisional ballot, he or she shall place the marked ballot inside of the provisional ballot envelope, close and seal the envelope, and return the envelope to an election judge, who shall then deposit the sealed provisional ballot envelope into a securable container separately identified and utilized for containing sealed provisional ballot envelopes. Ballots that are provisional because they are cast after 7:00 p.m. by court order shall be kept separate from other provisional ballots. Upon the closing of the polls, the securable container shall be sealed with filament tape provided for that purpose, which shall be wrapped around the box lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, and each of the election judges shall sign the seal.

(c) Instead of the affidavit form described in subsection (b), the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, may design and use a multi-part affidavit form that is imprinted upon or attached to the provisional ballot envelope described in subsection (b). If a county clerk or board of election commissioners elects to design and use its own multi-part affidavit form, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall establish a mechanism for accepting any information the provisional voter has supplied to the election judge to support his or her claim that he or she is a duly registered voter. In all other respects, a county clerk or board of election commissioners shall establish procedures consistent with subsection (b).

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall use the completed affidavit form described in subsection (b) to update the person's voter registration information in the State voter registration database and voter registration database of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be. If a person is later determined not to be a registered voter based on Section 18A-15 of this Code, then the affidavit shall be processed by the county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, as a voter registration application.

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

(10 ILCS 5/18A-15)

Sec. 18A-15. Validating and counting provisional ballots.

(a) The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall complete the validation and counting of provisional ballots within 14 calendar days of the day of the election. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall have 7 calendar days from the completion of the validation and counting of provisional ballots to conduct its final canvass. The State Board of Elections shall complete within 31 calendar days of the election or sooner if all the returns are received, its final canvass of the vote for all public offices.

(b) If a county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that all of the following apply, then a provisional

ballot is valid and shall be counted as a vote:

(1) The provisional voter cast the provisional ballot in the correct precinct based on the address provided by the provisional voter;

(2) The affidavit executed by the provisional voter pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of Section 18A-5 contains, at a minimum, the provisional voter's first and last name, house number and street name, and signature or mark 18A-10 is properly executed; and

(3) the provisional voter is a registered voter based on information available to the county clerk or board of election commissioners provided by or obtained from any of the following:

i. the provisional voter;

ii. an election judge;

iii. the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections;

iv. the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners' database; or

v. the records of the Secretary of State.

(c) With respect to subsection (b)(3) of this Section, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall investigate whether each of the 5 types of information is available and record whether this information is or is not available. If one or more types of information is available, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall obtain all relevant information from all sources identified in subsection (b)(3) or until satisfied that the provisional voter is registered and entitled to vote. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall use any information it obtains as the basis for determining the voter registration status of the provisional voter. If a conflict exists among the information available to the county clerk or board of election commissioners as to the registration status of the provisional voter, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall make a determination based on the totality of the circumstances. In a case where the above information equally supports or opposes the registration status of the voter, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall decide in favor of the provisional voter as being duly registered to vote. If the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections indicates that the provisional voter is registered to vote, but the county clerk's or board of election commissioners' voter registration database indicates that the provisional voter is not registered to vote, then the information found in the statewide voter registration database shall control the matter and the provisional voter shall be deemed to be registered to vote. If the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners indicates that the provisional voter is registered to vote, but the statewide voter registration database maintained by the State Board of Elections indicates that the provisional voter is not registered to vote, then the information found in the records of the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall control the matter and the provisional voter shall be deemed to be registered to vote. If the provisional voter's signature on his or her provisional ballot request varies from the signature on an otherwise valid registration application solely because of the substitution of initials for the first or middle name, the election authority may not reject the provisional ballot.

(d) In validating the registration status of a person casting a provisional ballot, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall not require a provisional voter to complete any form other than the affidavit executed by the provisional voter under subsection (b)(2) of Section 18A-5. In addition, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall not require all provisional voters or any particular class or group of provisional voters to appear personally before the county clerk or board of election commissioners or as a matter of policy require provisional voters to submit additional information to verify or otherwise support the information already submitted by the provisional voter. The provisional voter may, within 2 calendar days after the election, submit additional information to the county clerk or board of election commissioners. This information must be received by the county clerk or board of election commissioners within the 2-calendar-day period.

(e) If the county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) does not apply, then the provisional ballot is not valid and may not be counted. The provisional ballot envelope containing the ballot cast by the provisional voter may not be opened. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall write on the provisional ballot envelope the following: "Provisional ballot determined invalid."

(f) If the county clerk or board of election commissioners determines that a provisional ballot is valid under this Section, then the provisional ballot envelope shall be opened. The outside of each provisional ballot envelope shall also be marked to identify the precinct and the date of the election.

(g) The provisional ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts from which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened. The county clerk or board of election commissioners may, in the alternative, create a separate provisional-voter precinct for the purpose of counting and recording provisional ballots and adding the recorded votes to its official canvass. The validation and counting of provisional ballots shall be subject to the provisions of this Code that apply to pollwatchers. If the provisional ballots are a ballot of a punch card voting system, then the provisional ballot shall be counted in a manner consistent with Article 24A. If the provisional ballots are a ballot

of optical scan or other type of approved electronic voting system, then the provisional ballots shall be counted in a manner consistent with Article 24B.

(h) As soon as the ballots have been counted, the election judges or election officials shall, in the presence of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, place each of the following items in a separate envelope or bag: (1) all provisional ballots, voted or spoiled; (2) all provisional ballot envelopes of provisional ballots voted or spoiled; and (3) all executed affidavits of the provisional ballots voted or spoiled. All provisional ballot envelopes for provisional voters who have been determined not to be registered to vote shall remain sealed. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall treat the provisional ballot envelope containing the written affidavit as a voter registration application for that person for the next election and process that application. The election judges or election officials shall then securely seal each envelope or bag, initial the envelope or bag, and plainly mark on the outside of the envelope or bag in ink the precinct in which the provisional ballots were cast. The election judges or election officials shall then place each sealed envelope or bag into a box, secure and seal it in the same manner as described in item (6) of subsection (b) of Section 18A-5. Each election judge or election official shall take and subscribe an oath before the county clerk or board of election commissioners that the election judge or election official securely kept the ballots and papers in the box, did not permit any person to open the box or otherwise touch or tamper with the ballots and papers in the box, and has no knowledge of any other person opening the box. For purposes of this Section, the term "election official" means the county clerk, a member of the board of election commissioners, as the case may be, and their respective employees.

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

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.1)

Sec. 19-2.1. At the consolidated primary, general primary, consolidated, and general elections, electors entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the provisions of Section 19-1 may vote in person at the office of the municipal clerk, if the elector is a resident of a municipality not having a board of election commissioners, or at the office of the township clerk or, in counties not under township organization, at the office of the road district clerk if the elector is not a resident of a municipality; provided, in each case that the municipal, township or road district clerk, as the case may be, is authorized to conduct in-person absentee voting pursuant to this Section. Absentee voting in such municipal and township clerk's offices under this Section shall be conducted from the 22nd day through the day before the election.

Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have regularly scheduled working hours at regularly designated offices other than a place of residence and whose offices are open for business during the same hours as the office of the election authority shall conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections. Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have no regularly scheduled working hours but who have regularly designated offices other than a place of residence shall conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays, and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays, but not during such hours as the office of the election authority is closed, unless the clerk files a written waiver with the election authority not later than July 1 of each year stating that he or she is unable to conduct such voting and the reasons therefor. Such clerks who conduct in-person absentee voting may extend their hours for that purpose to include any hours in which the election authority's office is open. Municipal and township clerks (or road district clerks) who have no regularly scheduled office hours and no regularly designated offices other than a place of residence may not conduct in-person absentee voting for said elections. The election authority may devise alternative methods for in-person absentee voting before said elections for those precincts located within the territorial area of a municipality or township (or road district) wherein the clerk of such municipality or township (or road district) has waived or is not entitled to conduct such voting. In addition, electors may vote by absentee ballot under the provisions of Section 19-1 at the office of the election authority having jurisdiction over their residence.

In conducting absentee voting under this Section, the respective clerks shall not be required to verify the signature of the absentee voter by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card. However, the clerk shall reasonably ascertain the identity of such applicant, shall verify that each such applicant is a registered voter, and shall verify the precinct in which he or she is registered and the proper ballots of the political subdivisions in which the applicant resides and is entitled to vote, prior to providing any absentee ballot to such applicant. The clerk shall verify the applicant's registration and from the most recent poll list provided by the county clerk, and if the applicant is not listed on that poll list then by telephoning the office of the county clerk.

Absentee voting procedures in the office of the municipal, township and road district clerks shall be subject to all of the applicable provisions of this Article 19. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe in-person absentee voting procedures and all records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, at the office of the municipal, township or road district clerks' offices where such absentee voting is conducted. Such pollwatchers shall qualify and be appointed in the same manner as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23, except each candidate, political party or organization of citizens may appoint only one pollwatcher for each location where in-person absentee voting is conducted. Pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois and possess valid pollwatcher credentials. All requirements in this Article applicable to election authorities shall apply to the respective local clerks,

except where inconsistent with this Section.

The sealed absentee ballots in their carrier envelope shall be delivered by the respective clerks, or by the election authority on behalf of a clerk if the clerk and the election authority agree, to the proper polling place before the close of the polls on the day of the general primary, consolidated primary, consolidated, or general election.

Not more than 23 days before the nonpartisan, general and consolidated elections, the county clerk shall make available to those municipal, township and road district clerks conducting in-person absentee voting within such county, a sufficient number of applications, absentee ballots, envelopes, and printed voting instruction slips for use by absentee voters in the offices of such clerks. The respective clerks shall receipt for all ballots received, shall return all unused or spoiled ballots to the county clerk on the day of the election and shall strictly account for all ballots received.

The ballots delivered to the respective clerks shall include absentee ballots for each precinct in the municipality, township or road district, or shall include such separate ballots for each political subdivision conducting an election of officers or a referendum on that election day as will permit any resident of the municipality, township or road district to vote absentee in the office of the proper clerk.

The clerks of all municipalities, townships and road districts may distribute applications for absentee ballot for the use of voters who wish to mail such applications to the appropriate election authority. Such applications for absentee ballots shall be made on forms provided by the election authority. Duplication of such forms by the municipal, township or road district clerk is prohibited.

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

(10 ILCS 5/19-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-4)

Sec. 19-4. Mailing or delivery of ballots - Time.) Immediately upon the receipt of such application either by mail, not more than 40 days nor less than 5 days prior to such election, or by personal delivery not more than 40 days nor less than one day prior to such election, at the office of such election authority, it shall be the duty of such election authority to examine the records to ascertain whether or not such applicant is lawfully entitled to vote as requested, and if found so to be, to post within one business day thereafter the name, street address, ward and precinct number or township and district number, as the case may be, of such applicant given on a list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively to be kept by such election authority for such purpose in a conspicuous, open and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of such election authority, and in such a manner that such list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission therefor. Within one business day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for an absentee ballot, the election authority shall transmit that name and other posted information to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and other information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. ~~and~~ Within 2 business days after posting a name and other information on the list within its office, the election authority shall ~~thereafter~~ to mail, postage prepaid, or deliver in person in such office an official ballot or ballots if more than one are to be voted at said election. Mail delivery of Temporarily Absent Student ballot applications pursuant to Section 19-12.3 shall be by nonforwardable mail. However, for the consolidated election, absentee ballots for certain precincts may be delivered to applicants not less than 25 days before the election if so much time is required to have prepared and printed the ballots containing the names of persons nominated for offices at the consolidated primary. The election authority shall enclose with each absentee ballot or application written instructions on how voting assistance shall be provided pursuant to Section 17-14 and a document, written and approved by the State Board of Elections, enumerating the circumstances under which a person is authorized to vote by absentee ballot pursuant to this Article; such document shall also include a statement informing the applicant that if he or she falsifies or is solicited by another to falsify his or her eligibility to cast an absentee ballot, such applicant or other is subject to penalties pursuant to Section 29-10 and Section 29-20 of the Election Code. Each election authority shall maintain a list of the name, street address, ward and precinct, or township and district number, as the case may be, of all applicants who have returned absentee ballots to such authority, and the name of such absent voter shall be added to such list within one business day from receipt of such ballot. If the absentee ballot envelope indicates that the voter was assisted in casting the ballot, the name of the person so assisting shall be included on the list. The list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively, shall be kept by each election authority in a conspicuous, open, and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of the election authority and in a manner that the list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission for viewing.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued absentee ballots. The list shall be maintained for each precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters in that precinct to whom absentee ballots have been issued by mail.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of voters to whom it has issued temporarily absent student ballots. The list shall be maintained for each election jurisdiction within which such voters temporarily abide. Immediately after the close of the period during which application may be made by mail for absentee ballots, each election authority shall mail to each other election authority within the State a certified list of all such voters temporarily

abiding within the jurisdiction of the other election authority.

In the event that the return address of an application for ballot by a physically incapacitated elector is that of a facility licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act, within the jurisdiction of the election authority, and the applicant is a registered voter in the precinct in which such facility is located, the ballots shall be prepared and transmitted to a responsible judge of election no later than 9 a.m. on the Saturday, Sunday or Monday immediately preceding the election as designated by the election authority under Section 19-12.2. Such judge shall deliver in person on the designated day the ballot to the applicant on the premises of the facility from which application was made. The election authority shall by mail notify the applicant in such facility that the ballot will be delivered by a judge of election on the designated day.

All applications for absentee ballots shall be available at the office of the election authority for public inspection upon request from the time of receipt thereof by the election authority until 30 days after the election, except during the time such applications are kept in the office of the election authority pursuant to Section 19-7, and except during the time such applications are in the possession of the judges of election.

(Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96; 90-101, eff. 7-11-97.)

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

Sec. 19-10. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe in-person absentee voting procedures and all records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, at the office of the election authority as well as at municipal, township or road district clerks' offices where such absentee voting is conducted. Such pollwatchers shall qualify and be appointed in the same manner as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23, except each candidate, political party or organization of citizens may appoint only one pollwatcher for each location where in-person absentee voting is conducted. Pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois and possess valid pollwatcher credentials.

In the polling place on election day, pollwatchers shall be permitted to be present during the casting of the absent voters' ballots and the vote of any absent voter may be challenged for cause the same as if he were present and voted in person, and the judges of the election or a majority thereof shall have power and authority to hear and determine the legality of such ballot; Provided, however, that if a challenge to any absent voter's right to vote is sustained, notice of the same must be given by the judges of election by mail addressed to the voter's place of residence.

Where certain absent voters' ballots are counted on the day of the election in the office of the election authority as provided in Section 19-8 of this Act, each political party, candidate and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned. Such pollwatchers shall be subject to the same provisions as are provided for pollwatchers in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code, and shall be permitted to observe the election judges making the signature comparison between that which is on the ballot envelope and that which is on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the master file.

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

(10 ILCS 5/20-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-4)

Sec. 20-4. Immediately upon the receipt of the official postcard or an application as provided in Section 20-3 within the times heretofore prescribed, the election authority shall ascertain whether or not such applicant is legally entitled to vote as requested. If the election authority ascertains that the applicant is lawfully entitled to vote, it shall enter the name, street address, ward and precinct number of such applicant on a list to be posted in his or its office in a place accessible to the public. Within one business day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for a ballot, the election authority shall transmit that name and posted information to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain the names and other information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. As soon as the official ballot is prepared the election authority shall immediately deliver the same to the applicant in person or by mail, in the manner prescribed in Section 20-5.

If any such election authority receives a second or additional application which it believes is from the same person, he or it shall submit it to the chief judge of the circuit court or any judge of that court designated by the chief judge. If the chief judge or his designate determines that the application submitted to him is a second or additional one, he shall so notify the election authority who shall disregard the second or additional application.

The election authority shall maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued absentee ballots. The list shall be maintained for each precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters in that precinct to whom absentee ballots have been issued.

(Source: P.A. 81-0155; 81-0953; 81-1509.)

(10 ILCS 5/21-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 21-2)

Sec. 21-2. The county clerks of the several counties shall, within 21 & 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 ~~31~~ 20 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 Election, 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 21 ~~7~~ days after the close of the election at which candidates for offices hereinafter named in this Section are voted upon, the county clerks of the respective counties, with the assistance of the chairmen of the county central committees of the Republican and Democratic parties of the county, shall open the returns and make abstracts of the votes on a separate sheet for each of the following:

- A. For Governor and Lieutenant Governor;
- B. For State officers;
- C. For presidential electors;
- D. For United States Senators and Representatives to Congress;
- E. For judges of the Supreme Court;
- F. For judges of the Appellate Court;
- G. For judges of the circuit court;
- H. For Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly;
- I. For State's Attorneys elected from 2 or more counties;
- J. For amendments to the Constitution, and for other propositions submitted to the electors of the entire State;
- K. For county officers and for propositions submitted to the electors of the county only;
- L. For Regional Superintendent of Schools;
- M. For trustees of Sanitary Districts; and
- N. For Trustee of a Regional Board of School Trustees.

Multiple originals of each of the sheets shall be prepared and one of each shall be 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 immediately after the completion of the entries on the sheets and before the totals have been compiled.

The foregoing abstracts shall be preserved by the county clerk in his office.

Whenever any county chairman is also county clerk or whenever any county chairman is unable to serve as a member of such canvassing board the vice-chairman or secretary of his county central committee, in that order, shall serve in his place as member of such canvassing board; provided, that if none of these persons is able to serve, the county chairman may appoint a member of his county central committee to serve as a member of such canvassing board.

The powers and duties of the county canvassing board are limited to those specified in this Section. In no event shall such canvassing board open any package in which the ballots have been wrapped or any envelope containing "defective" or "objected to" ballots, or in any manner undertake to examine the ballots used in the election, except as provided in Section 22-9.1 or when directed by a court in an election contest. Nor shall such canvassing board call in the precinct judges of election or any other persons to open or recount the ballots.

(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-3)

Sec. 22-3. When two (2) or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for an office to be filled by the county alone, the county clerk shall issue a notice to such persons of such tie vote, and require them to appear at his office, on a day named in the notice, no later than 21 days following an election ~~within ten (10) days from the day of election~~, and determine by lot which of them is to be declared elected.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-7)

Sec. 22-7. Canvass of votes; declaration and proclamation of result. The State Board of Elections, shall proceed within 31 ~~20~~ days after the election, and sooner if all the returns are received, to canvass the votes given for United States



Senators and Representatives to Congress, State executive officers, judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the Appellate Court, judges of the Circuit Court, Senators, Representatives to the General Assembly, State's Attorneys and Regional Superintendents of Schools elected from 2 or more counties, respectively, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the respective offices shall be declared duly elected, but if it appears that more than the number of persons to be elected have the highest and an equal number of votes for the same office, the electoral board shall decide by lot which of such persons shall be elected; and to each person duly elected, the Governor shall give a certificate of election or commission, as the case may require, and shall cause proclamation to be made of the result of the canvass, and they shall at the same time and in the same manner, canvass the vote cast upon amendments to the Constitution, and upon other propositions submitted to the electors of the entire State; and the Governor shall cause to be made such proclamation of the result of the canvass as the statutes elsewhere provide. The State Board of Elections shall transmit to the State Comptroller a list of the persons elected to the various offices. The State Board of Elections shall also transmit to the Supreme Court the names of persons elected to judgeships in adversary elections and the names of judges who fail to win retention in office.

(Source: P.A. 89-5, eff. 1-1-96.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-8)

Sec. 22-8. In municipalities operating under Article 6 of this Act, within 21 7 days after the close of such election, a judge of the circuit court, with the assistance of the city attorney and the board of election commissioners, who are hereby declared a canvassing board for such city, shall open all returns left respectively, with the election commissioners, the county clerk, and city comptroller, and shall make abstracts or statements of the votes in the following manner, as the case may require, viz: All votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on one sheet; all votes for other State officers on another sheet; all votes for presidential electors on another sheet; all votes for United States Senators and Representatives to Congress on another sheet; all votes for judges of the Supreme Court on another sheet; all votes for judges of the Appellate Court on another sheet; all votes for Judges of the Circuit Court on another sheet; all votes for Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly on another sheet; all votes for State's Attorneys where elected from 2 or more counties on another sheet; all votes for County Officers on another sheet; all votes for City Officers on another sheet; all votes for Town Officers on another sheet; and all votes for any other office on a separate and appropriate sheet; all votes for any proposition, which may be submitted to a vote of the people, on another sheet, and all votes against any proposition, submitted to a vote of the people, on another sheet.

Multiple originals of each of the sheets shall be prepared and one of each shall be 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 immediately after the completion of the entries on the sheets and before the totals have been compiled.

(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 such Board of Canvassers 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 judge of the circuit court shall thereupon enter of record such abstract and result, and a certified copy of such record shall thereupon be filed 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 Canvassing Board now provided by the foregoing sections of this law, and he shall transmit the same to the State Board of Elections, or other proper officer, as required hereinabove. The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, shall (i) send the abstract and result in a sealed envelope addressed to the State Board of Elections via overnight mail so it arrives at the address the following calendar day or (ii) transmit an electronic version of the abstract and results to the State Board of Elections, but only if the county clerk or board of election commissioners receives verification the same day that the electronic version was received by the State Board and only if the county clerk or board of election commissioners sends the abstract and results to the State Board by United States mail. And such abstracts or results so entered and declared by such 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. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)

(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 nonpartisan and consolidated elections shall be conducted by the following canvassing boards within 21 7 days after the close of such elections:

1. For city offices, by the mayor, the city attorney and the city clerk.
2. For village and incorporated town offices, by the president of the board of trustees, one member of the board of trustees, and the village or incorporated town clerk.
3. For township offices, by the township supervisor, the eligible town trustee elected in the township who has the longest term of continuous service as town trustee, and the township clerk.

4. For road district offices, by the highway commissioner and the road district clerk.
5. For school district or community college district offices, by the school or community college district board.
6. For special district elected offices, by the board of the special district.
7. For multi-county educational service region offices, by the regional board of school trustees.
8. For township trustee of schools or land commissioner, by the township trustees of schools or land commissioners.
9. For park district offices, by the president of the park board, one member of the board of park commissioners and the secretary of the park district.
10. For multi-township assessment districts, by the chairman, clerk, and assessor of the multi-township assessment district.

(b) The city canvassing board provided in Section 22-8 shall canvass the votes cast at the nonpartisan and consolidated elections 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 board provided for in this Section for the canvass 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 canvassing board. The votes cast on a public question for the formation of a political subdivision shall be canvassed by the circuit court that ordered the question submitted, or by such officers of the court as may be appointed for such purpose, except where in the formation or reorganization of a school district or districts the regional superintendent of schools is designated by law as the canvassing official.

(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 canvassing board which is responsible for canvassing the votes at the regularly scheduled election for such office.

(Source: P.A. 87-738; 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/23-50 new)

Sec. 23-50. Definition of a vote. For the purpose of any recount of votes under this Code, a vote is defined as provided in Sections 7-100, 17-100, 18-100, 24A-22, 24B-9.1, or 24C-10, depending upon the type of voting equipment or system used to cast the vote.

(10 ILCS 5/24A-22)

Sec. 24A-22. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

- (1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;
- (2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or
- (3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates

a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a). ~~Chads shall be removed from ballot cards prior to their processing and tabulation in election jurisdictions that utilize a ballot card as a means of recording votes at an election. Election jurisdictions that utilize a mechanical means or device for chad removal as a component of their tabulation shall use that means or device for chad removal.~~

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

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

(10 ILCS 5/24B-15.1)

Sec. 24B-15.1. Discovery; recounts and election contests. Except as provided, discovery recounts and election contests shall be conducted as otherwise provided for in this Code. The automatic Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating equipment shall be tested prior to the discovery recount or election contest as provided in Section 24B-9, and

then the official ballots shall be recounted on the automatic tabulating equipment. In addition, (a) the ballots shall be checked for the presence or absence of judges' initials and other distinguishing marks, and (b) the ballots marked "Rejected", "Defective", "Objected To" and "Absentee Ballot" shall be examined to determine the propriety of the labels, and (c) the "Duplicate Absentee Ballots", "Duplicate Overvoted Ballots" and "Duplicate Damaged Ballots" shall be compared with their respective originals to determine the correctness of the duplicates.

Any person who has filed a petition for discovery recount may request that a redundant count be conducted in those precincts in which the discovery recount is being conducted. The additional costs of a redundant count shall be borne by the requesting party.

The log of the computer operator and all materials retained by the election authority in relation to vote tabulation and canvass shall be made available for any discovery recount or election contest.

(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

Section 7. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.625 and by changing Section 8h as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.625 new)

Sec. 5.625. The Voters' Guide Fund.

(30 ILCS 105/8h)

Sec. 8h. Transfers to General Revenue Fund. Notwithstanding any other State law to the contrary, the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget may from time to time direct the State Treasurer and Comptroller to transfer a specified sum from any fund held by the State Treasurer to the General Revenue Fund in order to help defray the State's operating costs for the fiscal year. The total transfer under this Section from any fund in any fiscal year shall not exceed the lesser of 8% of the revenues to be deposited into the fund during that year or 25% of the beginning balance in the fund. No transfer may be made from a fund under this Section that would have the effect of reducing the available balance in the fund to an amount less than the amount remaining unexpended and unreserved from the total appropriation from that fund for that fiscal year. This Section does not apply to any funds that are restricted by federal law to a specific use or to any funds in the Motor Fuel Tax Fund or the Hospital Provider Fund or the Voters' Guide Fund. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the total transfer under this Section from the Road Fund or the State Construction Account Fund shall not exceed 5% of the revenues to be deposited into the fund during that year.

In determining the available balance in a fund, the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget may include receipts, transfers into the fund, and other resources anticipated to be available in the fund in that fiscal year.

The State Treasurer and Comptroller shall transfer the amounts designated under this Section as soon as may be practicable after receiving the direction to transfer from the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

(Source: P.A. 93-32, eff. 6-20-03; 93-659, eff. 2-3-04.)

Section 10. The Township Code is amended by changing Sections 50-15 and 50-40 as follows:

(60 ILCS 1/50-15)

Sec. 50-15. Time of entering upon duties.

(a) In all counties, the township collectors elected at the township election shall enter upon their duties on January 1 next following their election and qualification.

(b) In all counties, township supervisors and township clerks shall enter upon their duties on the third ~~first~~ Monday of May following their election.

(c) Beginning with elections in 1981 in all counties, the township and multi-township assessors shall enter upon their duties on January 1 next following their election.

(Source: P.A. 90-210, eff. 7-25-97.)

(60 ILCS 1/50-40)

Sec. 50-40. Township trustees; time of election and terms. Except in townships organized under Article 15, at the regular township election provided in the general election law there shall be elected 4 members to serve on the township board. They shall be known as township trustees and shall hold their office for a term of 4 years beginning the third ~~first~~ Monday of May following their election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

(Source: P.A. 90-210, eff. 7-25-97.)

Section 15. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 3.1-10-5, 3.1-10-15, 3.1-20-25, 3.1-25-75, 5-2-2, 5-2-11, and 5-5-1 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-10-5)

Sec. 3.1-10-5. Qualifications; elective office.

(a) A person is not eligible for an elective municipal office unless that person is a qualified elector of the municipality and has resided in the municipality at least one year next preceding the election.

(b) A person is not eligible for an elective municipal office if that person is in arrears in the payment of a tax or other indebtedness due to the municipality or has been convicted in any court located in the United States of any infamous crime, bribery, perjury, or other felony.

(c) A person is not eligible for the office of alderman of a ward or trustee of a district unless that person has resided in the ward or district that the person seeks to represent municipality at least one year next preceding the election or appointment, except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.

(Source: P.A. 91-667, eff. 6-1-00.)

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-15) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-10-15)

Sec. 3.1-10-15. Commencement of terms. The terms of elected municipal officers shall commence at the first regular or special meeting of the corporate authorities during the month of ~~May~~ April following the proclamation of the results of the regular municipal election at which the officers were elected, except as otherwise provided by ordinance fixing the date for inauguration of newly elected officers of a municipality. The ordinance shall not, however, fix the time for inauguration of newly elected officers later than the first regular or special meeting of the corporate authorities in the month of ~~June~~ May following the election.

(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-25) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-20-25)

Sec. 3.1-20-25. Redistricting a city.

(a) In the formation of wards, the number of inhabitants of the city immediately preceding the division of the city into wards shall be as nearly equal in population, and the wards shall be of as compact and contiguous territory, as practicable. Wards shall be created in a manner so that, as far as practicable, no precinct shall be divided between 2 or more wards.

(b) Whenever an official census shows that a city contains more or fewer wards than it is entitled to, the city council of the city, by ordinance, shall redistrict the city into as many wards as the city is entitled. This redistricting shall be completed not less than 30 days before the first day set by the general election law for the filing of candidate petitions for the next succeeding election for city officers. At this election there shall be elected the number of aldermen to which the city is entitled, except as provided in subsection (c).

(c) If it appears from any official census that a city has the requisite number of inhabitants to authorize it to increase the number of aldermen, the city council shall immediately proceed to redistrict the city and shall hold the next city election in accordance with the new redistricting. At this election the aldermen whose terms of office are not expiring shall be considered aldermen for the new wards respectively in which their residences are situated. At this election a candidate for alderman may be elected from any ward that contains a part of the ward in which he or she resided at least one year next preceding the election that follows the redistricting, and, if elected, that person may be reelected from the new ward he or she represents if he or she resides in that ward for at least one year next preceding reelection. If there are 2 or more aldermen with terms of office not expiring and residing in the same ward under the new redistricting, the alderman who holds over for that ward shall be determined by lot in the presence of the city council, in the manner directed by the council, and all other aldermen shall fill their unexpired terms as aldermen-at-large. The aldermen-at-large, if any, shall have the same powers and duties as all other aldermen, but upon the expiration of their terms the offices of aldermen-at-large shall be abolished.

(d) If the redistricting results in one or more wards in which no aldermen reside whose terms of office have not expired, 2 aldermen shall be elected in accordance with Section 3.1-20-35, unless the city elected only one alderman per ward pursuant to a referendum under subsection (a) of Section 3.1-20-20.

(e) A redistricting ordinance that has decreased the number of wards of a city because of a decrease in population of the city shall not be effective if, not less than 60 days before the time fixed for the next succeeding general municipal election, an official census is officially published that shows that the city has regained a population that entitles it to the number of wards that it had just before the passage of the last redistricting ordinance.

(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-25-75) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-25-75)

Sec. 3.1-25-75. Districts; election of trustees.

(a) After a village with a population of 5,000 or more adopts the provisions of this Section in the manner prescribed in Section 3.1-25-80, the board of trustees by ordinance shall divide and, whenever necessary thereafter, shall redistrict the village into 6 compact and contiguous districts of approximately equal population as required by law. This redistricting shall be completed not less than 30 days before the first day for the filing of nominating petitions for the next succeeding election of village officers held in accordance with the general election law. ~~(b)~~ Each of the districts shall be represented by one trustee ~~who shall have been an actual resident of the district for at least 6 months immediately before his or her election in the first election after a redistricting.~~ Only the electors of a district shall elect the trustee from that district.

(b) In the election following a redistricting, a candidate for trustee may be elected from any district that contains a part of the district in which he or she resided at the time of redistricting, and, if elected, that person may be reelected from the new district he or she represents if he or she resides in that district for one year prior to reelection.

(c) The provisions of this Code relating to terms of office of aldermen in cities shall also apply to the terms of office of

trustees under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

(65 ILCS 5/5-2-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 5-2-2)

Sec. 5-2-2. Except as otherwise provided in Section 5-2-3, the number of aldermen, when not elected by the minority representation plan, shall be as follows: In cities not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants, 6 aldermen; exceeding 3,000, but not exceeding 15,000, 8 aldermen; exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 20,000, 10 aldermen; exceeding 20,000 but not exceeding 30,000, 14 aldermen; and 2 additional aldermen for every 20,000 inhabitants over 30,000. In all cities of less than 500,000, 20 aldermen shall be the maximum number permitted except as otherwise provided in the case of aldermen-at-large. No redistricting shall be required in order to reduce the number of aldermen heretofore provided for. Two aldermen shall be elected to represent each ward.

If it appears from any census specified in Section 5-2-5 and taken not earlier than 1940 that any city has the requisite number of inhabitants to authorize it to increase the number of aldermen, the city council shall immediately proceed to redistrict the city in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-2-5, and it shall hold the next city election in accordance with the new redistricting. At this election the aldermen whose terms of office are not expiring shall be considered aldermen for the new wards respectively in which their residences are situated. At this election a candidate for alderman may be elected from any ward that contains a part of the ward in which he or she resided at least one year next preceding the election that follows the redistricting, and, if elected, that person may be reelected from the new ward he or she represents if he or she resides in that ward for at least one year next preceding reelection. If there are 2 or more aldermen with terms of office not expiring and residing in the same ward under the new redistricting, the alderman who holds over for that ward shall be determined by lot in the presence of the city council, in whatever manner the council shall direct and all other aldermen shall fill their unexpired terms as aldermen-at-large. The aldermen-at-large, if any, shall have the same power and duties as all other aldermen but upon expiration of their terms the offices of aldermen-at-large shall be abolished.

If the re-districting results in one or more wards in which no aldermen reside whose terms of office have not expired, 2 aldermen shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-2-8.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

(65 ILCS 5/5-2-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 5-2-11)

Sec. 5-2-11. In any village which adopts this Article 5, the board of trustees by ordinance shall divide and, whenever necessary thereafter, shall redistrict the village into 6 compact and contiguous districts of approximately equal population. Each of the districts shall be represented by one trustee ~~who shall have been an actual resident of the district for at least 6 months prior to his election.~~ Only the electors of a district shall elect the trustee from that district.

In the election following a redistricting, a candidate for trustee may be elected from any district that contains a part of the district in which he or she resided at the time of redistricting, and, if elected, that person may be reelected from the new district he or she represents if he or she resides in that district for at least one year next preceding reelection.

The provisions of Section 5-2-8 relating to terms of office of aldermen in cities shall also apply to the terms of office of trustees under this section.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

(65 ILCS 5/5-5-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 5-5-1)

Sec. 5-5-1. Petition for abandonment of managerial form; referendum; succeeding elections of officers and aldermen or trustees.

(a) A city or village that has operated for 4 years or more under the managerial form of municipal government may abandon that organization as provided in this Section. For the purposes of this Article, the operation of the managerial form of municipal government shall be deemed to begin on the date of the appointment of the first manager in the city or village. When a petition for abandonment signed by electors of the municipality equal in number to at least 10% of the number of votes cast for candidates for mayor at the preceding general quadrennial municipal election is filed with the circuit court for the county in which that city or village is located, the court shall set a date not less than 10 nor more than 30 days thereafter for a hearing on the sufficiency of the petition. Notice of the filing of the petition and of the date of the hearing shall be given in writing to the city or village clerk and to the mayor or village president at least 7 days before the date of the hearing. If the petition is found sufficient, the court shall enter an order directing that the proposition be submitted at an election other than a primary election for the municipality. The clerk of the court shall certify the proposition to the proper election authorities for submission. The proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of city or village) retain the managerial form of municipal government?

(b) If the majority of the votes at the election are "yes", then the proposition to abandon is rejected and the municipality shall continue operating under this Article 5. If the majority of the votes are "no", then the proposition to abandon operation under this Article 5 is approved.

(c) If the proposition for abandonment is approved, the city or village shall become subject to Article 3.1 or Article 4, whichever Article was in force in the city or village immediately before the adoption of the plan authorized by this

Article 5, upon the election and qualification of officers to be elected at the next succeeding general municipal election. Those officers shall be those prescribed by Article 3.1 or Article 4, as the case may be, but the change shall not in any manner or degree affect the property rights or liabilities of the city or village. The mayor, clerk, and treasurer and all other elected officers of a city or village in office at the time the proposition for abandonment is approved shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

(d) If a city or village operating under this Article 5 has aldermen or trustees elected from wards or districts and a proposition to abandon operation under this Article 5 is approved, then the officers to be elected at the next succeeding general municipal election shall be elected from the same wards or districts as exist immediately before the abandonment.

(e) If a city or village operating under this Article 5 has a council or village board elected from the municipality at large and a proposition to abandon operation under this Article 5 is approved, then the first group of aldermen, board of trustees, or commissioners so elected shall be of the same number as was provided for in the municipality at the time of the adoption of a plan under this Article 5, with the same ward or district boundaries in cities or villages that immediately before the adoption of this Article 5 had wards or districts, unless the municipal boundaries have been changed. If there has been such a change, the council or village board shall so alter the former ward or district boundaries so as to conform as nearly as possible to the former division. If the plan authorized by this Article 5 is abandoned, the next general municipal election for officers shall be held at the time specified in Section 3.1-10-75 or 3.1-25-15 for that election. The aldermen or trustees elected at that election shall, if the city or village was operating under Article 3 at the time of adoption of this Article 5 and had at that time staggered 4 year terms of office for the aldermen or trustees, choose by lot which shall serve initial 2 year terms as provided by Section 3.1-20-35 or 3.1-15-5, whichever may be applicable, in the case of election of those officers at the first election after a municipality is incorporated.

(f) The proposition to abandon the managerial form of municipal government shall not be submitted in any city or village oftener than once in 12 ~~46~~ months.

(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

Section 20. The Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941 is amended by changing Sections 21-5, 21-12, 21-14, 21-22, and 21-28 as follows:

(65 ILCS 20/21-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-5)

Sec. 21-5. Mayor; Term of office.

(a) The mayor of the city of Chicago shall be elected in 1943 and quadrennially thereafter in a nonpartisan election. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast for mayor at the consolidated primary election shall be declared mayor. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes, a runoff election shall be held at the consolidated election, when only the names of the candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes at the consolidated primary election shall appear on the ballot. If more than one candidate received the highest or second highest number of votes at the consolidated primary election, the names of all candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes shall appear on the ballot at the consolidated election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the consolidated election shall be declared elected.

(b) The mayor shall hold his or her office for 4 years beginning at noon on the third ~~first~~ Monday in May following his or her election, and until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

(Source: P.A. 91-667, eff. 6-1-00.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-12) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-12)

Sec. 21-12. City clerk and city treasurer; Election; Tenure. At the time of election of the mayor there shall be elected also a city clerk and a city treasurer. The candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast for clerk and treasurer at the consolidated primary election shall be declared the clerk and treasurer. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes for one of the offices, a runoff election shall be held at the consolidated election, when only the names of the candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes for that office at the consolidated primary election shall appear on the ballot. If more than one candidate received the highest or second highest number of votes for one of the offices at the consolidated primary election, the names of all candidates receiving the highest and second highest number of votes for that office shall appear on the ballot at the consolidated election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the consolidated election shall be declared elected.

The clerk and treasurer each shall hold office for a term of 4 years beginning at noon on the third ~~first~~ Monday in May following the election and until a successor is elected and qualified. No person, however, shall be elected to the office of city treasurer for 2 terms in succession.

(Source: P.A. 91-667, eff. 6-1-00.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-14) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-14)

Sec. 21-14. Member residency before election; member not to hold other office.

(a) No member may be elected or appointed to the city council after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd ~~91st~~ General Assembly unless he or she has resided in the ward he or she seeks to represent at least one year next

~~preceding 2 years before~~ the date of the election or appointment. In the election following redistricting, a candidate for alderman may be elected from any ward containing a part of the ward in which he or she resided for at least one year next preceding the 2 years before the election that follows the redistricting, and, if elected, that person may be reelected from the new ward he or she represents if he or she resides in that ward for at least one year next preceding 18 months before the reelection.

(b) No member of the city council shall at the same time hold any other civil service office under the federal, state or city government, except if such member is granted a leave of absence from such civil service office, or except in the National Guard, or as a notary public, and except such honorary offices as go by appointment without compensation. (Source: P.A. 91-358, eff. 7-29-99.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-22) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-22)

Sec. 21-22. General election for aldermen; vacancies.

(a) A general election for aldermen shall be held in the year 1943 and every 4 years thereafter, at which one alderman shall be elected from each of the 50 wards provided for by this Article. The aldermen elected shall serve for a term of 4 years beginning at noon on the third first Monday in May following the election of city officers, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. All elections for aldermen shall be in accordance with the provisions of law in force and operative in the City of Chicago for such elections at the time the elections are held.

(b) Vacancies occurring in the office of alderman shall be filled in the manner prescribed for filling vacancies in Section 3.1-10-50 of the Illinois Municipal Code. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made within 60 days after the vacancy occurs. The requirement that an appointment be made within 60 days is an exclusive power and function of the State and is a denial and limitation under Article VII, Section 6, subsection (h) of the Illinois Constitution of the power of a home rule municipality to require that an appointment be made within a different period after the vacancy occurs. (Source: P.A. 91-667, eff. 6-1-00.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-28) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-28)

Sec. 21-28. Nomination by petition.

(a) All nominations for alderman of any ward in the city shall be by petition. All petitions for nominations of candidates shall be signed by such a number of legal voters of the ward as will aggregate not less than two per cent of all the votes cast for alderman in such ward at the last preceding general election. For the election following the redistricting of wards petitions for nominations of candidates shall be signed by the number of legal voters of the ward as will aggregate not less than 2% of the total number of votes cast for mayor at the last preceding municipal election divided by the number of wards.

(b) All nominations for mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer in the city shall be by petition. Each petition for nomination of a candidate must be signed by at least 12,500 legal voters of the city.

(c) All such petitions, and procedure with respect thereto, shall conform in other respects to the provisions of the election and ballot laws then in force in the city of Chicago concerning the nomination of independent candidates for public office by petition. The method of nomination herein provided is exclusive of and replaces all other methods heretofore provided by law. (Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

Section 25. The Fire Protection District Act is amended by changing Section 4a as follows:

(70 ILCS 705/4a) (from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 24.1)

Sec. 4a. Any fire protection district organized under this Act may determine, in either manner provided in the following items (1) and (2) of this Section, to have an elected, rather than an appointed, board of trustees.

(1) If the district lies wholly within a single township but does not also lie wholly within a municipality, the township board of trustees may determine, by ordinance, to have an elected board of trustees.

(2) Upon presentation to the board of trustees of a petition, signed by not less than 10% of the electors of the district, requesting that a proposition for the election of trustees be submitted to the electors of the district, the secretary of the board of trustees shall certify the proposition to the appropriate election authorities who shall submit the proposition at a regular election in accordance with the general election law. The general election law shall apply to and govern such election. The proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

-----  
Shall the trustees of..... YES  
Fire Protection District be -----  
elected, rather than appointed? NO  
-----

If a majority of the votes cast on such proposition are in the affirmative, the trustees of the district shall thereafter be elected as provided by this Section. At the next regular election for trustees as provided by the general election law, a district that has approved by

ordinance or referendum to have its trustees elected rather than appointed shall elect 3, 5, or 7 trustees, as previously determined by the organization of the district or as increased under Section 4.01 or 4.02. The initial elected trustees shall be elected for 2, 4, and 6 year terms. In a district with 3 trustees, one trustee shall be elected for a term of 2 years, one for a term of 4 years, and one for a term of 6 years. In a district with 5 trustees, 2 shall be elected for terms of 2 years, 2 for terms of 4 years, and one for a term of 6 years. In a district with 7 trustees, 3 shall be elected for terms of 2 years, 2 for terms of 4 years, and 2 for terms of 6 years. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, the term of each elected trustee shall commence on the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. The length of the terms of the trustees first elected shall be determined by lot at their first meeting. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, thereafter, each trustee shall be elected to serve for a term of 6 years commencing on the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified.

No party designation shall appear on the ballot for election of trustees. The provisions of the general election law shall apply to and govern the nomination and election of trustees.

The provisions of Section 4 relating to eligibility, powers and disabilities of trustees shall apply equally to elected trustees.

Whenever a fire protection district determines to elect trustees as provided in this Section, the trustees appointed pursuant to Section 4 shall continue to constitute the board of trustees until the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of the first election of trustees. If the term of office of any appointed trustees expires before the first election of trustees, the authority which appointed that trustee under Section 4 of this Act shall appoint a successor to serve until a successor is elected and has qualified. The terms of all appointed trustees in such district shall expire on the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of the first election of trustees under this Section or when successors have been elected and have qualified, whichever occurs later.

(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

Section 30. The Downstate Forest Preserve District Act is amended by changing Section 3.5 as follows:

(70 ILCS 805/3.5)

Sec. 3.5. Elected board of commissioners.

(a) In counties with a population more than 30,000 but less than 90,000, in each forest preserve district organized after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 or in which, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997, the commissioners of the district are appointed by the presiding officer of the county board under Section 3a, the commissioners shall be elected as provided in this Section, rather than appointed, beginning with the first consolidated election following the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997. There shall be 5 elected commissioners, elected from the district at large. Each commissioner must be a resident of the district. The terms of all elected commissioners shall commence on the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of election. No party designation shall appear on the ballot for the election of commissioners. The terms of all commissioners appointed under Section 3a in a district to which this Section applies shall expire on the ~~third~~ first Monday of the month following the month of the first election of commissioners in that district under this Section.

If before August 20, 1993 (the effective date of Public Act 88-443) in a county with a population of 30,000 or less a presiding officer of a county board appointed the commissioners of the forest preserve district and if that presiding officer has, since August 20, 1993, continued to appoint the commissioners of the forest preserve district, then those appointments made after August 20, 1993, if made in compliance with Section 3a, are validated.

(b) The initial elected commissioners shall, no later than 45 days after taking office, divide themselves publicly by lot as equally as possible into 2 groups. Commissioners or their successors from one group shall be elected for terms of 4 years; the initial elected commissioners from the second group shall serve for terms of 2 years, and their successors shall be elected for terms of 4 years.

(c) The commissioners shall elect from among their number a president of the board of commissioners.

(d) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of commissioner, whether by death, resignation, refusal to qualify, no longer residing in the district, or for any other reason, the board of commissioners shall declare that a vacancy exists. The vacancy shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the president of the board of commissioners, with the advice and consent of the other commissioners. The appointee shall be eligible to serve as commissioner. The appointee shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term. If, however, more than 28 months remain in the term, the appointment shall be until the next consolidated election, at which time the vacated office of commissioner shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of president of the board of commissioners, the remaining commissioners shall elect one of their number to serve as president for the balance of the unexpired term of the president in whose office the vacancy occurred.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, elected commissioners shall have the same powers and duties, and shall be entitled to the same compensation, as enjoyed by commissioners before the effective date of this amendatory Act



of 1993.

(Source: P.A. 90-190, eff. 7-24-97.)

Section 35. The Public Library District Act of 1991 is amended by changing Sections 30-10 and 30-40 as follows:  
(75 ILCS 16/30-10)

Sec. 30-10. Election and terms of trustees.

(a) Trustees shall be elected every 2 years at the regular election scheduled for trustees of public library districts under the Election Code for 6-year terms. Seven trustees shall constitute a board.

(b) The trustees' terms shall be staggered. After the first election, the trustees shall determine, by lot, 2 trustees to serve for terms of 2 years, 2 trustees to serve for terms of 4 years, and 3 trustees to serve for terms of 6 years. The terms of all trustees shall begin on the third ~~1st~~ Monday of the month next following the month of the election.

(c) At each election of trustees after the first election, the trustees elected to succeed those whose terms have expired shall hold office for the full term of 6 years from the third ~~1st~~ Monday of the month next following the election and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

(d) A district may provide by resolution of the board that the term of its trustees shall be 4 years. If the board adopts such a resolution, then if 3 trustees are to be elected at the next election or if 2 trustees are to be elected at each of the next 2 elections, one of the trustees elected at the next election (to be determined by lot at the first meeting after that election) shall serve a 2 year term.

(Source: P.A. 87-1277.)

(75 ILCS 16/30-40)

Sec. 30-40. Organization of board; qualification and oath of trustees.

(a) Within ~~74~~ 60 days after their election or appointment, the incumbent and new trustees shall take their oath of office as prescribed by law and meet to organize the board.

(b) The first action taken at the meeting shall be the election of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer from among the trustees. The secretary shall then record the membership of the board.

(c) Trustees duly elected or appointed as certified by the appropriate election authority or appointing authority shall be qualified to serve as trustees under this Act. The required oath shall be taken and subscribed before a notary public or the secretary of the board.

(d) Within 60 days after the organization of the board, the secretary shall file, with the county clerk of the county containing all or a larger portion of the district and with the Illinois State Librarian, a statement listing the names and addresses of the trustees and officers and their respective terms in office. The secretary shall report a vacancy on the board to the county clerk and the State Librarian within 60 days after it occurs and shall report the filling of a vacancy within 60 days after it is filled.

(e) The first officers shall serve until the next regular election of trustees. Thereafter, officers shall serve for terms set by ordinance but not to exceed 2 years, ending on the third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following each regular election or until their successors are duly elected by the board. A vacancy in any office shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

(Source: P.A. 87-1277.)

Section 40. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 5-14, 6-17, 10-5, and 10-16 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/5-14) (from Ch. 122, par. 5-14)

Sec. 5-14. Term of office of successors - Vacancies. Successors to the trustees whose terms of office expire at the time prescribed in Section 5-13, and their successors, shall hold their offices for 6 years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Trustees of schools shall enter upon the duties of their office on the third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following their election.

Whenever a vacancy occurs, the remaining trustees shall fill the vacancy until the next regular school election, at which election a successor shall be elected to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if the vacancy occurs with less than 28 months remaining in the term, or if the vacancy occurs less than 88 days before the next regularly scheduled election for this office then the person so appointed shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term, and no election to fill the vacancy shall be held. The successor shall have the same residential qualifications as his predecessor. Should they fail so to act, within 30 days after the vacancy occurs, the regional superintendent of the region in which the township lies, or if the township is divided by a county line or lines, the regional superintendent of the region in which a majority of the children, who reside in districts subject to the jurisdiction of the trustees of schools of such township, attend school, shall within 15 days after the remaining trustees have failed to fill the vacancy, fill the vacancy as provided for herein. The successor shall have the same type of residential qualifications as his predecessor.

(Source: P.A. 86-1441.)

(105 ILCS 5/6-17) (from Ch. 122, par. 6-17)

Sec. 6-17. Election of president - Terms of members. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, on the third ~~first~~ Monday in May, following the first election, or if such day is a holiday then the next day, the

regional superintendent of schools who shall be the ex-officio secretary of the board shall convene the newly elected regional board of school trustees for the purpose of organization. Except as provided in Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, at this meeting the members shall elect a president from among their number who shall serve as president for a term of 2 years and shall determine by lot the length of the term of each member so that 2 shall serve for a term of 2 years, 2 for 4 years and 3 for 6 years from the third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following the date of their election. Except as provided in Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, thereafter members shall be elected to serve for a term of 6 years from the third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following the date of their election or until their successors are elected and qualified.

All succeeding meetings for the purpose of organization shall be held on the third ~~first~~ Monday in May following the election; however, in case the third ~~first~~ Monday in May is a holiday the organization meeting shall be held on the next day.

If educational service regions are consolidated under Section 3A-3 or 3A-4 of this Act, however, the expiring terms of members of each regional board of school trustees in those regions being consolidated shall be extended so as to terminate on the first Monday of August of the year that consolidation takes effect, as defined in Section 3A-5 of this Act, and, on such day, the Regional Superintendent of the consolidated region shall convene all the members of each regional board of school trustees in the consolidated region, and shall by lot select from among such trustees an interim regional board of school trustees for the consolidated region in accord with the specifications as to membership and residency in Section 6-2. The interim board so selected shall serve until their successors are elected at the succeeding regular election of regional school trustees and have qualified. A single regional board of school trustees shall be elected at such succeeding regular election to take office on the third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following such election. The board elected for the consolidated region shall be convened on such third ~~first~~ Monday of the month following such election for organizational purposes, to elect a president and determine terms for its members by lot as provided in this Section. The respective regional boards of school trustees of educational service regions involved in consolidations under Section 3A-3 or 3A-4 shall cease to exist at the time the board elected for the consolidated region is so organized.

(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-5)

Sec. 10-5. Organization of board - Report to treasurer and regional superintendent of schools. Within 28 ~~7~~ days after the regular election of directors, the directors shall meet and organize by appointing one of their number president and another as clerk, except that when directors are elected at the consolidated elections in April of 1999 and April of 2001, the directors shall meet and organize, in the manner provided by this Section, within 7 days after the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each of those 2 years. The clerk shall at once report to the treasurer and regional superintendent of schools the names of the president and clerk so appointed. Upon organizing itself as provided in this Section, the board of school directors shall enter upon the discharge of its duties. Terms of members are subject to Section 2A-54 of the Election Code, except as otherwise limited by subsection (c) of Section 10-4.

(Source: P.A. 90-358, eff. 1-1-98; 90-637, eff. 7-24-98; 90-757, eff. 8-14-98; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-16) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-16)

Sec. 10-16. Organization of Board. Within 28 ~~7~~ days after the consolidated election, other than the consolidated elections in 1999 and 2001, the board shall organize by electing its officers and fixing a time and place for the regular meetings. However, when school board members are elected at the consolidated elections held in April of 1999 and April of 2001, the board shall organize within 7 days after the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each such year by electing officers and setting the time and place of the regular meetings. Upon organizing itself as provided in this paragraph, the board shall enter upon the discharge of its duties.

The regional superintendent of schools having supervision and control, as provided in Section 3-14.2, of a new school district that is governed by the School Code and formed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998 shall convene the newly elected board within 7 days after the election of the board of education of that district, whereupon the board shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number as president and electing a secretary, who may or may not be a member. At such meeting the length of term of each of the members shall be determined by lot so that 4 shall serve for 4 years, and 3 for 2 years from the commencement of their terms; provided, however, if such members were not elected at the consolidated election in an odd-numbered year, such initial terms shall be extended to the consolidated election for school board members immediately following the expiration of the initial 4 or 2 year terms. The provisions of this paragraph that relate to the determination of terms by lot shall not apply to the initial members of the board of education of a combined school district who are to be elected to unstagged terms as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 11B-7.

The terms of the officers of a board of education shall be for 2 years, except that the terms of the officers elected at the organization meeting in November, 2001 shall expire at the organization meeting in April, 2003; provided that the board by resolution may establish a policy for the terms of office to be one year, and provide for the election of officers.

Special meetings of the board of education may be called by the president or by any 3 members of the board by giving

notice thereof in writing, stating the time, place and purpose of the meeting. Such notice may be served by mail 48 hours before such meeting or by personal service 24 hours before such meeting. Public notice of meetings must also be given as prescribed in Sections 2.02 and 2.03 of the Open Meetings Act, as now or hereafter amended.

At each regular and special meeting which is open to the public, members of the public and employees of the district shall be afforded time, subject to reasonable constraints, to comment to or ask questions of the board.

The president or district superintendent shall, at each regular board meeting, report any requests made of the district under provisions of The Freedom of Information Act and shall report the status of the district's response.

(Source: P.A. 90-459, eff. 8-17-97; 90-637, eff. 7-24-98.)

Section 45. The Public Community College Act is amended by changing Section 3-8 as follows:

(110 ILCS 805/3-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 103-8)

Sec. 3-8. Following each election and canvass, the new board shall hold its organizational meeting on or before the ~~28th~~ ~~14th~~ day after the election, except that in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (except District #522) the board shall organize within 14 days after the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each of those 3 years. In 2003 in District #522, the new board shall hold its organizational meeting on or before the 14th day after the consolidated election. If the election is the initial election ordered by the regional superintendent, the organizational meeting shall be convened by the regional superintendent, who shall preside over the meeting until the election for chairman, vice chairman and secretary of board is completed. At all other organizational meetings, the chairman of the board, or, in his or her absence, the president of the community college or acting chief executive officer of the college shall convene the new board, and conduct the election for chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The board shall then proceed with its organization under the newly elected board officers, and shall fix a time and place for its regular meetings. It shall then enter upon the discharge of its duties. The terms of board office shall be 2 years, except that the board by resolution may establish a policy for the terms of office to be one year, and provide for the election of officers for the remaining one year period. Terms of members are subject to Section 2A-54 of the Election Code.

Special meetings of the board may be called by the chairman or by any 3 members of the board by giving notice thereof in writing stating the time, place and purpose of the meeting. Such notice may be served by mail 48 hours before the meeting or by personal service 24 hours before the meeting.

At each regular and special meeting which is open to the public, members of the public and employees of the community college district shall be afforded time, subject to reasonable constraints, to comment to or ask questions of the board.

(Source: P.A. 92-1, eff. 3-30-01.)

Section 50. The Fox Waterway Agency Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(615 ILCS 90/5) (from Ch. 19, par. 1205)

Sec. 5. The Agency shall be governed by a Board of Directors, which shall consist of 6 directors and one chairman elected pursuant to this Section.

Three directors shall be elected from within the territory of each member county. Any resident of a member county and the territory of the Agency, at least 18 years of age, may become a candidate for election as a director by filing a nominating petition with the State Board of Elections containing the verified signatures of at least 200 of the registered voters of such county who reside within the territory of the Agency. Such petition shall be filed not more than 78 nor less than 71 days prior to the date of election.

The chairman shall be elected at large from the territory of the Agency. Any person eligible to become a candidate for election as director may become a candidate for election as chairman by filing a nominating petition with the State Board of Elections containing the verified signatures of at least 200 of the registered voters of each member county who reside within the territory of the Agency. Such petition shall be filed not more than 78 nor less than 71 days prior to the date of the election.

Within 48 hours following tabulation of provisional ballots ~~7 days~~ after each consolidated election at which the chairman is elected, the county clerk of each member county shall transmit the returns for the election to the office of chairman to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall immediately canvass the returns and proclaim the results thereof and shall issue a certificate of election to the person so elected.

Beginning in 1985, the directors and chairman shall be elected at the consolidated election and shall serve from the third ~~first~~ Monday in May following their respective elections until their respective successors are elected and qualified. The term of office of a director shall be for 4 years, except that of the directors elected at the consolidated election of 1985, 3 shall serve until the first Monday in May 1987 and 3 shall serve until the first Monday in May 1989. The term of office of a chairman shall be 4 years.

At least 90 days before the consolidated election of 1985 the State Board of Elections shall meet to determine by lot which 3 director positions shall be elected for terms to expire on the first Monday in May 1987 and which 3 director positions shall be elected for terms to expire on the first Monday in May 1989. At least one director position from each member county shall be elected for a term to expire on the first Monday in May 1987.

The county clerks of the member counties shall provide notice of each election for chairman and director in the manner prescribed in Article 12 of The Election Code, with the notice of the elections to be held at the consolidated election of 1985 to include a statement as to whether the director is to be elected for a term of 2 years or for a term of 4 years.

A chairman shall be elected at the consolidated election of 1985 and at each consolidated election every 4 years thereafter. Six directors shall be elected at the consolidated election of 1985. At the consolidated election of 1987, and at each consolidated election every 4 years thereafter, directors shall be elected from the constituencies of the directors who were elected at the consolidated election of 1985 and whose terms expired on the first Monday in May 1987. At the consolidated election of 1989, and at each consolidated election every 4 years thereafter, directors shall be elected from the constituencies of the directors who were elected at the consolidated election of 1985 and whose terms expired on the first Monday in May 1989.

Vacancies in the office of director or chairman shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board, who shall appoint to fill the vacated office for the remainder of the term of such office an individual who would be eligible for election to such office. If, however, a vacancy occurs in the office of chairman or director with at least 28 months remaining in the term of such office, the office shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next consolidated election. Until the office is filled by election, the remaining members of the Board shall appoint a qualified person to the office in the manner provided in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 84-776.)

Section 55. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Section 2-105 as follows:  
(625 ILCS 5/2-105) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 2-105)

Sec. 2-105. Offices of Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall maintain offices in the State capital and in such other places in the State as he may deem necessary to properly carry out the powers and duties vested in him.

The Secretary of State may construct and equip one or more buildings in the State of Illinois outside of the County of Sangamon as he deems necessary to properly carry out the powers and duties vested in him. The Secretary of State may, on behalf of the State of Illinois, acquire public or private property needed therefor by lease, purchase or eminent domain. The care, custody and control of such sites and buildings constructed thereon shall be vested in the Secretary of State. Expenditures for the construction and equipping of any of such buildings upon premises owned by another public entity shall not be subject to the provisions of any State law requiring that the State be vested with absolute fee title to the premises. The exercise of the authority vested in the Secretary of State by this Section is subject to the appropriation of the necessary funds.

Pursuant to Sections 4-6.2, 5-16.2, and 6-50.2 of The Election Code, the Secretary of State shall make driver services facilities available for use as temporary places of registration. Registration within the offices shall be in the most public, orderly and convenient portions thereof, and Section 4-3, 5-3, and 11-4 of The Election Code relative to the attendance of police officers during the conduct of registration shall apply. Registration under this Section shall be made in the manner provided by Sections 4-8, 4-10, 5-7, 5-9, 6-34, 6-35, and 6-37 of The Election Code.

Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, and no later than November 1 of each even-numbered year thereafter, the Secretary of State, to the extent practicable, shall designate to each election authority in the State a reasonable number of employees at each driver services facility registered to vote within the jurisdiction of such election authority and within adjacent election jurisdictions for appointment as deputy registrars by the election authority located within the election jurisdiction where the employees maintain their residences. Such designation shall be in writing and certified by the Secretary of State.

Each person applying at a driver services facility for a driver's license or permit, a corrected driver's license or permit, an Illinois identification card or a corrected Illinois identification card shall be notified that the person may register at such station to vote in the ~~State election jurisdiction in which the station is located or in an election jurisdiction adjacent to the location of the station~~ and may also transfer his voter registration at such station to a different address in the ~~State election jurisdiction within which the station is located or to an address in an adjacent election jurisdiction~~. Such notification may be made in writing or verbally issued by an employee or the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules as may be necessary for the efficient execution of his duties and the duties of his employees under this amendatory Act of 1990.

(Source: P.A. 90-89, eff. 1-1-98.)

Section 95. Severability. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Representative Black requests a roll call vote.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

87, Yeas; 25, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 16)

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 4 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was again advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### **SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING**

The following bill and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Madigan, SENATE BILL 955 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 90, Yeas; 23, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 17)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

### **SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING**

Having been printed, the following bills were taken up, read by title a second time and held on the order of Second Reading: SENATE BILLS 1938, 2212, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2235, 3195, 3196 and 3197.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Having been reported out of the Committee on State Government Administration on May 18, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 59 was taken up for consideration.

Representative McGuire offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Joint Resolution 59 on page 1, line 28, by replacing "17" with "19"; and on page 2, line 7, by replacing "one member" with "2 members"; and on page 2, line 8, by replacing "one" with "2"; and on page 2, line 9, by replacing "member" with "members".

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Representative McGuire moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

111, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 18)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

Having been reported out of the Committee on Consumer Protection on May 18, 2004, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 67 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Munson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Joint Resolution 67 on page 2, line 16 by deleting "and"; and on page 2, line 18 by replacing "and be" with the following:

"and

(12) One member representing the Department of Employment Security, appointed by the Director of Employment Security; and be".

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Representative Munson moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

112, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 19)

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

At the hour of 7:36 o'clock p.m., Representative Currie moved that the House do now adjourn until Monday, May 31, 2004, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

The motion prevailed.

And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

May 30, 2004

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

113 PRESENT

P Acevedo	E Delgado	P Kurtz	P Phelps
P Aguilar	P Dugan	P Lang	P Pihos
P Bailey	P Dunkin	P Leitch	P Poe
P Bassi	P Dunn	P Lindner	P Pritchard
P Beaubien	P Eddy	P Lyons, Eileen	P Reitz
P Bellock	P Feigenholtz	P Lyons, Joseph	P Rita
P Berrios	P Flider	P Mathias	P Rose
P Biggins	P Flowers	P Mautino	P Ryg
P Black	P Franks	P May	P Sacia
P Boland	E Fritchey	P McAuliffe	P Saviano
P Bost	P Froehlich	P McCarthy	P Schmitz
P Bradley, John	P Giles	P McGuire	P Scully
P Bradley, Richard	P Gordon	P McKeon	P Slone
P Brady	P Graham	P Mendoza	P Smith
P Brauer	P Granberg	P Meyer	P Sommer
P Brosnahan	P Grunloh	P Miller	P Soto
P Burke	P Hamos	P Millner	P Stephens
P Capparelli	P Hannig	P Mitchell, Bill	P Sullivan
P Chapa LaVia	P Hassert	P Mitchell, Jerry	P Tenhouse
P Churchill	P Hoffman	P Moffitt	P Turner
P Collins	P Holbrook	P Molaro	P Verschoore
P Colvin	P Howard	P Morrow	P Wait
P Coulson	P Hultgren	P Mulligan	P Washington
P Cross	P Jakobsson	P Munson	P Watson
E Cultra	P Jefferson	P Myers	P Winters
P Currie	P Jones	P Nekritz	P Yarbrough
P Daniels	E Joyce	P Osmond	P Younge
P Davis, Monique	P Kelly	E Osterman	P Mr. Speaker
P Davis, Steve	P Kosel	P Pankau	
P Davis, William	P Krause	P Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE BILL 829  
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT-TECH  
MOTION TO CONCUR IN SENATE AMENDMENT NO.1  
CONCURRED

May 30, 2004

111 YEAS

1 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	P Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
N Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1626  
 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS-TECH  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 30, 2004

96 YEAS

17 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	N Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	N Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
N Black	Y Franks	N May	N Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
N Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	N Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	N Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	N Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	N Myers	N Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 2411  
 MUNI CD-EXTEND TIF-WAUKEGAN  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 30, 2004

106 YEAS

6 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	N Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
N Coulson	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	N Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	A Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 54  
 RURAL WATER TASK FORCE  
 ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 80  
MILITARY INSTALLATION TSK FORC  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 411  
COMM SELF-REVITAL TASK FORCE  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 414  
AFRICA-AMERICA PEACE TASK FOR  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 415  
WELFARE TO WORK TASK FORCE  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

111 YEAS

1 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	P Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
N Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 577  
WILLIAM G STRATTON BUILDING  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

94 YEAS

18 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	N Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	N Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
N Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	P Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	N Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
N Black	Y Franks	Y May	N Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
N Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	N Mitchell, Bill	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	N Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
N Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	N Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	N Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	N Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 635  
HISPANIC TEEN PREG TASK FORCE  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 667  
STATE AGENCIES TRAVEL  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 677  
ST GROUP INS-DEPENDENT STATUS  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 680  
IMPROVE SENIOR HELPLINE  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 671  
AUDIT-DEPT OF COMMERCE & ECON  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

113 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 955  
ELECTION CODE-TECH  
SECOND READING  
AMENDMENT NO. 4  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

87 YEAS

25 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	N Kurtz	Y Phelps
N Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	N Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	N Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
N Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
N Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
N Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	N Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	N Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	P Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Tenhouse
N Churchill	Y Hoffman	N Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	N Hultgren	N Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	N Munson	N Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	N Myers	N Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
N Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 955  
ELECTION CODE-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 30, 2004

90 YEAS

23 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	N Kurtz	Y Phelps
N Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	N Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	N Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
N Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
N Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	N Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Tenhouse
N Churchill	Y Hoffman	N Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	N Hultgren	N Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	N Munson	N Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	N Myers	N Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
N Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 59  
STATE FUNDED HOMECARE WORKERS  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

111 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	Y Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	A Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 67  
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER TSK FOR  
ADOPTED

May 30, 2004

112 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	E Delgado	Y Kurtz	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pritchard
Y Beaubien	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Reitz
Y Bellock	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Rita
Y Berrios	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rose
Y Biggins	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Ryg
Y Black	Y Franks	Y May	Y Sacia
Y Boland	E Fritchey	Y McAuliffe	A Saviano
Y Bost	Y Froehlich	Y McCarthy	Y Schmitz
Y Bradley, John	Y Giles	Y McGuire	Y Scully
Y Bradley, Richard	Y Gordon	Y McKeon	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Watson
E Cultra	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Yarbrough
Y Daniels	E Joyce	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kelly	E Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Steve	Y Kosel	Y Pankau	
Y Davis, William	Y Krause	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence